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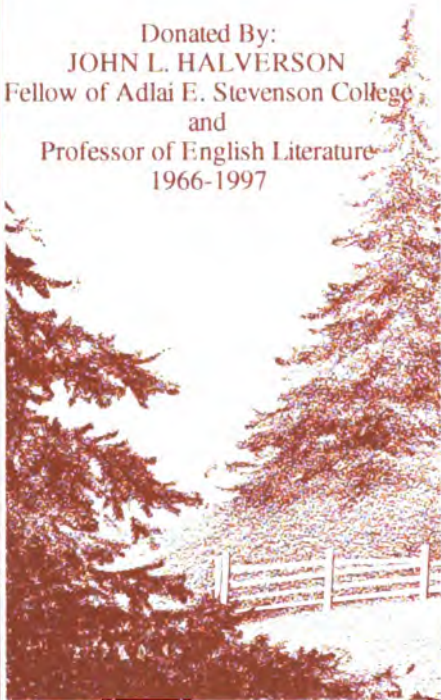
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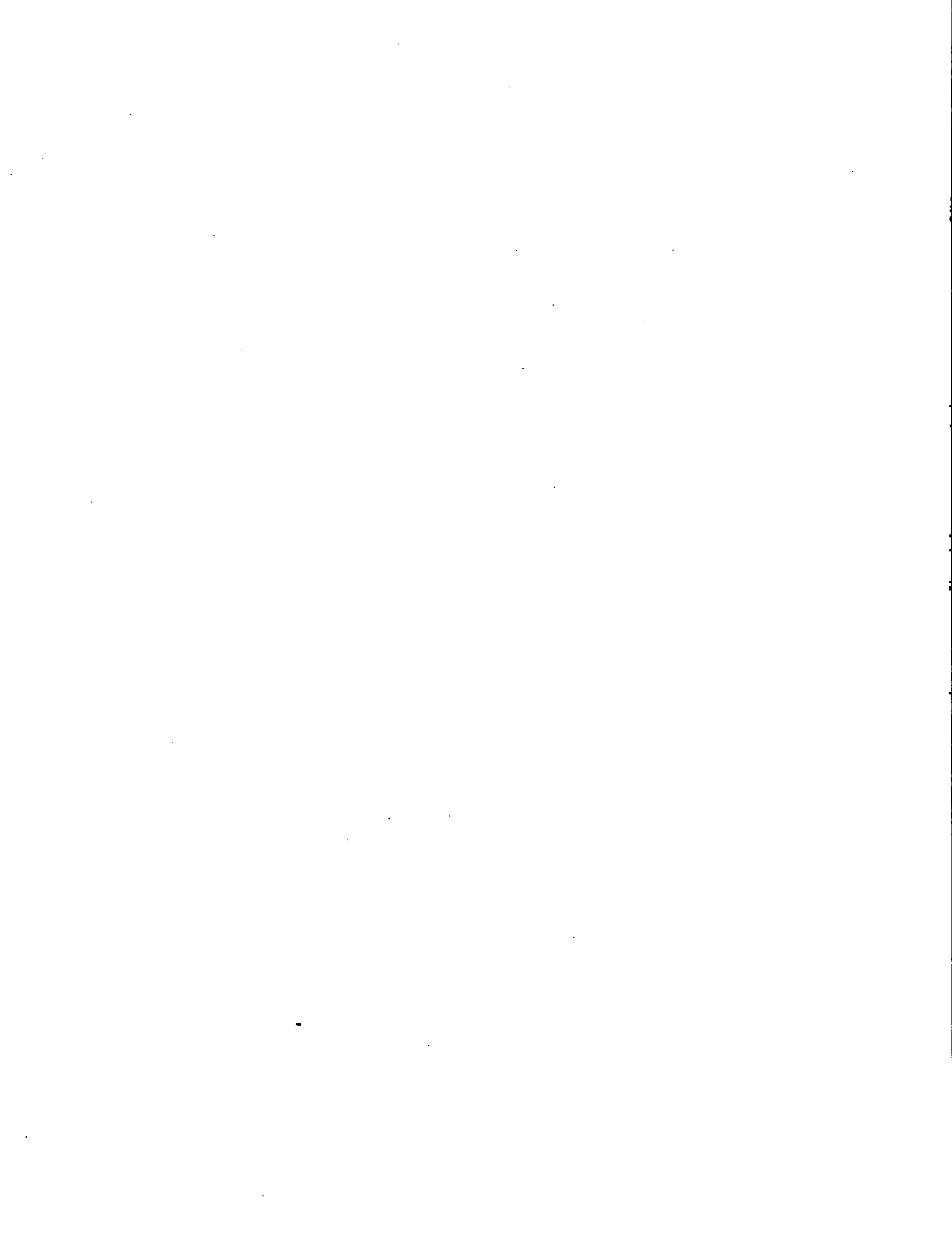
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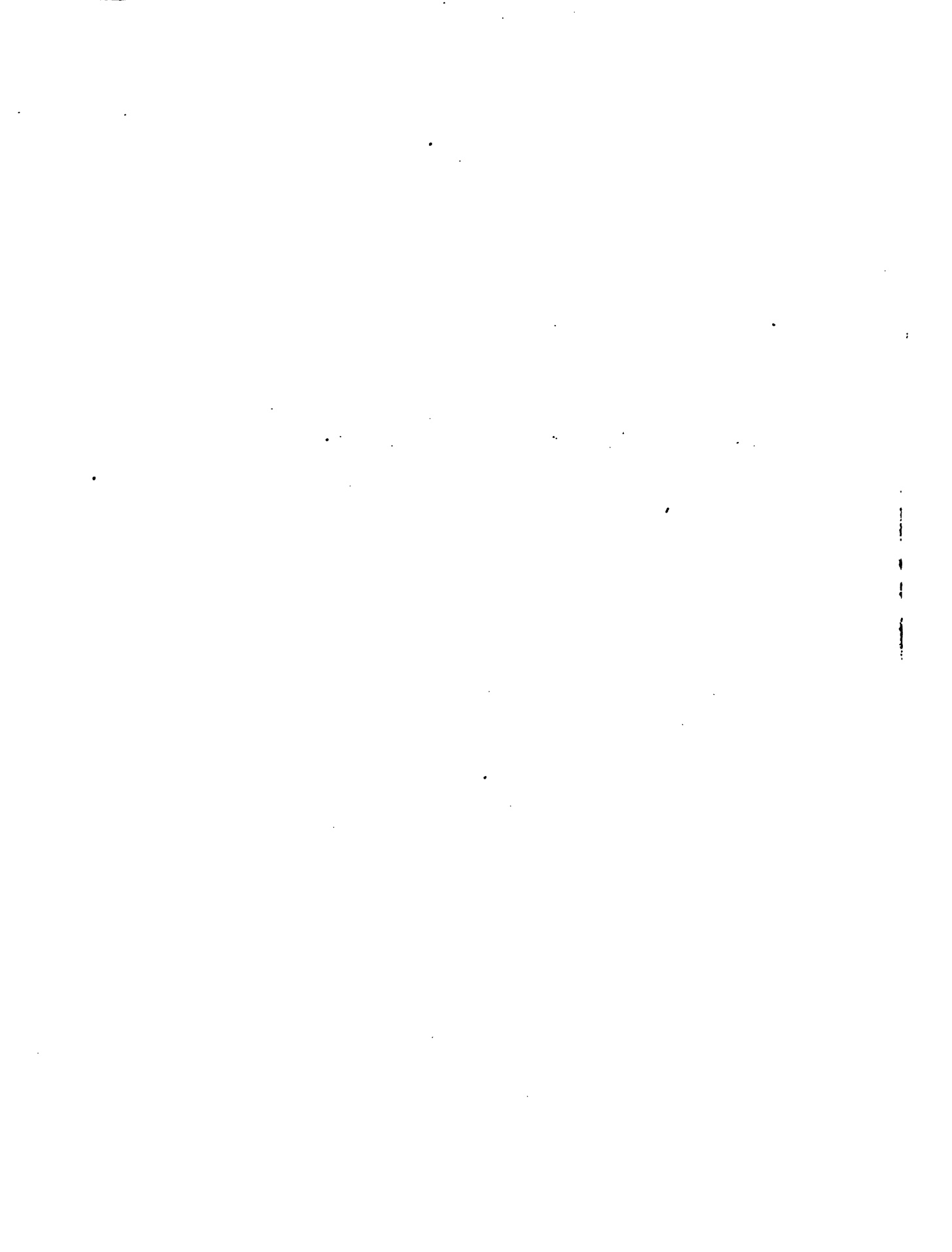
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GREEK-ENGLISH LEXICON

OF THE

NEW TESTAMENT

ἀρχὴ παιδείσεως ἢ τῶν ὀνομάτων ἐπίσκεψις.

EPICETUS, *Diss.* i. 17, 12.

maius quiddam atque divinius est sermo humanus quam quod totum mutis
litterarum figuris comprehendi queat.

HERMANN, *Opuscc.* iii. 253.

ΤΑ ΡΗΜΑΤΑ Δ ΕΓΩ ΛΕΛΑΛΗΚΑ ΥΜΙΝ ΠΝΕΥΜΑ ΕΣΤΙΝ ΚΑΙ ΖΩΗ ΕΣΤΙΝ

A
GREEK-ENGLISH LEXICON

OF THE
NEW TESTAMENT

BEING
Grimm's Wilke's Clavis Novi Testamenti

TRANSLATED REVISED AND ENLARGED

BY
JOSEPH HENRY THAYER, D.D.

HON. LITT.D. DUBLIN

BUSSEY PROFESSOR OF NEW TESTAMENT CRITICISM AND INTERPRETATION IN
THE DIVINITY SCHOOL OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY

CORRECTED EDITION

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1889

PREFACE.

TOWARDS the close of the year 1862, the "Arnoldische Buchhandlung" in Leipzig published the First Part of a Greek-Latin Lexicon of the New Testament, prepared, upon the basis of the "Clavis Novi Testamenti Philologica" of C. G. Wilke (second edition, 2 vols. 1851), by Professor C. L. WILIBALD GRIMM of Jena. In his Prospectus Professor Grimm announced it as his purpose not only (in accordance with the improvements in classical lexicography embodied in the Paris edition of Stephen's Thesaurus and in the fifth edition of Passow's Dictionary edited by Rost and his coadjutors) to exhibit the historical growth of a word's significations and accordingly in selecting his vouchers for New Testament usage to show at what time and in what class of writers a given word became current, but also duly to notice the usage of the Septuagint and of the Old Testament Apocrypha, and especially to produce a Lexicon which should correspond to the present condition of textual criticism, of exegesis, and of biblical theology. He devoted more than seven years to his task. The successive Parts of his work received, as they appeared, the outspoken commendation of scholars diverging as widely in their views as Hupfeld and Hengstenberg; and since its completion in 1868 it has been generally acknowledged to be by far the best Lexicon of the New Testament extant.

An arrangement was early made with Professor Grimm and his publisher to reproduce the book in English, and an announcement of the same was given in the *Bibliotheca Sacra* for October 1864 (p. 886). The work of translating was promptly begun; but it was protracted by engrossing professional duties, and in particular by the necessity — as it seemed — of preparing the authorized translation of Lünemann's edition of Winer's New Testament Grammar, which was followed by a translation of the New Testament Grammar of Alexander Buttmann. Meantime a new edition of Professor Grimm's work was called for. To the typographical accuracy of this edition liberal contributions were made from this side the water. It appeared in its completed form in 1879. "Admirable", "unequaled", "invaluable", are some of the epithets it elicited from eminent judges in England; while as representing the estimate of the book by competent critics in Germany a few sentences may be quoted from Professor Schärer's review of it in the *Theologische Literaturzeitung* for January 5, 1878: "The use of Professor Grimm's book for years has convinced me that it is not only unquestionably the best among existing New Testament Lexicons, but that, apart from all comparisons, it is a work

of the highest intrinsic merit, and one which is admirably adapted to initiate a learner into an acquaintance with the language of the New Testament. It ought to be regarded by every student as one of the first and most necessary requisites for the study of the New Testament, and consequently for the study of Theology in general."

Both Professor Grimm and his publisher courteously gave me permission to make such changes in his work as might in my judgment the better adapt it to the needs of English-speaking students. But the emphatic commendation it called out from all quarters, in a strain similar to the specimens just given, determined me to dismiss the thought of issuing a new book prepared on my predecessor's as a basis, and — alike in justice to him and for the satisfaction of students — to reproduce his second edition in its integrity (with only the silent correction of obvious oversights), and to introduce my additions in such a form as should render them distinguishable at once from Professor Grimm's work. (See [] in the list of "Explanations and Abbreviations" given below.) This decision has occasionally imposed on me some reserve and entailed some embarrassments. But notwithstanding all minor drawbacks the procedure will, I am sure, commend itself in the end, not only on the score of justice to the independent claims and responsibility of both authors, but also on account of the increased assurance (or, at least, the broader outlook) thus afforded the student respecting debatable matters, — whether of philology, of criticism, or of interpretation.

Some of the leading objects with the editor in his work of revision were stated in connection with a few specimen pages privately printed and circulated in 1881, and may here be repeated in substance as follows: to verify all references (biblical, classical, and — so far as practicable — modern); to note more generally the extra-biblical usage of words; to give the derivation of words in cases where it is agreed upon by the best etymologists and is of interest to the general student; to render complete the enumeration of (representative) verbal forms actually found in the New Testament (and exclude all others); to append to every verb a list of those of its compounds which occur in the Greek Testament; to supply the New Testament passages accidentally omitted in words marked at the end with an asterisk; to note more fully the variations in the Greek text of current editions; to introduce brief discussions of New Testament synonyms; to give the more noteworthy renderings not only of the "Authorized Version" but also of the Revised New Testament; to multiply cross references; references to grammatical works, both sacred (Winer, Buttman, Green, etc.) and classical (Kühner, Krüger, Jelf, Donaldson, Goodwin, etc.); also to the best English and American Commentaries (Lightfoot, Ellicott, Westcott, Alford, Morison, Beet, Hackett, Alexander, The Speaker's Commentary, The New Testament Commentary, etc.), as well as to the latest exegetical works that have appeared on the Continent (Weiss, Heinrici, Keil, Godet, Oltramare, etc.); and to the recent Bible Dictionaries and Cyclopædias (Smith, Alexander's Kitto, McClintock and Strong, the completed Riehm, the new Herzog, etc.), besides the various Lives of Christ and of the Apostle Paul.

Respecting a few of these specifications an additional remark or two may be in place:

One of the most prominent and persistent embarrassments encountered by the New Testament lexicographer is occasioned by the diversity of readings in the current editions of the Greek text. A slight change in the form or even in the punctuation of a passage may

entail a change in its construction, and consequently in its classification in the Lexicon. In the absence of an acknowledged consensus of scholars in favor of any one of the extant printed texts to the exclusion of its rivals, it is incumbent on any Lexicon which aspires after general currency to reckon alike with them all. Professor Grimm originally took account of the text of the 'Receptus', together with that of Griesbach, of Lachmann, and of Tischendorf. In his second edition, he made occasional reference also to the readings of Tregelles. In the present work not only have the textual statements of Grimm's second edition undergone thorough revision (see, for example, "Griesbach" in the list of "Explanations and Abbreviations"), but the readings (whether in the text or the margin) of the editions of Tregelles and of Westcott and Hort have also been carefully noted.

Again: the frequent reference, in the discussion of synonymous terms, to the distinctions holding in classic usage (as they are laid down by Schmidt in his voluminous work) must not be regarded as designed to modify the definitions given in the several articles. On the contrary, the exposition of classic usage is often intended merely to serve as a standard of comparison by which the direction and degree of a word's change in meaning can be measured. When so employed, the information given will often start suggestions alike interesting and instructive.

On points of etymology the statements of Professor Grimm have been allowed to stand, although, in form at least, they often fail to accord with modern philological methods. But they have been supplemented by references to the works of Curtius and Fick, or even more frequently, perhaps, to the Etymological Dictionary of Vaniček, as the most compendious digest of the views of specialists. The meaning of radical words and of the component parts of compounds is added, except when it is indubitably suggested by the derivative, or when such words may be found in their proper place in the Lexicon.

The nature and use of the New Testament writings require that the lexicographer should not be hampered by a too rigid adherence to the rules of scientific lexicography. A student often wants to know not so much the inherent meaning of a word as the particular sense it bears in a given context or discussion:—or, to state the same truth from another point of view, the lexicographer often cannot assign a particular New Testament reference to one or another of the acknowledged significations of a word without indicating his exposition of the passage in which the reference occurs. In such a case he is compelled to assume, at least to some extent, the functions of the exegete, although he can and should refrain from rehearsing the general arguments which support the interpretation adopted, as well as from arraying the objections to opposing interpretations.

Professor Grimm, in his Preface, with reason calls attention to the labor he has expended upon the explanation of doctrinal terms, while yet guarding himself against encroaching upon the province of the dogmatic theologian. In this particular the editor has endeavored to enter into his labors. Any one who consults such articles as *αἰών*, *αἰώνιος*, *βασιλεία τοῦ θεοῦ* etc., *δικαίως* and its cognates, *δόξα*, *ἐλπίς*, *ζωή*, *θάνατος*, *θεός*, *κόσμος*, *κύριος*, *πίστις*, *πνεῦμα*, *σάρξ*, *σοφία*, *σώζω* and its cognates, *υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου*, *υἱὸς τοῦ θεοῦ*, *Χριστός*, and the like, will find, it is believed, all the materials needed for a complete exposition of the biblical contents of those terms. On the comparatively few points respecting which doctrinal opinions still differ, references have been

added to representative discussions on both sides, or to authors whose views may be regarded as supplementing or correcting those of Professor Grimm.

Convenience often prescribes that the archæological or historical facts requisite to the understanding of a passage be given the student on the spot, even though he be referred for fuller information to the works specially devoted to such topics. In this particular, too, the editor has been guided by the example of his predecessor; yet with the constant exercise of self-restraint lest the book be encumbered with unnecessary material, and be robbed of that succinctness which is one of the distinctive excellences of the original.

In making his supplementary references and remarks the editor has been governed at different times by different considerations, corresponding to the different classes for whose use the Lexicon is designed. Primarily, indeed, it is intended to satisfy the needs and to guide the researches of the average student; although the specialist will often find it serviceable, and on the other hand the beginner will find that he has not been forgotten. Accordingly, a caveat must be entered against the hasty inference that the mention of a different interpretation from that given by Professor Grimm always and of necessity implies dissent from him. It may be intended merely to inform the student that the meaning of the passage is still in debate. And the particular works selected for reference have been chosen — now because they seem best suited to supplement the statements or references of the original; now because they furnish the most copious references to other discussions of the same topic; now because they are familiar works or those to which a student can readily get access; now, again, because unfamiliar and likely otherwise to escape him altogether.

It is in deference, also, to the wants of the ordinary student that the references to grammatical works — particularly Winer and Buttmann — have been greatly multiplied. The expert can easily train his eye to run over them; and yet even for him they may have their use, not only as giving him the opinion of eminent philologists on a passage in question, but also as continually recalling his attention to those philological considerations on which the decision of exegetical questions must mainly rest.

Moreover, in the case of a literature so limited in compass as the New Testament, it seems undesirable that even a beginner should be subjected to the inconvenience, expense, and especially the loss of facility, incident to a change of text-books. He will accordingly find that not only have his wants been heeded in the body of the Lexicon, but that at the close of the Appendix a list of verbal forms has been added especially for his benefit. The other portions of the Appendix will furnish students interested in the history of the New Testament vocabulary, or investigating questions — whether of criticism, authorship, or biblical theology — which involve its word-lists, with fuller and more trustworthy collections than can be found elsewhere.

Should I attempt, in conclusion, to record the names of all those who during the many years in which this work has been preparing have encouraged or assisted me by word or pen, by counsel or book, the list would be a long one. Express acknowledgments, however, must be made to GEORGE B. JEWETT, D.D., of Salem and to Professor W. W. EATON now of Middlebury College, Vermont. The former has verified and re-verified all the biblical and classical

references, besides noting in the main the various readings of the critical texts, and rendering valuable aid in correcting many of the proofs; the latter has gathered the passages omitted from words marked with a final asterisk, completed and corrected the enumeration of verbal forms, catalogued the compound verbs, had an eye to matters of etymology and accentuation, and in many other particulars given the work the benefit of his conscientious and scholarly labor. To these names one other would be added were it longer written on earth. Had the lamented Dr. ΑΒΡΟΤ been spared to make good his generous offer to read the final proofs, every user of the book would doubtless have had occasion to thank him. He did, however, go through the manuscript and add with his own hand the variant verse-notation, in accordance with the results of investigation subsequently given to the learned world in his Excursus on the subject published in the First Part of the Prolegomena to Tischendorf's Editio Octava Critica Major.

To Dr. CASPAR RENÉ GREGORY of Leipzig (now Professor-elect at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore) my thanks are due for the privilege of using the sheets of the Prolegomena just named in advance of their publication; and to the Delegates of the Clarendon Press, Oxford, for a similar courtesy in the case of the Seventh Edition of Liddell and Scott's *Lexicon*.

No one can have a keener sense than the editor has of the shortcomings of the present volume. But he is convinced that whatever supersedes it must be the joint product of several laborers, having at their command larger resources than he has enjoyed, and ampler leisure than falls to the lot of the average teacher. Meantime, may the present work so approve itself to students of the Sacred Volume as to enlist their co-operation with him in ridding it of every remaining blemish

— ἵνα ὁ λόγος τοῦ κυρίου τρέχῃ καὶ δοξάζηται.

J. H. THAYER.

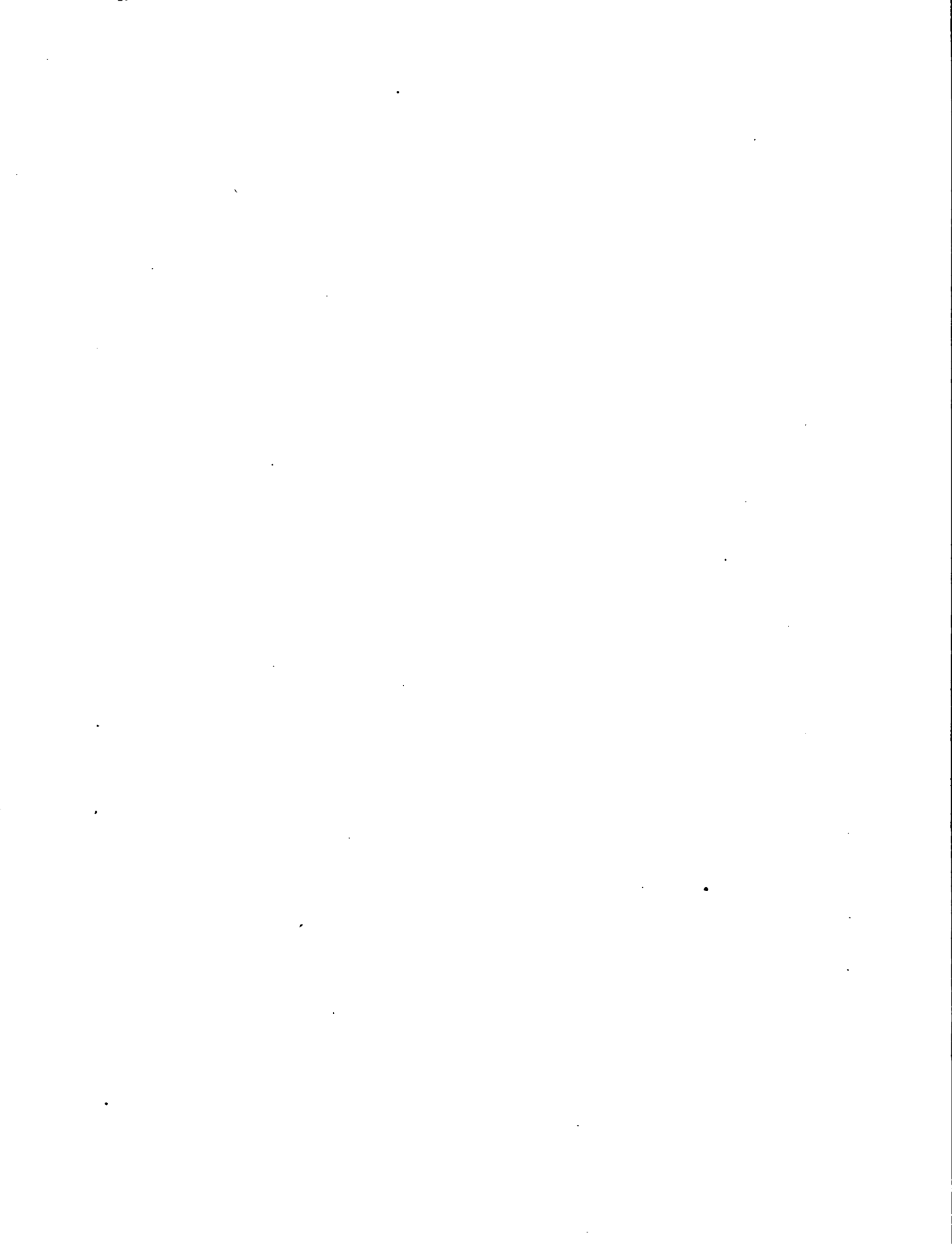
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS.

Dec. 25, 1885.

In issuing this "Corrected Edition" opportunity has been taken not only to revise the supplementary pages (725 sq.), but to add in the body of the work (as circumstances permitted) an occasional reference to special monographs on Biblical topics which have been published during the last three years, as well as to the Fourth Volume of Schmidt's *Synonymik* (1886), and also to works which (like Meisterhans) have appeared in an improved edition. The Third edition (1888) of Grimm, however, has yielded little new material; and Dr. Hatch's "Essays in Biblical Greek" comes too late to permit references to its valuable discussions of words to be inserted.

To the correspondents, both in England and this country, who have called my attention to errata, I beg to express my thanks; and I would earnestly ask all who use the book to send me similar favors in time to come: — ἀτελεῖς οὐδὲν οὐδενὸς μέτρον.

April 10, 1889.



LIST OF ANCIENT AUTHORS

QUOTED OR REFERRED TO IN THE LEXICON.

—♦—

N. B. In the preparation of this list, free use has been made of the lists in the Lexicons of Liddell and Scott and of Sophocles, also of Freund's Triennium Philologicum (1874) vols. I. and II., of Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography, of Smith and Wace's Dictionary of Christian Biography, of Engelmann's Bibliotheca Scriptorum Classicorum (8th ed. 1880), and of other current works of reference. An asterisk (*) before a date denotes birth, an obelisk (†) death.

	B.C.	A.D.		B.C.	A.D.
ACHILLES TATIUS		500 ?	ÆRETAÆUS		80 ?
<i>Acts of Paul and Thecla, of Pilate, of Thomas, of Peter and Paul, of Barnabas, etc., at the earliest from</i>		2d cent. or c. 180	ARISTAENETUS		450 ?
AELIAN			ARISTEAS ¹	270	
ÆSCHINES	345		ARISTIDES, P. AELIUS		160
ÆSCHYLUS	*525, †456		ARISTOPHANES	*444, †380	
ÆSOP ¹	570		ARISTOPHANES, the grammarian	200	
AETIUS		c. 500	ARISTOTLE	*384, †322	
AGATHARCHIDES	117 ?		ARRIAN (pupil and friend of Epictetus)		* c. 100
ALCÆUS MYTILENÆUS	610		ARTEMIDORUS DALDIANUS (oneiro-critica)		160
ALCIPHON		200 ?	ATHANASIUS		†373
ALCMAN	610		ATHENÆUS, the grammarian		228
ALEXANDER APHRODISIENSIS		200	ATHENAGORAS of Athens		177 ?
ALEXIS	350		AUGUSTINE, Bp. of Hippo		†430
AMBROSE, Bp. of Milan		374	AUSONIUS, DECIMUS MAGNUS		† c. 390
AMMIANUS MARCELLINUS		† c. 400	BABRIUS (see <i>Rutherford</i> , Babrius, Intr. ch. i.)	(some say 50 ?)	c. 225
AMMONIUS, the grammarian		390	BARNABAS, Epistle written		c. 100 ?
ANACREON ²	530		<i>Baruch</i> , Apocryphal Book of		c. 75 ?
ANAXANDRIDES	350		<i>Basilica</i> , the ²		c. 900
ANAXIMANDER	580		BASIL THE GREAT, Bp. of Cæsarea		†379
ANDOCIDES	405		BASIL of Seleucia		450
ANTIPHANES	380		<i>Bel and the Dragon</i>	2d cent. ?	
ANTIPHON	412		BION		200
ANTONINUS, M. AURELIUS		†180	CAESAR, GAIUS JULIUS	†March 15, 44	
APOLLODORUS of Athens	146		CALLIMACHUS		260
APOLLONIUS DYSCOLUS		140	<i>Canons and Constitutions</i> , Apostolic		3d and 4th cent.
APOLLONIUS RHODIUS	200		CAPITOLINUS, JULIUS (one of the "Hist. August. scriptores sex")		c. 310
APPIAN		150	CEBES		399
APPULIUS		160	CEDRENIUS		1050
AQUILA (translator of the O. T.)		{ 2d cent. (under Hadrian.)			
ARATUS		270			
ARCHILOCHUS		700			
ARCHIMEDES, the mathematician		250			
ARCHYTAS		c. 400			

¹ But the current Fables are not his; on the History of Greek Fable, see *Rutherford*, Babrius, *Introd.* ch. II.

² Only a few fragments of the odes ascribed to him are genuine.

¹ But his letter is spurious; see *Hody*, *De Bibl. text. orig.* I. I.; *A. Kurz*, *Arist. ep. etc.* (Bern 1872).

² The law-book of the Byzantine Empire, founded upon the work of Justinian and consisting of sixty books. It was begun under the emperor Basil of Macedonia (†886), completed under his son Leo, and revised in 945 under Constantine Porphyrogenitus; (ed. *Heimbach*, 6 vols. 1833-70).

	B.C.	A.D.
CELSUS, A. CORNELIUS, the medical writer		20
CHARES	320	
CHARITON	450 ?	
CHRYSIPPUS of Tyana (in Athenaeus)		?
CHRYSOSTOM, DIO, the orator, see Dio Chrys.		
CHRYSOSTOM, JOHN, Bp. of Constantinople		†407
CICERO		†Dec. 7, 43
CLEMENS ALEXANDRINUS		200
CLEMENS ROMANUS, Epistle written		93-97
CLEOMEDES		100 ?
COLUMELLA		50
CONSTANTINUS PORPHYROGENITUS, emperor from		911-959
<i>Constitutiones apostolicae</i>		2d and 4th cent.
CRATINUS		†423
CRITIAS		411
CTESIAS		401
CURTIUS		50
CYPRIAN		†257
CYRIL of Alexandria		†444
CYRIL of Jerusalem		†386
DEMOCRITUS		430
DEMOSTHENES		*385, †322
DEXIPPUS, the historian		c. 270
DIDYMUS of Alexandria		c. 395
DIO CASSIUS		200
DIO CHRYSOSTOM		100
DIOCLES		470
DIODORUS SICULUS		40
DIOGENES LAËRTIUS		c. 200
DIOGNETUS, Epistle to		2d or 3d cent.
DIONYSIUS PSEUDO-AREOPAGITA		500 ?
DIONYSIUS of Halicarnassus		30
DIONYSIUS PERIEGETES		300 ?
DIOSCORIDES		100 ?
DIPHILUS		300
<i>Ecclesiasticus</i> (Wisdom of Jesus the Son of Sirach; Grk. trans.)		c. 132 ?
ENNIUS		†169
<i>Enoch, Book of</i>		2d cent. on
EPHREM SYRUS		c. 375
EPICHRMUS		480
EPICETUS		100
EPICURUS		*342, †270
EPIMENIDES		600
EPIPHANIUS, Bp. of Salamis		†403
ERATOSTHENES		† c. 196
<i>Esdra's, First Book of</i> (Vulgate Third)		1st cent. ?
<i>Esdra's, Second Book of</i> (Vulgate Fourth)		1st cent. ?
<i>Esther, Additions to</i>		2d cent. ?
<i>Etymologicum Magnum</i>		1000 ?
EUBULUS		350
EUCLID		300
EUPOLIS		429
EURIPIDES		*480, †406
EUSEBIUS, Bp. of Cæsarea ¹		† c. 340
EUSTATHIUS of Constantinople, grammarian		1160

¹ Called Pamphilus (as friend of the martyr Pamphilus).

	B.C.	A.D.
EUTHYMIUS ZIGABENUS or Zigadenus (Zygadenus)		1100
FLORUS, JULIUS		c. 125
GALEN		*131, 7c. 120
GELLIUS, AULUS (author of <i>Noctes Atticae</i>)		150
GENESIUS		950
<i>Geoponica</i> (20 bks. on agriculture compiled by Cassianus Bassus)		c. 925
GERMANUS of Constantinople, the younger		c. 1230
GORGAS of Leontini	430	
GREGORY of Nazianzus		†390
GREGORY of Nyssa		†395
HARPOCRATION (lexicon to the Ten Attic Orators)		350 ?
HECATAEUS	510	
HEGESIPPUS (quoted in Eusebius)		c. 175
HELIODORUS, Bp. of Tricca in Theessaly		390 ?
HERACLIDES PONTICUS (but the Alleg. Homer. are spurious)		390
HERACLITUS		500
HERMAS		140 ?
HERMIPPUS		432
HERMOGENES		170
HERO ALEXANDRINUS		250
HERODIAN, the grammarian		160
HERODIAN, the historian		†240
HERODOTUS		*484, †408
HESIOD		850 ?
HESYCHIUS of Alexandria, the lexicographer		600 ?
HIEROCLES		450
HIERONYMUS, see Jerome.		
HIMERIUS		360
HIPPOCRATES		430
HIPPOLYTUS		225
HIPPONAX		540
HIRTIUS (the continuator of Caesar's Commentaries)		†43
HOMER		900 ?
HORAPOLLO, grammarian		400 ?
HORACE		†8
HYPERIDES		†322
IGNATIUS		c. 110
IRENAEUS, Bp. of Lyons		178
ISAEUS		370
ISIDORUS HISPALENSIS, Bp. of Seville		†636
ISOCRATES		*436, †338
JAMBlichus		300
<i>Jeremiah, Ep. of</i> (6th ch. of Baruch)		1st cent. ?
JEROME (Sophronius (?)) Eusebius Hieronymus)		†420
JOANNES DAMASCENUS		730
JOANNES MOSCHUS		†620
JOSEPHUS		75
<i>Judith</i>		175-100
JULIAN, Roman emperor from		361-363
JUSTINIAN, Roman emperor from		527-565
JUSTIN, the historian		150 ?
JUSTIN MARTYR		150
JUVENAL		100

	B.C.	A.D.
LACTANTIUS		310
LAMPRIIDIUS, the historian		310
LEO 'Philosophus', emperor		886
LIBANIUS, the rhetorician		350
LIVY	*53	†17
LONGINUS		250
LONGUS		400?
LUCAN, the epic poet		†65
LUCIAN of Samosata, the satirist		160?
LUCILIUS, the Roman satirist	†108	
LUCRETIUS, the Roman poet	†55	
LYCOPHRON	c. 270	
LYCURGUS of Athens, the orator	†329	
LYNCEUS		300
LYSIAS, the Athenian orator, opened his school		410
LYSIPPUS		484
MACARIUS		c. 350
<i>Maccabees, First Book of</i>	105-63?	
<i>Maccabees, Second Book of</i>	c. 75?	
<i>Maccabees, Third Book of</i>		c. 40?
<i>Maccabees, Fourth Book of</i>	1st. cent.?	
MACHON		280
MACROBIUS		490
MALALAS, JOHN, the annalist		600?
<i>Manasses, Prayer of</i>	1st cent.?	
MANETHO, the Egyptian priest		300
MARCION		140
MAXIMUS TRYIUS		150
MELA, POMPONIUS, the Roman geographer		45
MELLAGER, the founder of the epigram. anthologies		60
MELITO, Bp. of Sardis		c. 175
MENANDER, the poet		325
MENANDER, the Byzantine historian		583
MIMNERMUS, the poet		c. 600
MOERIS, the "Atticist" and lexicographer		2d cent.
MOSCHION		110?
MOSCHUS		300
MUSONIUS RUFUS		66
NEMESIUS		400?
NEPOS	*90, †24	
NICANDER		160?
NICEPHORUS, patriarch of Constantinople		†828
NICEPHORUS BRYENNIUS, the historian		†1137
NICEPHORUS GREGORAS, Byzantine historian		†1359
NICETAS ACOMINATUS (also Choniates), Byzantine historian		1200
<i>Nicodemus, Gospel of, see Acts of Pilate</i>		
NICOLAUS DAMASCENUS		14
NICOMACHUS GERASENUS		50
NILUS, the pupil and friend of John Chrysostom		490
NONNUS of Panopolis in Upper Egypt, the poet		500?
NUMENIUS of Apameia, the philosopher (as quoted by Origen)		c. 150

	B.C.	A.D.
NUMENIUS (as quoted by Athen.)	c. 350	
OCELLUS LUCANUS	400?	
OECUMENIUS, Bp. of Tricca		950?
OLYMPIODORUS, the Neo-Platonic philosopher		525
OPPIAN of Anazarbus in Cilicia (auth. of the <i>ἀλιευτικὴ</i>)		180?
OPPIAN of Apameia in Syria (auth. of the <i>κωμικὴ</i>)		210?
ORIGEN		†c. 254
OROSIUS PAULUS		415
<i>Orphica, the</i>		?
OSID		†17
PALAEPHATUS		?
PAPIAS, Bp. of Hierapolis, first half of		2d cent.
PAUSANIAS		160
PETRUS ALEXANDRINUS		†311
PHALARIS, spurious epistles of		?
PHAVORINUS, VARINUS ¹		
PHILEMON, COMICUS		330
PHILO		39
PHILODEMUS		50
PHILOSTRATUS		237
PHOCYLIDES		540
PSEUDO-PHOCYLIDES (in the <i>Sibyl. Orac.</i> , q. v.)		1st cent.?
PHOTIUS (Patriarch of Constantinople)		850
PHRYNICHUS, the grammarian		180
PHYLLARCHUS		310
PINDAR	*521 (4 yrs. after Aeschylus),	†441
PLATO, COMICUS, contemporary of Aristophanes		427
PLATO, the philosopher	*427, †347	
PLAUTUS		†184
PLINY the elder, the naturalist		†79
PLINY the younger, the nephew and adopted son of the preceding		†113
PLOTINUS, the philosopher		†270
PLUTARCH		†120
POLLUX, author of the <i>ἄριστοι</i>		180
POLYAENUS, author of the <i>στρατηγικὰ</i>		163
POLYBIUS		†122
POLYCARP		†155, Feb. 23
PORPHYRY, pupil of Plotinus		270
POSIDIPPUS		280
POSIDONIUS, philosopher (teacher of Cicero and Pompey)		78
PROCLUS, philosopher		450
PROPERTIUS	*48, †16	
<i>Protevangelium Jacobi</i>		2d cent.
<i>Psalter of Solomon</i>	63-48?	
PSELLUS the younger, philosopher		1050
PTOLEMY, the geographer		160
PYTHAGORAS		581
QUINTILIAN, rhetorician, teacher of Pliny the younger		†95
QUINTUS SMYRNAEUS		380?

¹ The Latin name of the Italian Guarino Favorino, who died A. D. 1537, and was the author of a Greek Lexicon compiled mainly from Suidas, Hesychius, Harpocration, Eustathius, and Phrynichus. 1st ed. Rome, 1523, and often elsewhere since.

	B.C.	A.D.		B.C.	A.D.
SALLUST	*86, †35		TERTULLIAN		†290 ?
<i>Sapientia</i> (Sal.), see <i>Wisdom of Solomon</i> .			<i>Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs</i>		c. 125 ?
SAPPHO	610		THEAGES	?	
SENECA, L. ANNAEUS, the philosopher		†65	THEMISTIUS		855
(son of the rhetorician)			THEOCRITUS	280	
<i>Septuagint</i> , Greek translation of O.T. c. 280-150			THEODORET		420
SEXTUS EMPIRICUS		225 ?	THEODORUS METOCHITA		1300
<i>Silylline Oracles</i> , of various dates, rang-			THEODOTION (translator of O. T. into		
ing perhaps from	170	to the 4th cent.	Greek) before		160
SILIUS ITALICUS, poet		†101	THEOGNIS	540	
SIMONIDES of Amorgos, "Iambo-			THEOPHILUS, Bp. of Antioch		180
graphus"	693		THEOPHRASTUS, pupil and successor of		
SIMONIDES of Ceos (author of the epi-			Aristotle	322	
taph on the Spartans that fell at			THEOPHYLACT, Abp. of Bulgaria		1078
Thermopylae)	525		THEOPHYLACT SIMOCATTA		610
SIMPLICIUS, the commentator on Aris-			THOMAS MAGISTER, lexicographer and		
totle and Epictetus		500	grammarian		1310
<i>Sirach</i> , see <i>Ecclesiasticus</i> .			THUCYDIDES	428	
SOCRATES 'Scholasticus', of Constan-		459	TIBULLUS	†18	
tinople, historian			TIMAEUS, the historian of Sicily	260	
SOCRATES (in Stobaeus)			TIMAEUS the Sophist, author of <i>Lexicon</i>		
SOLINUS, surnamed Polyhistor		300 ?	to Plato		250 ?
<i>Solomon, Psalms of</i> , see <i>Psalter etc.</i>			TIMAEUS of Locri, Pythagorean phi-		
<i>Solomon, Wisdom of</i> , see <i>Wisdom etc.</i>			losopher	375 ?	
SOLON, the lawgiver and poet		594	TIMON, the "Sillographus" or satirist	c. 279	
<i>Song of the Three Children</i>		2d cent. ?	TIMOCLES		350
SOPHOCLES	*496, †406		<i>Tobit</i>		c. 200 ?
SOPHRONIUS of Damascus		638	TRYPHIODORUS, a versifier		400 ?
SOTADES		?	TZETZES, Byzantine grammarian and		
SOZOMEN, historian		450	poet		1150
STATIUS, the Roman poet		†96	VALERIUS MAXIMUS		30
STOBAEUS, i. e. John of Stobi in Mace-			VARRO, "vir Romanorum eruditissimus"		
donia (compiler of Anthol.)		500 ?	(Quintil.)	†26	
STRABO, the geographer	*86	†24	VEGETIUS, on the art of war		420 ?
STRATON, epigrammatist		150 ?	VERGIL	†19	
STRATTIS, comic poet		407	VITRUVIUS, the only Roman writer on		
SUETONIUS, the historian, friend of			architecture	30	
Pliny the younger		†160	VOPISCUS, historian (cf. Capitolinus)		c. 310
SUIDAS, the lexicographer		1100 ?	<i>Wisdom of Solomon</i> (abbr. <i>Sap.</i>)	c. 100 ?	
<i>Susanna</i>		1st cent. ?	XENOPHANES, founder of the Eleatic		
SYMMACHUS (translator of the O. T.			philosophy	540	
into Greek)		200 ?	XENOPHON (Anabasis)	401	
SYNESIUS, pagan philosopher and			XENOPHON of Ephesus, romancer		400 ?
bishop of Ptolemais		410	ZENO of Citium	290	
TACITUS		† c. 117	ZENODOTUS, first librarian at Alexan-		
TATIAN		c. 160	dria	280	
<i>Teaching of the Twelve Apostles</i>		2d cent. ?	ZONARAS, the chronicler		1118
TERENCE		†159	ZOSIMUS, Roman historian		430

LIST OF BOOKS

REFERRED TO MERELY BY THEIR AUTHOR'S NAME OR BY SOME EXTREME
ABRIDGMENT OF THE TITLE.

- Alberti = *Joannes Alberti*, *Observationes Philologicae in sacros Novi Foederis Libros*. Lugd. Bat., 1725.
- Aristotle: when pages are cited, the reference is to the edition of the Berlin Academy (edited by Bekker and Brandis; index by Bonitz) 5 vols. 4to, 1831-1870. Of the Rhetoric, Sandys's edition of Cope (3 vols., Cambridge, 1877) has been used.
- Bäumlein = *W. Bäumlein*, *Untersuchungen über griechische Partikeln*. Stuttgart, 1861.
- B.D. = Dr. William Smith's *Dictionary of the Bible*, 3 vols. London, 1860-64. The American edition (4 vols., N. Y. 1868-1870), revised and edited by Professors Hackett and Abbot, has been the edition used, and is occasionally referred to by the abbreviation "Am. ed."
- BB.DD. = Bible Dictionaries:—comprising especially the work just named, and the third edition of Kitto's *Cyclopaedia of Biblical Literature*, edited by Dr. W. L. Alexander: 3 vols., Edinburgh, 1870.
- Bnhdy. = *G. Bernhady*, *Wissenschaftliche Syntax der Griechischen Sprache*. Berlin, 1829.
- B. = *Alexander Buttmann*, *Grammar of the New Testament Greek*. (Authorized Translation with numerous Additions and Corrections by the Author: Andover, 1873.) Unless otherwise indicated, the reference is to the page of the translation, with the corresponding page of the German original added in a parenthesis.
- Btm.* Ausf. Spr. or Sprechl. = *Philipp Buttmann*, *Ausführliche Griechische Sprachlehre*. (2d ed., 1st vol. 1830, 2d vol. 1839.)
- Btm.* Gram. = *Philipp Buttmann's Griechische Grammatik*. The edition used (though not the latest) is the twenty-first (edited by Alexander Buttmann: Berlin, 1863). Its sections agree with those of the eighteenth edition, translated by Dr. Robinson and published by Harper & Brothers, 1851. When the page is given, the translation is referred to.
- Btm.* Lexil. = *Philipp Buttmann's Lexilogus* u. s. w. (1st vol. 2d ed. and 2d vol. Berlin, 1825.) The work was translated and edited by J. R. Fishlake, and issued in one volume by John Murray, London, 1836.
- * *Bible Educator* = a collection (with the preceding name) of miscellaneous papers on biblical topics by various writers under the editorship of Rev. Professor E. H. Plumptre, and published in 4 vols. (without date) by Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.
- Chandler = *Henry W. Chandler*, *A Practical Introduction to Greek Accentuation*. Second edition, revised: Oxford, 1881.
- Cremer = *Hermann Cremer*, *Biblich-theologisches Wörterbuch der Neutestamentlichen Gräcität*. 'Third greatly enlarged and improved Edition': Gotha, 1883. Of the 'Fourth enlarged and improved Edition' nine parts (comprising nearly two thirds of the work) have come to hand, and are occasionally referred to. A translation of the second German edition was published in 1878 by the Messrs. Clark.
- Curtius = *Georg Curtius*, *Grundzüge der Griechischen Etymologie*. Fifth edition, with the co-operation of Ernst Windisch: Leipzig, 1879.
- Dict. of Antiq. = *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities*. Edited by Dr. William Smith. Second edition: Boston and London, 1869, also 1873.
- Dict. of Biog. = *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology*. Edited by Dr. William Smith. 3 vols. Boston and London, 1849.
- Dict. of Chris. Antiq. = *A Dictionary of Christian Antiquities*, being a Continuation of the *Dictionary of the Bible*. Edited by Dr. William Smith and Professor Samuel Cheetham. 2 vols. 1875-1880.
- Dict. of Chris. Biog. = *A Dictionary of Christian Biography, Literature, Sects and Doctrines; etc.* Edited by Dr. William Smith and Professor Henry Wace: vol. i. 1877; vol. ii. 1880; vol. iii. 1882; (not yet complete).
- Dict. of Geogr. = *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography*. Edited by Dr. William Smith. 2 vols. 1854-1857.
- Edersheim = *Alfred Edersheim*, *The Life and Times of Jesus the Messiah*. 2 vols. Second edition, stereotyped. London and New York, 1884.
- Elsner = *J. Elsner*, *Observationes sacrae in Novi Foederis libros etc.* 2 vols., Traj. ad Rhen. 1720, 1728.
- Etym. Magn. = the *Etymologicum Magnum* (see *List of Ancient Authors*, etc.) Gaisford's edition (1 vol. folio, Oxford, 1848) has been used.
- Fick = *August Fick*, *Vergleichendes Wörterbuch der Indogermanischen Sprachen*. Third edition. 4 vols. Göttingen, 1874-1876.

- Göttling = *Carl Goettling*, Allgemeine Lehre vom Accent der griechischen Sprache. Jena, 1835.
- Goodwin = *W. W. Goodwin*, Syntax of the Moods and Tenses of the Greek Verb. 4th edition revised. Boston and Cambridge, 1871.
- Graecus Venetus = the Greek version of the Pentateuch, Prov., Ruth, Canticles, Eccl., Lam., Dan., according to a unique MS. in the Library of St. Mark's, Venice; edited by O. v. Gebhardt. Lips. 1875, 8vo pp. 592.
- Green = *Thomas Sheldon Green*, A Treatise on the Grammar of the New Testament etc. etc. A new Edition. London, Samuel Bagster and Sons, 1862.
- Also, by the same author "Critical Notes on the New Testament, supplementary to his Treatise on the Grammar of the New Testament Dialect." London, Samuel Bagster and Sons, 1867.
- Hamburger = *J. Hamburger*, Real-Encyclopädie für Bibel und Talmud. Strelitz. First Part 1870; Second Part 1883.
- Herm. ad Vig., see Vig. ed. *Herm.*
- Herzog = Real-Encyclopädie für Protestantische Theologie und Kirche. Edited by Herzog. 21 vols. with index, 1854-1868.
- Herzog 2 or ed. 2 = a second edition of the above (edited by Herzog †, Plitt †, and Hauck), begun in 1877 and not yet complete.
- Heych. = *Heychius* (see List of Ancient Authors, etc.) The edition used is that of M. Schmidt (5 vols. Jena, 1858-1868)
- Jelf = *W. E. Jelf*, A Grammar of the Greek Language. Third edition. Oxford and London, 2 vols. 1861. (Subsequent editions have been issued, but without, it is believed, material alteration.)
- Kautsch = *E. Kautsch*, Grammatik des Biblisch-Aramäischen. Leipzig, 1884.
- Keim = *Theodor Keim*, Geschichte Jesu von Nazara u. s. w. 3 vols. Zürich, 1867-1872.
- Klotz ad Devar. = *Matthaeus Devarius*, Liber de Graecae Linguae Particulis, ed. R. Klotz, Lips., vol. i. 1835, vol. ii. sect. 1, 1840, vol. ii. sect. 2, 1842.
- Krebs, Observv. = *J. T. Krebii* Observationes in Nov. Test. e Flavio Josepho Lips. 1755.
- Krüger = *K. W. Krüger*, Griechische Sprachlehre für Schulen. Fourth improved and enlarged edition, 1861 sq.
- Kypke, Observv. = *G. D. Kypke*, Observationes sacrae in Novi Foederis libros ex auctoribus potissimum Graecis et antiquitatibus. 2 vols. Wratisl. 1755.
- L. and S. = *Liddell and Scott*, Greek-English Lexicon etc. Seventh edition, 1883.
- Lob. ad Phryn., see Phryn. ed. *Lob.*
- Loesner = *C. F. Loesneri* Observationes ad Novum Test. e Philone Alexandrino. Lips. 1777.
- Lightf. = *Dr. John Lightfoot*, the learned Hebraist of the 17th century.
- Bp. Lightf. = *J. B. Lightfoot*, D.D., Bishop of Durham; the 8th edition of his commentary on the Epistle to the Galatians is the one referred to, the 7th edition of his commentary on Philippians, the 7th edition of his commentary on Colossians and Philemon.
- Lipsius = *K. H. A. Lipsius*, Grammatische Untersuchungen über die Biblische Gracität (edited by Prof. R. A. Lipsius, the author's son). Leipzig, 1863.
- Matthiae = *August Matthiae*, Ausführlich Griechische Grammatik. Third edition, 3 Pts., Leipz. 1835.
- McC. and S. = *McClintock and Strong's* Cyclopædia of Biblical, Theological, and Ecclesiastical Literature. 10 vols. 1867-1881; with Supplement, vol. i. (1885), vol. ii. with Addenda (1887). New York: Harper and Brothers.
- Meisterhans = *K. Meisterhans*, Grammatik der Attischen Inschriften. Berlin, 1885. (2d edition, 1888.)
- Mullach = *F. W. A. Mullach*, Grammatik der Griechischen Vulgarsprache u. s. w. Berlin, 1856.
- Munthe = *C. F. Munthe*, Observationes philolog. in sacros Nov. Test. libros ex Diod. Sic. collectae etc. (Hafn. et Lips. 1755.)
- Palairot = *E. Palairot*, Observationes philol.-crit. in sacros Novi Foederis libros etc. Lugd. Bat. 1752.
- Pape = *W. Pape*, Griechisch-Deutsches Handwörterbuch. Second edition. 2 vols. Brunswick, 1866. A continuation of the preceding work is the "Wörterbuch der Griechischen Eigennamen." Third edition, edited by G. E. Benseler. 1863-1870.
- Passow = *Franz Passow's* Handwörterbuch der Griechischen Sprache as re-edited by Rost, Palm, and others. Leipz. 1841-1857.
- Phryn. ed. *Lob.* = *Phrynichi* Eclogae Nominum et Verborum Atticorum etc. as edited by C. A. Lobeck. Leipzig, 1820. (Cf. Rutherford.)
- Poll. = *Pollux* (see List of Ancient Authors, etc.) The edition used is that published at Amsterdam, 1 vol. folio, 1706. (The most serviceable is that of William Dindorf, 5 vols. 8vo, Leipzig, 1824.)
- Psa. of Sol. = *Psalter of Solomon*; see List of Ancient Authors, etc.
- Raphel = *G. Raphaelii* annotationes in Sacram Scripturam . . . ex Xen., Polyb., Arrian., et Herodoto collectae. 2 vols. Lugd. Bat. 1747.
- Riddell, Platonic Idioms = *A Digest of Idioms given as an Appendix to "The Apology of Plato"* as edited by the Rev. James Riddell, M. A.; Oxford, 1867.
- Riehm (or *Riehm*, HWB.) = *Handwörterbuch des Biblischen Altertums u. s. w.* edited by Professor Edward C. A. Riehm in nineteen parts (2 vols.) 1875-1884.
- Rutherford, New Phryn. = *The New Phrynichus*, being a revised text of the Ecloga of the Grammarian Phrynichus, etc., by W. Gunion Rutherford. London, 1881.
- Schaff-Herzog = *A Religious Encyclopædia etc.* by Philip Schaff and associates. 3 vols. 1882-1884. Funk and Wagnalls, New York. Revised edition, 1887.
- Schenkel (or *Schenkel*, BL.) = *Bibel-Lexikon u. s. w.* edited by Professor Daniel Schenkel. 5 vols. Leipz. 1869-1875.
- Schmidt = *J. H. Heinrich Schmidt*, Synonymik der Griechischen Sprache. 4 vols. Leipz. 1876, 1878, 1879, 1886.
- Schöttgen = *Christiani Schoettgenii* Horae Hebraicae et Talmudicae etc. 2 vols. Dresden and Leipzig, 1733, 1742.
- Schürer = *Emil Schürer*, Lehrbuch der Neutestamentlichen Zeitgeschichte. Leipzig, 1874. The "Second Part" of a new and revised edition has already appeared under the title of Geschichte des Jüdischen Volkes im Zeitalter Jesu Christi, and to this new edition (for the portion of the original work which it covers) the references have been made, although for convenience the title of the first edition has been retained. An English translation is appearing at Edinburgh (T. and T. Clark).
- Scrivener, F. H. A.: — *A Plain Introduction to the Criticism of the New Testament etc.* Third Edition. Cambridge and London, 1883.

- Bezae Codex Cantabrigiensis etc. Cambridge and London, 1864.
- A Full Collation of the Codex Sinaiticus with the Received Text of the New Testament etc. Second Edition, Revised. Cambridge and London, 1867.
- Six Lectures on the Text of the New Testament etc. Cambridge and London, 1875.
- Sept. = the translation of the Old Testament into Greek known as the Septuagint. Unless otherwise stated, the sixth edition of Tischendorf's text (edited by Nestle) is referred to; 2 vols. (with supplement), Leipzig, 1890. The double verse-notation occasionally given in the Apocryphal books has reference to the edition of the Apocrypha and select Pseudepigrapha by O. F. Fritzsche; Leipzig, 1871. Readings peculiar to the Complutensian, Aldine, Vatican, or Alexandrian form of the text are marked respectively by an appended Comp., Ald., Vat., Alex. For the first two the testimony of the edition of Lambert Bos, Franck. 1709, has been relied on.
- The abbreviations Aq., Symm., Theod. or Theodot., appended to a reference to the O. T. denote respectively the Greek versions ascribed to Aquila, Symmachus, and Theodotion; see List of Ancient Authors, etc.
- "Lag." designates the text as edited by Paul Lagarde, of which the first half appeared at Göttingen in 1883.
- Soph. = E. A. Sophocles, Greek Lexicon of the Roman and Byzantine Periods (from B.C. 146 to A.D. 1100.) Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1870. The forerunner (once or twice referred to) of the above work bears the title "A Glossary of Later and Byzantine Greek. Forming vol. vii. (new series) of the Memoirs of the American Academy." Cambridge, 1860.
- Steph. Thes. = the "Thesaurus Graecae Linguae" of Henry Stephan as edited by Hase and the Dindorfs. 8 vols. Paris, 1831-1865. Occasionally the London (Valpy's) edition (1816-1826) of the same work has been referred to.
- Suid. = Suidas (see List of Ancient Authors, etc.) Gaisford's edition (2 vols. folio, Oxford, 1834) has been followed.
- 'Teaching' = The Teaching of the Twelve Apostles (Διδαχὴ τῶν δωδεκάστοιχων.) The edition of Harnack (in Gebhardt and Harnack's Texte und Untersuchungen u. s. w. Second vol., Pts. i. and ii., Leipzig 1884) has been followed, together with his division of the chapters into verses.
- Thiersch = Friedrich Thiersch, Griechische Grammatik u. s. w. Third edition. Leipzig, 1826.
- Trench = Abp. R. C. Trench's Synonyms of the New Testament. Ninth edition, improved. London, 1890.
- Vaniček = Alois Vaniček, Griechisch-Lateinisches Etymologisches Wörterbuch. 2 vols. Leipz. 1877.
- By the same author is "Fremdwörter im Griechischen und Lateinischen." Leipzig, 1878.
- Veitch = William Veitch, Greek Verbs irregular and defective, etc. New Edition. Oxford, 1879.
- Vig. ed. Herm. = Vigeri de praecipuis Graecae dictionis Idiotismis. Edited by G. Hermann. Fourth edition. Leipzig, 1834. A meagre abridgment and translation by Rev. John Seager was published at London in 1828.
- Vulg. = the translation into Latin known as the Vulgate. Professor Tischendorf's edition (Leipzig, 1864) has been followed.
- Wetst. or Wetstein = J. J. Wetstein's Novum Testamentum Graecum etc. 2 vols. folio. Amsterdam, 1751, 1752.
- W. = G. B. Winer, Grammar of the Idiom of the New Testament etc. Revised and Authorized Translation of the seventh (German) edition of the original, edited by Lünemann; Andover, 1833. Unless otherwise indicated, it is referred to by pages, the corresponding page of the original being added in a parenthesis. When Dr. Moulton's translation of the sixth German edition is referred to, that fact is stated.
- Wis. RWB. = G. B. Winer, Biblisches Realwörterbuch u. s. w. Third edition. 2 vols., Leipzig and New York, 1849.
- Wis. De verb. Comp. etc. = G. B. Winer, De verborum cum praepositionibus compositorum in Novo Testamento usu. Five academic programs; Leipzig, 1843.
- Other titles, it is believed, are so fully given as to be easily verifiable.

EXPLANATIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

As respects PUNCTUATION—it should be noticed, that since only those verbal forms (or their representatives) are given in the Lexicon which actually occur in the Greek Testament, it becomes necessary to distinguish between a form of the Present Tense which is in use, and one which is given merely to secure for a verb its place in the alphabet. This is done by putting a semi-colon after a Present which actually occurs, and a colon after a Present which is a mere alphabetic *locum tenens*.

Further: a punctuation-mark inserted before a classic voucher or a reference to the Old Testament (whether such voucher or reference be included in a parenthesis or not) indicates that said voucher or reference applies to other passages, definitions, etc., besides the one which it immediately follows. The same principle governs the insertion or the omission of a comma after such abbreviations as “*absol.*,” “*pass.*,” etc.

A hyphen has been placed between the component parts of Greek compounds only in case each separate part is in actual use; otherwise the hyphen is omitted.

[] Brackets have been used to mark additions by the American editor. To avoid, however, a complexity which might prove to the reader confusing, they have been occasionally dispensed with when the editorial additions serve only to complete a statement already made in part by Professor Grimm (as, in enumerating the forms of verbs, the readings of the critical editors, the verbs compounded with *σβ* which observe assimilation, etc. etc.); but in no instance have they been intentionally omitted where the omission might seem to attribute to Professor Grimm an opinion for which he is not responsible.

* An asterisk at the close of an article indicates that all the instances of the word's occurrence in the New Testament are noticed in the article. Of the 5594 words composing the vocabulary of the New Testament 5800 are marked with an asterisk. To this extent, therefore, the present work may serve as a concordance as well as a lexicon

A superior ^a or ^b or ^c etc. appended to a verse-numeral designates the first, second, third, etc., occurrence of a given word or construction in that verse. The same letters appended to a page-numeral designate respectively the first, second, third, columns of that page. A small a. b. c. etc. after a page-numeral designates the subdivision of the page.

The various forms of the GREEK TEXT referred to are represented by the following abbreviations:

R or Rec. = what is commonly known as the *Textus Receptus*. Dr. F. H. A. Scrivener's last edition (Cambridge and London 1877) has been taken as the standard.¹ To designate a particular form of this “Protean text” an abbreviation has been appended in superior type; as, ^a for Elzevir, ^s for Stephen, ^b for Beza, ^e for Erasmus.

G or Grsb. = the Greek text of Griesbach as given in his manual edition, 2 vols., Leipzig, 1805. Owing to a disregard of the signs by which Griesbach indicated his judgment respecting the various degrees of probability belonging to different readings, he is cited not infrequently, even in critical works, as supporting readings which he expressly questioned, but was not quite ready to expel from the text.

L or Lchm. = Lachmann's Greek text as given in his larger edition, 2 vols., Berlin, 1842 and 1850. When the text of his smaller or stereotyped edition (Berlin, 1831) is referred to, the abbreviation “*min.*” or “*ster.*” is added to his initial.

T or Tdf. = the text of Tischendorf's “*Editio Octava Critica Major*” (Leipzig, 1869-1872).

Tr or Treg. = “*The Greek New Testament*” etc. by S. P. Tregelles (London, 1857-1879).

WH = “*The New Testament in the Original Greek. The Text Revised by Brooke Foss Westcott D.D. and Fenton John Anthony Hort D.D.* Cambridge and London, Macmillan and Co. 1881.”

KC = “*Novum Testamentum ad Fidem Codicis Vaticanani*” as edited by Professors Kuenen and Cobet (Leyden, 1860).

The textual variations noticed are of course mainly those which affect the individual word or construction under discussion. Where an extended passage or entire section is textually debatable (as, for example, Mk. xvi. 9-20; Jn. v. 3 *lin.*-4; vii. 53 *lin.*—viii. 11), that fact is assumed to be known, or at least it is not stated under every word contained in the passage.

As respects the NUMBERING OF THE VERSES—the edition of Robert Stephen, in 2 vols. 16°, Geneva 1551, has been

¹ Respecting the edition issued by the Bible Society, which was followed by Professor Grimm, see Carl Bertheau in the *Theologische Literaturzeitung* for 1877, No. 5, pp. 103-106.

followed as the standard (as it is in the critical editions of Tregelles, Westcott and Hort, etc.). Variations from this standard are indicated by subjoining the variant verse-numeral within marks of parenthesis. The similar addition in the case of references to the Old Testament indicates the variation between the Hebrew notation and the Greek.

In quotations from the ENGLISH BIBLE—

A. V. = the current or so-called "Authorized Version";
R. V. = the Revised New Testament of 1881. But when a rendering is ascribed to the former version it may be assumed to be retained also in the latter, unless the contrary be expressly stated. A translation preceded by **R. V.** is found in the Revision only.

A. S. = Anglo-Saxon.

Abp. = Archbishop.

absol. = absolutely.

acc. or accus. = accusative.

acc. to = according to.

ad l. or ad loc. = at or on the passage.

al. = others or elsewhere.

al. al. = others otherwise.

Ald. = the Aldine text of the Septuagint (see *Sept. in List of Books*).

Alex. = the Alexandrian text of the Septuagint (see *Sept. in List of Books*).

ap. = (quoted) in

App. = Appendix.

appos. = apposition.

Aq. = Aquila (see *Sept. in List of Books*).

art. = article.

augm. = augment.

auth. or author. = author or authorities.

B. or Bttm. see *List of Books*.

B. D. or BB. DD. see *List of Books*.

betw. = between.

Bibl. = Biblical.

Bp. = Bishop.

br. = brackets or enclose in brackets.

c. before a date = about.

Cantabr. = Cambridge.

cf. = compare.

ch. = chapter.

cl. = clause.

cod., codd. = manuscript, manuscripts.

Com., Comm. = commentary, commentaries.

comp. = compound, compounded, etc.

compar. = comparative.

Comp. or Compl. = the Complutensian text of the Septuagint (see *Sept. in List of Books*).

contr. = contracted, contract.

dim. or dimin. = diminutive.

dir. disc. = direct discourse.

e. g. = for example.

esp. = especially.

ex., exx. = example, examples.

exc. = except.

excert. = an excerpt or extract.

fin. or ad fin. = at or near the end.

G or Grsb. = Griesbach's Greek text (see above).

Graec. Ven. = Graecus Venetus (see *List of Books*).

i. e. = that is.

ib. or ibid. = in the same place.

indir. disc. = indirect discourse.

init. or ad init. = at or near the beginning.

in l. or in loc. = in or on the passage.

l. q. = the same as, or equivalent to.

KC = Kuenen and Cobet's edition of the Vatican text (see above).

L or Lchm. = Lachmann's Greek text (see above).

L. and S. = Liddell and Scott (see *List of Books*).

l. or lib. = book.

l. c., ll. cc. = passage cited, passages cited.

Lag. = Lagarde's edition of the Septuagint (see *Sept. in List of Books*).

mrg. = the marginal reading (of a critical edition of the Greek Testament).

Opp. = Works.

opp. to = opposed to.

paral. = the parallel accounts (in the Synoptic Gospels).

Pt. or pt. = part.

q. v. = which see.

R or Rec. = the common Greek text (see above).

r. = root.

rel. or relat. = relative.

sc. = namely, to wit.

Skr. = Sanskrit.

sq., sqq. = following.

Steph. = Stephanus's Thesaurus (see *List of Books*).

Stud. u. Krit. = the Studien und Kritiken, a leading German Theological Quarterly.

s. v. = under the word.

Symm. = Symmachus, translator of the Old Testament into Greek (see *Sept. in the List of Books*).

T or Tdf. = Tischendorf's Greek text (see above).

Theod. or Theodot. = Theodotion (see *Sept. in the List of Books*).

Tr or Treg. = Tregelles's Greek text (see above).

u. i. = as below.

u. s. = as above.

v. = see.

var. = variant or variants (various readings).

Vat. = the Vatican Greek text (see above, and *Sept. in the List of Books*).

Vulg. = the Vulgate (see *List of Books*).

w. = with (especially before abbreviated names of cases).

writ. = writer, writers, writings.

WH = Westcott and Hort's Greek text (see above).

Other abbreviations will, it is hoped, explain themselves.



NEW TESTAMENT LEXICON.

A

A α, ἄλφα

Ἀβιάθαρ

A, α, ἄλφα, τό, the first letter of the Greek alphabet, opening the series which the letter ω closes. Hence the expression ἐγὼ εἰμι τὸ Α [L T Tr WH ἄλφα] καὶ τὸ Ω [Ω L WH], Rev. i. 8, 11 Rec., which is explained by the appended words ἡ ἀρχὴ καὶ τὸ τέλος, xxi. 6, and by the further addition ὁ πρῶτος καὶ ὁ ἔσχατος, xxii. 13. On the meaning of the phrase cf. Rev. xi. 17; Is. xli. 4; xlv. 6; xlvi. 12; [esp. B. D. Am. ed. p. 73]. A, when prefixed to words as an inseparable syllable, is **1. privative** (στερητικόν), like the Lat. *in-*, the Eng. *un-*, giving a negative sense to the word to which it is prefixed, as ἀβαρής; or signifying what is contrary to it, as ἀτιμος, ἀτιμῶ; before vowels generally *an-*, as ἀνάιτος. **2. copulative** (ἀθροιστικόν), akin to the particle ἀμα [cf. Curtius § 598], indicating community and fellowship, as in ἀδελφός, ἀκόλουθος. Hence it is **3. intensive** (ἐπιτακτικόν), strengthening the force of terms, like the Lat. *con* in composition; as ἀπενίζω fr. ἀπενής [yet cf. W. 100 (95)]. This use, however, is doubted or denied now by many [e. g. *Lob. Path. Element. i. 34 sq.*]. Cf. Kühner i. 741, § 339 Anm. 5; [Jelf § 342 δ]; *Bttm. Gram. § 120 Anm. 11*; [*Donaldson, Gram. p. 334*; *New Crat. §§ 185, 213*; L. and S. s. v.].*

***Ἀαρών**, indecl. prop. name (ὁ Ἀαρών, -ώνος in Joseph.), יִרְמְיָא (fr. the unused Hebr. radical יִרְמָא, — Syr. ܐܪܡܝܐ)

libidinosus, lascivus, — [enlightened, Fürst; acc. to Dietrich *wealthy*, or *fluent*, like יִרְמְיָא], acc. to Philo, de ebriet. § 32, fr. יִרְמָא mountain and equiv. to ὄρεινός, Aaron, the brother of Moses, the first high-priest of the Israelites and the head of the whole sacerdotal order: Lk. i. 5; Acts vii. 40; Heb. v. 4; vii. 11; ix. 4.*

***Ἀβαδδών**, indecl., יִבְרְמָא, **1. ruin, destruction**, (fr. יִבְרָא to perish), Job xxxi. 12. **2. the place of destruction** i. q. *Orcus*, joined with יִבְרָא, Job xxvi. 6; Prov. xv. 11. **3. as a proper name** it is given to the angel-prince of the infernal regions, the minister of death and author of havoc on earth, and is rendered in Greek by Ἀπολλύων *Destroyer*, Rev. ix. 11.*

ἀβαρής, -ής, (βάρος weight), *without weight, light*; trop. *not burdensome*: ἀβαρῆ ὑμῖν ἐμαυτὸν ἐτήρησα I have avoided burdening you with expense on my account, 2 Co. xi. 9; see 1 Th. ii. 9, cf. 6. (Fr. Aristot. down.)*

***Ἀββὰ** [WH -βά], Hebr. אָב father, in the Chald. emphatic state, אָבא i. e. ὁ πατήρ, a customary title of God in prayer. Whenever it occurs in the N. T. (Mk. xiv. 36; Ro. viii. 15; Gal. iv. 6) it has the Greek interpretation subjoined to it; this is apparently to be explained by the fact that the Chaldee אָבא, through frequent use in prayer, gradually acquired the nature of a most sacred proper name, to which the Greek-speaking Jews added the appellative from their own tongue.*

***Ἀβελ** [WH Ἀβ. (see their Intr. § 408)], indecl. prop. name (in Joseph. [e. g. antt. 1, 2, 1] Ἀβελος, -ου), אָבֵל (breath, vanity), *Abel*, the second son born to Adam (Gen. iv. 2 sqq.), so called from his short life and sudden death [cf. B. D. Am. ed. p. 5], (Job vii. 16; Ps. xxxix. 6): Mt. xxiii. 35; Lk. xi. 51; Heb. xi. 4; xii. 24.*

***Ἀβιά**, indecl. prop. name (Joseph. antt. 7, 10, 8; 8, 10, 1 ὁ Ἀβίας [W. § 6, 1 m.], -α), אָבִיָּה and אָבִיָּה (my father is Jehovah), *Abia* [or *Abijah*, cf. B. D. s. v.], **1. a king of Judah**, son of Rehoboam: Mt. i. 7 (1 K. xiv. 31; xv. 1). **2. a priest**, the head of a sacerdotal family, from whom, when David divided the priests into twenty-four classes (1 Chr. xxiv. 10), the class *Abia*, the eighth in order, took its name: Lk. i. 5.*

***Ἀβιάθαρ**, indecl. prop. name (though in Joseph. antt. 6, 14, 6 Ἀβιάθαρος, -ου), אָבִיָּהָר (father of abundance), *Abiathar*, a certain Hebrew high-priest: Mk. i. 26, — where he is by mistake confounded with Ahimelech his father (1 S. xxi. 1 sqq.); [yet cf. 1 S. xxii. 20 with 1 Chr. xviii. 16; xxiv. 6, 31; also 2 S. xv. 24–29; 1 K. ii. 26, 27 with 2 S. viii. 17; 1 Chr. xxiv. 6, 31. It would seem that double names were esp. common in the case of priests (cf. 1 Macc. ii. 1–5; Joseph. vit. §§ 1, 2) and that father and son often bore the same name (cf. Lk. i. 5, 59; Joseph. l. c. and antt. 20, 9, 1). See *McClellan ad loc.* and B. D. Am. ed. p. 7].*

Ἀβιλινη [WH Ἀβειλ. (see s. v. εἰ)], -ῆς, ἡ, (sc. χώρα, the district belonging to the city Abila), *Abilene*, the name of a region lying between Lebanon and Hermon towards Phoenicia, 18 miles distant from Damascus and 37 [acc. to the Itin. Anton. 38] from Heliopolis: Lk. iii. 1. Cf. *Avanias* [and B. D. s. v.].*

Ἀβιδός, ὁ, indecl. prop. name, אבירזא (father of the Jews [al. of glory]), *Abiud*, son of Zorobabel or Zerubabel: Mt. i. 13.*

Ἀβραάμ [Rec: Ἀβρ.; cf. *Tdf. Proleg.* p. 106] (Joseph. Ἀβραμος, -ου), אברהם (father of a multitude, cf. Gen. xvii. 5), *Abraham*, the renowned founder of the Jewish nation: Mt. i. 1 sq.; xxii. 32; Lk. xix. 9; Jn. viii. 33; Acts iii. 25; Heb. vii. 1 sqq., and elsewhere. He is extolled by the apostle Paul as a pattern of faith, Ro. iv. 1 sqq. 17 sqq.; Gal. iii. 6 (cf. Heb. xi. 8); on which account all believers in Christ have a claim to the title sons or posterity of Abraham, Gal. iii. 7, 29; cf. Ro. iv. 11.

ἄβυσσος, in classic Greek an adj., -ος, -ον, (fr. ὁ βυσσός i. q. βυθός), *bottomless* (so perhaps in Sap. x. 19), *unbounded* (πλοῦτος ἄβυσσος, Aeschyl. Sept. (931) 950). In the Scriptures ἡ ἄβυσσος (Sept. for אַבְיִס) sc. χώρα, *the pit*, the immeasurable depth, *the abyss*. Hence of 'the deep' sea: Gen. i. 2; vii. 11; Deut. viii. 7; Sir. i. 3; xvi. 18, etc.; of *Orcus* (a very deep gulf or chasm in the lowest parts of the earth: Ps. lxx. (lxxi.) 21 ἐκ τῶν ἀβύσσων τῆς γῆς, Eur. Phoen. 1632 (1605) ταρτάρου ἄβυσσος χάσματα, Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 20, 5 ἀβύσσων ἀνεξιχνίαστα κλίματα, ibid. 59, 3 ὁ ἐπιβλέπων ἐν ταῖς ἀβύσσοις, of God; [Act. Thom. 32 ὁ τὴν ἄβυσσον τοῦ ταρτάρου οἰκῶν, of the dragon]), both as the common receptacle of the dead, Ro. x. 7, and especially as the abode of demons, Lk. viii. 31; Rev. ix. 1 sq. 11; xi. 7; xvii. 8; xx. 1, 3. Among prof. auth. used as a subst. only by Diog. Laërt. 4, (5), 27 κατῆλθε εἰς μέλαιναν Πλουτέως ἄβυσσον. Cf. Knapp, Scripta var. Arg. p. 554 sq.; [J. G. Müller, Philo's Lehre von der Weltschöpfung, p. 173 sq.; B. D. Am. ed. s. v. Deep].*

Ἀγαβος [on the breathing see WH. Intr. § 408], -ου, ὁ, the name of a Christian prophet, *Agabus*: Acts xi. 28; xxi. 10. (Perhaps from אַגַּב to love [cf. B. D. s. v.].)*

ἀγαθοεργία, -ῆς; (fr. the unused ΕΡΓΩ — equiv. to ἔργω, ἐργάζομαι — and ἀγαθόν); *to be ἀγαθοεργός, beneficent* (towards the poor, the needy): 1 Tim. vi. 18 [A. V. *do good*]. Cf. ἀγαθοεργία. Found besides only in eccl. writ., but in the sense *to do well, act rightly*.*

ἀγαθοποιία, -ῆς; 1 aor. inf. ἀγαθοποιῆσαι; (fr. ἀγαθοποιός); 1. *to do good, do something which profits others*: Mk. iii. 4 [Tdf. ἀγαθὸν ποιῆσαι; Lk. vi. 9]; *to show one's self beneficent*, Acts xiv. 17 Rec.; τῷ, *to do some one a favor, .o benefit*, Lk. vi. 33, 35, (equiv. to εὐεργετῆ, Zeph. i. 12; Num. x. 32; Tob. xii. 13, etc.). 2. *to do well, do right*: 1 Pet. ii. 15, 20 (opp. to ἀμαρτάνω); iii. 6, 17; 3 Jn. 11. (Not found in secular authors, except in a few of the later in an astrological sense, *to furnish a good omen*.)*

ἀγαθοποιία [WH -ποιία (see I, ε)], -ας, ἡ, *a course of right action, well-doing*: ἐν ἀγαθοποιίᾳ, 1 Pet. iv. 19 i. q. ἀγαθοποιούντες acting uprightly [cf. xii. Patr. Jos. § 18];

if we read here with L Tr mrg. ἐν ἀγαθοποιίαις we must understand it of single acts of rectitude [cf. W. § 27, 3; B. § 123, 2]. (In eccl. writ. ἀγαθοποι. denotes *beneficence*.)*

ἀγαθοποιός, -όν, *acting rightly, doing well*: 1 Pet. ii. 14. [Sir. xlii. 14; Plut. de Is. et Osir. § 42].*

ἀγαθός, -ή, -όν, (akin to ἀγαμαί to wonder at, think highly of, ἀγαστός admirable, as explained by Plato, Crat. p. 412 c. [al. al.; cf. Donaldson, New Crat. § 323]), in general denotes "perfectus, . . . qui habet in se ac facit omnia quae habere et facere debet pro nomine nominis, officio ac lege" (Irmisch ad Hdian. 1, 4, p. 134), *excelling in any respect, distinguished, good*. It can be predicated of persons, things, conditions, qualities and affections of the soul, deeds, times and seasons. To this general signif. can be traced back all those senses which the word gathers fr. the connection in which it stands; 1. *of a good constitution or nature*: γῆ, Lk. viii. 8; δένδρον, Mt. vii. 18, in sense equiv. to 'fertile soil,' 'a fruitful tree,' (Xen. oec. 16, 7 γῆ ἀγαθή, . . . γῆ κακή, an. 2, 4, 22 χώρας πολλῆς κ. ἀγαθῆς οὐσίας). In Lk. viii. 15 ἀγαθὴ καρδιά corresponds to the fig. expression "good ground", and denotes a soul inclined to goodness, and accordingly eager to learn saving truth and ready to bear the fruits (καρπὸς ἀγαθός, Jas. iii. 17) of a Christian life. 2. *useful, salutary*: δόσις ἀγαθή (joined to δώρημα τέλειον) a gift which is truly a gift, salutary, Jas. i. 17; δόματα ἀγαθά, Mt. vii. 11; ἐντολὴ ἀγ. a commandment profitable to those who keep it, Ro. vii. 12, acc. to a Grk. scholium equiv. to εἰς τὸ συμφέρον εἰσηγουμένη, hence the question in vs. 13: τὸ οὖν ἀγαθὸν ἐμοὶ γέγονε θάνατος; ἀγ. μερίς the 'good part,' which insures salvation to him who chooses it, Lk. x. 42; ἔργον ἀγ. (differently in Ro. ii. 7, etc.) the saving work of God, i. e. substantially, the Christian life, due to divine efficiency, Phil. i. 6 [cf. the Comm. ad loc.]; εἰς ἀγαθόν for good, to advantage, Ro. viii. 28 (Sir. vii. 13; πάντα τοῖς εὐσεβέσι εἰς ἀγαθά, . . . τοῖς ἀμαρτωλοῖς εἰς κακά, Sir. xxxix. 27; τὸ κακὸν . . . γίγνεται εἰς ἀγαθόν, Theognis 162); *good for, suited to something*: πρὸς οἰκοδομήν, Eph. iv. 29 [cf. W. 363 (340)] (Xen. mem. 4, 6, 10). 3. of the feeling awakened by what is good, *pleasant, agreeable, joyful, happy*: ἡμέραι ἀγ. 1 Pet. iii. 10 (Ps. xxxlii. (xxxiv.) 13; Sir. xiv. 14; 1 Macc. x. 55); εὐπρία, 2 Th. ii. 16 (μακαρία εὐπρία, Tit. ii. 13); συνειδήσις, a peaceful conscience, i. q. consciousness of rectitude, Acts xxiii. 1; 1 Tim. i. 5, 19; 1 Pet. iii. 16; reconciled to God, vs. 21. 4. *excellent, distinguished*: σοτὴ ἀγαθός, Jn. i. 46 (47). 5. *upright, honorable*: Mt. xii. 34; xix. 16; Lk. vi. 45; Acts xi. 24; 1 Pet. iii. 11, etc.; ποιεῖτε κ. ἀγαθὰ, Mt. v. 45; xxii. 10; ἀγαθ. καὶ δίκαιος, Lk. xxiii. 50; καρδιά ἀγαθὴ κ. καλὴ, Lk. viii. 15 (see καλός, b.); fulfilling the duty or service demanded, δοῦλε ἀγαθὴ κ. πιστὴ, Mt. xxv. 21, 23; upright, free from guile, particularly from a desire to corrupt the people, Jn. vii. 12; pre-eminently of God, as consummately and essentially good, Mt. xix. 17 (Mk. x. 18; Lk. xviii. 19); ἀγ. θεσπαιρός in Mt. xii. 35; Lk. vi. 49

denotes the soul considered as the repository of pure thoughts which are brought forth in speech; πίστις ἀγ. the fidelity due from a servant to his master, Tit. ii. 10 [WH mrg. om.]; on ἀγαθ. ἔργον, ἀγ. ἔργα, see ἔργον. In a narrower sense, *benevolent, kind, generous*: Mt. xx. 15; 1 Pet. ii. 18; μνεία, 1 Th. iii. 6 (cf. 2 Macc. vii. 20); *beneficent* (Xen. Cyr. 3, 8, 4; כֹּחַ, Jer. xxxiii. 11; Ps. xxxiv. 9; Cic. nat. deor. 2, 25, 64 "optimus i. e. beneficentissimus"), Ro. v. 7, where the meaning is, *Hardly for an innocent man does one encounter death; for if he even dares hazard his life for another, he does so for a benefactor (one from whom he has received favors)*; cf. W. 117 (111); [Gifford in the Speaker's Com. p. 123]. The neuter used substantively denotes 1. *a good thing, convenience, advantage, and in partic. a. in the plur., external goods, riches*: Lk. i. 53; xii. 18 sq. (Sir. xiv. 4; Sap. vii. 11); τὰ ἀγαθὰ σου comforts and delights which thy wealth procured for thee in abundance, Lk. xvi. 25 (opp. to κακά, as in Sir. xi. 14); outward and inward good things, Gal. vi. 6, cf. Wieseler ad loc. b. *the benefits of the Messianic kingdom*: Ro. x. 15; τὰ μέλλοντα ἀγ. Heb. ix. 11; x. 1. 2. *what is upright, honorable, and acceptable to God*: Ro. xii. 2; ἐργάζεσθαι τὸ ἀγ. Ro. ii. 10; Eph. iv. 28; πράσσειν, Ro. ix. 11; [2 Co. v. 10]; διώκειν, 1 Th. v. 15; μμεῖσθαι, 3 Jn. 11; κολλᾶσθαι τῷ ἀγ. Ro. xii. 9; τί με ἐρωτᾷς περὶ τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ, Mt. xix. 17 G L T Tr WH, where the word expresses the general idea of right. Spec., what is *salutary, suited to the course of human affairs*: in the phrase διάκονος εἰς τὸ ἀγ. Ro. xiii. 4; of rendering service, Gal. vi. 10; Ro. xii. 21; τὸ ἀγ. σου the favor thou conferrest, Philem. 14.

["It is to be regarded as a peculiarity in the usage of the Sept. that כֹּחַ good is predominantly (?) rendered by καλός. . . . The translator of Gen. uses ἀγαθός only in the neut., good, goods, and this has been to a degree the model for the other translators. . . . In the Greek O. T., where οἱ δίκαιοι is the technical designation of the pious, οἱ ἀγαθοὶ or δ ἀγαθός does not occur in so general a sense. The ἀνὴρ ἀγαθός is peculiar only to the Prov. (xiii. 22, 24; xv. 3); cf. besides the solitary instance in 1 Kings ii. 32. Thus even in the usage of the O. T. we are reminded of Christ's words, Mk. x. 18, οὐδεὶς ἀγαθός εἰ μὴ εἰς δ θεός. In the O. T. the term 'righteous' makes reference rather to a covenant and to one's relation to a positive standard; ἀγαθός would express the absolute idea of moral goodness" (Zerachwitz, Profangraec. u. bibl. Sprachgeist, Leipz. 1859, p. 60). Cf. Tittm. p. 19. On the comparison of ἀγαθός see B. 27 (24).]

ἀγαθοουργέω, -ω; Acts xiv. 17 L T Tr WH for R ἀγαθοποιῶ. The contracted form is the rarer [cf. WH. App. p. 145], see ἀγαθοεργέω; but cf. κακοῦργος, ἱεροουργέω.*

ἀγαθωσύνη, -ης, ἡ, [on its formation see W. 95 (90)]; WH. App. p. 152], found only in bibl. and eccl. writ., *uprightness of heart and life*, [A. V. *goodness*]; 2 Th. i. 11; Gal. v. 22 (unless here it denote *kindness, beneficence*); Ro. xv. 14; Eph. v. 9. [Cf. Trench § lxiii.; Ellic. and Bp. Lghtft. on Gal. i. c.]*

ἀγαλλιάσθαι, see ἀγαλλιάω.

ἀγαλλιάσειν, -εως, ἡ, (ἀγαλλιάω), not used by prof. writ. but often by the Sept.; *exultation, extreme joy*: Lk. i.

14, 44; Acts ii. 46; Jude 24. Heb. i. 9 (fr. Ps. xlv. (xlv.) 8) *oil of gladness* with which persons were anointed at feasts (Ps. xxiii. 5), and which the writer, alluding to the inaugural ceremony of anointing, uses as an emblem of the divine power and majesty to which the Son of God has been exalted.*

ἀγαλλιάω, -ω, and -άομαι, (but the act. is not used exc. in Lk. i. 47 [ἡγαλλίασα], in Rev. xix. 7 [ἀγαλλόμεν] L T Tr WH [and in 1 Pet. i. 8 WH Tr mrg. (ἀγαλλιάτε), cf. WH. App. p. 169]); 1 aor. ἡγαλλιασάμεν, and (with a mid. signif.) ἡγαλλιάσθην (Jn. v. 35; Rec. ἡγαλλιάσθην); a word of Hellenistic coinage (fr. ἀγάλλομαι to rejoice, glory [yet cf. B. 51 (45)]), often in Sept. (for לָרַג, רָגַע, רָגַע, עָרַב), to *exult, rejoice exceedingly*: Mt. v. 12; Lk. x. 21; Acts ii. 26; xvi. 34; 1 Pet. i. 8; iv. 13; εἶν τιμι, 1 Pet. i. 6, dat. of the thing in which the joy originates [cf. W. § 33 a.; B. 185 (160)]; but Jn. v. 35 means, 'to rejoice while his light shone' [i. e. in (the midst of) etc.]. ἐπί τιμι, Lk. i. 47; foll. by ἴνα, Jn. viii. 56 *that he should see*, rejoiced because it had been promised him that he should see. This divine promise was fulfilled to him at length in paradise; cf. W. 339 (318); B. 239 (206). On this word see Gelpke in the Stud. u. Krit. for 1849, p. 645 sq.*

ἀγαμος, -ον, (γάμος), *unmarried*: 1 Co. vii. 8, 32; used even of women, 1 Co. vii. 11, 34 (Eur. Hel. 690 [and elsewhere]), where the Grks. commonly said ἀναδρος.*

ἀγανακτέω, -ω; 1 aor. ἡγανάκτησα; (as πλεονεκτήω comes fr. πλεονέκτης, and this fr. πλεόν and ἔχω, so through a conjectural ἀγανάκτης fr. ἀγαν and ἀχομαι to feel pain, grieve, [al. al.]); to *be indignant, moved with indignation*: Mt. xxi. 15; xxvi. 8; Mk. x. 14; xiv. 4; περὶ τινος [cf. W. § 33 a.], Mt. xx. 24; Mk. x. 41; foll. by εἶν, Lk. xiii. 14. (From Hdt. down.)*

ἀγανάκτησις, -εως, ἡ, *indignation*: 2 Co. vii. 11. [(From Plat. on.)]*

ἀγαπάω, -ω; [impf. ἡγάπων]; fut. ἀγαπήσω; 1 aor. ἡγάπησα; pf. act. [1 pers. plur. ἡγαπήκαμεν 1 Jn. iv. 10 WH txt.], ptp. ἡγαπήκως (2 Tim. iv. 8); Pass., [pres. ἀγαπῶμαι]; pf. ptp. ἡγαπημένος; 1 fut. ἀγαπηθῶμαι; (akin to ἀγαμαι [Fick, Pt. iv. 12; see ἀγαθός, init.]); to *love, to be full of good-will and exhibit the same*: Lk. vii. 47; 1 Jn. iv. 7 sq.; with acc. of the person, to *have a preference for, wish well to, regard the welfare of*: Mt. v. 43 sqq.; xix. 19; Lk. vii. 5; Jn. xi. 5; Ro. xiii. 8; 2 Co. xi. 11; xii. 15; Gal. v. 14; Eph. v. 25, 28; 1 Pet. i. 22, and elsewhere; often in 1 Ep. of Jn. of the love of Christians towards one another; of the benevolence which God, in providing salvation for men, has exhibited by sending his Son to them and giving him up to death, Jn. iii. 16; Ro. viii. 37; 2 Th. ii. 16; 1 Jn. iv. 11, 19; [noteworthy is Jude 1 L T Tr WH τοῖς ἐν θεῷ πατρὶ ἡγαπημένοις; see ἐν, I. 4, and cf. Bp. Lghtft. on Col. iii. 12]; of the love which led Christ, in procuring human salvation, to undergo sufferings and death, Gal. ii. 20; Eph. v. 2; of the love with which God regards Christ, Jn. iii. 35; [v. 20 L mrg.]; x. 17; xv. 9; Eph. i. 6. When used of love to a master, God or Christ, the word

Involves the idea of affectionate reverence, prompt obedience, grateful recognition of benefits received: Mt. vi. 24; xxii. 37; Ro. viii. 28; 1 Co. ii. 9; viii. 3; Jas. i. 12; 1 Pet. i. 8; 1 Jn. iv. 10, 20, and elsewhere. With an acc. of the thing ἀγαπᾶω denotes to take pleasure in the thing, prize it above other things, be unwilling to abandon it or do without it: δικαιοσύνην, Heb. i. 9 (i. e. steadfastly to cleave to); τὴν δόξαν, Jn. xii. 43; τὴν πρωτοκαθεδρίαν, Lk. xi. 43; τὸ σκότος and τὸ φῶς, Jn. iii. 19; τὸν κόσμον. 1 Jn. ii. 15; τὸν νῦν αἰῶνα, 2 Tim. iv. 10, — both which last phrases signify to set the heart on earthly advantages and joys; τὴν ψυχὴν αὐτῶν, Rev. xii. 11; ζῶην, 1 Pet. iii. 10 (to derive pleasure from life, render it agreeable to himself); to welcome with desire, long for: τὴν ἐπιφάνειαν αὐτοῦ, 2 Tim. iv. 8 (Sap. i. 1; vi. 13; Sir. iv. 12, etc.); so of a person: ἡγαπήθη, Sap. iv. 10, cf. Grimm ad loc.). Concerning the unique proof of love which Jesus gave the apostles by washing their feet, it is said ἡγάπησεν αὐτούς, Jn. xiii. 1, cf. Lücke or Meyer ad loc. [but al. take ἡγάπ. here more comprehensively, see Weiss's Mey., Godet, Westcott, Keil]. The combination ἀγάπην ἀγαπᾶν τινα occurs, when a relative intervenes, in Jn. xvii. 26; Eph. ii. 4, (2 S. xiii. 15 where τὸ μίσος δ' ἐβίσησεν αὐτὴν is contrasted; cf. Gen. xlix. 25 εὐλόγησέ σε εὐλογίαν; Ps. Sal. xvii. 35 [in cod. Pseudepigr. Vet. Test. ed. Fabric. i. p. 966; Libri Apoc. etc., ed. Fritzsche, p. 588] δόξαν ἢ ἐδόξασεν αὐτήν); cf. W. § 32, 2; [B. 148 sq. (129)]; Grimm on 1 Macc. ii. 54.

On the difference betw. ἀγαπᾶω and φιλέω, see φιλέω. Cf. ἀγάπη, 1 fin.

ἀγάπη, -ης, ἡ, a purely bibl. and eccl. word (for Wyttenbach, following Reiske's conjecture, long ago restored ἀγαπήσων in place of ἀγάπης, ὧν in Plut. sympos. quaest. 7, 6, 3 [vol. viii. p. 835 ed. Reiske]). Prof. auth. fr. [Aristot.], Plut. on used ἀγάπησις. "The Sept. use ἀγάπη for אַהֲבָה, Cant. ii. 4, 5, 7; iii. 5, 10; v. 8; vii. 6; viii. 4, 6, 7; ["It is noticeable that the word first makes its appearance as a current term in the Song of Sol.; — certainly no undesigned evidence respecting the idea which the Alex. translators had of the love in this Song" (Zezschwitz, Profangraec. u. bibl. Sprachgeist, p. 63)]; Jer. ii. 2; Eccl. ix. 1, 6; [2 S. xiii. 15]. It occurs besides in Sap. iii. 9; vi. 19. In Philo and Joseph. I do not remember to have met with it. Nor is it found in the N. T. in Acts, Mk., or Jas.; it occurs only once in Mt. and Lk., twice in Heb. and Rev., but frequently in the writings of Paul, John, Peter, Jude" (Bretschn. Lex. s. v.); [Philo, deus immut. § 14].

In signification it follows the verb ἀγαπᾶω, consequently it denotes 1. affection, good-will, love, benevolence: Jn. xv. 13; Ro. xiii. 10; 1 Jn. iv. 18. Of the love of men to men; esp. of that love of Christians towards Christians which is enjoined and prompted by their religion, whether the love be viewed as in the soul or as expressed: Mt. xxiv. 12; 1 Co. xiii. 1-4, 8; xiv. 1; 2 Co. ii. 4; Gal. v. 6; Philem. 5, 7; 1 Tim. i. 5; Heb. vi. 10; x. 24; Jn. xiii. 35; 1 Jn. iv. 7; Rev. ii. 4, 19, etc. Of the love of men towards God ἡ ἀγάπη

τοῦ θεοῦ (obj. gen. [W. 185 (175)]), Lk. xi. 42; Jn. v. 42; 1 Jn. ii. 15 (τοῦ πατρὸς); iii. 17; iv. 12; v. 3. Of the love of God towards men: Ro. v. 8; viii. 39; 2 Co. xiii. 13 (14). Of the love of God towards Christ: Jn. xv. 10; xvii. 26. Of the love of Christ towards men: Jn. xv. 9 sq.; 2 Co. v. 14; Ro. viii. 35; Eph. iii. 19. In construction: ἀγ. εἰς τινα, 2 Co. ii. 8 [?]; Eph. i. 15 [L WH om. Tr mrg. br. τὴν ἀγάπην]; τῇ ἐξ ὑμῶν ἐν ἡμῖν i. e. love going forth from your soul and taking up its abode as it were in ours, i. q. your love to us, 2 Co. viii. 7 [W. 193 (181 sq.); B. 329 (283)]; μεθ' ὑμῶν i. e. is present with (embraces) you, 1 Co. xvi. 24; μεθ' ἡμῶν i. e. seen among us, 1 Jn. iv. 17. Phrases: ἔχειν ἀγάπην εἰς τινα, 2 Co. ii. 4; Col. i. 4 [L T Tr, but WH br.]; 1 Pet. iv. 8; ἀγάπην διδόναι to give a proof of love, 1 Jn. iii. 1, ἀγαπᾶν ἀγάπην τινα, Jn. xvii. 26; Eph. ii. 4 (v. in ἀγαπᾶω, sub fin.); ἀγ. τοῦ πνεύματος i. e. enkindled by the Holy Spirit, Ro. xv. 30; ὁ υἱὸς τῆς ἀγάπης the Son who is the object of love, i. q. ἀγαπητός, Col. i. 13 (W. 237 (222); [B. 162 (141)]); ὁ θεὸς τῆς ἀγ. the author of love, 2 Co. xiii. 11; κόπος τῆς ἀγ. troublesome service, toil, undertaken from love, 1 Th. i. 3; ἀγ. τῆς ἀληθείας love which embraces the truth, 2 Th. ii. 10; ὁ θεὸς ἀγάπη ἐστίν God is wholly love, his nature is summed up in love, 1 Jn. iv. 8, 16; φίλημα ἀγάπης a kiss as a sign among Christians of mutual affection, 1 Pet. v. 14; διὰ τὴν ἀγ. that love may have opportunity of influencing thee ('in order to give scope to the power of love' De W., Wies.), Philem. 9, cf. 14; ἐν ἀγάπῃ lovingly, in an affectionate spirit, 1 Co. iv. 21; on love as a basis [al. in love as the sphere or element], Eph. iv. 15 (where ἐν ἀγ. is to be connected not with ἀληθείας but with αἰξήσωμεν), vs. 16; ἐξ ἀγάπης influenced by love, Phil. i. 17 (16); κατὰ ἀγάπην in a manner befitting love, Ro. xiv. 15. Love is mentioned together with faith and hope in 1 Co. xiii. 13; 1 Th. i. 3; v. 8, Col. i. 4 sq.; Heb. x. 22-24. On the words ἀγάπη, ἀγαπᾶν, cf. Gelpke in the Stud. u. Krit. for 1849, p. 646 sq.; on the idea and nature of Christian love see Köstlin, Lehrbgr. des Ev. Joh. etc. p. 248 sqq., 332 sqq.; Rückert, Theologie, ii. 452 sqq.; Lipsius, Paulin. Rechtfertigungsl. p. 188 sqq.; [Reuss, Théol. Chrét. livr. vii. chap. 13]. 2. Plur. ἀγάπαι, -ῶν, agapae, love-feasts, feasts expressing and fostering mutual love which used to be held by Christians before the celebration of the Lord's supper, and at which the poorer Christians mingled with the wealthier and partook in common with the rest of food provided at the expense of the wealthy: Jude 12 (and in 2 Pet. ii. 13 L Tr txt. WH mrg.), cf. 1 Co. xi. 17 sqq.; Acts ii. 42, 46; xx. 7; Tertull. Apol. c. 39, and ad Martyr. c. 3; Cypr. ad Quirin. 3, 3; Drescher, De vet. christ. Agapis. Giess. 1824; Mangold in Schenkel i. 53 sq.; [B. D. s. v. Love-Feasts; Dict. of Christ. Antiq. s. v. Agapae; more fully in McC. and S. s. v. Agape].

ἀγαπητός, -ή, -όν, (ἀγαπᾶω), beloved, esteemed, dear, favorite; (opp. to ἐχθρός, Ro. xi. 28): ὁ υἱὸς μου (τοῦ Θεοῦ) ὁ ἀγαπητός, of Jesus, the Messiah, Mt. iii. 17

[here WH mrg. take δ $\acute{\alpha}\gamma$. absol., connecting it with what follows]; xii. 18; xvii. 5; Mk. i. 11; ix. 7; Lk. iii. 22; ix. 35 (where L mrg. T Tr WH δ $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\lambda\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\gamma\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\varsigma$); 2 Pet. i. 17, cf. Mk. xii. 6; Lk. xx. 13; [cf. Ascensio Isa. (ed. Dillmann) vii. 23 sq.; viii. 18; 25, etc.]. $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\alpha\pi\eta\tau\omicron\iota$ Θεοῦ [W. 194 (182 sq.); B. 190 (165)] is applied to Christians as being reconciled to God and judged by him to be worthy of eternal life: Ro. i. 7, cf. xi. 28; 1 Th. i. 4; Col. iii. 12, (Sept., Ps. lix. (lx.) 7; cviii. 7; εκxvi. (εκxvii.) 2, $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\alpha\pi\eta\tau\omicron\iota$ σου and αὐτοῦ, of pious Israelites). But Christians, bound together by mutual love, are $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\alpha\pi\eta\tau\omicron\iota$ also to one another (Philem. 16; 1 Tim. vi. 2); hence they are dignified with this epithet very often in tender address, both indirect (Ro. xvi. 5, 8; Col. iv. 14; Eph. vi. 21, etc.) and direct (Ro. xii. 19; 1 Co. iv. 14; [Philem. 2 Rec.]; Heb. vi. 9; Jas. i. 16; 1 Pet. ii. 11; 2 Pet. iii. 1; [1 Jn. ii. 7 G L T Tr WH], etc.). Generally foll. by the gen.; once by the dat. $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\alpha\pi$. ἡμῖν, 1 Th. ii. 8 [yet cf. W. § 31, 2; B. 190 (165)]. $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\alpha\pi\eta\tau\omicron\varsigma$ ἐν κυρίῳ beloved in the fellowship of Christ, equiv. to dear fellow-Christian, Ro. xvi. 8. [Not used in the Fourth Gospel or the Rev. In class. Grk. fr. Hom. Il. 6, 401 on; cf. Cope on Aristot. rhet. 1, 7, 41.]

*Ἄγαρ [WH Ἄγ. (see their Intr. § 408)], ἡ, indecl., (in Joseph. Ἀγάρα, ἡς), רִאָה (flight), *Hagar*, a bondmaid of Abraham, and by him the mother of Ishmael (Gen. xvi.): Gal. iv. 24, [25 L txt. T om. Tr br.]. Since the Arabians according to Paul (who had formerly dwelt among them, Gal. i. 17) called the rocky Mt. Sinai by a name similar in sound to רִאָה (i. e. rock), the apostle in the passage referred to employs the name Hagar allegorically to denote the servile sense of fear with which the Mosaic economy imbued its subjects. [Cf. B. D. Am. ed. pp. 978, 2366 note*; Bp. Lghtft.'s remarks appended to his Com. on Gal. i. c.]*

ἄγγαρεύω; fut. ἄγγαρεύσω; 1 aor. ἠγγάρευσα; to employ a courier, despatch a mounted messenger. A word of Persian origin [used by Menander, Sicyon. 4], but adopted also into Lat. (Vulg. *angariare*). Ἄγγαροι were public couriers (tabellarii), stationed by appointment of the king of Persia at fixed localities, with horses ready for use, in order to transmit royal messages from one to another and so convey them the more speedily to their destination. See Hdt. 8, 98 [and Rawlinson's note]; Xen. Cyr. 8, 6, 17 (9); cf. Gesenius, Thesaur. s. v. רִאָה; [B. D. s. v. Angareuo; Vaniček, Fremdwörter s. v. ἄγγαρος]. These couriers had authority to press into their service, in case of need, horses, vessels, even men they met, [cf. Joseph. antt. 13, 2, 3]. Hence ἄγγαρεύειν τινά denotes to compel one to go a journey, to bear a burden, or to perform any other service: Mt. v. 41 (ὅστις σε ἄγγαρεύσει μίλιον ἐν i. e. whoever shall compel thee to go one mile); xxvii. 32 (ἠγγάρευσαν ἱνα ἄρῃ i. e. they forced him to carry), so Mk. xv. 21.*

ἄγγειον, -ου, τό. (i. q. τὸ ἄγγος), a vessel, receptacle: Mt. xiii. 48 [R G L]; xxv. 4. (From Hdt. down.)*

ἄγγελια, -ας, ἡ, (ἄγγελος), a message, announcement, thing announced; precept declared, 1 Jn. i. 5 (where Rec. has ἐπαγγελία) [cf. Is. xxviii. 9]; iii. 11. [From Hom. down.]*

ἄγγελλω; [1 aor. ἤγγελα, Jn. iv. 51 T (for ἀπήγγ. R G L Tr br.); (ἄγγελος); to announce: ἀγγέλλουσα, Jn. xx. 18 L T Tr WH, for R G ἀπαγγέλλ. [From Hom. down. COMP.: ἀν-, ἀπ-, δι-, ἐξ-, ἐπ-, προ-επ-, κατ-, προ-κατ-, παρ-αγγέλλω.]*

ἄγγελος, -ου, ὁ, 1. a messenger, envoy, one who is sent: Mt. xi. 10; Lk. vii. 24, 27; ix. 52; Mk. i. 2; Jas. ii. 25. [Fr. Hom. down.] 2. In the Scriptures, both of the Old Test. and of the New, one of that host of heavenly spirits that, according alike to Jewish and Christian opinion, wait upon the monarch of the universe, and are sent by him to earth, now to execute his purposes (Mt. iv. 6, 11; xxviii. 2; Mk. i. 13; Lk. xvi. 22; xxii. 43 [L br. WH reject the pass.]; Acts vii. 35; xii. 23; Gal. iii. 19, cf. Heb. i. 14), now to make them known to men (Lk. i. 11, 26, ii. 9 sqq.; Acts x. 3; xxvii. 23; Mt. i. 20; ii. 13; xxviii. 5; Jn. xx. 12 sq.); hence the frequent expressions ἄγγελος (angel, messenger of God, מַלְאָכִים) and ἄγγελοι κυρίου or ἄγγ. τοῦ θεοῦ. They are subject not only to God but

also to Christ (Heb. i. 4 sqq.; 1 Pet. iii. 22, cf. Eph. i. 21; Gal. iv. 14), who is described as hereafter to return to judgment surrounded by a multitude of them as servants and attendants: Mt. xiii. 41, 49; xvi. 27; xxiv. 31; xxv. 31; 2 Th. i. 7, cf. Jude 14. Single angels have the charge of separate elements; as fire, Rev. xiv. 18; waters, Rev. xvi. 5, cf. vii. 1 sq.; Jn. v. 4 [R L]. Respecting the ἄγγελος τῆς ἀβύσσου, Rev. ix. 11, see Ἀβασδδών, 3. Guardian angels of individuals are mentioned in Mt. xviii. 10; Acts xii. 15. 'The angels of the churches' in Rev. i. 20; ii. 1, 8, 12, 18; iii. 1, 7, 14 are not their presbyters or bishops, but heavenly spirits who exercise such a superintendence and guardianship over them that whatever in their assemblies is worthy of praise or of censure is counted to the praise or the blame of their angels also, as though the latter infused their spirit into the assemblies; cf. De Wette, Dusterdieck, [Alford,] on Rev. i. 20, and Lücke, Einl. in d. Offenb. d. Johan. ii. p. 429 sq. ed. 2; [Bp. Lghtft. on Philip. p. 199 sq.]. διὰ τοὺς ἄγγελους that she may show reverence for the angels, invisibly present in the religious assemblies of Christians, and not displease them, 1 Co. xi. 10. ὠφθη ἄγγελος in 1 Tim. iii. 16 is probably to be explained neither of angels to whom Christ exhibited himself in heaven, nor of demons triumphed over by him in the nether world, but of the apostles, his messengers, to whom he appeared after his resurrection. This appellation, which is certainly extraordinary, is easily understood from the nature of the hymn from which the passage ἐφανέρωθη . . . ἐν δόξῃ seems to have been taken; cf. W. 639 sq. (594), [for other interpretations see Ellic. ad loc.]. In Jn. i. 51 (52) angels are employed, by a beautiful image borrowed from Gen. xxviii. 12, to represent the divine power that will aid Jesus in the discharge

of his Messianic office, and the signal proofs to appear in his history of a divine superintendence. Certain of the angels have proved faithless to the trust committed to them by God, and have given themselves up to sin, Jude 6; 2 Pet. ii. 4 (Enoch c. vi. etc., cf. Gen. vi. 2), and now obey the devil, Mt. xxv. 41; Rev. xii. 7, cf. 1 Co. vi. 3 [yet on this last passage cf. Meyer; he and others maintain that ἄγγ. without an epithet or limitation never in the N. T. signifies other than good angels]. Hence ἄγγελος Σατᾶν is trop. used in 2 Co. xii. 7 to denote a grievous bodily malady sent by Satan. See δαίμων; [*Soph. Lex.* s. v. ἄγγελος; and for the literature on the whole subject B. D. Am. ed. s. v. Angels, — and to the reff. there given add *G. L. Hahn*, *Theol. des N. T.*, i. pp. 260–384; *Delitzsch* in *Riehm* s. v. Engel; *Kübel* in *Herzog* ed. 2, *ibid.*].

ἄγγελος, -εος, τό, (plur. ἄγγη), i. q. ἀγγείων q. v.: Mt. xiii. 48 T Tr WH. (From Hom. down; [cf. *Rutherford*, *New Phryn.* p. 23].)*

ἄγε, (properly impv. of ἄγω), *come! come now!* used, as it often is in the classics (W. 516 (481)), even when more than one is addressed: Jas. iv. 13; v. 1.*

ἀγέλη, -ης, ἡ, (ἄγω to drive), *a herd*: Mt. viii. 30 sqq.; Mk. v. 11, 13; Lk. viii. 32 sq. (From Hom. down.)*

ἀγενεαλόγητος, -ου, ό, (γενεαλογέω), *of whose descent there is no account* (in the O. T.), [R. V. *without genealogy*]: Heb. vii. 3 (vs. 6 μὴ γενεαλογούμενος). Nowhere found in prof. auth.*

ἀγενής, -έος (-ούς), ό, ἡ, (γένος), opp. to εὐγενής, *of no family, a man of base birth, a man of no name or reputation*; often used by prof. writ., also in the secondary sense *ignoble, cowardly, mean, base*. In the N. T. only in 1 Co. i. 28, τὰ ἀγενῆ τοῦ κόσμου i. e. those who among men are held of no account; on the use of a neut. adj. in ref. to persons, see W. 178 (167); [B. 122 (107)].*

ἀγιάζω; 1 aor. ἡγίασα; Pass., [pres. ἀγιάζομαι]; pf. ἡγίασμαι; 1 aor. ἡγιάσθην; a word for which the Greeks use ἀγίεω, but very freq. in bibl. (as equiv. to ἁγίρ, ἁγίρη) and eccl. writ.; *to make ἅγιον, render or declare sacred or holy, consecrate*. Hence it denotes 1. *to render or acknowledge to be venerable, to hallow*: τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ θεοῦ, Mt. vi. 9 (so of God, Is. xxix. 23; Ezek. xx. 41; xxxviii. 23; Sir. xxxiii. (xxxvi.) 4); [Lk. xi. 2]; τὸν Χριστόν, 1 Pet. iii. 15 (R G θεόν). Since the stamp of sacredness passes over from the holiness of God to whatever has any connection with God, ἀγιάζω denotes 2. *to separate from things profane and dedicate to God, to consecrate* and so render inviolable; a. things (πᾶν πρωτόκοκον, τὰ ἀρσενικά, Deut. xv. 19; ἡμέραν, Ex. xx. 8; οἶκον, 2 Chr. vii. 16, etc.): τὸν χρυσόν, Mt. xxiii. 17; τὸ δῶρον, vs. 19; σκεῦος, 2 Tim. ii. 21. b. persons. So Christ is said by undergoing death to consecrate himself to God, whose will he in that way fulfils, Jn. xvii. 19; God is said ἀγιάσαι Christ, i. e. to have selected him for his service (cf. ἀφορίζειν, Gal. i. 15) by having committed to him the office of Messiah, Jn. x. 36, cf. Jer. i. 5; Sir. xxxvi. 12 [ἐξ αὐτῶν ἡγίασε, καὶ πρὸς αὐτὸν ἠγγασεν, of his selection of men for the priesthood]; xl.

4; xlix. 7. Since only what is pure and without blemish can be devoted and offered to God (Lev. xxii. 20; Deut. xv. 21; xvii. 1), ἀγιάζω signifies 3. *to purify*, (ἀπὸ τῶν ἀκαθαρσιῶν is added in Lev. xvi. 19; 2 S. xi. 4); and a. *to cleanse externally* (πρὸς τὴν τῆς σαρκὸς καθαρότητα), *to purify leuitically*: Heb. ix. 13; 1 Tim. iv. 5. b. *to purify by expiation*, free from the guilt of sin: 1 Co. vi. 11; Eph. v. 26; Heb. x. 10, 14, 29; xiii. 12; ii. 11 (equiv. to ῥᾶψ, Ex. xxix. 33, 36); cf. *Pfleiderer*, *Paulinismus*, p. 340 sqq., [Eng. trans. ii. 68 sq.]. c. *to purify internally by reformation of soul*: Jn. xvii. 17, 19 (through knowledge of the truth, cf. Jn. viii. 32); 1 Th. v. 23; 1 Co. i. 2 (ἐν Χριστῷ Ἰησοῦ in the fellowship of Christ, the Holy One); Ro. xv. 16 (ἐν πνεύματι ἀγίῳ imbued with the Holy Spirit, the divine source of holiness); Jude 1 (L T Tr WH ἡγαπημένους [q. v.]); Rev. xxii. 11. In general, Christians are called ἡγιασμένοι [cf. Deut. xxxiii. 3], as those who, freed from the impurity of wickedness, have been brought near to God by their faith and sanctity, Acts xx. 32; xxvi. 18. In 1 Co. vii. 14 ἀγιάζεσθαι is used in a peculiar sense of those who, although not Christians themselves, are yet, by marriage with a Christian, withdrawn from the contamination of heathen impiety and brought under the saving influence of the Holy Spirit displaying itself among Christians; cf. *Neander* ad loc.*

ἁγιασμός, -οῦ, ό, a word used only by bibl. and eccl. writ. (for in *Diod.* 4, 39; *Dion. Hal.* 1, 21, ἁγιασμός is the more correct reading), signifying 1. *consecration, purification, τὸ ἀγιάζω*. 2. the effect of consecration: *sanctification* of heart and life, 1 Co. i. 30 (Christ is he to whom we are indebted for sanctification); 1 Th. iv. 7; Ro. vi. 19, 22; 1 Tim. ii. 15; Heb. xii. 14; ἁγιασμός πνεύματος sanctification wrought by the Holy Spirit, 2 Th. ii. 13; 1 Pet. i. 2. It is opposed to lust in 1 Th. iv. 3 sq. (It is used in a ritual sense, *Judg.* xvii. 3 [Alex.]; *Ezek.* xlv. 4; [Am. ii. 11]; *Sir.* vii. 31, etc.) [On its use in the N. T. cf. *Ellic.* on 1 Th. iv. 3; iii. 13].*

ἅγιος, -α, -ον, (fr. τὸ ἅγιος religious awe, reverence; δέω, δέχομαι, to venerate, revere, esp. the gods, parents, [Curtius § 118]), rare in prof. auth.; very frequent in the sacred writ.; in the Sept. for ἁγίρ; 1. properly *reverend, worthy of veneration*: τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ θεοῦ, Lk. i. 49; God, on account of his incomparable majesty, Rev. iv. 8 (Is. vi. 3, etc.), i. q. ἔνδοξος. Hence used a. of things which on account of some connection with God possess a certain distinction and claim to reverence, as places sacred to God which are not to be profaned, Acts vii. 33; τόπος ἅγιος the temple, Mt. xxiv. 15 (on which pass. see *βδελύγμα*, c.); Acts vi. 13; xxi. 28; the holy land or Palestine, 2 Macc. i. 29; ii. 18; τὸ ἅγιον and τὰ ἅγια [W. 177 (167)] the temple, Heb. ix. 1, 24 (cf. *Bleek* on Heb. vol. ii. 2, p. 477 sq.); spec. that part of the temple or tabernacle which is called 'the holy place' (ἁγία, *Ezek.* xxxvii. 28; xlv. 18), Heb. ix. 2 [here *Rec.* reads ἀγία]; ἅγια ἀγίων [W. 246 (231), cf. Ex. xxix. 37; xxx. 10, etc.] the most hallowed portion of the temple, 'the holy of holies,' (Ex. xxvi. 33 [cf. *Joseph.*

ant. 3, 6, 4]), Heb. ix. 3, in ref. to which the simple τὸ ἅγια is also used: Heb. ix. 8, 25; x. 19; xiii. 11; fig. of heaven, Heb. viii. 2; ix. 8, 12; x. 19; ἅγια πόλις Jerusalem, on account of the temple there, Mt. iv. 5; xxvii. 53; Rev. xi. 2; xxi. 2; xxii. 19, (Is. xlviii. 2; Neh. xi. 1, 18 [Compl.], etc.); τὸ ὅρος τὸ ἅγιον, because Christ's transfiguration occurred there, 2 Pet. i. 18; ἡ (θεοῦ) ἅγια διαθήκη i. e. which is the more sacred because made by God himself, Lk. i. 72; τὸ ἅγιον, that worshipful offspring of divine power, Lk. i. 35; the blessing of the gospel, Mt. vii. 6; ἀγιοτάτη πίστις, faith (quae creditur i. e. the object of faith) which came from God and is therefore to be heeded most sacredly, Jude 20; in the same sense ἅγια ἐντολή, 2 Pet. ii. 21; κλήσις ἅγια, because it is the invitation of God and claims us as his, 2 Tim. i. 9; ἅγαι γραφαί (τὰ βιβλία τὰ ἅγια, 1 Macc. xii. 9), which came from God and contain his words, Ro. i. 2. b. of persons whose services God employs; as for example, apostles, Eph. iii. 5; angels, 1 Th. iii. 13; Mt. xxv. 31 [Rec.]; Rev. xiv. 10; Jude 14; prophets, Acts iii. 21; Lk. i. 70, (Sap. xi. 1); (οἱ) ἅγιοι (τοῦ) θεοῦ ἄνθρωποι, 2 Pet. i. 21 [R G L Tr txt.]; worthies of the O. T. accepted by God for their piety, Mt. xxvii. 52; 1 Pet. iii. 5. 2. set apart for God, to be, as it were, exclusively his; foll. by a gen. or dat.: τῷ κυρίῳ, Lk. ii. 23; τοῦ θεοῦ (i. q. ἐκλεκτὸς τοῦ θεοῦ) of Christ, Mk. i. 24; Lk. iv. 34, and acc. to the true reading in Jn. vi. 69, cf. x. 36; he is called also ὁ ἅγιος παῖς τοῦ θεοῦ, Acts iv. 30, and simply ὁ ἅγιος, 1 Jn. ii. 20. Just as the Israelites claimed for themselves the title οἱ ἅγιοι, because God selected them from the other nations to lead a life acceptable to him and rejoice in his favor and protection (Dan. vii. 18, 22; 2 Esdr. viii. 28), so this appellation is very often in the N. T. transferred to Christians, as those whom God has selected ἐκ τοῦ κόσμου (Jn. xvii. 14, 16), that under the influence of the Holy Spirit they may be rendered, through holiness, partakers of salvation in the kingdom of God: 1 Pet. ii. 9 (Ex. xix. 6), cf. vs. 5; Acts ix. 13, 32, 41; xxvi. 10; Ro. i. 7; viii. 27; xii. 13; xvi. 15; 1 Co. vi. 1, 2; Phil. iv. 21 sq.; Col. i. 12; Heb. vi. 10; Jude 3; Rev. v. 8, etc.; [cf. B. D. Am. ed. s. v. Saints]. 3. of sacrifices and offerings; prepared for God with solemn rite, pure, clean, (opp. to ἀκάθαρτος): 1 Co. vii. 14, (cf. Eph. v. 3); connected with ἁμωμος, Eph. i. 4; v. 27; Col. i. 22; ἀπαρχή, Ro. xi. 16; θυσία, Ro. xii. 1. Hence 4. in a moral sense, pure, sinless, upright, holy: 1 Pet. i. 16 (Lev. xix. 2; xi. 44); 1 Co. vii. 34; δίκαιος κ. ἅγιος, of John the Baptist, Mk. vi. 20; ἅγιος κ. δίκαιος, of Christ, Acts iii. 14; distinctively of him, Rev. iii. 7; vi. 10; of God pre-eminently, 1 Pet. i. 15; Jn. xvii. 11; ἅγαι ἀναστροφαί, 2 Pet. iii. 11; νόμος and ἐντολή, i. e. containing nothing exceptionable, Ro. vii. 12; φίλημα, such a kiss as is a sign of the purest love, 1 Th. v. 26; 1 Co. xvi. 20; 2 Co. xiii. 12; Ro. xvi. 16. On the phrase τὸ ἅγιον πνεῦμα and τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ ἅγιον, see πνεῦμα, 4 a. Cf. Diestel, Die Heiligkeit Gottes, in Jahrb. f. deutsch. Theol. iv. p. 1 sqq.; [Baudissin,

Stud. z. Semitisch. Religionsgesch. Heft ii. p. 3 sqq.; Delitzsch in Herzog ed. 2, v. 714 sqq.; esp.] Cremer, Wörterbuch, 4te Aufl. p. 32 sqq. [trans. of 2d ed. p. 34 sqq.; Oehler in Herzog xix. 618 sqq.; Zeeschwitz, Profangrätigkeit u. s. w. p. 15 sqq.; Trench § lxxxviii.; Campbell, Dissertations, diss. vi., pt. iv.; esp. Schmidt ch. 181]. ἀγιότης, ἡ, sanctity, in a moral sense; holiness: 2 Co. i. 12 L T Tr WH; Heb. xii. 10. (Besides only in 2 Macc. xv. 2; [cf. W. 25, and on words of this termination Lob. ad Phryn. p. 350].)* ἀγιοσύνη [on the ω see reff. in ἀγαθωσύνη, init.], ἡ, a word unknown to prof. auth. [B. 73 (64)]; 1. (God's incomparable) majesty, (joined to μεγαλοπρέπεια, Ps. xcvi. (xcvi.) 6, cf. cxliv. (cxlv.) 5): πνεῦμα ἀγιοσύνης a spirit to which belongs ἀγιοσύνη, not equiv. to πνεῦμα ἅγιον, but the divine (?) spiritual nature in Christ as contrasted with his σὰρξ, Ro. i. 4; cf. Rückert ad loc., and Zeller in his Theol. Jahrb. for 1842, p. 486 sqq.; [yet cf. Mey. ad loc.; Gifford (in the Speaker's Com.). Most commentators (cf. e. g. Ellie. on Thess. as below) regard the word as uniformly and only signifying holiness]. 2. moral purity: 1 Th. iii. 13; 2 Co. vii. 1.* ἀγκάλη, ἡ, (ἀγκή, ἀγκάς [fr. r. ak to bend, curve, cf. Lat. unculus, angulus, Eng. angle, etc.; cf. Curtius § 1; Vanček p. 2 sq.]), the curve or inner angle of the arm: δέξασθαι εἰς τὰς ἀγκάλας, Lk. ii. 28. The Greeks also said ἀγκὰς λαβεῖν, ἐν ἀγκάλας περιφέρειν, etc., see ἐναγκαλιζομαι. [(From Aeschyl. and Hdt. down.)*] ἀγκιστρον, -ον, τό, (fr. an unused ἀγκίζω to angle [see the preceding word]), a fish-hook: Mt. xvii. 27.* ἀγκυρα, -α, ἡ, [see ἀγκάλη], an anchor — [ancient anchors resembled modern in form: were of iron, provided with a stock, and with two teeth-like extremities often but by no means always without flukes; see Roschach in Daremberg and Saglio's Dict. des Antiq. (1873) p. 267; Guhl and Koner p. 258]: ῥίπτειν to cast (Lat. jacere), Acts xxvii. 29; ἐκρέινειν, vs. 30; περιαιρεῖν, vs. 40. Figuratively, any stay or safeguard: as hope, Heb. vi. 19; Eur. Hec. 78 (80); Heliod. vii. p. 352 (350).* ἀγναφος, -ου, ὁ, ἡ, (γνάπτω to dress or full cloth, cf. ἄραφος), unmilled, unfulled, undressed: Mt. ix. 16; Mk. ii. 21. [Cf. Moeris s. v. ἄκαπτον; Thom. Mag. p. 12, 14.]* ἀγνία [WH ἀγνία (see I, ε)], -α, ἡ, (ἀγνέω), purity, sinlessness of life: 1 Tim. iv. 12; v. 2. (Of a Nazirite, Num. vi. 2, 21.) [From Soph. O. T. 864 down.]* ἀγνίς; 1 aor. ἤγμισα; pf. ptep. act. ἤγνικώς; pass. ἤγμισμένος; 1 aor. pass. ἤγμισθη [W. 252 (237)]; (ἀγνός); to purify; 1. ceremonially: ἐμαντόν, Jo. xi. 55 (to cleanse themselves from levitical pollution by means of prayers, abstinence, washings, sacrifices); the pass. has a reflexive force, to take upon one's self a purification, Acts xxi. 24, 26; xxiv. 18 (ῥῆγ), Num. vi. 3), and is used of Nazirites or those who had taken upon themselves a temporary or a life-long vow to abstain from wine and all kinds of intoxicating drink, from every defilement and from shaving the head [cf. BB. DD. s. v. Nazirite]. 2. morally: τὰς καρδίας, Jas. iv. 8; τὰς ψυχάς, 1 Pet. i. 22; ἑαυτόν, 1 Jn. iii. 8. (Soph., Eur., Plut., al.)*

ἀγνισμός, -οῦ, ὁ, purification, lustration, [Dion. Hal. 3, 22, i. p. 469, 13; Plut. de defect. orac. 15]: Acts xxi. 26 (equiv. to ἁγί, Num. vi. 5), Naziritic; see ἀγρίζω, 1.*

ἀγνοέω (ΓΝΟ [cf. γινώσκω]), -ῶ, [impv. ἀγνοεῖτω 1 Co. xiv. 38 R G Tr txt. WH mrg.]; impf. ἠγνούουν; 1 aor. ἠγνόησα; [Pass., pres. ἀγνοοῦμαι, ptc. ἀγνοούμενος; fr. Hom. down]; a. to be ignorant, not to know: absol., 1 Tim. i. 13; τινά, τί, Acts xiii. 27; xvii. 23; Ro. x. 3; ἐν τινι (as in [Test. Jos. § 14] Fabricii Pseudepigr. ii. p. 717 [but the reading ἠγνούουν ἐπὶ πᾶσι τούτοις is now given here; see Test. xii. Patr. ad fid. cod. Cant. etc., ed. Sinkler, Camb. 1869]), 2 Pet. ii. 12, unless one prefer to resolve the expression thus: ἐν τούτοις, ἃ ἀγνοοῦσι βλασφημοῦντες, W. 629 (584), [cf. B. 287 (246)]; foll. by ὅτι, Ro. ii. 4; vi. 3; vii. 1; 1 Co. xiv. 38 (where the antecedent clause ὅτι κτλ. is to be supplied again); οὐ θέλω ὑμᾶς ἀγνοεῖν, a phrase often used by Paul, [an emphatic] scitote: foll. by an acc. of the obj., Ro. xi. 25; ὑπὲρ τινος, ὅτι, 2 Co. i. 8; περὶ τινος, 1 Co. xii. 1; 1 Th. iv. 13; foll. by ὅτι, Ro. i. 13; 1 Co. x. 1; in the pass. ἀγνοεῖται 'he is not known' i. e. acc. to the context 'he is disregarded,' 1 Co. xiv. 38 L T Tr mrg. WH txt.; ἀγνοούμενοι (opp. to ἐπιγινωσκόμενοι) men unknown, obscure, 2 Co. vi. 9; ἀγνοούμενός τινι unknown to one, Gal. i. 22; οὐκ ἀγνοεῖν to know very well, τί, 2 Co. ii. 11 (Sap. xii. 10). b. not to understand: τί, Mk. ix. 32; Lk. ix. 45. c. to err, sin through mistake, spoken mildly of those who are not high-handed or wilful transgressors (Sir. v. 15; 2 Macc. xi. 31): Heb. v. 2, on which see Delitzsch.*

ἀγνόημα, -τος, τό, a sin, (strictly, that committed through ignorance or thoughtlessness [A. V. error]): Heb. ix. 7 (1 Macc. xiii. 39; Tob. iii. 3; Sir. xxiii. 2); cf. ἀγνοέω, c. [and Trench § lxvi].*

ἀγνοια, -ας, ἡ, [fr. Aeschyl. down], want of knowledge, ignorance, esp. of divine things: Acts xvii. 30; 1 Pet. i. 14; such as is inexcusable, Eph. iv. 18 (Sap. xiv. 22); of moral blindness, Acts iii. 17. [Cf. ἀγροέω.]*

ἀγνός, -ή, -όν, (ἀζομαι, see ἄγιος); 1. exciting reverence, venerable, sacred: πῦρ καὶ ἡ σποδός, 2 Macc. xiii. 8; Eur. El. 812. 2. pure (Eur. Or. 1604 ἀγνός γὰρ εἶμι χεῖρας, ἀλλ' οὐ τὰς φρένας, Hipp. 316 sq. ἀγνὰς . . . χεῖρας αἵματος φέρεις, χεῖρες μὲν ἀγναί, φρήν δ' ἔχει μίαισμα); a. pure from carnality, chaste, modest: Tit. ii. 5; παρθένος an unsullied virgin, 2 Co. xi. 2 (4 Macc. xviii. 7). b. pure from every fault, immaculate: 2 Co. vii. 11; Phil. iv. 8; 1 Tim. v. 22; 1 Pet. iii. 2; 1 Jn. iii. 3 (of God [yet cf. ἐκεῖνος 1 b.]); Jas. iii. 17. (From Hom. down.) [Cf. reff. s. v. ἄγιος, fin.; Westc. on 1 Jn. iii. 3.]*

ἀγνότης, -ητος, ἡ, [ἀγρός], purity, uprightness of life: 2 Co. vi. 6; in 2 Co. xi. 3 some critical authorities add καὶ τῆς ἀγνότητος after ἀπλότητος (so L Tr txt., but Tr mrg. WH br.), others read τῆς ἀγνότητος καὶ before ἀπλότ. Found once in prof. auth., see Boeckh, Corp. Inscr. i. p. 583 no. 1133 l. 15: δικαιοσύνης ἕνεκεν καὶ ἀγνότητος.*

ἀγνός, adv., purely, with sincerity: Phil. i. 16 (17).*

ἀγνωσία, -ας, ἡ, (γινώσκω), want of knowledge, ignorance: 1 Pet. ii. 15; 1 Co. xv. 34, (Sap. xiii. 1).*

ἄγνωστος, -ον, [fr. Hom. down], unknown: Acts xvii. 23 [cf. B. D. Am. ed. s. v. Altar].*

ἀγορά, -άς, ἡ, (ἀγείρω, pf. ἤγορα, to collect), [fr. Hom. down]; 1. any collection of men, congregation, assembly. 2. place where assemblies are held; in the N. T. the forum or public place, — where trials are held, Acts xvi. 19; and the citizens resort, Acts xvii. 17; and commodities are exposed for sale, Mt. vii. 4 (ἀπ' ἀγορᾶς sc. ἐλθόντες on returning from the market if they have not washed themselves they eat not; W. § 66, 2 d. note); accordingly, the most frequented part of a city or village: Mt. xi. 16, (Lk. vii. 32); Mk. vi. 56; Mt. xx. 3; xxiii. 7; Mk. xii. 38; [Lk. xi. 43]; xx. 46. [See B. D. Am. ed. s. v. Market].*

ἀγοράζω; [impf. ἠγόραζον; fut. ἀγοράσω]; 1 aor. ἠγόρασα; Pass., pf. ptc. ἠγορασμένος; 1 3rd. ἠγοράσθη; (ἀγορά); 1. to frequent the market-place. 2. to buy (properly, in the market-place), [Arsth., Xen., al.]; used a. literally: absol., Mt. xxi. 12; Mk. xi. 15; Lk. xix. 45 [not G T Tr WH]; τί, Mt. xiii. 44, 46; xiv. 15 and parallel pass., Jn. iv. 8; vi. 5; with παρά and gen. of the pers. fr. whom, Rev. iii. 18, [Sept., Polyb.]; ἐκ and gen. of price, Mt. xxvii. 7; simple gen. of price, Mk. vi. 37. b. figuratively: Christ is said to have purchased his disciples i. e. made them, as it were, his private property, 1 Co. vi. 20 [this is commonly understood of God; but cf. Jn. xvii. 9, 10], 1 Co. vii. 23 (with gen. of price added; see τιμή, 1); 2 Pet. ii. 1. He is also said to have bought them for God ἐν τῷ αἵματι αὐτοῦ, by shedding his blood, Rev. v. 9; they, too, are spoken of as purchased ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς, Rev. xiv. 3, and ἀπὸ τῶν ἀνθρώπων, vs. 4, so that they are withdrawn from the earth (and its miseries) and from (wicked) men. But ἀγοράζω does not mean redeem (ἐξαγοράζω), — as is commonly said. [COMP.: ἐξ-αγοράζω]

ἀγοραῖος (rarely -αία, -αίον, (ἀγορά), relating to the market-place; 1. frequenting the market-place, (either transacting business, as the κάπηλοι, or) sauntering idly, (Lat. subrostranus, subbasilicanus, Germ. Pflastertreter, our loafer): Acts xvii. 5, (Plat. Prot. 347 c. ἀγοραῖοι καὶ φαῦλοι, Arsth. ran. 1015, al.). 2. of affairs usually transacted in the market-place: ἀγοραῖοι (sc. ἡμέραι [W. 590 (549)] or σύνοδοι [Mey. et al.]) ἄγονται, judicial days or assemblies, [A. V. mrg. court-days], Acts xix. 38 (τὰς ἀγοραῖους ποιέσθαι, Strabo 13, p. 932), but many think we ought to read ἀγόραιοι here, so G L cf. W. 53 (52); but see [Alf. and Tdf. ad loc.; Lipsius, Gram. Untersuch. p. 26;] Meyer on Acts xvii. 5; Götting p. 297; [Chandler ed. 1 p. 269].*

ἄγρα, -ας, ἡ, [ἄγω]; 1. a catching, hunting: Lk. v. 4. 2. the thing caught: ἡ ἄγρα τῶν ἰχθύων 'the catch or haul of fish' i. e. the fishes taken [A. V. draught], Lk. v. 9.*

ἀγράμματος, -ον, [γράμμα], illiterate, without learning: Acts iv. 13 (i. e. unversed in the learning of the Jewish schools; cf. Jn. vii. 15 γράμματα μὴ μεμαθηκός).*

ἀγρ-αλλέω, -ῶ, to be an ἀγραιλος (ἀγρός, ἀλλή), i. e. to live in the fields, be under the open sky, even by night: Lk. ii. 8, (Strabo p. 301 a.; Plut. Num. 4).*

ἀγρεύω: 1 aor. ἤγρευσα; (ἀγρα); to catch (properly, wild animals, fishes): fig., Mk. xii. 13 ἵνα αὐτὸν ἀγρεύσωσι λόγῳ in order to entrap him by some inconsiderate remark elicited from him in conversation, cf. Lk. xx. 20. (In Anthol. it often denotes to ensnare in the toils of love, captivate; cf. παγιδεύω, Mt. xxii. 15; σαγηνεύω, Lcian. Tim. 25.)*

ἀγρι-ελαιος, -ον, (ἀγριος and ελαιος or ελαία, like ἀγριάμπελος); 1. of or belonging to the oleaster, or wild olive, (σκυτάλην ἀγριέλαιον, Anthol. 9, 237, 4; [cf. Lob. Paralip. p. 376]); spoken of a scion, Ro. xi. 17. 2. As subst. ἡ ἀγριέλαιος the oleaster, the wild olive, (opp. to καλλιέλαιος [cf. Aristot. plant. 1, 6]), also called by the Greeks κότινος, Ro. xi. 24; cf. Fritzsche on Rom. vol. ii. 495 sqq. [See B. D. s. v. Olive, and *Tristram*, Nat. Hist. of the Bible, s. v. Olive. The latter says, p. 377, 'the wild olive must not be confounded with the Oleaster or Oil-tree'.]*

ἀγριος, -α, -ον, (ἀγρός), [fr. Hom. down]; 1. living or growing in the fields or the woods, used of animals in a state of nature, and of plants which grow without culture: μέλι ἀγριον wild honey, either that which is deposited by bees in hollow trees, clefts of rocks, on the bare ground (1 S. xiv. 25 [cf. vs. 26]), etc., or more correctly that which distils from certain trees, and is gathered when it has become hard, (Diod. Sic. 19, 94 fin. speaking of the Nabathæan Arabians says φύεται παρ' αὐτοῖς μέλι πολλὸν τὸ καλούμενον ἀγριον, φ' χρῶνται ποτῶ μεθ' ὕδατος; cf. Suid. and esp. Suicer s. 7. ἀκρίς): Mt. iii. 4; Mk. i. 6. 2. fierce, untamed: κύματα θαλάσσης, Jude 13 (Sap. xiv. 1).*

***Ἀγρίππας, -α** (respecting this gen. see W. § 8, 1 p. 60 (59); B. 20 (18)), δ, see Ἡρώδης, (3 and) 4.

ἀγρός, -οῦ, ὁ, [fr. ἄγω; prop. a drove or driving-place, then, pasturage; cf. Lat. *ager*, Germ. *Acker*, Eng. *acre*; Fick, Pt. i. p. 8]; a. a field, the country: Mt. vi. 28; xxiv. 18, Lk. xv. 15; [Mk. xi. 8 T Tr WH], etc. b. i. q. χωρίον, a piece of land, bit of tillage: Acts iv. 37; Mk. x. 29; Mt. xiii. 24, 27, etc. c. oi ἀγροί the farms, country-seats, neighboring hamlets: Mk. v. 14 (opp. to πόλις); vi. 36; Lk. ix. 12. [(From Hom. on.)]

ἀγρυπνέω, -ῶ; (ἀγρυπνος equiv. to ἄπνους); to be sleepless, keep awake, watch, (i. q. γρηγορέω [see below]); [fr. Theognis down]; trop. to be circumspect, attentive, ready: Mk. xiii. 33; Lk. xxi. 36; εἰς τι, to be intent upon a thing, Eph. vi. 18; ὑπὲρ τινος, to exercise constant vigilance over something (an image drawn from shepherds), Heb. xiii. 17. [SYN. ἀγρυπνεῖν, γρηγορεῖν, νήφειν: "ἀγρυπνεῖν may be taken to express simply . . . absence of sleep, and, pointedly, the absence of it when due to nature, and thence a wakeful frame of mind as opposed to listlessness; while γρηγορεῖν (the offspring of ἐγρήγορα) represents a waking state as the effect of some arousing effort . . . i. e. a more stirring image than the former. The group of synonyms is completed by νήφειν, which signifies a state untouched by any slumberous or beclouding influences, and thence, one that is guarded against advances of drowsiness or

bewilderment. Thus it becomes a term for wariness (cf. νάφε καὶ μέμωσ' ἀπιστεῖν) against spiritual dangers and beguilements, 1 Pet. v. 8, etc." Green, Crit. Notes on the N. T. (note on Mk. xiii. 33 sq.)]*

ἀγρυπνία, -ας, ἡ, sleeplessness, watching: 2 Co. vi. 5; xi. 27. [From Hdt. down.]*

ἄγω; impf. ἤγον; fut. ἄξω; 2 aor. ἤγαγον, inf. ἀγαγεῖν, (more rarely 1 aor. ἤξα, in ἐπάγω 2 Pet. ii. 5); Pass., pres. ἄγομαι; impf. ἤγόμην; 1 aor. ἤχθην; 1 fut. ἀχθήσομαι; [fr. Hom. down]; to drive, lead. 1. properly [A. V. ordinarily, to bring]; a. to lead by laying hold of, and in this way to bring to the point of destination: of an animal, Mt. xxi. 7; Lk. xix. 35; Mk. xi. 7 (T Tr WH φέρουσιν); [Lk. xix. 30]; τινά foll. by εἰς with acc. of place, Lk. iv. 9 [al. refer this to 2 c.]; x. 34; (ἤγαγον κ. εἰσήγαγον εἰς, Lk. xxii. 54); Jn. xviii. 23; Acts vi. 12; ix. 2; xvii. 5 [R G]; xxi. 34; xxii. 5, 24 Rec.; xxiii. 10, 31; ἐπί with acc., Acts xvii. 19; ἔως, Lk. iv. 29; πρὸς τινα, to persons, Lk. [iv. 40]; xviii. 40; Acts ix. 27; Jn. viii. 3 [Rec.]. b. to lead by accompanying (into) any place: εἰς, Acts xi. 26 (25); ἔως, Acts xvii. 15; πρὸς τινα, to persons, Jn. i. 42 (43); ix. 13; Acts xxiii. 18; foll. by dat. of pers. to whom, Acts xxi. 16 on which see W. 214 (201) at length, [cf. B. 284 (244)], (1 Macc. vii. 2 ἄγειν αὐτοὺς αὐτῶ).

c. to lead with one's self, attach to one's self as an attendant: τινά. 2 Tim. iv. 11; 1 Th. iv. 14, (Joseph. antt. 10, 9, 6 ἀπῆρεν εἰς τὴν Αἴγυπτον ἄγων καὶ Ἱερεμίαν). Some refer Acts xxi. 16 to this head, resolving it ἄγοντες Μνάσωνα παρ' φ' ξενισθῶμεν, but incorrectly, see W. [and B.] as above: d. to conduct, bring: τινά, [Lk. xix. 27]; Jn. vii. 45; [xix. 4, 13]; Acts v. 21, 26, [27]; xix. 37; xx. 12; xxv. 6, 23; πῶλον, Mk. xi. 2 (where T Tr WH φέρετε); [Lk. xix. 30, see a. above]; τινά τιμ or τί τιμ, Mt. xxi. 2; Acts xiii. 23 G L T Tr WH. e. to lead away, to a court of justice, magistrate, etc.: simply, Mk. xiii. 11; [Acts xxv. 17]; ἐπί with acc., Mt. x. 18; Lk. xxi. 12 (T Tr WH ἀπαγομένους); [Lk. xxiii. 1]; Acts [ix. 21]; xviii. 12; (often in Attic); [πρὸς with acc., Jn. xviii. 13 L T Tr WH]; to punishment: simply (2 Macc. vi. 29; vii. 18, etc.), Jn. xix. 16 Grsb. (R καὶ ἀπήγαγον, which L T Tr WH have expunged); with telic inf., Lk. xxiii. 32; [foll. by ἵνα, Mk. xv. 20 Lchm.]; ἐπὶ σφαγῆν, Acts viii. 32, (ἐπὶ θανάτῳ, Xen. mem. 4, 4, 3; an. 1, 6, 10).

2. tropically; a. to lead, guide, direct: Jn. x. 16; εἰς μετάνοιαν, Ro. ii. 4. b. to lead through, conduct, to something, become the author of good or of evil to some one: εἰς δόξαν, Heb. ii. 10, (εἰς [al. ἐπὶ] καλοκάγαθιαν, Xen. mem. 1, 6, 14; εἰς δουλείαν, Dem. p. 213, 28). c. to move, impel, of forces and influences affecting the mind: Lk. iv. 1 (where read ἐν τῇ ἐρήμῳ [with L txt. T Tr WH]); πνεύματι θεοῦ ἄγεσθαι, Ro. viii. 14; Gal. v. 18; ἐπιθυμίαις, 2 Tim. iii. 6; simply, urged on by blind impulse, 1 Co. xii. 2 — unless impelled by Satan's influence be preferable, cf. 1 Co. x. 20; Eph. ii. 2; [B. 383 (328) sq.]. 3. to pass a day, keep or celebrate a feast, etc.: τρίτην ἡμέραν ἄγει sc. δ' Ἰσραήλ, Lk. xxiv. 21 [others (see Meyer) supply αὐτός

or ὁ Ἰησοῦς; still others take ἀγει as impers., *one passes*, Vulg. *tertia dies est*; see B. 134 (118)]; γενεσίῳ ἀγομέων, Mt. xiv. 6 R G; ἀγοραῖοι (q. v. 2), Acts xix. 38; often in the O. T. Apocr. (cf. *Wahl*, *Clavis Apocr. s. v. ἀγω*, 3), in Hdt. and Attic writ. 4. intrans. *to go, depart*, (W. § 38, 1, p. 251 (236)); [B. 144 (126)]: ἀγωμεν *let us go*, Mt. xxvi. 46; Mk. xiv. 42; Jn. xiv. 31; πρὸς τινα, Jn. xi. 15; εἰς with acc. of place, Mk. i. 38; Jn. xi. 7, (Epict. diss. 3, 22, 55 ἀγωμεν ἐπὶ τὸν ἀνθύπατον); [foll. by ἴνα, Jn. xi. 16. COMP.: ἀν-, ἐπ-αν-, ἀπ-, συν-ἀπ-, δε-, εἰσ-, παρ-εἰσ-, ἐξ-, ἐπ-, κατ-, μετ-, παρ-, περι-, προ-, προσ-, συν-, ἐπι-συν-, ὑπ-ἀγω. SYN. cf. Schmidt ch. 105.]*

ἀγωγή, -ῆς, ἡ, (fr. ἀγω, like εἰδωδή fr. εἶδω); 1. properly, *a leading*. 2. figuratively, a. trans. *a conducting, training, education, discipline*. b. intrans. *the life led, way or course of life* (a use which arose from the fuller expression ἀγωγή τοῦ βίου, in Polyb. 4, 74, 1. 4; cf. Germ. *Lebensführung*): 2 Tim. iii. 10 [R. V. *conduct*], (Esth. ii. 20; 2 Macc. iv. 16; ἡ ἐν Χριστῷ ἀγωγή, Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 47, 6; ἀγνή ἀγωγή, ibid. 48, 1). Often in prof. auth. in all these senses.*

ἀγών, -ῶνος, ὁ, (ἀγω); 1. *a place of assembly* (Hom. II. 7, 298; 18, 376); spec. the place in which the Greeks assembled to celebrate solemn games (as the Pythian, the Olympian); hence 2. *a contest*, of athletes, runners, charioteers. In a fig. sense, a. in the phrase (used by the Greeks, see τρέχω, b.) τρέχειν τὸν ἀγῶνα, Heb. xii. 1, that is to say 'Amid all hindrances let us exert ourselves to the utmost to attain to the goal of perfection set before the followers of Christ'; any struggle with dangers, annoyances, obstacles, standing in the way of faith, holiness, and a desire to spread the gospel: 1 Th. ii. 2; Phil. i. 30; 1 Tim. vi. 12; 2 Tim. iv. 7. b. *intense solicitude, anxiety*: περὶ τινος, Col. ii. 1 [cf. Eur. Ph. 1350; Polyb. 4, 56, 4]. On the ethical use of figures borrowed from the Greek Games cf. Grimm on Sap. iv. 1; [Houson, *Metaphors of St. Paul*, Essay iv.; *Conyb. and Hous.* Life and Epp. of St. Paul, ch. xx.; Mc. and S. iii. 733^b sq.; BB.DD. s. v. Games].*

ἀγωνία, -ας, ἡ; 1. i. q. ἀγών, which see. 2. It is often used, from Dem. (on the Crown p. 236, 19 ἦν ὁ Φίλιππος ἐν φόβῳ καὶ πολλῇ ἀγωνίᾳ) down, of severe mental struggles and emotions, *agony, anguish*: Lk. xxii. 44 [L br. WH reject the pass.]; (2 Macc. iii. 14, 16; xv. 19; Joseph. antt. 11, 8, 4 ὁ ἀρχιερεὺς ἦν ἐν ἀγωνίᾳ καὶ δέει). [Cf. *Field*, *Otium Norv.* iii. on Lk. i. c.]*

ἀγωνίζομαι; impf. ἡγωνιζόμεν; pf. ἡγωνίσασμαι; a depon. mid. verb [cf. W. 260 (244)]; 1. *to enter a contest*; *contend in the gymnastic games*: 1 Co. ix. 25. 2. *univ. to contend with adversaries, fight*: foll. by ἴνα μή, Jn. xviii. 36. 3. *fig. to contend, struggle, with difficulties and dangers* antagonistic to the gospel: Col. i. 29; 1 Tim. iv. 10 (L T Tr txt. WH txt.; for Rec. ἀνειδίζομεθα); ἀγωνίζομαι ἀγῶνα (often used by the Greeks also, esp. the Attic), 1 Tim. vi. 12; 2 Tim. iv. 7. 4. *to endeavor with strenuous zeal, strive, to obtain something*; foll. by an inf., Lk. xiii. 24; ὑπέρ τινος ἐν ταῖς

προσευχαῖς, ἴνα, Col. iv. 12. [COMP.: ἀν-, ἐπ-, κατ-, συν-αγωνίζομαι.]*

Ἄδᾶμ, indecl. prop. name (but in Joseph. Ἄδαμος, -ου), ὄν (i. e. acc. to Philo, de leg. alleg. i. 29, Opp. i. p. 62 ed. Mang., γήϊνος; acc. to Euseb. Prep. Ev. vii. 8 γηγενής; acc. to Joseph. antt. 1, 1, 2 πυρρός, with which Gesenius agrees, see his Thesaur. i. p. 25); 1. *Adam*, the first man and the parent of the whole human race: Lk. iii. 38; Ro. v. 14; 1 Co. xv. 22, 45; 1 Tim. ii. 13 sq.; Jude 14. In accordance with the Rabbinic distinction between the former Adam (יְשׁוּעָה הַרִאשׁוֹן), the first man, the author of 'all our woe,' and the latter Adam (יְשׁוּעָה הַשֵּׁנִי), the Messiah, the redeemer, in 1 Co. xv. 45 Jesus Christ is called ὁ ἔσχατος Ἄδᾶμ (see ἔσχατος, 1) and contrasted with ὁ πρῶτος ἀνθρώπος; Ro. v. 14 ὁ μελλῶν sc. Ἄδᾶμ. [2. one of the ancestors of Jesus: Lk. iii. 38 WH mrg. (cf. Ἀδμεῖν).]*

ἀδάπανος, -ον, (δαπάνη), *without expense, requiring no outlay*: 1 Co. ix. 18 (ἴνα ἀδάπανον θήσω τὸ εὐαγγέλιον 'that I may make Christian instruction gratuitous').*

Ἄδδῆ or Ἀδδῆί T Tr WH [see WH. App. p. 155, and s. v. εἰ, ε], ὁ, the indecl. prop. name of one of the ancestors of Christ: Lk. iii. 28.*

ἀδελφή, -ῆς, ἡ, (see ἀδελφός), [fr. Aeschyl. down], *sister*. 1. *a full, own sister* (i. e. by birth): Mt. xix. 29; Lk. x. 39 sq.; Jn. xi. 1, 3, 5; xix. 25; Ro. xvi. 15, etc.; respecting the sisters of Christ, mentioned in Mt. xiii. 56; Mk. vi. 3, see ἀδελφός, 1. 2. *one connected by the tie of the Christian religion*: 1 Co. vii. 15; ix. 5; Philem. 2 L T Tr WH; Jas. ii. 15; with a subj. gen., a Christian woman especially dear to one, Ro. xvi. 1.

ἀδελφός, -οῦ, ὁ, (fr. a copulative and δελφός, from the same womb; cf. ἀγάστωρ), [fr. Hom. down]; 1. *a brother* (whether born of the same two parents, or only of the same father or the same mother): Mt. i. 2; iv. 18, and often. That 'the brethren of Jesus,' Mt. xii. 46, 47 [but WH only in mrg.]; xiii. 55 sq.; Mk. vi. 3 (in the last two passages also sisters); Lk. viii. 19 sq.; Jn. ii. 12; vii. 3; Acts i. 14; Gal. i. 19; 1 Co. ix. 5, are neither sons of Joseph by a wife married before Mary (which is the account in the Apocryphal Gospels [cf. *Thilo*, *Cod. Apocr. N. T.* i. 362 sq.]), nor cousins, the children of Alphæus or Cleophas [i. e. Clopas] and Mary a sister of the mother of Jesus (the current opinion among the doctors of the church since Jerome and Augustine [cf. Bp. Lghtft. *Com. on Gal.*, diss. ii.]), according to that use of language by which ἀδελφός like the Hebr. אָחִי denotes any blood-relation or kinsman (Gen. xiv. 16; 1 S. xx. 29; 2 K. x. 13; 1 Chr. xxiii. 22, etc.), but own brothers, born after Jesus, is clear principally from Mt. i. 25 [only in R G]; Lk. ii. 7 — where, had Mary borne no other children after Jesus, instead of υἱὸν πρωτότοκον, the expression υἱὸν μονογενῆ would have been used, as well as from Acts i. 14, cf. Jn. vii. 5, where the Lord's brethren are distinguished from the apostles. See further on this point under Ἰάκωβος, 3. [Cf. B. D. s. v. Brother; *Andrews*, *Life of our Lord*, pp. 104–116; *Bib. Sacr.* for 1864, pp. 855–869; for 1869

pp. 745-758; *Laurent*, N. T. Studien pp. 153-193; *McClellan*, note on Mt. xiii. 55.] 2. according to a Hebr. use of $\Gamma\aleph$ (Ex. ii. 11; iv. 18, etc.), hardly to be met with in prof. auth., *having the same national ancestor, belonging to the same people, countryman*; so the Jews (as the $\sigma\pi\epsilon\rho\mu\alpha$ 'Αβραάμ, $\nu\iota\omicron\iota$ 'Ισραήλ, cf. Acts xiii. 26; [in Deut. xv. 3 opp. to δ ἀλλότριος, cf. xvii. 15; xv. 12; Philo de septen. § 9 init.]) are called ἀδελφοί: Mt. v. 47; Acts iii. 22 (Deut. xviii. 15); vii. 23; xxii. 5; xxviii. 15, 21; Ro. ix. 3; in address, Acts ii. 29; iii. 17; xxiii. 1; Heb. vii. 5. 3. just as in Lev. xix. 17 the word $\Gamma\aleph$ is used interchangeably with $\gamma\upsilon$ (but, as vs. 16, 18 show, in speaking of *Israelites*), so in the sayings of Christ, Mt. v. 22, 24; vii. 3 sqq., ἀδελφός is used for δ πλησίον to denote (as appears from Lk. x. 29 sqq.) *any fellow-man*, — as having one and the same father with others, viz. God (Heb. ii. 11), and as descended from the same first ancestor (Acts xvii. 26); cf. Epict. diss. 1, 13, 3. 4. *a fellow-believer, united to another by the bond of affection*; so most frequently of Christians, constituting as it were but a single family: Mt. xxiii. 8; Jn. xxi. 23; Acts vi. 3 [Lchm. om.]; ix. 30; xi. 1; Gal. i. 2; 1 Co. v. 11; Phil. i. 14, etc.; in courteous address, Ro. i. 13; vii. 1; 1 Co. i. 10; 1 Jn. ii. 7 Rec., and often elsewhere; yet in the phraseology of John it has reference to the new life unto which men are begotten again by the efficiency of a common father, even God: 1 Jn. ii. 9 sqq.; iii. 10, 14, etc., cf. v. 1. 5. *an associate in employment or office*: 1 Co. i. 1; 2 Co. i. 1; ii. 13 (12); Eph. vi. 21; Col. i. 1. 6. *brethren of Christ* is used of, a. his brothers by blood; see 1 above. b. all men: Mt. xxv. 40 [Lchm. br.]; Heb. ii. 11 sq. [al. refer these exx. to d.] c. apostles: Mt. xxviii. 10; Jn. xx. 17. d. Christians, as those who are destined to be exalted to the same heavenly δόξα (q. v. III. 4 b.) which he enjoys: Ro. viii. 29.

ἀδελφότης, -ητος, ἡ, *brotherhood*; the abstract for the concrete, *a band of brothers* i. e. of Christians, *Christian brethren*: 1 Pet. ii. 17; v. 9. (1 Macc. xii. 10, 17, the connection of allied nations; 4 Macc. ix. 23; x. 3, the connection of brothers; Dio Chrys. ii. 137 [ed. Reiske]; often in eccl. writ.)*

ἀ-δηλος, -ον, (δηλος), *not manifest*: Lk. xi. 44; *indistinct, uncertain, obscure*: φωνή, 1 Co. xiv. 8. (In Grk. auth. fr. Hes. down.) [Cf. δηλος, fin.; Schmidt ch. 130.]*

ἀδηλότης, -ητος, ἡ, *uncertainty*: 1 Tim. vi. 17 πλοῦτου ἀδηλότητι equiv. to πλοῦτος ἀδήλω, cf. W. § 34, 3 a. [Polyb., Dion. Hal., Philo.]*

ἀδήλωτος, adv., *uncertainly*: 1 Co. ix. 26 οὕτω τρέχω, ὡς οὐκ ἀδήλωτος i. e. not uncertain whither; cf. Mey. ad loc. [(Thuc., al.)]*

ἀδημονίω, -ῶ; (fr. the unused ἀδήμων, and this fr. a priv. and δῆμος; accordingly uncomfortable, as *not at home*, cf. Germ. *unheimisch, unheimlich*; cf. *Btm.* Lexil. ii. 136 [Fishlake's trans. p. 29 sq. But Lob. (Pathol. Proleg. p. 238, cf. p. 160) et al. connect it with ἀδήμων, ἀήσους; see Bp. Lghtft. on Phil. ii. 26]); *to be troubled, distressed*: Mt. xxvi. 37; Mk. xiv. 33; Phil. ii. 26.

(Xen. Hell. 4, 4, 3 ἀδημονῆσαι τὰς ψυχάς, and often in prof. auth.)*

*Αἰδης, ἄδης, -ου, ὁ, (for the older 'Αἰδης, which Hom. uses, and this fr. a priv. and ἰδῆν, *not to be seen*, [cf. *Lob.* Path. Element. ii. 6 sq.]); in the classics 1. a prop. name, *Hades, Pluto*, the god of the lower regions; so in Hom. always. 2. an appellative, *Orcus, the nether world, the realm of the dead* [cf. Theocr. idyll. 2, 159 schol. τὴν τοῦ ἄδου κρούει πύλην τοῦτ' ἔστιν ἀποθανεῖται]. In the Sept. the Hebr. לִישׁ is almost always rendered by this word (once by θάνατος, 2 S. xxii. 6); it denotes, therefore, in bibl. Grk. *Orcus, the infernal regions, a dark* (Job x. 21) and dismal place (but cf. γέεννα and παράδεισος) in the very depths of the earth (Job xi. 8; Is. lvii. 9; Am. ix. 2, etc.; see ἄβυσσος), the common receptacle of disembodied spirits: Lk. xvi. 23; εἰς ἄδου sc. δόμον, Acts ii. 27, 31, acc. to a very common ellipsis, cf. W. 592 (550) [B. 171 (149)]; (but L T Tr WH in vs. 27 and T WH in both verses read εἰς ἄδην; so Sept. Ps. xv. (xvi.) 10); πύλαι ἄδου, Mt. xvi. 18 (πυλωροὶ ἄδου, Job xxxviii. 17; see πύλη); κλεῖς τοῦ ἄδου, Rev. i. 18; Hades as a power is personified, 1 Co. xv. 55 (where L T Tr WH read θάνατε for R G ἄδη [cf. Acts ii. 24 Tr mrg.]); Rev. vi. 8; xx. 13 sq. Metaph. *ἕως ἄδου* [καταβαίνειν or] καταβιβάζεσθαι to [go or] be thrust down into the depth of misery and disgrace: Mt. xi. 23 [here L Tr WH καταβαίνειν]; Lk. x. 15 [here Tr mrg. WH txt. καταβαίνειν]. [See esp. *Boettcher*, De Inferis, s. v. 'Αἰδης in Grk. index. On the existence and locality of Hades cf. Greswell on the Parables, App. ch. x. vol. v. pt. ii. pp. 261-406; on the doctrinal significance of the word see the BB.DD. and E. R. Craven in Lange on Rev. pp. 364-377.]*

ἀ-διά-κριτος, -ον, (διακρίνω to distinguish); 1. *undistinguished and undistinguishable*: φωνή, Polyb. 15, 12, 9; λόγος, Lcian. Jup. Trag. 25; for $\text{ἀ}\text{Γ}\text{Β}$, Gen. i. 2 Symm. 2. *without dubiousness, ambiguity, or uncertainty* (see διακρίνω, Pass. and Mid. 3 [al. without variance, cf. διακρίνω, 2]): ἡ ἀνωθεν σοφία, Jas. iii. 17 (Ignat. ad Eph. 3, 2 ἡσοῦς Χριστὸς τὸ ἀδιάκριτον ἡμῶν ἤν [yet al. take the word here i. q. inseparable, cf. Zahn in Patr. Apost. Opp., ed. Gebh., Harn. and Zahn, fasc. ii. p. 7; see also in general Zahn, Ignatius, p. 429 note¹; Bp. Lghtft. on Ignat. l. c.; Soph. Lex. s. v. Used from Hippocr. down.]).*

ἀδιάλειπτος, -ον, (διαλείπω to intermit, leave off), *unintermitted, unceasing*: Ro. ix. 2; 2 Tim. i. 3. [Tim. Loc. 98 e.]*

ἀδιαλείπτως, adv., *without intermission, incessantly, assiduously*: Ro. i. 9; 1 Th. i. 2 (3); ii. 13; v. 17. [Polyb., Diod., Strabo; 1 Macc. xii. 11.]*

ἀ-δια-φορία, -ας, ἡ, (fr. ἀδιάφορος incorrupt, incorruptible; and this from ἀδιαφθείρω), *incorruptibility, soundness, integrity*: of mind, ἐν τῇ διδασκαλίᾳ, Tit. ii. 7 (L T Tr WH ἀφορίαν). Not found in the classics.*

ἀδικέω, -ῶ; [fut. ἀδικήσω]; 1 aor. ἠδικῆσα; Pass., [pres. ἀδικούμαι]; 1 aor. ἠδικήθην; literally *to be ἀδικος*. 1. absolutely; a. *to act unjustly or wickedly, to sin*: Rev. xxii. 11; Col. iii. 25. b. *to be a criminal, to have violated the laws in some way*: Acts xxv. 11, (often so

in Grk. writ. [cf. W. § 40, 2 c.]. **c.** *to do wrong*: 1 Co. vi. 8; 2 Co. vii. 12. **d.** *to do hurt*: Rev. ix. 19. **2.** transitively; **a.** *τι, to do some wrong, sin in some respect*: Col. iii. 25 (δ ἡδίκησε 'the wrong which he hath done'). **b.** *τινά, to wrong some one, act wickedly towards him*: Acts vii. 26 sq. (by blows); Mt. xx. 13 (by fraud); 2 Co. vii. 2; pass. ἀδικεῖσθαι to be wronged, 2 Co. vii. 12; Acts vii. 24; mid. ἀδικούμαι to suffer one's self to be wronged, take wrong [W. § 38, 3; cf. Riddell, Platonic Idioms, § 87 sq.]: 1 Co. vi. 7; *τινά οὐδέν* [B. § 131, 10; W. 227 (213)], Acts xxv. 10; Gal. iv. 12; *τινά τι*, Philem. 18; [ἀδικούμενοι μισθὸν ἀδικίας (R. V. suffering wrong as the hire of wrong-doing), 2 Pet. ii. 13 WH Tr mrg.]. **c.** *τινά, to hurt, damage, harm* (in this sense by Greeks of every period): Lk. x. 19; Rev. vi. 6; vii. 2 sq.; ix. 4, 10; xi. 5; pass. οὐ μὴ ἀδικηθῆ ἕκ τοῦ θανάτου shall suffer no violence from death, Rev. ii. 11.*

ἀδίκημα, -τος, τό, (ἀδικέω), [fr. Hdt. on], *a misdeed* [τὸ ἄδικον . . . ὅτανπραχθῆ, ἀδικημά ἐστιν, Aristot. Eth. Nic. 5, 7]: Acts xviii. 14; xxiv. 20; Rev. xviii. 5.*

ἀδικία, -ας, ἡ, (ἀδικος), [fr. Hdt. down]; **1.** *injustice, of a judge*: Lk. xviii. 6; Ro. ix. 14. **2.** *unrighteousness of heart and life*; **a.** *ὄνιν*: Mt. xxiii. 25 Grsb.; Acts viii. 23 (see σύνδεσμος); Ro. i. 18, 29; ii. 8; vi. 13; 2 Tim. ii. 19; opp. to ἡ ἀλήθεια, 1 Co. xiii. 6; 2 Th. ii. 12; opp. to ἡ δικαιοσύνη, Ro. iii. 5; Heb. i. 9 Tdf.; owing to the context, the *guilt* of unrighteousness, 1 Jn. i. 9; ἀπάτη τῆς ἀδικίας deceive which unrighteousness uses, 2 Th. ii. 10; *μισθὸς ἀδικίας* reward (i. e. penalty) due to unrighteousness, 2 Pet. ii. 13 [see ἀδικέω, 2 b. fin.]. **b.** *spec., unrighteousness by which others are deceived*: Jn. vii. 18 (opp. to ἀληθής); *μαμωνᾶς τῆς ἀδικίας* deceitful riches, Lk. xvi. 9 (cf. ἀπάτη τοῦ πλοῦτου, Mt. xiii. 22; others think 'riches wrongly acquired'; [others, riches apt to be used unrighteously; cf. vs. 8 and Mey. ad loc.]); *κόσμος τῆς ἀδικίας*, a phrase having reference to sins of the tongue, Jas. iii. 6 (cf. κόσμος, 8); *treachery*, Lk. xvi. 8 (οἰκονόμος τῆς ἀδικίας, [al. take it generally, 'acting unrighteously']). **3.** *a deed violating law and justice, act of unrighteousness*: *πᾶσα ἀδικία ἁμαρτία ἐστὶ*, 1 Jn. v. 17; *ἐργάται τῆς ἀδικίας*, Lk. xiii. 27; *αἱ ἀδικίαι* iniquities, misdeeds, Heb. viii. 12 (fr. Sept. Jer. xxxviii. (xxxi.) 34; cf. Dan. iv. 20 (24)); *μισθὸς ἀδικίας* reward obtained by wrong-doing, Acts i. 18; 2 Pet. ii. 15; *spec., the wrong of depriving another of what is his*, 2 Co. xii. 13 (where a favor is ironically called ἀδικία).*

ἀδικος, -ος, (δικη), [fr. Hes. down]; *descriptive of one who violates or has violated justice*; **1.** *unjust, (of God as judge)*: Ro. iii. 5; Heb. vi. 10. **2.** *of one who breaks God's laws, unrighteous, sinful, (see ἀδικία, 2)*: [1 Co. vi. 9]; opp. to *δικαίος*, Mt. v. 45; Acts xxiv. 15; 1 Pet. iii. 15; opp. to *εἰσεβής*, 2 Pet. ii. 9; in this sense acc. to Jewish speech the Gentiles are called *ἄδικοι*, 1 Co. vi. 1 (see ἁμαρτωλός, b. β.). **3.** *spec., of one who deals fraudulently with others*, Lk. xviii. 11; *who is false to a trust*, Lk. xvi. 10 (opp. to πιστός);

*deceitful, μαμωνᾶς, ibid. vs. 11 (for other interpretations see ἀδικία, 2 b.).**

ἀδικως, adv., unjustly, undeservedly, without fault: *πάσχει*, 1 Pet. ii. 19 [A. V. *wrongfully*. (Fr. Hdt. on).]*

Ἀδμεῖν, ὁ, Admin, the indecl. prop. name of one of the ancestors of Jesus: Lk. iii. 33, where Tdf. reads τοῦ Ἀδμεῖν τοῦ Ἀρρεί for Rec. τοῦ Ἀράμ (q. v.), [and WH txt. substitute the same reading for τοῦ Ἀμναδάβ τοῦ Ἀράμ of R G, but in their mrg. Ἀδάμ (q. v. 2) for Ἀδμεῖν; on the spelling of the word see their App. p. 155].*

ἁ-δόκιμος, -ον, (δόκιμος), [fr. Eur. down], *not standing the test, not approved*; properly of metals and coin, ἀργύριον, Is. i. 22; Prov. xxv. 4; νόμισμα, Plat. legg. v. p. 742 a., al.; hence, *which does not prove itself to be such as it ought*: γῆ, of sterile soil, Heb. vi. 8; in a moral sense [A. V. *reprobate*], 1 Co. ix. 27; 2 Co. xiii. 5-7; νοῦς, Ro. i. 28; *περὶ τὴν πίστιν*, 2 Tim. iii. 8; hence, *unfit for something*: *πρὸς πᾶν ἔργον ἀγαθὸν ἀδ.* Tit. i. 16.*

ἁ-δολος, -ον, (δόλος), [fr. Pind. down], *guileless*; of things, *unadulterated, pure*: of milk, 1 Pet. ii. 2. [Cf. Trench § lvi.]*

Ἀδραμυττινός, -ή, -όν, adj., of Adramyttium (Ἀδραμυττιον, Ἀδραμυττειον, Ἀδραμυττειον [also Ἀτραμυτ., etc., cf. Poppo, Thuc. pt. i. vol. ii. p. 441 sq.; Wetst. on Acts, as below; WH Ἀδραμυττινός, cf. their Intr. § 408 and App. p. 160]), a sea-port of Mysia: Acts xxvii. 2, [modern Edremit, Ydramit, Adramiti, etc.; cf. Mc. and S. s. v. Adramyttium].*

Ἀδρίας [WH Ἀδρ., -ον, ὁ, Adrias, the Adriatic Sea i. e., in a wide sense, the sea between Greece and Italy: Acts xxvii. 27, [cf. B. D. s. v. Adria; Dict. of Grk. & Rom. Geog. s. v. Adriaticum Mare].*

ἄδρός, (Rec. ἄδρ., -ητος, ἡ, or better (cf. Bttm. Ausf. Spr. ii. 417) ἄδρῆς, -ητος, [on the accent cf. Ebeling, Lex. Hom. s. v.; Chandler §§ 634, 635], (fr. ἄδρός thick, stout, full-grown, strong, rich [2 K. x. 6, 11, etc.]), in Grk. writ. it follows the signif. of the adj. ἄδρός; once in the N. T.: 2 Co. viii. 20, *bountiful collection, great liberality, [R. V. bounty]. (ἀδρῶσιν, of an abundant harvest, Hes. ἐργ. 471).**

ἀδυνατέω, -ῶ: fut. ἀδυνατήσω; (ἀδύνατος); a. not to have strength, to be weak; always so of persons in classic Grk. **b.** *a thing ἀδυνατεῖ, cannot be done, is impossible*; so only in the Sept. and N. T.: οὐκ ἀδυνατήσκει παρά τῷ θεῷ [τοῦ θεοῦ L mrg. T Tr WH] πᾶν ῥῆμα, Lk. i. 37 (Sept. Gen. xviii. 14) [al. retain the act. sense here: *from God no word shall be without power, see παρά, I. b. cf. Field, Otium Norv. pars iii. ad loc.]; οὐδὲν ἀδυνατήσκει ἡμῖν, Mt. xvii. 20, (Job xlii. 2).**

ἁ-δύνατος, -ον, (δύναμαι), [fr. Hdt. down]; **1.** *without strength, impotent*: τοῖς ποσὶ, Acts xiv. 8; *fig. of Christians whose faith is not yet quite firm*, Ro. xv. 1 (opp. to δυνατός). **2.** *impossible (in contrast with δυνατόν)*: παρά τινι, for (with) any one, Mt. xix. 26; Mk. x. 27; Lk. xviii. 27; τὸ ἀδύν. τοῦ νόμου 'what the law could not do' (this God effected by, etc.; [al. take τὸ ἀδύν. here as nom. absol., cf. B. 381 (326); W. 574 (534); Meyer or Gif-

ford ad loc.], Ro. viii. 3; foll. by acc. with inf., Heb. vi. 4, 18; x. 4; by inf., Heb. xi. 6.*

ᾄδω (*aeidō*); common in Grk. of every period; in Sept. for אָדָה; *to sing, chant*; 1. intrans.: τινί, to the praise of any one (Judith xvi. 1 (2)), Eph. v. 19; Col. iii. 16, (in both passages of the lyrical emotion of a devout and grateful soul). 2. trans.: φθῆν, Rev. v. 9; xiv. 3; xv. 3.*

ἀετ, [see αἰών], adv., [fr. Hom. down], *always*; 1. *perpetually, incessantly*: Acts vii. 51; 2 Co. iv. 11; vi. 10; Tit. i. 12; Heb. iii. 10. 2. *invariably, at any and every time* when according to the circumstances something is or ought to be done again: Mk. xv. 8 [T WH om.] (at every feast); 1 Pet. iii. 15; 2 Pet. i. 12.*

ἀετός, -οῦ, ὁ, (like Lat. *avis*, fr. ἄημι on account of its wind-like flight [cf. Curtius § 596]), [fr. Hom. down], in Sept. for אֶזְרָא, *an eagle*: Rev. iv. 7; viii. 13 (Rec. ἀγγέλου); xii. 14. In Mt. xxiv. 28; Lk. xvii. 37 (as in Job xxxix. 30; Prov. xxx. 17) it is better, since eagles are said seldom or never to go in quest of carrion, to understand with many interpreters either the *vultur percnopterus*, which resembles an eagle (Plin. h. n. 10, 3 "quarti generis — viz. aquilarum — est percnopterus"), or the *vultur barbatus*. Cf. Win. RWB. s. v. Adler; [Tristram, Nat. Hist. of the Bible, p. 172 sqq.]. The meaning of the proverb [cf. exx. in Wetst. on Mt. l. c.] quoted in both passages is, 'where there are sinners (cf. πῶμα), there judgments from heaven will not be wanting'.*

ἄζυμος, -ον, (ζύμη), Hebr. אֲזֵימָה, *unfermented, free from leaven*; properly: ἄρτοι, Ex. xxix. 2; Joseph. antt. 3, 6, 6; hence the neut. plur. τὰ ἄζυμα, אֲזֵימָה, unleavened loaves; ἡ ἑορτὴ τῶν ἄζυμων, אֲזֵימָה אֲזֵימָה, the (paschal) festival at which for seven days the Israelites were accustomed to eat unleavened bread in commemoration of their exit from Egypt (Ex. xxiii. 15; Lev. xxiii. 6), Lk. xxii. 1; ἡ πρώτη (sc. ἡμέρα) τῶν ἄζ. Mt. xxvi. 17; Mk. xiv. 12; Lk. xxii. 7; αἱ ἡμέραι τῶν ἄζ. Acts xii. 3; xx. 6; the paschal festival itself is called τὰ ἄζυμα, Mk. xiv. 1, [cf. 1 Esdr. i. 10, 19; W. 176 (166); B. 23 (21)]. Figuratively: Christians, if such as they ought to be, are called ἄζυμοι i. e. devoid of the leaven of iniquity, free from faults, 1 Co. v. 7; and are admonished *ἐορτάζειν ἐν ἄζυμοις εὐδικρυείας*, to keep festival with the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth, vs. 8. (The word occurs twice in prof. auth., viz. Athen. 3, 74 (ἄρτων) ἄζυμον, Plat. Tim. p. 74 d. ἄζυμος σάρξ flesh not yet quite formed, [add Galen de alim. fac. 1, 2].)*

Ἄζόρ, *Azor*, the indecl. prop. name of one of the ancestors of Christ: Mt. i. 13 sq.*

Ἄζωτος, -ου, ἡ, אֲזֵזְוֹת, *Azotus, Ashdod*, one of the five chief cities of the Philistines, lying between Ashkelon and Jamnia [i. e. Jabneel] and near the Mediterranean: Acts viii. 40; at present a petty village, *Esáúd*. A succinct history of the city is given by *Gesenius*, Thesaur. iii. p. 1366; *Raumer*, Palästina, p. 174; [Alex.'s Kitto or Mc. and S. s. v. Ashdod].*

ἀπδία, -ας, ἡ, (fr. ἀπδής, and this fr. a priv. and ἡδος pleasure, delight), [fr. Lysip. down]; 1. *unpleasant-*

ness, annoyance. 2. *dislike, hatred*: ἐν ἀπδία, cod. Cantabr. in Lk. xxiii. 12 for Rec. ἐν ἐχθρα.*

ἀήρ, *áeros*, ὁ, (ἄημι, ἄω, [cf. ἀνεμος, init.]), *the air* (particularly the lower and denser, as distinguished from the higher and rarer ὁ αἰθήρ, cf. Hom. Il. 14, 288), *the atmospheric region*: Acts xxii. 23; 1 Th. iv. 17; Rev. ix. 2; xvi. 17; ὁ ἀρχὼν τῆς ἐξουσίας τοῦ ἀέρος in Eph. ii. 2 signifies 'the ruler of the powers (spirits, see ἐξουσία 4 c. ββ.) in the air,' i. e. the devil, the prince of the demons that according to Jewish opinion fill the realm of air (cf. Mey. ad loc.; [B. D. Am. ed. s. v. Air; Stuart in Bib. Sacr. for 1843, p. 139 sq.]). Sometimes indeed, ἀήρ denotes a hazy, obscure atmosphere (Hom. Il. 17, 644; 3, 381; 5, 336, etc.; Polyb. 18, 3, 7), but is nowhere quite equiv. to σκότος, — the sense which many injudiciously assign it in Eph. l. c. *ἀέρα δέρειν* (cf. *verberat ictibus auras*, Verg. Aen. 5, 377, of pugilists who miss their aim) i. e. to contend in vain, 1 Co. ix. 26; εἰς ἀέρα λαλεῖν (*verba ventis profundero*, Lucr. 4, 929 (932)) 'to speak into the air' i. e. without effect, used of those who speak what is not understood by the hearers, 1 Co. xiv. 9.*

ἀθανασία, -ας, ἡ, (ἀθάνατος), *immortality*: 1 Co. xv. 53 sq.; 1 Tim. vi. 16 where God is described as ὁ μόνος ἔχων ἀθανασίαν, because he possesses it essentially — 'ἐκ τῆς οὐκείας οὐσίας, οὐκ ἐκ θελήματος ἄλλου, καθάπερ οἱ λοιποὶ πάντες ἀθάνατοι' Justin, quaest. et resp. ad orthod. 61 p. 84 ed. Otto. (In Grk. writ. fr. Plato down).*

ἀθέμιτος, -ον, a later form for the ancient and preferable ἀθέμιστος, (θεμιστός, θεμιζῶ, θέμις law, right), *contrary to law and justice, prohibited by law, illicit, criminal*: 1 Pet. iv. 3 [here A. V. *abominable*]; ἀθέμιτόν ἐστί τινι with inf., Acts x. 28.*

ἄθεος, -ον, (θεός), [fr. Pind. down], *without God, knowing and worshipping no God*, in which sense Ael. v. h. 2, 31 declares *ὅτι μηδεὶς τῶν βαρβάρων ἄθεος*; in classic auth. generally *stighting the gods, impious, repudiating the gods recognized by the state*, in which sense certain Greek philosophers, the Jews (Joseph. c. Ap. 2, 14, 4), and subsequently Christians were called ἄθεοι by the heathen (Justin, apol. 1, 13, etc.). In Eph. ii. 12 of one who neither knows nor worships the true God; so of the heathen (cf. 1 Th. iv. 5; Gal. iv. 8); Clem. Alex. protr. ii. 23 p. 19 Pott. *ἀθέους . . . οἱ τὸν ὄντως ὄντα θεὸν ἠγνοῦν κασι*, Philo, leg. ad Gai. § 25 *αἰγυπτιακὴ ἀθέότης*, Hos. iv. 15 Symm. *οἶκος ἀθείας* a house in which idols are worshipped, Ignat. ad Trall. 10 *ἄθεοι τουτέστιν ἄπιστοι* (of the Docetae); [al. understand Eph. l. c. passively *deserted of God*, Vulg. *sine Deo*; on the various meanings of the word see Mey. (or Ellic.)].*

ἀθερμος, -ον, (θερμός), *lawless*, [A. V. *wicked*]; of one who breaks through the restraints of law and gratifies his lusts: 2 Pet. ii. 7; iii. 17. [Sept., Diod., Philo, Joseph., Plut.]*

ἀθετέω, -ῶ; fut. ἀθετήσω; 1 aor. ἠθέτησα; a word met with first (yet very often) in Sept. and Polyb.; a. properly, *to render ἄθετον*; *do away with θετόν τι* i. e. *something laid down, prescribed, established*: διαθήκην, Gal.

iii. 15, (1 Macc. xi. 36; 2 Macc. xiii. 25, etc.); acc. to the context, 'to act towards anything as though it were annulled'; hence to deprive a law of force by opinions or acts opposed to it, to transgress it, Mk. vii. 9; Heb. x. 28, (Ezek. xxii. 26); *πίστιν*, to break one's promise or engagement, 1 Tim. v. 12; (Polyb. 8, 2, 5; 11, 29, 3, al.; Diod. excerpt. [i. e. de virt. et vit.] p. 562, 67). Hence **β.** to thwart the efficacy of anything, nullify, make void, frustrate: *τὴν βουλὴν τοῦ θεοῦ*, Lk. vii. 30 (they rendered inefficacious the saving purpose of God); *τὴν σύνοιαν* to render prudent plans of no effect, 1 Co. i. 19 (Is. xxix. 14 [where *κρύψω*, yet cf. Bos's note]). **γ.** to reject, refuse, slight: *τὴν χάριν τοῦ θεοῦ*, Gal. ii. 21 [al. refer this to b.]; of persons: Mk. vi. 26 (by breaking the promise given her); Lk. x. 16; Jn. xii. 48; 1 Th. iv. 8; Jude 8 (for which *καταφρονεῖν* is used in the parallel pass. 2 Pet. ii. 10). [For exx. of the use of this word see *Soph. Lex.* s. v.]*

ἀθέτησις, -εως, ἡ, (ἀθετέω, q. v.); like *νουθέτησις* fr. *νουθετεῖν*, abolition: Heb. vii. 18; ix. 26; (found occasionally in later authors, as Cicero ad Att. 6, 9; Diog. Laërt. 3, 39, 66; in the grammarians *rejection*; more frequently in eccl. writ.)*

Ἀθῆναι, -ῶν, αἱ, (on the plur. cf. W. 176 (166)), Athens, the most celebrated city of Greece: Acts xvii. 15 sq.; xviii. 1; 1 Th. iii. 1.*

Ἀθηναῖος, -αία, -αῖον, Athenian: Acts xvii. 21 sq.*

ἀθλία, -ῶ; [1 aor. subjunc. 3 pers. sing. ἀθλήσῃ]; (ἀθλος a contest); to engage in a contest, contend in public games (e. g. Olympian, Pythian, Isthmian), with the poniard [?], gauntlet, quoit, in wrestling, running, or any other way: 2 Tim. ii. 5; (often in classic auth. who also use the form ἀθλεύω). [COMP.: *συν-αθλέω*.]*

ἀθλησις, -εως, ἡ, contest, combat, (freq. fr. Polyb. down); fig. ἀθλησις παθημάτων a struggle with sufferings, trials, Heb. x. 32; [of martyrdom, Ign. mart. 4; Clem. mart. 25].*

ἀθροίζω: pf. pass. πτεπ. ἡθροισμένος; (fr. ἀθρός i. q. θρός [a noisy crowd, noise], with a copulative [see A. a, 2]); to collect together, assemble; pass. to be assembled, to convene: Lk. xxiv. 33 L T Tr WH. ([Soph.,] Xen., Plat., Polyb., Plut., al.; O. T. Apocr.; sometimes in Sept. for γᾶρ.) [COMP.: *ἐπ-, συν-αθροίζω*.]*

ἀθυμία, -ῶ; common among the Greeks fr. [Aeschyl.,] Thuc. down; to be *ἀθυμος* (θυμός spirit, courage), to be disheartened, dispirited, broken in spirit: Col. iii. 21. (Sept. 1 S. i. 6 sq., etc.; Judith vii. 22; 1 Macc. iv. 27.)*

ἀθῶος [R G Tr], more correctly ἀθῶος (L WH and T [but not in his Sept. There is want of agreement among both the ancient gramm. and modern scholars; cf. Steph. Thes. i. col. 875 c.; Lob. Path. Element. i. 440 sq. (cf. ii. 377); see I, ε], -ον, (θωή [i. e. θωή, cf. Etym. Mag. p. 26, 24] punishment), [fr. Plat. down], unpunished, innocent: αἴμα ἀθῶον, Mt. xxvii. 4 [Tr mrg. WH txt. δίκαιον], (Deut. xxvii. 25; 1 S. xix. 5, etc.; 1 Macc. i. 37; 2 Macc. i. 8); ἀπό τιος, after the Hebr. [פ? ׀?] ([Num. xxxii. 22; cf. Gen. xxiv. 41; 2 S. iii. 28; W. 197 (185); B. 158 (138)]), 'innocent (and therefore far

from, innocent of, Matt. xxvii. 24 (the guilt of the murder of this innocent man cannot be laid upon me); ἀπό τῆς ἀμαρτίας, Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 59, 2 [cf. Num. v. 31]. The Greeks say ἀθῶος τιος [both in the sense of free from and unpunished for].*

αἴγιος [WH -γιος; see their App. p. 154, and I, ε], -εῖα, -εῖον, (αἴξ, gen. -γός goat, male or female), of a goat, (cf. *καμήλειος, ἵππειος, ὕειος, προβάτειος*, etc.): Heb. xi. 37. [From Hom. down].*

αἰγιαλός, -οῦ, ὁ, the shore of the sea, beach, [fr. Hom. down]: Mt. xiii. 2, 48; Jn. xxi. 4; Acts xxi. 5; xxvii. 39, 40. (Many derive the word from *ἀγνυμι* and *ἄλς*, as though equiv. to *ἀκτή*, the place where the sea breaks; others fr. *αἴγες* billows and *ἄλς* [Curtius § 140; Vaniček p. 83]; others fr. *ἀίσσω* and *ἄλς* [Schenkl, L. and S., s. v.], the place where the sea rushes forth, bounds forward.)*

Αἰγύπτιος, -α, -ον, a gentile adjective, Egyptian: Acts vii. 22, 24, 28; xxi. 38; Heb. xi. 29.*

Αἴγυπτος, -ου, ἡ, [always without the art., B. 87 (76); W. § 18, 5 a.], the proper name of a well-known country, Egypt: Mt. ii. 13 sq.; Acts ii. 10; Heb. iii. 16, etc.; more fully γῆ Αἴγυπτος, Acts vii. 36 [not L WH Tr txt.], 40; xiii. 17; Heb. viii. 9; Jude 5, (Ex. v. 12; vi. 26, etc.; 1 Macc. i. 19; Bar. i. 19 sq., etc.); ἡ γῆ Αἴγυπτος, Acts vii. 11; ἐν Αἰγύπτου sc. γῆ, Heb. xi. 26 Lchm., but cf. Bleek ad loc.; B. 171 (149); [W. 384 (359)]. In Rev. xi. 8 Αἴγ. is figuratively used for Jerusalem i. e. for the Jewish nation viewed as persecuting Christ and his followers, and so to be likened to the Egyptians in their ancient hostility to the true God and their endeavors to crush his people.

αἰδιος, -ον, (for *αἰδῖος* fr. *αἰεί*), eternal, everlasting: (Sap. vii. 26) Ro. i. 20; Jude 6. (Hom. hymn. 29, 3; Hes. scut. 310, and fr. Thuc. down in prose; [freq. in Philo, e. g. de profug. § 18 (ζωὴ αἰδῖος), § 31; de opif. mund. § 2, § 61; de cherub. § 1, § 2, § 3; de post. Cain. § 11 fin. SYN. see αἰώνιος].)*

αἰδώς, (-ός) -οῦς, ἡ; fr. Hom. down; a sense of shame, modesty: 1 Tim. ii. 9; reverence, Heb. xii. 28 (λατρεύειν θεῷ μετὰ αἰδοῦς καὶ εὐλαβείας, but L T Tr WH εὐλαβείας καὶ δέους). [SYN. αἰδῶς, αἰσχύνη: Ammonius distinguishes the words as follows, αἰδῶς καὶ αἰσχύνῃ διαφέρει, ὅτι ἡ μὲν αἰδῶς ἐστὶν ἐντροπὴ πρὸς ἕκαστον, ὡς σεβομένους τις ἔχει· αἰσχύνῃ δ' ἐφ' οἷς ἕκαστος ἀμαρτῶν αἰσχύνεται. ὡς μὴ δέον τι πράξας. καὶ αἰδεῖται μὲν τις τὸν πατέρα· αἰσχύνεται δὲ δε μεθύσκειται, etc., etc.; accordingly αἰδ. is prominently objective in its reference, having regard to others; while αἰσχ. is subjective, making reference to one's self and one's actions. Cf. Schmidt ch. 140. It is often said that 'αἰδ. precedes and prevents the shameful act, αἰσχ. reflects upon its consequences in the shame it brings with it' (Cope, Aristot. rhet. 5, 6, 1). αἰδ. is the nobler word, αἰσχ. the stronger; while "αἰδ. would always restrain a good man from an unworthy act, αἰσχ. would sometimes restrain a bad one." Trench §§ xix. xx.]*

Αἰθίοψ, -οπος, ὁ, (αἰθῶ to burn, and ὤψ [ὄψ] the face; swarthy), Ethiopian (Hebr. 'שִׁיט): Acts viii. 27, here

the reference is to upper Ethiopia, called Habesh or Abyssinia, a country of Africa adjoining Egypt and including the island Merōs; [see Dillmann in Schenkel i. 285 sqq.; Alex.'s Kitto or Mc. and S. s. v. Ethiopia. Cf. Bib. Sacr. for 1866, p. 515].*

αἷμα, -τος, τό, *blood*, whether of men or of animals; 1. a. simply and generally: Jn. xix. 34; Rev. viii. 7 sq.; xi. 6; xvi. 3 sq. 6^b (on which passages cf. Ex. vii. 20 sqq.); xix. 13; ῥύσις αἵματος, Mk. v. 25, [(πηγὴ αἵμ. 29)]; Lk. viii. 43 sq.; θρόμβοι αἵματος, Lk. xxii. 44 [L br. WH reject the pass.]. So also in passages where the eating of blood (and of bloody flesh) is forbidden, Acts xv. 20, 29; xxi. 25; cf. Lev. iii. 17; vii. 16 (26); xvii. 10; see Knobel on Lev. vii. 26 sq.; [Kalisch on Lev., Preliminary Essay § 1]; Rückert, Abendmahl, p. 94. b. As it was anciently believed that the blood is the seat of the life (Lev. xvii. 11; [cf. Delitzsch, Bibl. Psychol. pp. 238-247 (Eng. trans. p. 281 sqq.)]), the phrase σὰρξ κ. αἷμα (סַרְסָא וְדַמָּא, a common phrase in Rabbinical writers), or in inverse order αἷμα κ. σὰρξ, denotes man's living body compounded of flesh and blood, 1 Co. xv. 50; Heb. ii. 14, and so hints at the contrast between man and God (or even the more exalted creatures, Eph. vi. 12) as to suggest his feebleness, Eph. vi. 12 (Sir. xiv. 18), which is conspicuous as respects the knowledge of divine things, Gal. i. 16; Mt. xvi. 17. c. Since the first germs of animal life are thought to be in the blood (Sap. vii. 2; Eustath. ad Il. 6, 211 (ii. 104, 2) τὸ δὲ αἷματος ἀπὸ τοῦ σπέρματος φασι οἱ σοφοί, ὡς τοῦ σπέρματος ὕλην τὸ αἷμα ἔχοντος), the word serves to denote generation and origin (in the classics also): Jn. i. 13 (on the plur. cf. W. 177 (166)); Acts xvii. 26 [R G]. d. It is used of those things which by their redness resemble blood: αἷ σαφύλης the juice of the grape ['the blood of grapes,' Gen. xlix. 11; Deut. xxxii. 14], Sir. xxxix. 26; 1. 15; 1 Macc. vi. 34, etc.; Achill. Tat. ii. 2; reference to this is made in Rev. xiv. 18-20. εἰς αἷμα, of the moon, Acts ii. 20 (Joel ii. 31 (iii. 4)), i. q. ὡς αἷμα, Rev. vi. 12. 2. *blood shed or to be shed by violence* (very often also in the classics); a.: Lk. xiii. 1 (the meaning is, whom Pilate had ordered to be massacred while they were sacrificing, so that their blood mingled with the blood [yet cf. W. 623 (579)] of the victims); αἷ ἀθῶνον [or δίκαιον Tr mrg. WH txt.] the blood of an innocent [or righteous] man viz. to be shed, Mt. xxvii. 4; ἐκχεῖν and ἐκχύνειν αἷμα (עָקַד דַּמָּא, Gen. ix. 6; Is. lix. 7, etc.) to shed blood, slay, Mt. xxiii. 35; Lk. xi. 50; Acts xxii. 20; Ro. iii. 15; Rev. xvi. 6* [here Tdf. αἵματα]; hence αἷμα is used for the bloody death itself: Mt. xxiii. 30, 35; xxvii. 24; Lk. xi. 51; Acts [ii. 19, yet cf. 1 d. above;] xx. 26; Rev. xvii. 6; μέχρως αἵματος unto blood i. e. so as to undergo a bloody death, Heb. xii. 4, (τὸν αἴτιον τῆς . . . μέχρως αἵματος στάσεως, Heliod. 7, 8); τιμὴ αἵματος 'price of blood' i. e. price received for murder, Mt. xxvii. 6; ἀγρὸς αἵματος field bought with the price of blood, Mt. xxvii. 8, i. q. χωρίον αἵματος, Acts i. 19 — unless in this latter passage we prefer the explanation, which agrees better with the

context, 'the field dyed with the blood of Judas'; the guilt and punishment of bloodshed, in the following Hebraistic expressions: ἐν αὐτῇ αἵματα (Rec. αἷμα [so L Tr WH]) εὐρέθη i. e. it was discovered that she was guilty of murders, Rev. xviii. 24 (cf. πόλις αἱμάτων, Ezek. xxiv. 6); τὸ αἷμα αὐτοῦ ἐφ' ἡμᾶς (sc. ἐλθέτω) let the penalty of the bloodshed fall on us, Mt. xxvii. 25; τὸ αἷμα ὑμῶν ἐπὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν ὑμῶν (sc. ἐλθέτω) let the guilt of your destruction be reckoned to your own account, Acts xviii. 6 (cf. 2 S. i. 16; Josh. ii. 19, etc.); ἐπάγειν τὸ αἷμα τινος ἐπὶ τινα to cause the punishment of a murder to be visited on any one, Acts v. 28; ἐκζητεῖν τὸ αἷμα τινος ἀπὸ τινος (פְּדוּתוֹ מִדַּם שָׂרָפָה, 2 S. iv. 11; Ezek. iii. 18, 20; xxxiii. 8), to exact of any one the penalty for another's death, Lk. xi. 50; the same idea is expressed by ἐκδικεῖν τὸ αἷμα τινος, Rev. vi. 10; xix. 2. b. It is used specially of the blood of sacrificial victims having a purifying or expiating power (Lev. xvii. 11): Heb. ix. 7, 12 sq. 18-22, 25; x. 4; xi. 28; xiii. 11. c. Frequent mention is made in the N. T. of the blood of Christ (αἷμα τοῦ Χριστοῦ, 1 Co. x. 16; τοῦ κυρίου, xi. 27; τοῦ ἀρνίου, Rev. vii. 14; xii. 11, cf. xix. 13) shed on the cross (αἷ. τοῦ σταυροῦ, Col. i. 20) for the salvation of many, Mt. xxvi. 28; Mk. xiv. 24, cf. Lk. xxii. 20; the pledge of redemption, Eph. i. 7 (ἀπολύτρωσις διὰ τοῦ αἵ. αὐτοῦ; so too in Col. i. 14 Rec.); 1 Pet. i. 19 (see ἀγοράζω, 2 b.); having expiatory efficacy, Ro. iii. 25; Heb. ix. 12; by which believers are purified and are cleansed from the guilt of sin, Heb. ix. 14; xii. 24; [xiii. 12]; 1 Jn. i. 7 (cf. 1 Jn. v. 6, 8); Rev. i. 5; vii. 14; 1 Pet. i. 2; are rendered acceptable to God, Ro. v. 9, and find access into the heavenly sanctuary, Heb. x. 19; by which the Gentiles are brought to God and the blessings of his kingdom, Eph. ii. 13, and in general all rational beings on earth and in heaven are reconciled to God, Col. i. 20; with which Christ purchased for himself the church, Acts xx. 28, and gathered it for God, Rev. v. 9. Moreover, since Christ's dying blood served to establish new religious institutions and a new relationship between men and God, it is likened also to a federative or covenant sacrifice: τὸ αἷμα τῆς διαθήκης the blood by the shedding of which the covenant should be ratified, Mt. xxvi. 28; Mk. xiv. 24, or has been ratified, Heb. x. 29; xiii. 20 (cf. ix. 20); add, 1 Co. xi. 25; Lk. xxii. 20 [WH reject this pass.] (in both which the meaning is, 'this cup containing wine, an emblem of blood, is rendered by the shedding of my blood an emblem of the new covenant'), 1 Co. xi. 27; (cf. Cic. pro Sestio 10, 24 foedus sanguine meo ictum sanciri, Liv. 23, 8 sanguine Hannibalis sanciam Romanum foedus). πίνειν τὸ αἷμα αὐτοῦ (i. e. of Christ), to appropriate the saving results of Christ's death, Jn. vi. 53 sq. 56. [Westcott, Epp. of Jn. p. 34 sq.]* αἱματεχνυρία, -ας, ἡ, (αἷμα and ἐκχύνω), shedding of blood: Heb. ix. 22. Several times also in eccl. writ.* αἱμορροεῶ, -ῶ; to be αἱμορροεῶς (αἷμα and ῥέω), to suffer from a flow of blood: Mt. ix. 20. (Sept. Lev. xv. 32, where it means *menstruous*, and in medical writ.)*

Αἰνέας, -ου, ὁ, *Ae'neas*, the prop. name of the paralytic cured by Peter: Acts ix. 33 sq.*

αἰνεσις, -εως, ἡ, (*αἰνέω*), *praise*: *θυσία αἰνέσεως* (רִצְוֹת הַתּוֹרָה, Lev. vii. 13), Heb. xiii. 15 *a thank-offering*, [A. V. 'sacrifice of praise'], presented to God for some benefit received; see *θυσία*, b. (*αἰνεσις* often occurs in Sept., but not in prof. auth.)*

αἰνέω, -ῶ; (found in prof. auth. of every age ["only twice in good Attic prose" (where *ἐπαυ. παρῶν* etc. take its place), Veitch], but esp. freq. in Sept. and the Apocr. of the O. T.; from *αἶνος*); *to praise, extol*: τὸν θεόν, Lk. ii. 13, 20; xix. 37; xxiv. 53 [WH om. Tr txt. br.]; Acts ii. 47; iii. 8 sq.; Ro. xv. 11; with dat. of person, τῷ θεῷ, *to sing praises in honor of God*, Rev. xix. 5 L T Tr WH, as Sept. in 2 Chr. vii. 3 (for ἡ ἰσχυρία), 1 Chr. xvi. 36; xxiii. 5; Jer. xx. 13 etc. (for ἡ ἰσχυρία); [W. § 31, 1 f.; B. 176 (153). COMP. ἐπ-, παρ-αἰνέω.]*

αἰνύγμα, -τος, τό, (common fr. [Pind. frag. 165 (190),] Aeschyl. down; fr. *αἰνύσσομαι* or *αἰνύτομαι* τι to express something obscurely, [fr. *αἶνος*, q. v.]); 1. *an obscure saying, an enigma*, Hebr. רִצְוֹת (Judg. xiv. 13, Sept. πρόβλημα). 2. *an obscure thing*: 1 Co. xiii. 12, where ἐν αἰνύγματι is not equiv. to αἰνύματι i. e. *ἀμυρῶς obscurely*, but denotes the object in the discerning of which we are engaged, as βλέπειν ἐν τινι, Mt. vi. 4; cf. De Wette ad loc.; the apostle has in mind Num. xii. 8 Sept.: ἐν εἶδει καὶ οὐ δὲ αἰνύματων. [Al. take ἐν locally, of the sphere in which we are looking; al. refer the pass. to 1. and take ἐν instrumentally.]*

αἶνος, -ου, ὁ, (often used by the Grk. poets); 1. *a saying, proverb*. 2. *praise, laudatory discourse*: Mt. xxi. 16 (Ps. viii. 3); Lk. xviii. 43.*

Αἰνών, ἡ, (either a strengthened form of אֵינַן and equiv. to אֵינַן, or a Chaldaic plur. i. q. אֵינַן springs; [al. al.]), *Aenon*, indecl. prop. name, either of a place, or of a fountain, not far from Salim: Jn. iii. 23, [thought to be Wady Fār'ah, running from Mt. Ebal to the Jordan; see Conder in "Pal. Explor. Fund" for July 1874, p. 191 sq.; Tent Work in Palestine, i. 91 sq.; esp. Stevens in Journ. of Exeget. Soc., Dec. 1883, pp. 128-141. Cf. B. D. Am. ed.]*

αἰρέσις, -εως, ἡ; 1. (fr. *αἰρέω*), *act of taking, capture*: τῆς πόλεως, the storming of a city; in prof. auth. 2. (fr. *αἰρέομαι*), *choosing, choice*, very often in prof. writ.: Sept. Lev. xxii. 18; 1 Macc. viii. 30. 3. *that which is chosen*, a chosen course of thought and action; hence one's *chosen opinion, tenet*; acc. to the context, an opinion varying from the true exposition of the Christian faith (*heresy*): 2 Pet. ii. 1 (cf. De Wette ad loc.), and in eccl. writ. [cf. *Soph. Lex.* s. v.]. 4. a body of men separating themselves from others and following their own tenets [*a sect or party*]: as the Sadducees, Acts v. 17; the Pharisees, Acts xv. 5; xxvi. 5; the Christians, Acts xxiv. 5, 14 (in both instances with a suggestion of reproach); xxviii. 22, (in Diog. Laërt. 1 (13.) 18 sq., al., used of the schools of philosophy). 5. *dissensions* arising from diversity of opinions and aims: Gal. v. 20; 1 Co. xi. 19. [Cf. Mey. ll. cc.; B. D.

Am. ed. s. v. Sects; Burton, Bampt. Lect. for 1829; Campbell, Diss. on the Gospels, diss. ix. pt. iv.]*

αἰρεσιζῶ: 1 aor. ἡρέμισα [Treg. ἡρ-, see I, ε]; (fr. *αἰρετός*, see *αἰρέω*); *to choose*: Mt. xii. 18. (Often in Sept. in O. T. Apocr. and in eccl. writ.; the mid. is found in Ctes. Pers. § 9 [cf. Hdt. ed. Schweig. vi. 2, p. 354]. Cf. Sturz, De dial. Maced. etc. p. 144.)*

αἰρετικός, -ή, -όν, [see *αἰρέω*]; 1. *fitted or able to take or choose a thing*; rare in prof. auth. 2. *schismatic, factious*, a follower of false doctrine: Tit. iii. 10.*

αἰρέω, -ῶ: [thought by some to be akin to *ἄγρα, ἀγρέω*, *χείρ*, Eng. *grip*, etc.; cf. *Bttm. Lexil.* i. 131 — but see Curtius § 117]; *to take*. In the N. T. in the mid. only: fut. *αἰρήσομαι*; 2 aor. *εἰλόμην*, but G L T Tr WH *εἰλάμην*, 2 Th. ii. 13, cf. [Tdf. Proleg. p. 123; WH. App. p. 165;] W. § 13, 1 a.; B. 40 (35), see *ἀπέρχομαι* init.; [ptcp. *ἐλόμενος*, Heb. xi. 25]; *to take for one's self, to choose, prefer*: Phil. i. 22; 2 Th. ii. 13; μάλλον foll. by inf. with ἧ (common in Attic), Heb. xi. 25. [COMP.: *ἀν-, ἀφ-, δι-, ἐξ-, καθ-, περι-, προ-αἰρέω.*]*

αἶρω (contr. fr. poet. *αἰείρω*); fut. *ἀρῶ*; 1 aor. *ἤρα*, inf. *ἄραι*, impv. *ἄρον*; pf. *ἤρακα* (Col. ii. 14); Pass., [pres. *αἶρομαι*]; pf. *ἤραμαι* (Jn. xx. 1); 1 aor. *ἤρθην*; (on the rejection of iota subscr. in these tenses see *Bttm. Ausf. Spr.* i. pp. 413, 439; [W. 47 (46)]); 1 fut. *ἀρθήσομαι*; [fr. Hom. down]; in the Sept. generally i. q. *ἔγχε*; *to lift up, raise*. 1. *to raise up*; a. *to raise from the ground, take up*: stones, Jn. viii. 59; serpents, Mk. xvi. 18; a dead body, Acts xx. 9. b. *to raise upwards, elevate, lift up*: the hand, Rev. x. 5; the eyes, Jn. xi. 41; the voice, i. e. speak in a loud tone, cry out, Lk. xvii. 13; Acts iv. 24, (also in prof. writ.); τὴν ψυχὴν, *to raise the mind*, i. q. excite, affect strongly (with a sense of fear, hope, joy, grief, etc.); in Jn. x. 24 to hold the mind in suspense between doubt and hope, cf. Lücke [or Meyer] ad loc. c. *to draw up*: a fish, Mt. xvii. 27 (*ἀνασπᾶν*, Hab. i. 15); *σκάφην*, Acts xxvii. 17; anchors from the bottom of the sea, Acts xxvii. 13, where supply τὰς ἀγκύρας; cf. Kuinoel ad loc.; [W. 594 (552); B. 146 (127)]. 2. *to take upon one's self and carry what has been raised, to bear*: τινὰ ἐπὶ χειρῶν, Mt. iv. 6; Lk. iv. 11, (Ps. xc. (xci.) 12); a sick man, Mk. ii. 3; ζυγόν, Mt. xi. 29 (Lam. iii. 27); a bed, Mt. ix. 6; Mk. ii. 9, 11 sq.; Lk. v. 24 sq.; Jn. v. 8-12; τὸν σταυρόν, Mt. [x. 38 Lchm. mrg.]; xvi. 24; xxvii. 32; Lk. ix. 23; Mk. viii. 34; x. 21 [in R Lbr.]; xv. 21; [λίθων, Rev. xviii. 21]; *to carry with one*, [A. V. *take*]: Mk. vi. 8; Lk. ix. 3; xxii. 36. Both of these ideas are expressed in class. Grk. by the mid. *αἶρεσθαι*. 3. *to bear away what has been raised, carry off*; a. *to move from its place*: Mt. xxi. 21; Mk. xi. 23, (*ἀρθῆτι* be thou taken up, removed [B. 52 (45)], sc. from thy place); Mt. xxii. 13 [Rec.]; Jn. ii. 16; xi. 39, 41; xx. 1. b. *to take off or away what is attached to anything*: Jn. xix. 31, 38 sq.; to tear away, Mt. ix. 16; Mk. ii. 21; to rend away, cut off, Jn. xv. 2. c. *to remove*: 1 Co. v. 2 (cast out from the church, where *ἀρθῆ* should be read for Rec. *ἐξαρθῆ*); tropically: faults, Eph. iv. 31; τῆς

ἀμαρτίαν, Jn. i. 29, [36 Lchm. in br.], to remove the guilt and punishment of sin by expiation, or to cause that sin be neither imputed nor punished (*αἰρεῖν ἀμαρτήματα*, 1 S. xv. 25; ἀνόμημα, 1 S. xxv. 28, i. e. to grant pardon for an offence); but in 1 Jn. iii. 5 τὰς ἀμαρτίας ἡμῶν αἰρεῖν is to cause our sins to cease, i. e. that we no longer sin, while we enter into fellowship with Christ, who is free from sin, and abide in that fellowship, cf. vs. 6. **d.** to carry off, carry away with one: Mt. xiv. 12, 20; xv. 37; xx. 14; xxiv. 17 sq.; Mk. vi. 29, 43; viii. 8, 19 sq.; xiii. 15 sq.; Lk. ix. 17; xvii. 31; Jn. xx. 2, 13, 15; Acts xx. 9. **e.** to appropriate what is taken: Lk. xix. 21 sq.; Mk. xv. 24. **f.** to take away from another what is his or what is committed to him, to take by force: Lk. vi. 30; xi. 52; τὸ ἀπό with gen. of pers., Mt. xiii. 12; xxi. 43; xxv. 28; Lk. viii. 12, 18; xix. 24, 26; [Mt. xxv. 29]; Mk. iv. (15), 25; Jn. x. 18; xvi. 22; perhaps also with the mere gen. of the pers. from whom anything is taken, Lk. vi. 29; xi. 22; Jn. xi. 48, unless one prefer to regard these as possessive gen. **g.** to take and apply to any use: Acts xxi. 11; 1 Co. vi. 15. **h.** to take from among the living, either by a natural death, Jn. xvii. 15 (ἐκ τοῦ κόσμου take away from intercourse with the world), or by violence, Mt. xxiv. 39; Lk. xxiii. 18; Jn. xix. 15; Acts xxi. 36; with the addition of ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς, Acts xxii. 22; αἰρεται ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς ἡ ζωὴ αὐτοῦ, of a bloody death inflicted upon one, Acts viii. 33 (Is. liii. 8). **1.** of things; to take out of the way, destroy: χειρόγραφον, Col. ii. 14; cause to cease: τὴν κρίσιν, Acts viii. 33 (Is. liii. 8). [COMP.: ἀπ-, ἐξ-, ἐπ-, μετ-, συν-, ὑπερ-αἰρῶ.]*

αἰσθάνομαι: 2 aor. ἤσθόμην; [fr. Aeschyl. down]; depon. mid. to perceive; **1.** by the bodily senses; **2.** with the mind; to understand: Lk. ix. 45.*

αἰσθησις, -εως, ἡ, (αἰσθάνομαι), [fr. Eurip. down], perception, not only by the senses but also by the intellect; cognition, discernment; (in the Sept., Prov. i. 22; ii. 10, etc., i. q. חָכְמָה): Phil. i. 9, of moral discernment, the understanding of ethical matters, as is plain from what is added in vs. 10.*

αἰσθητήριον, -ου, τό, an organ of perception, external sense, [Hippoc.]; Plat. Ax. 366 a.; Aristot. polit. 4, 3, 9, al.; faculty of the mind for perceiving, understanding, judging, Heb. v. 14, (Jer. iv. 19 αἰσθητ. τῆς καρδίας, 4 Macc. ii. 22 [com. text] τὰ ἔνδον αἰσθητήρια).*

αἰσχροκερδής, -ές, (αἰσχρός and κέρδος; cf. αἰσχροπαθής in Philo [de merc. meretr. § 4]), eager for base gain, [greedy of filthy lucre]: 1 Tim. iii. 3 Rec., 8; Tit. i. 7. (Hdt. 1, 187; Xen., Plat., al.; [cf. turpilucricupidus, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 63].)*

αἰσχροκερδῆς, adv., from eagerness for base gain, [for filthy lucre]: 1 Pet. v. 2, cf. Tit. i. 11. Not found elsewhere.*

αἰσχρολογία, -ας, ἡ, (fr. αἰσχρολόγος, and this fr. αἰσχρός and λέγω), foul speaking (Tertull. turpiloquium), low and obscene speech, [R. V. shameful speaking]: Col. iii. 8. (Xen., Aristot., Polyb.) [Cf. Bp. Lghtft. ad loc.; Trench § xxxiv.]*

αἰσχρός, -ά, -όν, (fr. αἰσχος baseness, disgrace), base, dishonorable: 1 Co. xi. 6; xiv. 35; Eph. v. 12; Tit. i. 11.*

αἰσχροτής, -ητος, ἡ, baseness, dishonor: Eph. v. 4 [A. V. filthiness]. (Plat. Gorg. 525 a.)*

αἰσχύνη, -ης, ἡ, (αἰσχος [cf. αἰσχρός]); **1.** subjectively, the confusion of one who is ashamed of anything, sense of shame: μετ' αἰσχύνης suffused with shame, Lk. xiv. 9; τὰ κρυπτὰ τῆς αἰσχύνης those things which shame conceals, opp. to φανέρωσις τῆς ἀληθείας, 2 Co. iv. 2 (evil arts of which one ought to be ashamed). **2.** objectively, ignominy: visited on one by the wicked, Heb. xii. 2; which ought to arise from guilt, Phil. iii. 19 (opp. to δόξα). **3.** a thing to be ashamed of: ἡ αἰσχύνη τῆς γυμνότητος (gen. of appos.) nakedness to be ashamed of, Rev. iii. 18, cf. xvi. 15; plur. [cf. W. 176 (166)] αἰ αἰσχύναι basenesses, disgraces, shameful deeds, Jude 13. [(Aeschyl., Hdt., al.) SYN. see αἰδώς, fin.]*

αἰσχύνω: (αἰσχος [cf. αἰσχρός]); **1.** to disfigure: πρόσωπον, Hom. Il. 18, 24, and many others. **2.** to dishonor: Sept. Prov. xxix. 15. **3.** to suffuse with shame, make ashamed: Sir. xiii. 7. In the N. T. only pass., αἰσχύνομαι; fut. αἰσχυνθήσομαι; 1 aor. ἤσχύνην; to be suffused with shame, be made ashamed, be ashamed: 2 Co. x. 8; Phil. i. 20; 1 Pet. iv. 16; μὴ αἰσχυνώμεν ἀπ' αὐτοῦ that we may not in shame shrink from him, 1 Jn. ii. 28 (Sir. xxi. 22 αἰσχυνθήσεται ἀπὸ προσώπου [Is. i. 29; Jer. xii. 13; cf. B. § 147, 2]); foil. by inf. (on which see W. 346 (325)), Lk. xvi. 8. [COMP.: ἐπ- (μαί), κατ-αἰσχύνω.]*

αἰτέω, -ῶ; fut. αἰτήσω; 1 aor. ἤτησα; pf. ἤτηκα; Mid., pres. αἰτοῦμαι; impf. ἤτούμην; fut. αἰτήσομαι; 1 aor. ἤτησάμην; [fr. Hom. down]; to ask; mid. to ask for one's self, request for one's self; absol.: Jas. i. 6; Mt. vii. 7; mid., Jas. iv. 3; Jn. xvi. 26; Mk. xv. 8; αἰτεῖσθαί τι, Jn. xv. 7; Mt. xiv. 7; Mk. vi. 24; x. 38; xi. 24; xv. 43; 1 Jn. v. 14 sq.; Lk. xxiii. 52; Acts xxv. 3, 15, etc.; αἰτεῖν with acc. of the pers. to whom the request is made: Mt. v. 42; vi. 8; Lk. vi. 30; αἰτεῖσθαι with acc. of the pers. asked for — whether to be released, Mt. xxvii. 20; Mk. xv. 6 [here T WH Tr mrg. παραρ. q. v.]; Lk. xxiii. 25; or bestowed as a gift, Acts xiii. 21; αἰτεῖν τι ἀπὸ τινος, Mt. xx. 20 L Tr txt. WH txt.; [Lk. xii. 20 Tr WH]; 1 Jn. v. 15 L T Tr WH; (so αἰτεῖσθαι in Plut. Galb. 20) [cf. B. 149 (130)]; τὶ παρά τινος, Acts iii. 2; Mt. xx. 20 R G T Tr mrg. WH mrg.; Jas. i. 5; 1 Jn. v. 15 R G; foll. by the inf., Jn. iv. 9; mid., Acts ix. 2; [αἰτεῖν τι ἐν τ. ὄνοματι Χριστοῦ, Jn. xiv. 13; xvi. 24 (see ὄνομα, 2 e.); τὶ ἐν τῇ προσευχῇ, Mt. xxi. 22]; αἰτεῖν τινά τι, Mt. vii. 9; Lk. xi. 11; Mk. vi. 22; Jn. [xiv. 14 T but L WH Tr mrg. br.]; xvi. 23; ὑπὲρ τινος foll. by ἵνα, Col. i. 9 [cf. B. 237 (204)]; αἰτεῖσθαι with the acc. and inf., Lk. xxiii. 23; Acts iii. 14; with inf. only, Acts vii. 46 (ἤτησατο εὔρεῖν he asked that he himself might find; others wrongly translate ἤτησατο desired); Eph. iii. 13. With the idea of demanding prominent: αἰτεῖν τι, Lk. i. 63; 1 Co. i. 22; τινά τι, Lk. xii. 48; 1 Pet. iii. 15.

[The constructions of this word in the Greek Bible, the

Apost. Fathers, etc., are exhibited in detail by Prof. Ezra Abbot in the No. Am. Rev. for Jan. 1872, p. 182 sq. He there shows also (in opposition to Trench, § xl., and others) that it is *not* "the constant word for the seeking of the inferior from the superior," and so differing from ἐρωτάω, which has been assumed to imply "a certain equality or familiarity between the parties"; that the distinction between the words does not turn upon the relative dignity of the person asking and the person asked; but that αἰτέω signifies to ask for something to be given not done, giving prominence to the thing asked for rather than the person, and hence is rarely used in exhortation. 'Ερωτάω, on the other hand, is to request a person to do (rarely to give) something; referring more directly to the person, it is naturally used in exhortation, etc. The views of Trench are also rejected by Cremer, 4te Aufl. s. v. The latter distinguishes αἰτέω from similar words as follows: "αἰτέω denotes the request of the will, ἐπιθυμέω that of the sensibilities, δέομαι the asking of need, while ἐρωτάω marks the form of the request, as does εἴχεσθαι also, which in classic Greek is the proper expression for a request directed to the gods and embodying itself in prayer." 'Ερωτάω, αἰτέω and δέομαι are also compared briefly by Green, Critical Notes, etc. (on Jn. xiv. 13, 16), who concludes of ἐρωτάω "it cannot serve to indicate directly any peculiar position, absolute or relative, of the agent. The use of the word may, therefore, be viewed as having relation to the manner and cast of the request, namely, when carrying a certain freedom of aim and bearing; a thing inseparable from the act of direct interrogation"; cf. further Schmidt ch. 7. COMP.: ἀπ-, ἐξ-, ἐπ-, παρ-(-μαι), προσ-αἰτέω.]

αἴτημα, -τος, τό, (αἰτέω), [fr. Plato down], *what is or has been asked for*: Lk. xxiii. 24; plur. [A. V. *requests*], Phil. iv. 6 [cf. Ellic. ad loc.]; things asked for, 1 Jn. v. 15. [See the preceding word, and Trench § li.]*

αἰτία, -ας, ἡ; 1. *cause, reason*: Acts x. 21; xxii. 24; xxviii. 20; κατὰ πᾶσαν αἰτίαν *for every cause*, Mt. xix. 3; δι' ἣν αἰτίαν *for which cause, wherefore*, Lk. viii. 47; 2 Tim. i. 6, 12; Tit. i. 13; Heb. ii. 11; cf. Grimm on 2 Macc. iv. 28. 2. *cause for which one is worthy of punishment; crime of which one is accused*: Mt. xxvii. 37; Mk. xv. 26; Jn. xviii. 38; xix. 4, [6; Acts xxiii. 28]; αἰτία θανάτου [A. V. *cause of death*] crime deserving the punishment of death, Acts xiii. 28; xxviii. 18. 3. *charge of crime, accusation*: Acts xxv. 18, 27. (All these signif. in prof. writ. also; [but L. and S. now make signif. 3 the primary].) In Mt. xix. 10 the words εἰ οὕτως ἐστὶν ἡ αἰτία τοῦ ἀνθρώπου μετὰ τῆς γυναῖκος find a simple explanation in a Latinism (causa i. q. res: si ita res se habet, etc.) *if the case of the man with his wife is so.**

αἰτίωμα, -τος, τό, see αἰτίωμα.

[αἰτιόμααι, -ώμααι: *to accuse, bring a charge against*; ἡλιασάμεθα is a various reading in Ro. iii. 9 for the προηλιασάμεθα of the printed texts. (Prov. xix. 3; Sir. xxxix. 5; freq. in prof. writ.) SYN. see κατηγορέω.*]

αἴτιος, -α, -ον, *that in which the cause of anything resides, causative, causing*. Hence 1. *ὁ αἴτιος the author*: σωτηρίας, Heb. v. 9 (the same phrase is freq. in prof. writ.; cf. the opp. αἰ. τῆς ἀπωλείας in Bel and the Dragon vs. 41; τῶν κακῶν, 2 Macc. xiii. 4; Leian. Tim. 36 ed. Lips.; τῶν ἀγαθῶν, Isocr. ad Phil. 49 p. 106 a.; cf. Bleek on Heb. vol. ii. 2, p. 94 sq.). 2. *τὸ*

αἴτιον i. q. ἡ αἰτία; a. *cause*: Acts xix. 40 [cf. B. 400 (342) n.]. b. *crime, offence*: Lk. xxiii. 4, 14, 22. (αἴτιος culprit.) [See αἰτία, 3.]*

αἰτίωμα, -τος, τό, (αἰτιόμααι); in Acts xxv. 7 the reading of the best codd. adopted by G L T Tr WH for Rec. αἰτίαμα: *accusation, charge of guilt*. (A form not found in other writ.; [yet Mey. notes αἰτίωσις for αἰτίαςις, Eustath. p. 1422, 21; see B. 73; WH. App. p. 166].)*

αἰφνίδιος, -ον, (αἰφνης, ἀφανής, ἄφνω q. v.), *unexpected, sudden, unforeseen*: Lk. xxi. 34 [here WH ἐφνίδ., see their Intr. § 404 and App. p. 151]; 1 Th. v. 3. (Sap. xvii. 14; 2 Macc. xiv. 17; 3 Macc. iii. 24; Aeschyl., Thuc. 2, 61 τὸ αἰφνίδιον καὶ ἀπροσδόκητον, Polyb., Joseph., Plut., Dion. Hal., al.)*

αἰχμαλωσία, -ας, ἡ, (αἰχμάλωτος, q. v.), *captivity*: Rev. xiii. 10; abstr. for concr. i. q. αἰχμάλωτοι (cf. ἀδελφότης above), Eph. iv. 8 (fr. Ps. lxxvii. (lxxviii.) 19, [cf. B. 148 (129); W. 225 (211)]); also εἰ τις αἰχμαλωσίαν συνάγει (acc. to the common but doubtless corrupt text), Rev. xiii. 10 (as in Num. xxxi. 12, etc.). [Polyb., Diod., Joseph., Plut., al.]*

αἰχμαλωτεύω; 1 aor. ἤχμαλώτευσα; a later word (cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 442; [W. 92 (88)]); *to make captive, take captive*: 2 Tim. iii. 6 Rec.; freq. in the Sept. and O. T. Apocr.; *to lead captive*: Eph. iv. 8 (Ezek. xii. 3; [1 Esdr. vi. 15]).*

αἰχμαλωτίζω; 1 fut. pass. αἰχμαλωτισθήσομαι; a. equiv. to αἰχμάλωτον ποιῶ, which the earlier Greeks use. b. *to lead away captive*: foll. by εἰς with acc. of place, Lk. xxi. 24, (1 Macc. x. 33; Tob. i. 10). c. fig. *to subjugate, bring under control*: 2 Co. x. 5 (on which passage see νόημα, 2); τινά τινα, Ro. vii. 23 [yet T Tr & etc. insert ἐν before the dat.]; *to take captive one's mind, captivate*: γυναῖκαρια, 2 Tim. iii. 6 [not Rec.], (Judith xvi. 9 τὸ κάλλος αὐτῆς ἤχμαλώτισε ψυχὴν αὐτοῦ). The word is used also in the Sept., Diod., Joseph., Plut., Arr., Heliod.; cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 442; [W. 91 (87); Ellic. on 2 Tim. i. c.].*

αἰχμ-άλωτος, -ον, (fr. αἰχμή a spear and ἀλωτός, verbal adj. fr. ἀλώναι, prop. taken by the spear), [fr. Aeschyl. down], *captive*: Lk. iv. 18 (19).*

αἰών, -ώνος, ὁ, (as if αἰέν—poet. for αἰεί—ἔν, so teaches Aristot. de caelo 1, 11, 9, vol. i. p. 279^a, 27; [so Proclus lib. iv. in Plat. Timaeo p. 241; et al.]; but more probable is the conjecture [cf. Etym. Magn. 41, 11] that αἰών is so connected with ἀημι *to breathe, blow*, as to denote properly *that which causes life, vital force*; cf. Harless on Eph. ii. 2). [But αἰών (= αἰών) is now generally connected with αἰεί, αἰεί, Skr. évas (aivas), Lat. aevum, Goth. aivs, Germ. ewig, Eng. aye, ever; cf. Curtius § 585; Fick, Pt. i. p. 27; Vaniček p. 79; Benfey, Wurzellex. i. p. 7 sq.; Schleicher, Compend. ed. 2, p. 400; Pott, Etym. Forsch., ed. 2, ii. 2, p. 442; Ebeling, Lex. Hom. s. v.; L. and S. s. v. αἰεί; Cremer, edd. 2, 3, 4 (although in ed. 1 he agreed with Prof. Grimm); Pott and Fick, however, connect it with Skr. áyus rather than évas, although both these forms are derived from i to go (see Pott, Schleicher, Fick, Vaniček, u. s.).] In

Greek authors 1. *age* (Lat. *aevum*, which is αἰών with the Aeolic digamma), *a human lifetime* (in Hom., Hdt., Pind., Tragic poets), *life itself* (Hom. Il. 5, 685 μέ και λίποι αἰών etc.). 2. *an unbroken age, perpetuity of time, eternity*, (Plat. Tim. p. 37 d. 38 a.; Tim. Loc. p. 97 d. [quoted below]; Plut., al.). With this signification the Hebrew and Rabbinic idea of the word עולם (of which in the Sept. αἰών is the equiv.) combines in the bibl. and eccl. writ. Hence in the N. T. used 1. a. univ.: in the phrases εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα, εὐλογῶ (Gen. vi. 3), *for ever*, Jn. vi. 51, 58; xiv. 16; Heb. v. 6; vi. 20, etc.; and strengthened εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα τοῦ αἰῶνος, Heb. i. 8 [fr. Ps. xlv. (xlv.) 7 Alex., cf. W. § 36, 2] (Tob. vi. 18; Ps. lxxxiii. (lxxxiii.) 18, etc.); εἰς αἰῶνα, Jude 13; εἰς ἡμέραν αἰῶνος unto the day which is eternity (gen. of appos.), 2 Pet. iii. 18 [cf. Sir. xviii. 10 (9)]; with a negation: *never*, Jn. iv. 14 [Lchm. in br.]; viii. 51; x. 28; xi. 26; xiii. 8; 1 Co. viii. 13; or *not for ever, not always*, Jn. viii. 35; εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας unto the ages, i. e. as long as time shall be (the plur. denotes the individual ages whose sum is eternity): [Lk. i. 33]; Ro. i. 25; ix. 5; xi. 36; [xvi. 27 R G Tr WH]; 2 Co. xi. 31; Heb. xiii. 8; εἰς πάντας τ. αἰῶνας, Jude 25; εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας τῶν αἰῶνων (in which expression the endless future is divided up into various periods, the shorter of which are comprehended in the longer [cf. W. § 36, 2; among the various phrases to express duration composed of this word with prep. or adjuncts, (which to the number of more than fifteen are to be found in the Sept., cf. Vaughan on Ro. i. 25), this combination of the double plural seems to be peculiar to the N. T.): [Ro. xvi. 27 L T]; Gal. i. 5: [Phil. iv. 20]; 1 Tim. i. 17; [2 Tim. iv. 18; 1 Pet. iv. 11]; Rev. i. 6, 18; iv. 9 sq.; v. 13; vii. 12; x. 6; xi. 15; xv. 7; xix. 3; xx. 10; xxii. 5; εἰς αἰῶνας αἰῶνων, Rev. xiv. 11; δ αἰὼν τῶν αἰῶνων the (whole) age embracing the (shorter) ages, Eph. iii. 21 (cf. Mey. [or Ellic.] ad loc.); ἀπὸ τῶν αἰῶνων from the ages down, from eternity, Col. i. 26; Eph. iii. 9; πρὸ τῶν αἰῶνων before time was, before the foundation of the world, 1 Co. ii. 7; πρόθεσις τῶν αἰῶνων eternal purpose, Eph. iii. 11. b. in hyperbolic and popular usage: ἀπὸ τοῦ αἰῶνος (εὐλογῶ, Gen. vi. 4, cf. Deut. xxxii. 7) *from the most ancient time down, (within the memory of man), from of old*, Lk. i. 70; Acts iii. 21; xv. 18, (Tob. vi. 12 οἱ πατέρες ἡμῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ αἰῶνος; Longin. 34 τοὺς ἀπ' αἰῶνος ῥήτορας); also ἐκ τοῦ αἰῶνος, Jn. ix. 32, (1 Esdr. ii. 19, 22 (23); Diod. iv. 83 of the temple of Venus τὴν ἐξ αἰῶνος ἀρχὴν λαβόν, 17, 1 τοὺς ἐξ αἰῶνος βασιλείς, [excerpt. de legat. xl.] p. 632 τὴν ἐξ αἰῶνος παραδεδομένην ἐλευθερίαν). 2. by meton. of the container for the contained, οἱ αἰῶνες denotes *the worlds, the universe*, i. e. the aggregate of things contained in time, [on the plur. cf. W. 176 (166); B. 24 (21)]: Heb. i. 2; xi. 3; and (?) 1 Tim. i. 17; [Rev. xv. 3 WH txt.; cf. Ps. cxliv. (cxlv.) 13; Tob. xiii. 6, 10; Sir. xxxvi. 22; Philo de plant. Noë § 12 bis; de mundo § 7; Joseph. antt. 1, 18, 7; Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 61, 2; 33, 3 (πατήρ τ. α.); 55, 6 (θεὸς τ. α.); Constt. Ap. 7, 34;

see Abbot in Journ. Soc. Bibl. Lit. etc. i. p. 106 n.]. So αἰών in Sap. xiii. 9; xiv. 6; xviii. 4; the same use occurs in the Talmud, Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic; cf. *Bleek*, Hebräerbr. ii. 1, p. 36 sqq.; *Gesenius*, Thesaur. ii. p. 1036; [cf. the use of οἱ αἰῶνες in the Fathers i. q. the world of mankind, e. g. Ignat. ad Eph. 19, 2]. 3. As the Jews distinguished הנהיגה עולם the time before the Messiah, and אנהיגה עולם the time after the advent of the Messiah (cf. *Riehm*, Lehrb. d. Hebräerbr. p. 204 sqq.; [Schürer § 29, 9]), so most of the N. T. writers distinguish δ αἰὼν οὗτος *this age* (also simply δ αἰὼν, Mt. xiii. 22; Mk. iv. 19 G L T Tr WH; δ ἐνεστώσας αἰὼν, Gal. i. 4; δ νῦν αἰὼν, 1 Tim. vi. 17; [2 Tim. iv. 10]; Tit. ii. 12), the time before the appointed return or truly Messianic advent of Christ (i. e. the παρουσία, q. v.), the period of instability, weakness, impiety, wickedness, calamity, misery, — and αἰὼν μέλλον *the future age* (also δ αἰὼν ἐκείνος, Lk. xx. 35; δ αἰὼν δ ἐρχόμενος, Lk. xviii. 30; Mk. x. 30; οἱ αἰῶνες οἱ ἐπερχόμενοι, Eph. ii. 7), i. e. the age after the return of Christ in majesty, the period of the consummate establishment of the divine kingdom and all its blessings: Mt. xii. 32; Eph. i. 21; cf. Fritzsche on Rom. vol. iii. 22 sq. Hence the things of 'this age' are mentioned in the N. T. with censure: δ αἰὼν οὗτος, by meton. men controlled by the thoughts and pursuits of this present time, Ro. xii. 2, the same who are called υἱοὶ τοῦ αἰ. τούτου in Lk. xvi. 8; xx. 34; κατὰ τὸν αἰῶνα τοῦ κόσμου τούτου conformably to the age to which this (wicked) world belongs, Eph. ii. 2 [cf. Trench § lix. sub fin.]; ἀγαπᾶν τὸν νῦν αἰῶνα, 2 Tim. iv. 10 (see ἀγαπάω); ἀρχόντες τοῦ αἰ. τούτου, 1 Co. ii. 6 (see ἀρχων); δ θεὸς τοῦ αἰ. τούτου the devil, who rules the thoughts and deeds of the men of this age, 2 Co. iv. 4; αἱ μέριμναι τοῦ αἰῶνος the anxieties for the things of this age, Mk. iv. 19; πλούσιος ἐν τῷ νῦν αἰῶνι rich in worldly wealth, 1 Tim. vi. 17; σοφία τοῦ αἰ. τούτ. such wisdom as belongs to this age, — full of error, arrogant, hostile to the gospel, 1 Co. ii. 6; συζητητῆς τοῦ αἰ. τούτ. disputer, sophist, such as we now find him, 1 Co. i. 20; συντέλεια τοῦ αἰ. τούτ. the end, or rather consummation, of the age preceding Christ's return, with which will be connected the resurrection of the dead, the last judgment, the demolition of this world and its restoration to a more excellent condition [cf. 4 Esdr. vii. 43], Mt. xiii. 39 sq. 49; xxiv. 3; xxviii. 20; it is called συντέλεια τῶν αἰῶνων in Heb. ix. 26 [so Test. xii. Patr., test. Levi 10, test. Benj. 11 (cf. Vorstman p. 133)]; τὰ τέλη τῶν αἰῶνων the ends (last part) of the ages before the return of Christ, 1 Co. x. 11; δυνάμεις τοῦ μέλλοντος αἰῶνος powers which present themselves from the future or divine order of things, i. e. the Holy Spirit, Heb. vi. 5; τοῦ αἰῶνος ἐκείνου τυχεῖντο partake of the blessings of the future age, Lk. xx. 35. Among the N. T. writers James does not use the word αἰὼν.

[On the word in its relation to κόσμος see Trench § lix. Its biblical sense and its relation to עולם are discussed by *Stuart*, Exeget. Essays on Words relating to Fut. Punishment, Andover, 1830 (and Presbyt. Publ. Committee, Phil.); *Taylor Lewis* in *Lange's Com. on Eccl.* pp. 44–51; *J. W. Hanson*, Aion-Aionios, (pp. 174), Chicago, 1880. See esp.

E. Abbot, Literature of the Doctrine of a Future Life, etc., (New York, 1867), Index of subjects s. v. For its meanings in eccl. writ. see *Suicer*, Thesaur. Eccles. i. col. 140 sqq., cf. ii. col. 1609; *Huet*, Origeniana (App. to vol. iv. of De la Rue's Origen) lib. ii. c. ii. quaest. 11, § 26. Its use in Hom., Hes., Pind., Aeschyl., Soph., Eur., Aristot., Plato, Tim. Locr., is exhibited in detail by E. S. Goodwin in the Christ. Exam. for March and May, 1831, March and May, 1832. "On *αἰών* as the complete period, either of each particular life or of all existence, see Arist. cael. 1, 9, 15; on *αἰών* and *χρόνος*, cf. Philo [quis rer. div. her. § 34] i. 496, 18 sq.; [de mut. nom. § 47] i. 619, 10 sq." L. and S. ed. 6; see also Philo de alleg. leg. iii. 8; quod deus immut. § 6 fin.; de prof. § 11; de praem. et poen. § 15; and (de mund. opif. § 7) esp. *J. G. Müller*, Philo's Lehre v. d. Weltschöpfung, p. 168 (Berl. 1864). Schmidt (ch. 44) gives the distinction, for substance, as follows: both words denote the abstract idea of time and with special reference to its extent or duration; *χρόνος* is the general designation for time, which can be divided up into portions, each of which is in its turn a *χρόνος*; on the other hand, *αἰών*, which in the concrete and simple language of Homer (Pindar and the Tragedians) denotes the allotted lifetime, even the life, of the individual (Il. 4, 478 *μινυθόδιος θεοί αἰών* etc.), in Attic prose differs from *χρόνος* by denoting time unlimited and boundless, which is not conceived of as divisible into *αἰώνες* (contrast here biblical usage and see below), but rather into *χρόνοι*. In philosophical speech it is without beginning also. Cf. Tim. Locr. 97 c. d. *χρόνος δὲ τὰ μέρη τάσδε τὰς περιόδους λέγοντι, ἃς ἐκόσμησεν ὁ θεὸς σὺν κόσμῳ· οὐ γὰρ ἦν πρὸ κόσμου ἕστρα· διότι οὐδ' ἐνιαυτὸς οὐδ' ἔρανος περιόδοι, αἷς μετρεῖται ὁ γεννατὸς χρόνος οὗτος. εἰκὼν δὲ ἐστὶ τῷ ἀγεννάτῳ χρόνῳ, ὃν αἰῶνα ποταγορούμεν· ἃς γὰρ ποτ' αἰθίον παράδειγμα, τὸν ἰδανικὸν κόσμον, ὃδε ὁ ἄρανος ἐγεννάθη, οὗτος ἃς πρὸς παράδειγμα, τὸν αἰῶνα, ὃδε ὁ χρόνος σὺν κόσμῳ ἐθαμιουργήθη—after Plato, Timaeus p. 37 d. (where see Stallbaum's note and reff.); Isocr. 8, 34 *τοὺς δὲ μετ' εὐσεβείας κ. δικαιοσύνης ζῶντας (ὄρω) ἐν τε τοῖς παρούσι χρόνοις ἀσφαλῶς διάγοντας καὶ περὶ τοῦ σύμπαντος αἰῶνος ἡδύους τὰς ἐκπύδας ἔχοντας*. The adj. *ἄχρονος* independent of time, above and beyond all time, is synon. with *αἰώνιος*; where time (with its subdivisions and limitations) ends eternity begins: Nonnus, metaph. evang. Johan. i. 1, *ἄχρονος ἦν, ἀκίχρητος, ἐν ἀρρήτῳ λόγῳ ἀρχῆ*. Thoroughly Platonic in cast are the definitions of Gregory of Nazianzus (orat. xxxviii. 8) *αἰὼν γὰρ οὐτε χρόνος οὐτε χρόνου τι μέρος· οὐδὲ γὰρ μετρητὸν, ἀλλ' ὅπερ ἡμῖν ὁ χρόνος ἡλίω φορᾷ μετρούμενος, τοῦτο τοῖς αἰθίοις αἰών, τὸ συμπαρεκτεινόμενον τοῖς ὄσιν ὄδῳ τι χρονικὴν κίνημα καὶ διάστημα* (Suicer u. s.). So Clem. Alex. Strom. i. 13, p. 756 a. ed. Migne, 'Ο γ' ὄν αἰὼν τοῦ χρόνου τὸ μέλλον καὶ τὸ ἐνεστὸς, ἀτὰρ δὴ καὶ τὸ παρεφθικὸς ἀκαριαίως συνίστησι. Instances from extra-biblical writ. of the use of *αἰών* in the plural are: τὸν ἀπ' αἰώνων μύθον, Anthol. vol. iii. pt. ii. p. 55 ed. Jacobs; *εἰς αἰῶνας*, ibid. vol. iv. epigr. 492; *ἐκ περιτροπῆς αἰώνων*, Joseph. b. j. 3, 8, 5; *εἰς αἰῶνας διαμένει*, Sext. Empir. adv. Phys. i. 62. The discussions which have been raised respecting the word may give interest to additional reff. to its use by Philo and Josephus. Philo: *ὁ πᾶς (ἅπας, σύμπας) ἢ πᾶς (etc.) ὁ αἰών*: de alleg. leg. iii. § 70; de cherub. § 1 (a noteworthy passage, cf. de congressu erud. § 11 and reff. s. v. *θῆνατος*); de sacrific. Ab. et Caini § 11; quod det. pot. § 48; quod deus immut. § 1, § 24; de plantat. § 27; de sobrietate § 13; de migr. Abr. § 2; de prof. § 9; de mut. nom. § 34; de somn. ii. § 15, § 31, § 38; de legat. ad Gaium § 38; (*ὁ*) *μακρὸς αἰ.*: de sacrific. Ab. et Caini § 21; de ebrietate § 47; de prof. § 20; *αἰ. μήκιστος*:*

de sobrietate § 5; de prof. § 21; *ὁ ἄπειρος αἰ.*: de legat. ad Gaium § 11; *ὁ ἐμπροσθεν αἰ.*: de praem. et poen. § 6; *αἰ. παλῶς*: de Abrah. § 46; *τῆς αἰ.*: de merc. meretr. § 1; *δὲ αἰ.*: de cherub. § 26; de plantat. § 27; *εἰς τὸν αἰ.*: de gigant. § 5; *ἐν (τῷ) αἰ.*: de mut. nom. § 2 (bis) (note the restriction); quod deus immut. § 6; *ἐξ αἰ.*: de somn. i. § 3; *ἐπ' αἰ.*: de plantat. § 12 (bis); de mundo § 7; *πρὸ αἰ.*: de mut. nom. § 2; *πρὸς αἰ.*: de mut. nom. § 11; (*ὁ*) *αἰ.*: de prof. § 18; de alleg. leg. iii. § 70; de cherub. § 22; de migr. Abr. § 22; de somn. i. § 18, § 22; de Josepho § 5; de vita Moys. ii. § 3; de decalogo § 14; de victimis § 3; frag. in Mang. ii. 660 (Richter vi. p. 219); de plantat. § 12 (bis); de mundo § 7. Josephus: (*ὁ*) *πᾶς αἰών*: antt. 1, 18, 7; 3, 8, 10; c. Ap. 2, 11, 3; 2, 22, 1; *μακρὸς αἰ.*: antt. 2, 7, 3; *πολλὸς αἰ.*: c. Ap. 2, 31, 1; *τοσοῦτος αἰ.*: c. Ap. 1, 8, 4; *πλήθος αἰώνος*: antt. prooem. § 3; *ἀπ' αἰ.*: b. j. prooem. § 4; *δὲ αἰ.*: antt. 1, 18, 8; 4, 6, 4; b. j. 6, 2, 1; *εἰς (τὸν) αἰ.*: antt. 4, 8, 18; 5, 1, 27; 7, 9, 5; 7, 14, 5; *ἐξ αἰ.*: b. j. 5, 10, 5; (*ὁ*) *αἰ.*: antt. 19, 2, 2; b. j. 1, 21, 10; plur. (see above) 3, 8, 5. See *αἰώνιος*.]

αἰώνιος, -ον, and (in 2 Th. ii. 16; Heb. ix. 12; Num. xxv. 13; Plat. Tim. p. 38 b. [see below]; Diod. i. 1; [cf. *WH*. App. p. 157; *W*. 69 (67); *B*. 26 (23)]) *-ος, -α, -ον*, (*αἰών*); 1. *without beginning or end, that which always has been and always will be*: θεός, Ro. xvi. 26, (*ὁ μόνος αἰώνιος*, 2 Macc. i. 25); πνεῦμα, Heb. ix. 14. 2. *without beginning*: χρόνος αἰώνιος, Ro. xvi. 25; πρὸ χρόνων αἰώνων, 2 Tim. i. 9; Tit. i. 2; εὐαγγέλιον a gospel whose subject-matter is eternal, i. e. the saving purpose of God adopted from eternity, Rev. xiv. 6. 3. *without end, never to cease, everlasting*: 2 Co. iv. 18 (opp. to πρόσκαιρος); αἰώνιον αὐτόν, joined to thee forever as a sharer of the same eternal life, Philem. 15; βάρος δόξης, 2 Co. iv. 17; βασιλεία, 2 Pet. i. 11; δόξα, 2 Tim. ii. 10; 1 Pet. v. 10; ζωή (see ζωή, 2 b.); κληρονομία, Heb. ix. 15; λύτρωσις, Heb. ix. 12; παράκλησις, 2 Th. ii. 16; σκηναί, abodes to be occupied forever, Lk. xvi. 9 (the habitations of the blessed in heaven are referred to, cf. Jn. xiv. 2, [also, dabo eis tabernacula aeterna, quae praeparaveram illis, 4 Esdr. (*Fritzsche* 5 Esdr.) ii. 11]; similarly Hades is called αἰώνιος τόπος, Tob. iii. 6, cf. Eccl. xii. 5); σωτηρία, Heb. v. 9; [so Mk. xvi. *WH*, in the (rejected) 'Shorter Conclusion']. Opposite ideas are: κόλασις, Mt. xxv. 46; κρίμα, Heb. vi. 2; κρίσις, Mk. iii. 29 (Rec. [but L T *WH* Tr txt. ἀμαρτήματος; in Acta Thom. § 47, p. 227 Tdf., *ἔσται σοι τοῦτο εἰς ἄφεσιν ἀμαρτιῶν καὶ λύτρον αἰώνιων παραπτωμάτων*, it has been plausibly conjectured we should read *λύτρον αἰώνιον* (cf. Heb. ix. 12)); δλεθρος [Lchm. txt. *δλεθριος*], 2 Th. i. 9, (4 Macc. x. 15); πῦρ, Mt. xxv. 41, (4 Macc. xii. 12 *αἰωνίῳ πυρὶ κ. βασάνοις, αἱ εἰς ὄλον τὸν αἰῶνα οὐκ ἀνήσουσι* σέ).

[Of the examples of *αἰώνιος* from Philo (with whom it is less common than αἰθίος, q. v., of which there are some fifty instances) the following are noteworthy: de mut. nom. § 2; de caritate § 17; *κόλασις αἰ.* frag. in Mang. ii. 667 fin. (Richter vi. 229 mid.); cf. de praem. et poen. § 12. Other exx. are de alleg. leg. iii. § 70; de poster. Caini § 35; quod deus immut. § 30; quis rer. div. her. § 58; de congressu quae. erud. § 19; de prof. § 38; de somn. ii. § 43; de Josepho § 24; quod omn. prob. lib. § 4, § 18; de ebrietate § 32; de Abrah. § 10; ζωή αἰ.: de prof. § 15; θεός (*ὁ*) αἰ.: de plan

tat. § 2, § 18 (bis), § 20 (bis); de mundo § 2. From Josephus: antt. 7, 14, 5; 12, 7, 3; 15, 10, 5; b. j. 1, 33, 2; 6, 2, 1; κλέος al.: antt. 4, 6, 5; b. j. 3, 8, 5; μῆμη al.: antt. 1, 13, 4; 6, 14, 4; 10, 11, 7; 15, 11, 1; οἶκον μὲν αἰώνιον ἔχεις (of God), antt. 8, 4, 2; ἐφύλαχθη δ' Ἰωάννης θεομοίς αἰώνιως, b. j. 6, 9, 4.

ΣΥΝ. ἀΐδιος, αἰώνιος: ἀΐδ. covers the complete philosophic idea — without beginning and without end; also either without beginning or without end; as respects the past, it is applied to what has existed *time out of mind*. αἰώνιος (fr. Plato on) gives prominence to the immeasurableness of eternity (while such words as *συνεχής* continuous, unintermitted, διατελής perpetual, lasting to the end, are not so applicable to an abstract term, like αἰών); αἰώνιος accordingly is esp. adapted to supersensuous things, see the N. T. Cf. Tim. Locr. 96 c. θεὸν δὲ τὸν μὲν αἰώνιον νόος ὁρῆ μόνος etc.; Plat. Tim. 37 d. (and Stallbaum ad loc.); 38 b. c.; legg. x. p. 904 a. ἀνόλεθρον δὲ ἂν γενόμενον, ἀλλ' οὐκ αἰώνιον. Cf. also Plato's διαίσιος (Tim. 38 b.; 39 e.). Schmidt ch. 45.]

ἀκαθαρσία, -ας, ἡ, (ἀκάθαρτος), [fr. Hippocr. down], *uncleanness*; a. physical: Mt. xxiii. 27. b. in a moral sense, the impurity of lustful, luxurious, profligate living: Ro. i. 24; vi. 19; 2 Co. xii. 21; Gal. v. 19; Eph. iv. 19; v. 3; Col. iii. 5; 1 Th. iv. 7; used of impure motives in 1 Th. ii. 3. (Dem. p. 553, 12.) Cf. Tittmann i. p. 150 sq.*

ἀκαθάρτης, -ητος, ἡ, *impurity*: Rev. xvii. 4, — not found elsewhere, and the true reading here is τὰ ἀκάθαρτα τῆς.*

ἀκάθαρτος, -ον, (καθαίρω), [fr. Soph. down], in the Sept. i. q. כִּטְמָה, *not cleansed, unclean*; a. in a ceremonial sense, that which must be abstained from according to the levitical law, lest impurity be contracted: Acts x. 14; xi. 8 (of food); Acts x. 28; 1 Co. vii. 14 (of men); 2 Co. vi. 17 (fr. Is. lii. 11, of things pertaining to idolatry); Rev. xviii. 2 (of birds). b. in a moral sense, *unclean in thought and life* (freq. in Plat.): Eph. v. 5; τὰ ἀκάθαρτα τῆς πορνείας, Rev. xvii. 4 (acc. to the true reading); πνεύματα, demons, bad angels, [in twenty-three pass. of the Gospels, Acts, Rev.]: Mt. x. 1; xii. 43; Mk. i. 23, 26; iii. 11, etc.; Lk. iv. 33, 36; vi. 18, etc.; Acts v. 16; viii. 7; Rev. xvi. 13; xviii. 2, (πνεύματα πονηρά in Mt. xii. 45; Lk. vii. 21; viii. 2; xi. 26; Acts xix. 12 sq. 15 sq.).

ἀκαιρέομαι, -οῦμαι: [impf. ἡκαιρούμην]; (ἀκαιρος inopportune); *to lack opportunity*, (opp. to εὐκαιρέω): Phil. iv. 10. (Phot., Suid., Zonar.; ἀκαιρέιν, Diod. excerpt. Vat. ed. Mai p. 30 [frag. l. x. § 7, ed. Dind.].)*

ἀκαιρως, (καιρός), adv., *unseasonably*, [A. V. *out of season*], (opp. to εὐκαιρως): 2 Tim. iv. 2 (whether seasonable for men or not). (Sir. xxxv. 4; [Aeschyl. Ag. 808]; Plat. de rep. x. p. 606 b.; Tim. 33 a.; 86 c.; Xen. Eph. 5, 7; Joseph. antt. 6, 7, 2, al.)*

ἀκακος, -ον, (κακός), a. *without guile or fraud, harmless; free from guilt*: Heb. vii. 26; [cf. Clement. frag. 8 ed. Jacobson, (Bp. Lghtft. S. Clement of Rome etc. p. 219): ἀκακος ὁ Πατὴρ πνεῦμα ἔδωκεν ἀκακόν]. b. *fearing no evil from others, distrusting no one*, [cf. Eng. *guileless*]: Ro. xvi. 18. ([Aeschyl.,] Plat., Dem., Polyb., al.; Sept.) [Cf. Trench § lvi.; Tittmann i. p. 27 sq.]*

ἀκανθα, -ης, ἡ, (ἀκή a point [but see in ἀκμή]); a. a *thorn, bramble-bush, brier*: Mt. vii. 16; Lk. vi. 44; Heb. vi. 8; εἰς τὰς ἀκάνθας i. e. among the seeds of thorns, Mt. xiii. 22; Mk. iv. 7 [L mrg. ἐπί], 18 [Tdf. ἐπί]; Lk. viii. 14 (vs. 7 ἐν μέσῳ τῶν ἀκανθῶν); ἐπὶ τὰς ἀκ. i. e. upon ground in which seeds of thorns were lying hidden, Mt. xiii. 7. b. a *thorny plant*: στέφανον ἐξ ἀκανθῶν, Mt. xxvii. 29; Jn. xix. 2, — for bare thorns might have caused delirium or even death; what species of plant is referred to, is not clear. Some boldly read ἀκάνθων, from ἀκανθος, *acanthus, bear's-foot*; but the meaning of ἀκανθα is somewhat comprehensive even in prof. writ.; cf. the class. Grk. Lexx. s. v. [On the "Crown of thorns" see BB.DD. s. v., and for reff. Mc. and S.]*

ἀκάνθινος, -ον, (ἀκανθα; cf. ἀμαράντινος), *thorny, woven out of the twigs of a thorny plant*: Mk. xv. 17; Jn. xix. 5. (Is. xxxiv. 13.) Cf. the preceding word.*

ἀκαρπος, -ον, (καρπός), [fr. Aeschyl. down], *without fruit, barren*; 1. prop.: δένδρα, Jude 12. 2. metaph. *not yielding what it ought to yield*, [A. V. *unfruitful*]: Mt. xiii. 22; Mk. iv. 19; destitute of good deeds, Tit. iii. 14; 2 Pet. i. 8; contributing nothing to the instruction, improvement, comfort, of others, 1 Co. xiv. 14; by litotes *pernicious*, Eph. v. 11, (Sap. xv. 4; cf. Grimm on Sap. i. 11).*

ἀκατά-γνωστος, -ον, (καταγινώσκω), *that cannot be condemned, not to be censured*: Tit. ii. 8. (2 Macc. iv. 47, and several times in eccl. writ.)*

ἀκατα-κάλυπτος, -ον, (κατακαλύπτω), *not covered, unveiled*: 1 Co. xi. 5, 13. (Polyb. 15, 27, 2; [Sept., Philo].)*

ἀκατά-κριτος, -ον, (κατακρίνω), *uncondemned*; punished without being tried: Acts xvi. 37; xxii. 25. (Not found in prof. writ.)*

ἀκατά-λυτος, -ον, (καταλύω), *indissoluble; not subject to destruction*, [A. V. *endless*]: ζωή, Heb. vii. 16. (4 Macc. x. 11; Dion. Hal. 10, 31.)*

ἀκατάπαυστος, -ον, — found only in 2 Pet. ii. 14 in codd. A and B, from which L WH Tr mrg. have adopted it instead of the Rec. ἀκαταπαύστους, q. v. It may be derived fr. πατέομαι, pf. πέπασμαι, *to taste, eat*; whence ἀκατάπαυστος *insatiable*. In prof. writ. *κατάπαυστος* [which Bttm. conjectures may have been the original reading] signifies *besprinkled, soiled*, from καταπάσσω *to besprinkle*. For a fuller discussion of this various reading see B. 65 (57), [and WH. App. p. 170].*

ἀκατάπαυστος, -ον, (καταπαύω), *unable to stop, unceasing*; passively, *not quieted, that cannot be quieted*; with gen. of thing (on which cf. W. § 30, 4), 2 Pet. ii. 14 [R G T Tr txt.] (eyes not quieted with sin, sc. which they commit with adulterous look). (Polyb., Diod., Joseph., Plut.)*

ἀκαταστασία, -ας, ἡ, (ἀκατάστατος), *instability, a state of disorder, disturbance, confusion*: 1 Co. xiv. 33; Jas. iii. 16; (Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 14, 1; [Prov. xxvi. 28; Tob. iv. 13]); plur. *disturbances, disorders*: of dissensions, 2 Co. xii. 20; of seditions, 2 Co. vi. 5 (cf. Mey. ad loc.); of the tumults or commotions of war, Lk. xxi. 9. (Polyb., Dion. Hal.)*

ἀκατάστατος, -ον, (καθίστημι), *unstable, inconstant, restless*: Jas. i. 8, and L T Tr WH in iii. 8 also, but less fitly; [cf. Hermae Past. l. ii. mand. 2, 3 *πονηρὸν πνευμῆ ἐστὶν ἢ καταλαλιά, καὶ ἀκατάστατον δαιμόνιον, μηδέποτε εἰρηνεύον, ἀλλά* etc.]. ([Hippocr. et al.] Polyb. 7, 4, 6, al. [Sept. Is. liv. 11].)*

ἀκατάσχετος, -ον, (κατέχω to restrain, control), *that cannot be restrained*: Jas. iii. 8 R G. (Job xxxi. 11; 3 Macc. vi. 17; Diod. 17, 38 *ἀκατ. δάκρυα*, al.)*

Ἀκελδαμά, or Ἀκελδαμάχ (Lchm.), [or Ἀκελδ. WH (see their Intr. § 408)], or Ἀκελδαμάχ (T Tr), fr. Chald. כרדן חרדן (field of blood), *Akeldama*: Acts i. 19; see αἷμα, 2 a. [B. D. s. v.; esp. *Kautzsch*, Gram. pp. 8, 173].*

ἀκίρατος, -ον, (κεράννυμι); a. *unmixed, pure*, as wine, metals. b. of the mind, *without admixture of evil, free from guile, innocent, simple*: Mt. x. 16; Ro. xvi. 19; Phil. ii. 15; (and freq. in prof. writ.). [Cf. *Ellic. on Phil. l. c.*; *Trench* § lvi.; *Tittmann* i. 27 sq.]*

ἀκλινής, -ής, (κλίνω), *not inclining, firm, unmoved*: Heb. x. 23. (Freq. in prof. writ.)*

ἀκμάζω: 1 aor. ἤκμασα; (ἀκμή); *to flourish, come to maturity*: Rev. xiv. 18. (Very freq. in prof. writ.)*

ἀκμή, -ῆς, ἡ, (cf. ἀκή [on the accent cf. *Chandler* § 116; but the word is 'a mere figment of the grammarians,' Pape (yet cf. L. and S.) s. v.], αἰχμή, Lat. *acies, acuo*); among the Greeks a. prop. *a point, to prick with* (cf. [the classic] αἰχμή). b. *extremity, climax, acme, highest degree*. c. *the present point of time*. Hence accus. [W. 230 (216), 464 (432 sq.); B. 153 (134)] ἀκμήν with adverbial force, i. q. *ἔτι, even now, even yet*: Mt. xv. 16. (Theor. id. 4, 60; Polyb. 4, 36, 8; *Strat. epigr.* 3 p. 101 ed. Lips.; *Strabo* l. i. [c. 3 prol.] p. 56; *Plut. de glori. Athen.* 2, 85, al.) Cf. *Lob. ad Phryn.* p. 123.*

ἀκοή, -ῆς, ἡ, (fr. an assumed pf. form ἤκοα, cf. ἀγορά above [but cf. *Epic ἀκούη*; *Curtius* p. 555]); 1. *hearing*, by which one perceives sounds; *sense of hearing*: 1 Co. xii. 17; 2 Pet. ii. 8. Hebraistically, ἀκοή ἀκούειν *by hearing to hear* i. e. to perceive by hearing, Mt. xiii. 14; Acts xxviii. 26, (Is. vi. 9); cf. W. § 44, 8 Rem. 3 p. 339; § 54, 3 p. 466; [B. 183 sq. (159)]. 2. *the organ of hearing, the ear*: Mk. vii. 35; Lk. vii. 1; 2 Tim. iv. 3, 4; Acts xvii. 20; Heb. v. 11. 3. *thing heard*; a. *instruction, namely oral*; spec. *the preaching of the gospel*, [A. V. txt. *report*]: Jn. xii. 38; Ro. x. 16 sq. (τίς ἐπίστευσε τῇ ἀκοῇ ἡμῶν; fr. Is. liii. 1, Hebr. תְּהִיבָה, which in 2 S. iv. 4, etc., is rendered ἀγγελία); ἀκοή πίστεως *preaching on the necessity of faith*, (Germ. *Glaubenspredigt*), Gal. iii. 2, 5; λόγος ἀκοῆς i. q. λ. ἀκουσθεῖς [cf. W. 531 (494 sq.)]: 1 Th. ii. 13; Heb. iv. 2. b. *hearsay, report, rumor*; τινός, *concerning any one*: Mt. iv. 24; xiv. 1; xxiv. 6; Mk. i. 28; xiii. 7. (Freq. in Grk. writ.)*

ἀκολουθεῖω, -ῶ; fut. ἀκολουθήσω; impf. ἠκολούθουν; 1 aor. ἠκολούθησα; pf. ἠκολούθηκα (Mk. x. 28 L T Tr WH); (fr. ἀκολουθος, and this fr. a copulative and κελυθος road, prop. walking the same road); 1. *to follow one who precedes, join him as his attendant, accompany him*: Mt. iv. 25; viii. 19; ix. 19; xxvii. 55; Mk. iii. 7;

v. 24, [37 Lchm.]; xiv. 51 [R G]; Lk. xxii. 39, 54; xxiii. 27; Jn. i. 37 sq. 43 (44); vi. 2; xviii. 15; xx. 6, etc.; Acts xii. 8; xiii. 43; xxi. 36; 1 Co. x. 4; distinguished fr. προάγειν in Mt. xxi. 9; Mk. xi. 9; trop. τὰ ἔργα αὐτῶν ἀκολουθεῖ μετ' αὐτῶν, *their good deeds will accompany them to the presence of God the judge to be rewarded by him*, Rev. xiv. 13; on the other hand, ἠκολούθησαν αὐτῆς αἱ ἁμαρτίαι ἄχρι τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, Rev. xviii. 5, but here for ἠκολούθησαν G L T Tr WH have restored ἐκολλήθησαν; [σημεῖα τοῖς πιστεύουσιν ἀκολουθήσει ταῦτα, Mk. xvi. 17 Tr WH txt. (where al. παρακολ. q. v.)]. *to follow one in time, succeed one*: Rev. xiv. 8 sq. (Hdian. 1, 14, 12 (6) τὰ γούν ἀκολουθήσαντα, al.) Since among the ancients disciples were accustomed to accompany their masters on their walks and journeys—[al. derive the usage that follows from the figurative sense of the word directly; cf. e. g. 2 Macc. viii. 36 τὸ ἀκολουθεῖν τοῖς νόμοις; M. Antonin. l. vii. § 31 ἀκολουθήσον θεῶν, and Gataker ad loc.], ἀκολουθεῖω denotes 2. *to join one as a disciple, become or be his disciple; side with his party*, [A. V. follow him]: Mt. iv. 20, 22; ix. 9; xix. 27 sq.; Mk. i. 18; viii. 34; Lk. v. 11, 27, etc.; Jn. viii. 12 (where Jesus likens himself to a torch which the disciple follows); οὐκ ἀκολουθεῖ ἡμῖν he is not of our band of thy disciples, Mk. ix. 38. *to cleave steadfastly to one, conform wholly to his example, in living and if need be in dying also*: Mt. x. 38; xvi. 24; Jn. xii. 26; xxi. 22. This verb is not found in the Epp. exc. in 1 Co. x. 4. As in the classics, it is joined mostly with a dat. of the obj.; sometimes with μετὰ τινος, Lk. ix. 49; Rev. vi. 8 [Treg. mrg. dat.]; xiv. 13; (so also in Grk. writ.; cf. *Lob. ad Phryn.* p. 353 sq.; [*Rutherford, New Phryn.* p. 458 sq.]); ὀπίσω τινός, Mt. x. 38; Mk. viii. 34 (where R L WH Tr mrg. ἐλθεῖν), Hebr. יְהִיבָה יְהִיבָה, cf. 1 K. xix. 21; see W. 234 (219); [B. 172 (150), cf. ἀκολ. κατόπιν τινός, *Arstph. Plut.* 13. COMP.: ἐξ-, ἐπ-, κατ-, παρ-, συν- ἀκολουθεῖω].

ἀκούω [on the use of the pres. in a pf. sense cf. W. 274 sq. (258); B. 203 (176)]; impf. ἤκουον; fut. (in best Grk. usage) ἀκούσομαι, Jn. v. 25 R G L, 28 R G L; Acts iii. 22; vii. 37 R G; xvii. 32; [xxi. 22]; xxv. 22; xxviii. 28; [Ro. x. 14 Tdf.], and (a later form) ἀκούσω, Mt. xii. 19; xiii. 14, (both fr. the Sept.); [Jn. x. 16; xvi. 13 Tr WH mrg.; Acts xxviii. 26]; Ro. x. 14 [R G]; and T Tr WH in Jn. v. 25, 28, (cf. W. 82 (79); B. 53 (46) [Veitch s. v.]); [1 aor. ἤκουσα, Jn. iii. 32, etc.]; pf. ἀκήκοα; Pass., [pres. ἀκούομαι; 1 fut. ἀκουσθήσομαι]; 1 aor. ἠκούσθην; [fr. Hom. down]; *to hear*. I. absol. 1. *to be endowed with the faculty of hearing* (not deaf): Mk. vii. 37; Lk. vii. 22; Mt. xi. 5. 2. *to attend to* (use the faculty of hearing), *consider what is or has been said*. So in exhortations: ἀκούετε, Mk. iv. 3; ἀκούσατε, Jas. ii. 5; ὁ ἔχων ὄτα ἀκούειν ἀκουέτω, Mt. xi. 15; xiii. 9, [in both T WH om. Tr br. ἀκούειν]; Mk. iv. 23; Lk. xiv. 35 (34); ὁ ἔχων οὖς ἀκουσάτω, Rev. ii. 7, 11, 17, 29; iii. 6, 13, 22, etc. 3. trop. *to understand, perceive the sense of what is said*: Mt. xiii. 15 sq.; Mk. viii. 18; 1 Co. xiv. 2. II. with an object [B. § 132, 17; W. 199 (187 sq.)];

1. ἀκούω τι, to hear something; a. to perceive by the ear what is announced in one's presence, (to hear immediately): τὴν φωνήν, Mt. xii. 19; Jn. iii. 8; Rev. iv. 1; v. 11; xviii. 4; Acts xxii. 9, etc.; τὸν ἀσπασμόν, Lk. i. 41 (cf. 44); Γαλιλαίαν, the name 'Galilee,' Lk. xxiii. 6 [T WH om. Tr mrg. br. Γαλ.; cf. B. 166 (145)]; ἀνάστασιν νεκρῶν, the phrase 'ἀνάστ. νεκρῶν,' Acts xvii. 32; τὸν λόγον, Mk. v. 36 [R G L] (on this pass. see παρακούω, 2); Mt. xix. 22; Jn. v. 24, etc.; τοὺς λόγους, Acts ii. 22; v. 24; Mt. vii. 24; ῥήματα, 2 Co. xii. 4; τί λέγουσιν, Mt. xxi. 16; pass., Mt. ii. 18; Rev. xviii. 22 sq.; τὶ ἔκ τινος, 2 Co. xii. 6 [R G]; foll. by ὅτι [B. 300 (257 sq.)], Acts xxii. 2; Mk. xvi. 11; Jn. iv. 42; xiv. 28. b. to get by hearing, learn (from the mouth of the teacher or narrator): Acts xv. 17; Mt. x. 27 (ὁ εἰς τὸ οὐδ' ἀκούετε, what is taught you in secret); Ro. xv. 21; Eph. i. 13; Col. i. 6; Jn. xiv. 24; 1 Jn. ii. 7, 24; iii. 11; Χριστόν i. e. to become acquainted with Christ from apostolic teaching, Eph. iv. 21 (cf. μαθεῖν τὸν Χριστόν, vs. 20 [B. 166 (144) note; W. 199 (187) note]); pass., Lk. xii. 3; Heb. ii. 1; τὶ with gen. of pers. fr. whom one hears, Acts i. 4; τὶ παρά τινος, Jn. viii. 26, 40; xv. 15; Acts x. 22; xxviii. 22; 2 Tim. ii. 2, (Thuc. 6, 93; Xen. an. 1, 2, 5 [here Dind. om. παρά]; Plat. rep. vi. p. 506 d., al.; [B. 166 (145); W. 199 (188)]); παρά τινος, without an obj. expressed, Jn. i. 40 (41)]; ἔκ τινος, Jn. xii. 34 (ἐκ τοῦ νόμου, from attendance on its public reading); ἀπό with gen. of pers., 1 Jn. i. 5; with περί τινος added, Acts ix. 13; foll. by ὅτι, Mt. v. 21, 27, 33, 38, 43. c. ἀκούω τι, a thing comes to one's ears, to find out (by hearsay), learn, (hear [(of)] mediately): with acc. of thing, τὰ ἔργα, Mt. xi. 2; ὅσα ἐποίησεν, Mk. iii. 8 [Treg. txt. ποιέι]; πολέμους, Lk. xxi. 9; Mt. xxiv. 6; Mk. xiii. 7; to learn, absol. viz. what has just been mentioned: Mt. ii. 3; xxii. 7 [R L]; Mk. ii. 17; iii. 21; Gal. i. 13; Eph. i. 15; Col. i. 4; Philem. 5, etc. foll. by ὅτι, Mt. ii. 22; iv. 12; xx. 30; Mk. vi. 55; x. 47; Jn. iv. 47; ix. 35; xi. 6; xii. 12; Gal. i. 23; περί τινος, Mk. vii. 25; τὶ περί τινος, Lk. ix. 9; xvi. 2; xxiii. 8 [R G L]; foll. by an acc. with ptep. [B. 303 (260)]; Lk. iv. 23; Acts vii. 12; 2 Th. iii. 11; 3 Jn. 4; foll. by acc. with inf. in two instances [cf. B. l. c.]: Jn. xii. 18; 1 Co. xi. 18. pass.: Acts xi. 22 (ἠκούσθη ὁ λόγος εἰς τὰ ὅσα τῆς ἐκκλησίας was brought to the ears); 1 Co. v. 1 (ἀκούεται πορνεία ἐν ὑμῖν); Mt. xxviii. 14 (ἐὰν ἀκουσῇ τοῦτο ἐπὶ [L Tr WH mrg. ὑπὸ] τοῦ ἡγεμόνος); Mk. ii. 1; Jn. ix. 32 ἠκούσθη ὅτι. d. to give ear to teaching or teacher: τοὺς λόγους, Mt. x. 14; to follow with attentive hearing, τὸν λόγον, Jn. viii. 43; τὰ ῥήματα τοῦ θεοῦ, 47. e. to comprehend, understand, (like Lat. audio): Mk. iv. 33; Gal. iv. 21 [(Lchm. mrg. ἀναγνωστικῆ) yet cf. Mey. ad loc.]; (Gen. xi. 7). 2. ἀκούειν is not joined with the genitive of the obj. unless one hear the person or thing with his own ears [B. 166 (144)]; a. with gen. of a person; simply; a. to perceive any one's voice: οὗ i. e. of Christ, whose voice is heard in the instruction of his messengers (Lk. x. 16), Ro. x. 14, [W. 199 (187) note²]. β. to give ear to one, listen,

hearken, (Germ. ihm zuhören, ihn anhören): Mt. ii. 9; Mk. vii. 14; xii. 37; Lk. ii. 46; x. 16; v. 1; xix. 48; xxi. 38; Acts xvii. 32; xxiv. 24 (in both these pass. τινὸς περί τινος); xxv. 22; Jn. vi. 60. γ. to yield to, hear and obey, hear to one, (Germ. auf einen hören): Mt. xvii. 5, (Mk. ix. 7; Lk. ix. 35); Jn. iii. 29; x. 8; Acts iii. 22 sq.; iv. 19; vii. 37 [R G]; 1 Jn. iv. 5 sq. Hence δ. its use by John in the sense to listen to, have regard to, of God answering the prayers of men: Jn. ix. 31; xi. 41; 1 Jn. v. 14 sq. (the Sept. render γρηψὶ by εἰσακούω). ε. with gen. of pers. and ptep. [B. 301 (259)]: Mk. xiv. 58; Lk. xviii. 36; Jn. i. 37; vii. 32; Acts ii. 6, 11; Rev. xvi. 5; ἤκουσα τοῦ θουαστηρίου λέγοντος, Rev. xvi. 7 G L T [Tr WH cod. Sin.], a poetic personification; cf. De Wette ad loc., W. § 30, 11. b. with gen. of a thing: τῆς βλασφημίας, Mk. xiv. 64 (Lchm. τὴν βλασφημίαν, as in Mt. xxvi. 65; the acc. merely denotes the object; τῆς βλασφ. is equiv. in sense to αὐτοῦ βλασφημηούτος, [cf. B. 166 (145)]); τῶν λόγων, Lk. vi. 47, (Mt. vii. 24 τοὺς λόγους); Jn. vii. 40 (L T Tr WH cod. Sin., but R G τὸν λόγον, [cf. B. u. s.]); συμφωνίας κ. χορῶν, Lk. xv. 25; τοῦ στεναγμοῦ, Acts vii. 34; τῆς ἀπολογίας, Acts xxii. 1. The frequent phrase ἀκούειν τῆς φωνῆς (i. q. γρηψὶ ἤρηξ, Ex. xviii. 19) means a. to perceive the distinct words of a voice: Jn. v. 25, 28; Acts ix. 7; xi. 7; xxii. 7; Heb. iii. 7, 15; iv. 7; Rev. xiv. 13; xxi. 3. β. to yield obedience to the voice: Jn. v. 25 (οἱ ἀκούσαντες sc. τῆς φωνῆς); x. 16, 27; xviii. 37; Rev. iii. 20. In Jn. xii. 47; xviii. 37; Lk. vi. 47; Acts xxii. 1, it is better to consider the pron. μου which precedes as a possess. gen. rather than, with B. 167 (145 sq.), to assume a double gen. of the object, one of the pers. and one of the thing. The Johannean phrase ἀκούειν παρά τοῦ θεοῦ, or τὶ παρά θεοῦ, signifies a. to perceive in the soul the inward communication of God: Jn. vi. 45. b. to be taught by God's inward communication: Jn. viii. 26, 40, (so, too, the simple ἀκούειν in v. 30); to be taught by the devil, acc. to the reading of L T Tr WH, ἠκούσατε παρά τοῦ πατρὸς, in Jn. viii. 38. For the rest cf. B. 165 (144) sqq.; 301 (258) sqq. [COMP.: δι-, εἰσ-, ἐπ-, παρ-, προ-, ὑπ-ακούω.]

ἀκρασία, -as, ἡ, (ἀκρατής), want of self-control, incontinence, intemperance: Mt. xxiii. 25 (Grsb. ἀδικία); 1 Co. vii. 5. Cf. *Lod.* ad Phryn. p. 524 sq. [(Aristot. on.)]

ἀκρατής, -és, gen. -έος, -οῦς, (κράτος), without self-control, intemperate: 2 Tim. iii. 3. (Freq. in prof. writ. fr. Plato and Xen. down.)*

ἀκρατος, -ον, (κεράννυμι), unmixed, pure: Rev. xiv. 10 (of wine undiluted with water, as freq. in prof. writ. and Jer. xxxii. 1 (xxv. 15).)*

ἀκριβεία, -είας, ἡ, (ἀκριβής), exactness, exactest care: Acts xxii. 3 (κατὰ ἀκριβείαν τοῦ νόμου in accordance with the strictness of the Mosaic law, [cf. Isoc. areop. p. 147 e.]). [From Thuc. down.]*

ἀκριβής, -ές, gen. -οῦς, exact, careful. The neut. compar. is used adverbially in Acts xviii. 26; xxiii. 15, 20; xxiv. 22; ἡ ἀκριβεστάτη αἵρεσις the strictest sect i. e. the most precise and rigorous in interpreting the Mosaic law, and

in observing even the more minute precepts of the law and of tradition, Acts xxvi. 5. [From Hdt. down.]*

ἀκριβῶς, -ῶ: 1 aor. ἠκρίβωσα; (ἀκριβής); 1. in prof. writ. to know accurately, to do exactly. 2. to investigate diligently: Mt. ii. 7, 16, (ἀκριβῶς ἐξετάζω, vs. 8); Aristot. gen. anim. 5, 1; Philo, m. opif. § 25 μετὰ πάσης ἐξετάσεως ἀκριβοῦντες. [Al. to learn exactly, ascertain; cf. Fritz. or Mey. on Mt. u. s.]*

ἀκριβῶς, adv., exactly, accurately, diligently: Mt. ii. 8; Lk. i. 8; Acts xviii. 25; 1 Th. v. 2; ἀκριβῶς περιπατεῖν to live carefully, circumspectly, deviating in no respect from the law of duty, Eph. v. 15. [Fr. Aeschyl. down.]*

ἀκρίς, -ιδος, ἡ, [fr. Hom. down], a locust, particularly that species which especially infests oriental countries, stripping fields and trees. Numberless swarms of them almost every spring are carried by the wind from Arabia into Palestine, and having devastated that country migrate to regions farther north, until they perish by falling into the sea. The Orientals are accustomed to feed upon locusts, either raw or roasted and seasoned with salt [or prepared in other ways], and the Israelites also (acc. to Lev. xi. 22) were permitted to eat them; (cf. Win. RWB. s. v. Heuschrecken; Furrer in Schenkel iii. p. 78 sq.; [BB.DD. s. v.; Tristram, Nat. Hist. of the Bible, p. 313 sq.]): Mt. iii. 4; Mk. i. 6. A marvelous and infernal kind of locusts is described in Rev. ix. 3, 7, cf. 2, 5 sq. 8-12; see Düsterdieck ad loc.*

ἀκροατήριον, -ον, τό, (ἀκροάομαι to be a hearer), place of assemblage for hearing, auditorium; like this Lat. word in Roman Law, *akroar.* in Acts xxv. 23 denotes a place set apart for hearing and deciding cases, [yet cf. Mey. ad loc.]. (Several times in Plut. and other later writers.)*

ἀκροατής, -οῦ, δ, (ἀκροάομαι, [see the preceding word]), a hearer: τοῦ νόμου, Ro. ii. 13; τοῦ λόγου, Jas. i. 22 sq. 25. (Thuc., Isocr., Plut., Dem., Plut.)*

ἀκροβυστία, -ας, ἡ, (a word unknown to the Greeks, who used ἡ ἀκροποσθία and τὸ ἀκροπόσθιον, fr. πάσθη i. e. membrum virile. Accordingly it is likely that τὴν πάσθην of the Greeks was pronounced τὴν βύσθην by the Alexandrians, and ἀκροβυστία said instead of ἀκροποσθία — i. e. τὸ ἄκρον τῆς πάσθης; cf. the acute remarks of Fritzsche, Com. on Rom. vol. I. 136, together with the opinion which Winer prefers 99 (94), [and Cremer, 3te Aufl. s. v.]), in the Sept. the equiv. of ἡ γυνή the prepuce, the skin covering the glans penis; a. prop.: Acts xi. 3; Ro. ii. 25, 26^b; 1 Co. vii. 19; Gal. v. 6; vi. 15; Col. iii. 11; (Judith xiv. 10; 1 Macc. i. 15); ἐν ἀκροβυστία ὄν having the foreskin (Tertull. *praeputiatus*), uncircumcised i. e. Gentile, Ro. iv. 10; ἐν ἀκρ. sc. ὄν, 1 Co. vii. 18; equiv. to the same is δι' ἀκροβυστίας, Ro. iv. 11; ἡ ἐν τῇ ἀκροβ. πίστις the faith which one has while he is uncircumcised, Ro. iv. 11 sq. b. by meton. of the abstr. for the concr., having the foreskin is equiv. to a Gentile: Ro. ii. 26^a; iii. 30; iv. 9; Eph. ii. 11; ἡ ἐκ φύσεως ἀκροβ. one uncircumcised by birth or a Gentile, opp. to a Jew who shows himself a Gentile in character, Ro. ii. 27; εὐαγγέλιον τῆς ἀκροβ. gospel to be preached to the Gentiles, Gal.

ii. 7. c. in a transferred sense: ἡ ἀκροβ. τῆς σαρκός (opp. to the περιτομή ἀχειροποίητος or regeneration, Col. ii. 11), the condition in which the corrupt desires rooted in the σὰρξ were not yet extinct, Col. ii. 13 (the expression is derived from the circumstance that the foreskin was the sign of impurity and alienation from God, [cf. B. D. s. v. Circumcision]).*

ἀκρο-γωνιαίος, -αία, -αῖον, a word wholly bibl. and eccl., [W. 99 (94); 236 (221)], (ἀκρος extreme, and γωνία corner, angle), placed at the extreme corner; λίθος corner-stone; used of Christ, 1 Pet. ii. 6; Eph. ii. 20; Sept. Is. xxviii. 16 for ἡ γωνία ἡ ἄκρη. For as the corner-stone holds together two walls, so Christ joins together as Christians, into one body dedicated to God, those who were formerly Jews and Gentiles, Eph. ii. 20 [yet cf. Mey. ad loc.] compared with vs. 14, 16-19, 21 sq. And as a corner-stone contributes to sustain the edifice, but nevertheless some fall in going around the corner carelessly; so some are built up by the aid of Christ, while others stumbling at Christ perish, 1 Pet. ii. 6-8; see γωνία, a.*

ἀκροθίνιον, -ον, τό, (fr. ἀκρος extreme, and θίς, γεν. θινός, a heap; extremity, topmost part of a heap), generally in plur. τὰ ἀκροθίνια the first-fruits, whether of crops or of spoils (among the Greeks customarily selected from the topmost part of the heaps and offered to the gods, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 35); in the Bible only once: Heb. vii. 4, of booty. (Pind., Aeschyl., Hdt., Thuc., Plut., al.)*

ἀκρος, -α, -ον, (ἀκμή point [see ἀκμή]), [fr. Hom. down], highest, extreme; τὸ ἄκρον the topmost point, the extremity [cf. B. 94 (82)]; Lk. xvi. 24; Heb. xi. 21 [see προσκυνέω, a. fin.]; ἄκρα, ἄκρον γῆς, οὐρανοῦ, the farthest bounds, uttermost parts, end, of the earth, of heaven: Mt. xxiv. 31; Mk. xiii. 27; cf. Deut. iv. 32; xxviii. 64; Is. xiii. 5; Jer. xii. 12.*

Ἀκύλας, -ον, [but no gen. seems to be extant, see B. 20 (18)], δ, Aquila, a Jew of Pontus, a tent-maker, convert to Christ, companion and ally of Paul in propagating the Christian religion: Acts xviii. 2, 18, 26; Ro. xvi. 3; 1 Co. xvi. 19; 2 Tim. iv. 19; [see B. D.]*

ἀκυρόω, -ῶ; 1 aor. ἠκύρωσα; (ἀκυρος without authority, not binding, void; fr. κύρος force, authority), to render void, deprive of force and authority, (opp. to κυρῶ to confirm, make valid): ἐντολήν, Mt. xv. 6 [R G; νόμον, ibid. T WH mrg.]; λόγον [ibid. L Tr WH txt.]; Μκ. vii. 13, (cf. ἀθετέω); διαθήκην, Gal. iii. 17. ([1 Esdr. vi. 31]; Diod., Dion. Hal., Plut.)*

ἀκωλύτως, adv., (κωλύω), without hindrance: Acts xxviii. 31. [Plato, Epict., Hdtian.]*

ἄκων, ἄκουσα, ἄκων, (contr. fr. ἀέκων, a priv. and ἔκων willing), not of one's own will, unwilling: 1 Co. ix. 17. (Very freq. among the Greeks.)*

[ἄλα, τό, read by Tdf. in Mt. v. 13; Mk. ix. 50; Lk. xiv. 34; see ἄλας.]

ἀλάστρον, -ον, τό, (in the plur. in Theocr. 15, 114; Anth. Pal. 9, 153; in other prof. writ. ὁ and ἡ ἀλάστρος; [the older and more correct spelling drops the ρ, cf. Steph. Thesaur. s. v. 1385 d.; L. and S. s. v. ἀλά-

βαστρος]), a box made of alabaster, in which unguents are preserved, (Plin. h. n. 13, 2 (3), [al. 13, 19], "unguenta optime servantur in alabastris"); with the addition of *μυρον* (as in Leian. dial. mer. 14, 2; [Hdt. 3, 20]): Lk. vii. 37; Mt. xxvi. 7; Mk. xiv. 3 (where L T adopt τὸν ἀλάβ., Tr WH [Mey.] τὴν ἀλ.; Mt. and Lk. do not add the article, so that it is not clear in what gender they use the word, [cf. Tdf.'s crit. note ad loc.]). Cf. *Win*. RWB. [or B. D.] s. v. Alabaster.*

ἀλαζονεία, and **ἀλαζονία** (which spelling, not uncommon in later Grk., T WH adopt [see I, ε]), -ας, ἡ, (fr. ἀλαζονεύομαι i. e. to act the ἀλαζών, q. v.); a. in prof. writ. [fr. Arstph. down] generally empty, braggart talk, sometimes also empty display in act, swagger. For illustration see Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 12; mem. 1, 7; Aristot. eth. Nic. 4, 13, p. 1127 ed. Bekk.; [also Trench § xxix.]. b. an insolent and empty assurance, which trusts in its own power and resources and shamefully despises and violates divine laws and human rights: 2 Macc. ix. 8; Sap. v. 8. c. an impious and empty presumption which trusts in the stability of earthly things, [R. V. vaunting]: Jas. iv. 16 (where the plur. has reference to the various occasions on which this presumption shows itself; [cf. W. § 27, 3; B. 77 (67)]); τοῦ βίου, display in one's style of living, [R. V. vainglory], 1 Jn. ii. 16.*

ἀλαζών, -όνος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀλη wandering), [fr. Arstph. on], an empty pretender, a boaster: Ro. i. 30; 2 Tim. iii. 2. [Trench § xxix.; Tittmann i. p. 73 sq.; Schmidt ch. 172, 2.]*

ἀλαλάω; [fr. Pind. down]; a. prop. to repeat frequently the cry ἀλαλά, as soldiers used to do on entering battle. b. univ. to utter a joyful shout: Ps. xlv. (xlvi.) 2; Lxv. (lxvi.) 2; and in prof. writ. c. to wail, lament: Mk. v. 38, (ἡ ἡ Jer. iv. 8; xxxii. 20 (xxv. 34)); cf. ὀλολύω, Lat. ululare. [Syn. see κλαίω fin.]. d. to ring loudly, to clang: 1 Co. xiii. 1, [cf. ἐν κυμβάλοις ἀλαलगμοῦ, Ps. cl. 5].*

ἀλάλητος, -ον, (ἀλητός fr. λαλέω; [cf. W. 23]), not to be uttered, not to be expressed in words: στεναγμοὶ μὲν σίγῃς, the expression of which is suppressed by grief, Ro. viii. 26, [al. 'which (from their nature) cannot be uttered'; cf. Mey. ad loc.; W. 97 (92)]. (Anth. Pal. 5, 4 συνίστορα ἀλαλήτων i. e. of love-secrets.)*

ἄλαλος, -ον, (ἄλαλος talking, talkative), [fr. Aeschyl. on], speechless, dumb, wanting the faculty of speech: Mk. vii. 37; πνεῦμα, Mk. ix. 17, 25, because the defects of demoniacs were thought to proceed from the nature and peculiarities of the demons by which they were possessed. (Sept. Ps. xxxvii. (xxxviii.) 14; xxx. (xxxi.) 19; ἀλάλου καὶ κακοῦ πνεύματος πλήρης, Plut. de orac. def. 51 p. 438 b.)*

ἄλας, -ατος, τό, (a later form, found in Sept. and N. T. [Aristot. de mirab. ausc. § 138; Plut. qu. conv. iv. 4, 3, 3], cf. *Bttm*. Ausf. Spr. i. p. 220; dat. *ἄλατι* Col. iv. 6), and **ἄλας**, ἄλας, ὁ, (the classic form [fr. Hom. down]; Sir. xxii. 15 (13); xliii. 19; Sap. x. 7; 1 Macc. x. 29, etc.; Mk. ix. 49 *ἀλί* dat. [T WH Tr mrg. om. Tr txt. br.], and in vs. 50 L T Tr WH *ἄλα* acc. [yet without the art.] with nom. τὸ ἄλας), finally, nom. and acc. *ἄλα* Tdf.

in Mk. ix. 50 [also Mt. v. 13; Lk. xiv. 34 (where see his note)] (similar to γάλα, gen. γάλατος, a form noted by certain grammarians, see [WH. App. p. 158;] Kühner i. 353 sq.; but see what Fritzsche, Com. on Sir. (xxxix. 26) p. 226 sq., says in opposition); salt; 1. Salt with which food is seasoned and sacrifices are sprinkled: Mk. ix. 49 R G; cf. ἀλίω. 2. ἄλας τῆς γῆς, those kinds of saline matter used to fertilize arable land, Mt. v. 13*; here salt as a condiment cannot be understood, since this renders land sterile (Deut. xxix. 23; Zeph. ii. 9; Judg. ix. 45); cf. *Grohmann* in Käufer's Bibl. Studien, 1844, p. 82 sqq. The meaning is, 'It is your prerogative to impart to mankind (likened to arable land) the influences required for a life of devotion to God.' In the statement immediately following, ἐὰν δὲ ἄλας κτλ., the comparison seems to be drawn from salt as a condiment, so that two figures are blended; [but it is better to adopt this latter meaning throughout the pass., and take γῆ to denote the mass of mankind, see s. v. 4 b. and cf. Tholuck et al. ad loc.]. In Mk. ix. 50* and Lk. xiv. 34 salt is a symbol of that health and vigor of soul which is essential to Christian virtue; [cf. Mey. on the former pass.]. 3. Salt is a symbol of lasting concord, Mk. ix. 50*, because it protects food from putrefaction and preserves it unchanged. Accordingly, in the solemn ratification of compacts, the Orientals were, and are to this day, accustomed to partake of salt together. Cf. *Win*. RWB. s. v. Salz; [BB.DD. s. v. Salt]; Knobel on Leviticus p. 370. 4. Wisdom and grace exhibited in speech: Col. iv. 6 [where see Bp. Lightf.].*

ἄλασσα: Acts xxvii. 8; cf. *Λαοσαία*.

[**ἀλαεὺς**, ὁ, T WH uniformly for ἀλαεὺς, see Tdf.'s note on Mk. i. 16 and N. T. ed. 7, Proleg. p. 1; esp. ed. 8, Proleg. p. 82 sq.; WH. App. p. 151.]

ἀλείφω: impf. *ἤλειφον*; 1 aor. *ἤλειψα*; 1 aor. mid. impv. *ἄλειψαι*; [allied with λίπος grease; cf. Curtius § 340; Vanček p. 811; Peile p. 407; fr. Hom. down]; to anoint: τινά or τί, Mk. xvi. 1; Jn. xii. 3; τινά or τί τιμι [W. 227 (213)], as *ἄλειψ*, Lk. vii. 46*; Mk. vi. 13; Jas. v. 14; *μύρω*, Jn. xi. 2; Lk. vii. 38, 46*; Mid.: Mt. vi. 17 (lit. 'anoint for thyself thy head,' *unge tibi caput tuum*; cf. W. 257 (242); B. 192 (166 sq.)). Cf. *Win*. RWB. s. v. Salbe; [B.D. or McC. and S. s. v. Anoint, etc. SYN.: "ἀλείφειν is the mundane and profane, χρίειν the sacred and religious, word." Trench § xxxviii. COMP.: *ἐξ-αλείφω*].*

ἀλεκτοροφωνία, -ας, ἡ, (ἀλέκτωρ and φωνή [W. 25]), the crowing of a cock, cock-crowing: Aesop. fab. 79 [44]. Used of the third watch of the night: Mk. xiii. 35; in this passage the watches are enumerated into which the Jews, following the Roman method, divided the night; [cf. *Win*. RWB. s. v. Nachtwachen; B. D. s. v. Watches of Night; Alex.'s Kitto s. v. Cock-crowing; Wetst. on Mt. xiv. 25; *Wieseler*, Chron. Syn. p. 406 note]. (For writ. who use this word see *Loeb*. ad Phryn. p. 229, [and add (fr. *Soph*. Lex. s. v.) Strab. 7, frag. 35 p. 83, 24; Orig. i. 825 b.; Const. Ap. 5, 18; 5, 19; 8, 34].)*

ἀλέκτωρ, -ορος, ὁ, a cock, (Lat. *gallus gallinaceus*): Mt. xxvi. 34, 74 sq.; Mk. xiv. 30, 68 [Lchm. br.], 72; Lk. xxii. 34, 60 sq.; Jn. xiii. 38; xviii. 27. Cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 229; [Rutherford, New Phryn. p. 307; W. 23; see also BB.DD. s. v.; Tristram, Nat. Hist. of the Bible, p. 221 sq.; esp. Egli, Zeitschr. f. wiss. Theol., 1879 p. 517 sqq.].*

Ἀλεξανδρεὺς, -είως, ὁ, an Alexandrian, a native or a resident of Alexandria (a celebrated city of Egypt): Acts vi. 9; xviii. 24. [(Plut. Pomp. 49, 6; al.)].*

Ἀλεξανδρινός [cf. Tdf.'s note on Acts xxvii. 6; G L Tr Cobet, al. -δρινός; Chandler § 397 note], -ή, -όν, Alexandrian: Acts xxvii. 6; xxviii. 11. [(Polyb. 34, 8, 7.)].*

Ἀλέξανδρος [i. e. defender of men], -ου, ὁ, Alexander; 1. a son of that Simon of Cyrene who carried the cross of Jesus: Mk. xv. 21. 2. a certain man of the kindred of the high priest: Acts iv. 6. 3. a certain Jew: Acts xix. 33. 4. a certain coppersmith, an opponent of the apostle Paul: 1 Tim. i. 20; 2 Tim. iv. 14; [al. doubt whether both these passages relate to the same man; cf. e. g. Ellic. on the former].*

ἄλευρον, -ου, τό, (ἀλέω to grind), *wheaten flour, meal*: Mt. xiii. 33; Lk. xiii. 21. Hesych. ἄλευρα κυρίως τὰ τοῦ σίτου, ἄλφιστα δὲ τῶν κριθῶν. (Hdt., Xen., Plat., Joseph., al.)*

ἀλήθεια, -ας, ἡ, (ἀληθής), [fr. Hom. down], *verity, truth*. I. objectively; 1. univ. *what is true in any matter under consideration* (opp. to what is feigned, fictitious, false): Jas. iii. 14; ἀλήθειαν λέγειν, εἰρεῖν, Jn. viii. 45 sq.; xvi. 7; Ro. ix. 1; 1 Co. xii. 6; 1 Tim. ii. 7; εἶπεν αὐτῷ πᾶσαν τὴν ἀλήθειαν, everything as it really was, Mk. v. 33, (so in classics); μαρτυρεῖν τῇ ἀληθείᾳ to testify according to the true state of the case, Jn. v. 33; in a broader sense, λαλεῖν ἀλήθειαν to speak always according to truth, Eph. iv. 25; [ἀληθείας ῥήματα ἀποσφθέγγομαι, as opp. to the vagaries of madness, Acts xxvi. 25]; ἀλήθεια ἐγένετο, was shown to be true by the event, 2 Co. vii. 14. ἐν ἀληθείᾳ in truth, truly, as the case is, according to fact: Mt. xxii. 16; Jn. iv. 23 sq. (as accords with the divine nature); 2 Co. vii. 14; Col. i. 6; ἐπ' ἀληθείας a. truly, in truth, according to truth: Mk. xii. 32; Lk. iv. 25, (Job ix. 2 Sept.; Philo, vit. Moys. i. § 1). b. of a truth, in reality, in fact, certainly: Mk. xii. 14; Lk. xx. 21; [xxii. 59]; Acts iv. 27; x. 34, (Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 23, 5 and 47, 3); [cf. W. § 51, 2 f.; B. 336 (289)]; κατ' ἀλήθειαν in accordance with fact, i. e. (acc. to the context) justly; without partiality: Ro. ii. 2; εἶτε προφάσει, εἶτε ἀληθείᾳ, Phil. i. 18; ἐν ἔργῳ κ. ἀληθείᾳ, 1 Jn. iii. 18 [Rec. om. ἐν; so Eph. iv. 21 WH mrg.]. 2. In reference to religion, the word denotes *what is true in things appertaining to God and the duties of man*, ('moral and religious truth'); and that a. with the greatest latitude, in the sceptical question τί ἐστὶν ἀλήθεια, Jn. xviii. 38; b. the true notions of God which are open to human reason without his supernatural intervention: Ro. i. 18; also ἡ ἀλήθεια θεοῦ the truth of which God is the author, Ro. i. 25, cf. 19, (ἡ ἀλήθεια τοῦ Χριστοῦ, Evang. Nicod. c. 5, 2; accordingly it is not, as many interpret the phrase, *the true nature of God* [yet

see Mey. ad loc.]); truth, the embodiment of which the Jews sought in the Mosaic law, Ro. ii. 20. c. *the truth, as taught in the Christian religion, respecting God and the execution of his purposes through Christ, and respecting the duties of man*, opposed alike to the superstitions of the Gentiles and the inventions of the Jews, and to the corrupt opinions and precepts of false teachers even among Christians: ἡ ἀλήθεια τοῦ εὐαγγ. the truth which is the gospel or which the gospel presents, Gal. ii. 5, 14, [cf. W. § 34, 3 a.]; and absol. ἡ ἀλήθεια and ἀλήθεια: Jn. i. 14, 17; viii. 32, 40; [xvi. 13]; xvii. 19; 1 Jn. i. 8; ii. 4, 21; 2 Jn. 1-3; Gal. iii. 1 (Rec.); v. 7; 2 Co. iv. 2; xiii. 8; Eph. iv. 24; 2 Th. ii. 10, 12; 1 Tim. ii. 7 (ἐν πίστει κ. ἀληθείᾳ in faith and truth, of which I became a partaker through faith); iii. 15; iv. 3; vi. 5; 2 Tim. ii. 18; iii. 8; iv. 4; Tit. i. 14; 2 Pet. i. 12; [3 Jn. 8, 12]; ὁ λόγος τῆς ἀληθείας, Col. i. 5; Eph. i. 13; 2 Tim. ii. 15; λόγος ἀληθείας, 2 Co. vi. 7; Jas. i. 18; ὁδὸς τῆς ἀλ. 2 Pet. ii. 2; πίστις ἀληθείας, 2 Th. ii. 13 [W. 186 (175)]; ὑπακοὴ τῆς ἀλ. 1 Pet. i. 22; ἐπίγνωσις τῆς ἀλ. Heb. x. 26; 1 Tim. ii. 4; 2 Tim. ii. 25; iii. 7; [Tit. i. 1]; πνεῦμα τῆς ἀλ. the Spirit (of God) which is truth (1 Jn. v. 6) and imbues men with the knowledge of the truth, Jn. xiv. 17; [xvi. 13]; xv. 26; 1 Jn. iv. 6; ἐγὼ εἰμι ἡ ἀλήθεια I am he in whom the truth is summed up and impersonated, Jn. xiv. 6; ἡ ἀλήθειά σου [Rec.] (i. e. θεοῦ) the truth which is in thee and proceeds from thee, Jn. xvii. 17; [ἔστιν ἀλήθεια Χριστοῦ ἐν ἐμοί i. e. controls, actuates, me, 2 Co. xi. 10]; εἶναι ἐκ τῆς ἀληθείας to be eager to know the truth, Jn. xviii. 37 (see ἐκ, Π. 7, and εἰμί, V. 3 d.); to proceed from the truth, 1 Jn. ii. 21; to be prompted and controlled by the truth, 1 Jn. iii. 19; μαρτυρεῖν τῇ ἀληθ. to give testimony in favor of the truth in order to establish its authority among men, Jn. xviii. 37; ἀλήθειαν ποιεῖν to exemplify truth in the life, to express the form of truth in one's habits of thought and modes of living, Jn. iii. 21; 1 Jn. i. 6, (Tob. xiii. 6; iv. 6; cf. Neh. ix. 33; ὁδὸν ἀληθείας αἰρετίζεσθαι, Ps. cxviii. (cxix.) 30); so also περιπατεῖν ἐν τῇ ἀλ. 2 Jn. 4; 3 Jn. 3 sq.; ἀπειθεῖν τῇ ἀλ. is just the opposite, Ro. ii. 8; so also πλανηθῆναι ἀπὸ τῆς ἀλ. Jas. v. 19. II. subjectively; *truth as a personal excellence; that candor of mind which is free from affectation, pretence, simulation, falsehood, deceit*: Jn. viii. 44; *sincerity of mind and integrity of character, or a mode of life in harmony with divine truth*: 1 Co. v. 8; xiii. 6 (opp. to ἀδικία); Eph. iv. 21 [see I. 1 b. above]; v. 9; [vi. 14]; σοῦ ἡ ἀλήθεια the truth as it is discerned in thee, thy habit of thinking and acting in congruity with truth, 3 Jn. 3; ἡ ἀλήθεια τοῦ θεοῦ which belongs to God, i. e. his holiness [but cf. περισσεύω, 1 b. fin.], Ro. iii. 7; spec. *veracity* (of God in keeping his promises), Ro. xv. 8; ἐν ἀληθείᾳ sincerely and truthfully, 2 Jn. 1; 3 Jn. 1. The word is not found in Rev. ([nor in 1 Thess., Philem., Jude]). Cf. Hölemann, "Bibelstudien", (Lpz. 1859) 1te Abth. p. 8 sqq.; [Wendt in Stud. u. Krit., 1883, p. 511 sqq.]* ἀληθεύω; in prof. writ. ([Aeschyl., Xen., Plat., Aristot., al.) to speak the truth; a. to teach the truth: τιμ

Gal. iv. 16. b. to profess the truth (true doctrine): Eph. iv. 15. [R. V. mrg. in both pass. *to deal truly.*]*

ἀληθής, -ές, (α priv. and λήθω, λαθεῖν [λανθάνω], τὸ λήθος, — cf. ἀμαθής; lit. *not hidden, unconcealed*), [fr. Hom. down]; 1. *true*: Jn. iv. 18; x. 41; xix. 35; 1 Jn. ii. 8, 27; Acts xii. 9 (an actual occurrence, opp. to *δραμα*); Phil. iv. 8; μαρτυρία, Jn. v. 31 sq.; viii. 13 sq. 17; xxi. 24; 3 Jn. 12; Tit. i. 13; κρίσις, just, Jn. viii. 16 (L T Tr WH ἀληθινή); παροιμία, 2 Pet. ii. 22; χάρις, grace which can be trusted, 1 Pet. v. 12. 2. *loving the truth, speaking the truth, truthful*: Mt. xxii. 16; Mk. xii. 14; Jn. vii. 18; 2 Co. vi. 8 (opp. to πλάνος); of God, Jn. iii. 33; viii. 26; Ro. iii. 4 (opp. to ψεύστης). 3. i. q. ἀληθινός, 1: Jn. vi. 55 (L T Tr WH; for Rec. ἀληθώς), as in Sap. xii. 27, where ἀληθής θεός is contrasted with οὗς ἐδόκουν θεούς. Cf. Rückert, Abendmahl, p. 266 sq. [On the distinction betw. this word and the next, see Trench § viii.; Schmidt ch. 178, 6.]*

ἀληθινός, -ή, -όν, (freq. in prof. writ. fr. Plato down; [twenty-three times in Jn.'s writ.; only five (acc. to Lchm. six) times in the rest of the N. T.]); 1. "*that which has not only the name and semblance, but the real nature corresponding to the name*" (Tittmann p. 155; ["particularly applied to express that which is all that it pretends to be, for instance, pure gold as opp. to adulterated metal" Donaldson, New Crat. § 258; see, at length, Trench § viii.]), *in every respect corresponding to the idea signified by the name, real and true, genuine*; a. opp. to what is fictitious, counterfeit, imaginary, simulated, pretended: θεός (ἡρῆς ἡγήσατο, 2 Chr. xv. 3), 1 Th. i. 9; Heb. ix. 14 Lchm.; Jn. xvii. 3; 1 Jn. v. 20. (ἀληθινὸν φίλοι, Dem. Phil. 3, p. 113, 27.) b. it contrasts realities with their semblances: σκηνή, Heb. viii. 2; the sanctuary, Heb. ix. 24. (ὁ ἕπιπος contrasted with ὁ ἐν τῇ εἰκόνι, Ael. v. h. 2, 3.) c. opp. to what is imperfect, defective, frail, uncertain: Jn. iv. 23, 37; vii. 28; used without adjunct of Jesus as the true Messiah, Rev. iii. 7; φῶς, Jn. i. 9; 1 Jn. ii. 8; κρίσις, Jn. viii. 16 (L T Tr WH; Is. lix. 4); κρίσεις, Rev. xvi. 7; xix. 2; ἄρτος, as nourishing the soul unto life everlasting, Jn. vi. 32; ἄμπελος, Jn. xv. 1; μαρτυρία, Jn. xix. 35; μάργος, Rev. iii. 14; δεσπότης, Rev. vi. 10; ὁδοί, Rev. xv. 3; coupled with πιστός, Rev. iii. 14; xix. 11; substantively, τὸ ἀληθινόν the genuine, real good, opp. to external riches, Lk. xvi. 11, ([οἷς μὲν γὰρ ἀληθινὸς πλοῦτος ἐν οὐρανῷ, Philo de praem. et poen. § 17, p. 425 ed. Mang.; cf. Wetst. on Lk. l. c.]; ἀθληταί, Polyb. 1, 6, 6). 2. i. q. ἀληθής, *true, veracious, sincere*, (often so in Sept.): καρδιά, Heb. x. 22 (μετ' ἀληθείας ἔν καρδίᾳ ἀληθινῇ, Is. xxxviii. 3); λόγοι, Rev. [xix. 9]; xxi. 5; xxii. 6, (Plut. apoph. p. 184 e.). [Cf. Cremer 4te Aufl. s. v. ἀλήθεια.]*

ἀλήθω; (a com. Grk. form for the Attic ἀλέω, cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 151); *to grind*: Mt. xxiv. 41; Lk. xvii. 35. It was the custom to send women and female slaves to the mill-houses [?] to turn the hand-mills (Ex. xi. 5), who were called by the Greeks γυναῖκες ἀλετριδές (Hom. Od. 20, 105); [cf. B. D. s. v. Mill].*

ἀληθῶς, adv., [fr. Aeschyl. down], *truly, of a truth, in*

reality; most certainly: Jn. i. 47 (48); iv. 42; vi. 14, 55 Rec.; vii. 26, 40; viii. 31; xvii. 8; Mt. xiv. 33; xxvi. 73; [Mk. xiv. 70; Mt.] xxvii. 54; [Mk. xv. 39]; Lk. ix. 27; xii. 44; xxi. 3; Acts xii. 11; 1 Th. ii. 13; 1 Jn. ii. 5.*

ἀλιεύς, -έως, ὁ, (ἄλις, ἄλος, the sea), [fr. Hom. down]; *a fisherman, fisher*: Mt. iv. 18 sq.; Mk. i. 16 sq.; Lk. v. 2, — in all which pass. T and WH have ἀλειεῖς fr. the form ἀλειεύς, q. v.*

ἀλιεύω; (ἀλιεύς); *to fish*: Jn. xxi. 3. [Philo, Plut.]*

ἀλιζω: (ἄλις, ἄλος, salt); *to salt, season with salt, sprinkle with salt*; only the fut. pass. is found in the N. T.: ἐν τίνι ἀλισθήσεται; by what means can its saltness be restored? Mt. v. 13; θυσία δὲ ἀλισθήσεται, the sacrifice is sprinkled with salt and thus rendered acceptable to God, Mk. ix. 49 [R G L Tr txt. br.], (Lev. ii. 13; Ezek. xliii. 24; Joseph. antt. 3, 9, 1; cf. Knobel on Lev. p. 369 sq.; Win. RWB. s. v. Salz; [BB.DD. s. v. Salt]); πᾶς πύρι ἀλισθήσεται, every true Christian is rendered ripe for a holy and happy association with God in his kingdom by fire, i. e. by the pain of afflictions and trials, which if endured with constancy tend to purge and strengthen the soul, Mk. ix. 49. But this extremely difficult passage is explained differently by others; [cf. Meyer, who also briefly reviews the history of its exposition]. (Used by the Sept., Aristot., [cf. Soph. Lex.]; Ignat. ad Magnes. 10 [shorter form] ἀλίσθητε ἐν Χριστῷ, ἵνα μὴ διαφθαρή τις ἐν ὑμῖν.) [COMP.: συν-αλιζω, — but see the word.]*

ἀλισγημα, -τος, τό, (ἀλισγέω to pollute, which occurs Sir. xl. 29; Dan. i. 8; Mal. i. 7, 12; akin to ἀλίω ἀλιώνω to besmear [Lat. linere, cf. Lob. Pathol. Element. p. 21; Rhemat. p. 123; Steph., Hesych., Sturz, De Dial. Alex. p. 145]), *pollution, contamination*: Acts xv. 20 (τοῦ ἀπέχεσθαι κτλ. to beware of pollution from the use of meats left from the heathen sacrifices, cf. vs. 29). Neither ἀλισγέω nor ἀλισγημα occurs in Grk. writ.*

ἄλλᾶ, an adversative particle, derived from ἄλλᾶ, neut. of the adj. ἄλλος, which was originally pronounced ἄλλός (cf. Klotz ad Devar. ii. p. 1 sq.), hence properly, *other things* sc. than those just mentioned. It differs from δέ, as the Lat. *at* and *sed* from *autem*, [cf. W. 441 sq. (411)]. I. *But*. So related to the preceding words that it serves to introduce 1. an opposition to concessions; *nevertheless, notwithstanding*: Mt. xxiv. 6; Mk. xiii. 20; xiv. 28; Jn. xvi. 7, 20; Acts iv. 17; vii. 48; Ro. v. 14 sq.; x. 16; 1 Co. iv. 4; 2 Co. vii. 6; Phil. ii. 27 (ἄλλ' ὁ θεός etc.), etc. 2. an objection: Jn. vii. 27; Ro. x. 18 sq.; 1 Co. xv. 35; Jas. ii. 18. 3. an exception: Lk. xxii. 53; Ro. iv. 2; 1 Co. viii. 7; x. 23. 4. a restriction: Jn. xi. 42; Gal. iv. 8; Mk. xiv. 36. 5. an ascensive transition or gradation, *nay rather, yea moreover*: Jn. xvi. 2; 2 Co. i. 9; esp. with καὶ added, Lk. xii. 7; xvi. 21; xxiv. 22. ἄλλ' οὐδέ, *but . . . not even* (Germ. *ja nicht einmal*): Lk. xxiii. 15; Acts xix. 2; 1 Co. iii. 2 [Rec. οὐτε]; cf. Fritzsche on Mk. p. 157. 6. or forms a transition to the cardinal matter, especially before imperatives: Mt. ix. 18; Mk.

ix. 22; xvi. 7; Lk. vii. 7; Jn. viii. 26; xvi. 4; Acts ix. 6 [not Rec.]; x. 20; xxvi. 16. 7. it is put elliptically: ἀλλ' ἴνα, i. e. ἀλλὰ τοῦτο γέγονεν, ἴνα, Mk. xiv. 49; Jn. xiii. 18; xv. 25; 1 Jn. ii. 19. 8. after a conditional or concessive protasis it signifies, at the beginning of the apodosis, yet [cf. W. 442 (411)]: after καὶ εἰ, 2 Co. xiii. 4 [R G]; Mk. xiv. 29 R G L, (2 Macc. viii. 15); after εἰ καί, Mk. xiv. 29 [T Tr WH]; 2 Co. iv. 16; v. 16; xi. 6; Col. ii. 5, (2 Macc. vi. 26); after εἰ, 1 Co. ix. 2; Ro. vi. 5, (1 Macc. ii. 20); after εἰδν, 1 Co. iv. 15; after εἴπερ, 1 Co. viii. 6 [L Tr mrg. WH br. ἀλλ']; cf. Klotz ad Devar. ii. p. 93 sq.; Kühner ii. p. 827, § 535 Anm. 6. 9. after a preceding μέν: Mk. ix. 18 [T om. Tr br. μέν]; Acts iv. 16; Ro. xiv. 20; 1 Co. xiv. 17. 10. it is joined to other particles; ἀλλά γε [Grsb. ἀλλάγε] (twice in the N. T.): yet at least, 1 Co. ix. 2; yet surely (aber freilich), Lk. xxiv. 21 [L T Tr WH add καὶ yea and etc.], cf. Bornemann ad loc. In the more elegant Greek writers these particles are not combined without the interposition of the most emphatic word between them; cf. Bornemann l. c.; Klotz ad Devar. ii. pp. 15 sq. 24 sq.; Ast, Lex. Plat. i. p. 101; [W. 444 (413)]. ἀλλ' ἤ (arising from the blending of the two statements οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἢ and οὐδὲν ἄλλο, ἀλλά) save only, except: 1 Co. iii. 5 (where ἀλλ' ἤ omitted by G L T Tr WH is spurious); Lk. xii. 51, (Sir. xxxvii. 12; xlv. 10); and after ἄλλα itself, 2 Co. i. 13 [here Lehm. br. ἀλλ' before ἤ]; cf. Klotz u. s. ii. 31 sqq.; Kühner ii. p. 824 sq. § 535, 6; W. 442 (412); [B. 374 (320)]. ἀλλ' οὐ but not, yet not: Heb. iii. 16 (if punctuated παραπέκραναν: ἀλλ' οὐ) for 'but why do I ask? did not all,' etc.; cf. Bleek ad loc. [W. 442 (411)]. ἀλλ' οὐχί will he not rather? Lk. xvii. 8. II. preceded by a negation: but (Lat. sed, Germ. sondern); 1. οὐκ (μή) . . . ἀλλά: Mt. xix. 11; Mk. v. 39; Jn. vii. 16; 1 Co. i. 17; vii. 10, 19 [οὐδέν]; 2 Co. vii. 9; 1 Tim. v. 23 [μηκέτι], etc. By a rhetorical construction οὐκ . . . ἀλλά sometimes is logically equiv. to not so much . . . as: Mk. ix. 37 (οὐκ ἐμέ δέχεται, ἀλλὰ τὸν ἀποστείλαντά με); Mt. x. 20; Jn. xii. 44; Acts v. 4; 1 Co. xv. 10; 1 Th. iv. 8; by this form of speech the emphasis is laid on the second member; cf. Fritzsche on Mk. p. 773 sqq.; W. § 55, 8 b.; [B. 356 (306)]. οὐ μόνον . . . ἀλλὰ καὶ not only . . . but also: Jn. v. 18; xi. 52 [ἀλλ' ἴνα καί, etc.]; Ro. i. 32, and very often. When καί is omitted (as in the Lat. non solum . . . sed), the gradation is strengthened: Acts xix. 26 [Lehm. adds καί]; 1 Jn. v. 6; ἀλλὰ πολλῶ μᾶλλον, Phil. ii. 12; cf. Fritzsche l. c. p. 786 sqq.; W. 498 (464); [B. 369 sq. (317)]. 2. The negation to which ἀλλά pertains is suppressed, but can easily be supplied upon reflection [W. 442 (412)]: Mt. xi. 7-9; Lk. vii. 24-26, (in each passage, before ἀλλά supply 'you will say you did not go out into the wilderness for this purpose'); Acts xix. 2 (we have not received the Holy Spirit, but . . .); Gal. ii. 3 (they said not one word in opposition to me, but . . .); 2 Co. vii. 11 (where before ἀλλά, repeated six times by anaphora, supply οὐ μόνον with the accus. of the preceding

word). It is used in answers to questions having the force of a negation [W. 442 (412)]: Jn. vii. 49; Acts xv. 11; 1 Co. x. 20. ἀλλὰ ἴνα [or ἀλλ' ἴνα, cf. W. 40; B. 10] elliptical after a negation [W. 316 sq. (297); 620 (576)]; Fritzsche on Mt. p. 840 sq.]: Jn. i. 8 (supra ἀλλὰ ἦλθεν, ἴνα); ix. 3 (ἀλλὰ τυφλὸς ἐγένετο [or ἐγενήθη], ἴνα); Mk. iv. 22 (ἀλλὰ τοιοῦτο ἐγένετο, ἴνα). ["The best Mss. seem to elide the final α before nouns, but not before verbs" Scrivener, Plain Introduction, etc., p. 14; but see Dr. Gregory's full exhibition of the facts in *Tdf. Proleg.* p. 93 sq., from which it appears that "elision is commonly or almost always omitted before α, almost always before υ, often before ε and η, rarely before ο and ω, never before ι; and it should be noticed that this coincides with the fact that the familiar words ἐν, ἴνα, οὐ, ὅς, prefer the form ἀλλ'"; see also *WH. App.* p. 146. Cf. W. § 5, 1 a.; B. p. 10.]

ἀλλάσσω: fut. ἀλλάξω; 1 aor. ἠλλάξα; 2 fut. pass. ἀλλαγῆσμαι; (ἄλλος); [fr. Aeschyl. down]; to change: to cause one thing to cease and another to take its place, τὰ ἔθη, Acts vi. 14; τὴν φωνήν to vary the voice, i. e. to speak in a different manner according to the different conditions of minds, to adapt the matter and form of discourse to mental moods, to treat them now severely, now gently, Gal. iv. 20 [but see Meyer ad loc.]. to exchange one thing for another: τί ἐν τινι, Ro. i. 23 (ἅ ἑαυτοῦ Ps. cv. (cvi.) 20; the Greeks say ἀλλάσσειν τί τινος [cf. W. 206 (194), 388 (363)]; Vaughan on Rom. l. c.). to transform: 1 Co. xv. 51 sq.; Heb. i. 12. [COMP. : ἀπ-, δε-, κατ-, ἀπο-κατ-, μετ-, συν-ἀλλάσσω.]*

ἀλλαχόθεν, adv., from another place: Jn. x. 1 (i. q. ἀλλοθεν [which the grammarians prefer, Thom. Mag. ed. Ritschl p. 10, 13; Moeris ed. Piers. p. 11]; cf. ἐκασταχόθεν, πανταχόθεν). [(Antiph., al.)]*

ἀλλαχού, adv., i. q. ἀλλοῦ, elsewhere, in another place: Mk. i. 38 (T Tr txt. WH Tr mrg. br.). Cf. Bornemann in the Stud. u. Krit. for 1843, p. 127 sq. [Soph., Xen., al.; see Thom. M. and Moer. as in the preced. word.]*

ἀλληγορέω, -ῶ: [pres. pass. ptep. ἀλληγορούμενος]; i. e. ἄλλο μὲν ἀγορεύω, ἄλλο δὲ νοέω, "aliud verbis, aliud sensu ostendo" (Quint. instt. 8, 6, 44), to speak allegorically or in a figure: Gal. iv. 24. (Philo, Joseph., Plut., and gram. writ.: [cf. Mey. on Gal. l. c.])*

ἀλληλοῦσία, [WH. 'ἄλλ. and -ῆ: see Intr. § 408], Hebr. הַלְלוּ יְהוָה, praise ye the Lord, Hallelujah: Rev. xix. 1, 3 sq. 6. [Sept. Pss. passim; Tob. xiii. 18; 3 Macc. vii. 13.]*

ἀλλήλων, gen. plur. [no nom. being possible]; dat. -οις, -οις; acc. -οις, -ας, -α, one another; reciprocally, mutually: Mt. xxiv. 10; Jn. xiii. 35; Acts xxviii. 25; Ro. i. 12; Jas. v. 16; Rev. vi. 4, and often. [Fr. Hom. down.]

ἀλλογενής, -ές, (ἄλλος and γένος), sprung from another race, a foreigner, alien: Lk. xvii. 18. (In Sept. [Gen. xvii. 27; Ex. xii. 43, etc.], but nowhere in prof. writ.)*

ἄλλομαι; impf. ἠλλόμην; aor. ἠλάμην and ἠλόμην (Bittm. Ausf. Spr. ii. p. 108; [W. 82 (79); B. 54 (47)]); to leap (Lat. salio): Acts iii. 8; xiv. 10 (Rec. ἤλατο;

GLT Tr WH *ἤλατο*); *to spring up, gush up, of water*, Jn. iv. 14, (as in Lat. *salire*, Verg. ecl. 5, 47; Suet. Octav. 82). [Comp.: *ἔξ, ἐφ' ἄλλομαι.*]*

ἄλλος, -η, -ο, [cf. Lat. *alius*, Germ. *alles*, Eng. *else*; fr. Hom. down], *another, other*; a. absol.: Mt. xxvii. 42; xx. 3; Mk. vi. 15; Acts xix. 32; xxi. 34 (*ἄλλοι μὲν ἄλλο*), and often. b. as an adj.: Mt. ii. 12; iv. 21; Jn. xiv. 16; 1 Co. x. 29 (*ἄλλη συνείδησις* i. e. *ἡ συν. ἄλλου τινός*). c. with the art.: *ὁ ἄλλος the other* (of two), Mt. v. 39; xii. 13, etc. [cf. B. 32 (28), 122 (107)]; *οἱ ἄλλοι all others, the remainder, the rest*: Jn. xxi. 8; 1 Co. xiv. 29.

[Syn. *ἄλλος, ἕτερος*: *ἄλ.* as compared with *ἕτ.* denotes numerical in distinction from qualitative difference; *ἄλ.* adds ('one besides'), *ἕτ.* distinguishes ('one of two'); every *ἕτ.* is an *ἄλ.* but not every *ἄλ.* is a *ἕτ.*; *ἄλ.* generally 'denotes simply distinction of individuals, *ἕτερος* involves the secondary idea of difference of kind'; e. g. 2 Co. xi. 4; Gal. i. 6, 7. See Bp. Lghtft. and Mey. on the latter pass.; Trench § xcvi.; Schmidt ch. 198.]

ἄλλοτρι-ἐπίσκοπος (L T Tr WH *ἄλλοτριεπ.*), *-ου, ὁ*, (*ἄλλοτριος* and *ἐπίσκοπος*), *one who takes the supervision of affairs pertaining to others and in no wise to himself, [a meddler in other men's matters]*: 1 Pet. iv. 15 (the writer seems to refer to those who, with holy but intemperate zeal, meddle with the affairs of the Gentiles — whether public or private, civil or sacred — in order to make them conform to the Christian standard). [Hilgenfeld (cf. Einl. ins N. T. p. 630) would make it equiv. to the Lat. *delator*.] The word is found again only in Dion. Areop. ep. 8 p. 783 (of one who intrudes into another's office), and [Germ. of Const. ep. 2 ad Cypr. c. 9, in] *Coteler*. Eccl. Graec. Mon. ii. 481 b.; [cf. W. 25, 99 (94)].*

ἄλλότριος, -α, -ον; 1. *belonging to another* (opp. to *ἰδιος*), *not one's own*: Heb. ix. 25; Ro. xiv. 4; xv. 20; 2 Co. x. 15 sq.; 1 Tim. v. 22; Jn. x. 5. in neut., Lk. xvi. 12 (opp. to *τὸ ὑμέτερον*). 2. *foreign, strange*: γῆ, Acts vii. 6; Heb. xi. 9; *not of one's own family, alien*, Mt. xvii. 25 sq.; *an enemy*, Heb. xi. 34, (Hom. II. 5, 214; Xen. an. 3, 5).*

ἄλλόφυλος, -ον, (*ἄλλος*, and *φύλον* race), *foreign*, (in prof. auth. fr. [Aeschyl.,] Thuc. down); when used in Hellenistic Grk. in opp. to a Jew, it signifies *a Gentile*, [A. V. *one of another nation*]: Acts x. 28. (Philo, Joseph.)*

ἄλλως, adv., (*ἄλλος*), [fr. Hom. down], *otherwise*: 1 Tim. v. 25 (*τὰ ἄλλως ἔχοντα*, which are of a different sort i. e. which are not *κατὰ ἔργα*, [al. which are not *πρόδηλα*]).*

ἄλωα, -ῶ; (connected with *ἡ ἄλωα* or *ἡ ἀλώη*, the floor on which grain is trodden or threshed out); *to thresh*, (Ammon. *τὸ ἐπὶ τῇ ἄλω πατεῖν καὶ τρίβειν τὰς στάχνας*): 1 Co. ix. [9], 10; 1 Tim. v. 18 (Deut. xxv. 4). In prof. auth. fr. Arstph., Plato down.*

ἄλογος, -ον, (*λόγος* reason); 1. *destitute of reason, brute*: ζῶα, brute animals, Jude 10; 2 Pet. ii. 12, (Sap. xi. 16; Xen. Hier. 7, 3, al.). 2. *contrary to reason, absurd*: Acts xxv. 27, (Xen. Ages. 11, 1; Thuc. 6, 85; often in Plat., Isocr., al.).*

ἄλωη [on the accent see Chandler § 149], *-ης, ἡ*, (commonly *ξύλαλωη, ἀγάλλοχον*), Plut., *the aloe, aloes*: Jn. xix. 39. The name of an aromatic tree which grows in eastern India and Cochin China, and whose soft and bitter wood the Orientals used in fumigation and in embalming the dead (as, acc. to Hdt., the Egyptians did), Hebr. *ד'להיה* and *ד'להיה* [see Mühlau and Volck s. vv.], Num. xxiv. 6; Ps. xlv. 9; Prov. vii. 17; Cant. iv. 14. Arab. *Alluwe*; Linn.: *Excoecaria Agallochum*. Cf. Win. RWB. s. v. Aloë [Löw § 235; BB.DD].*

ἄλα, ἄλος, ὁ, see *ἄλας*.

ἀλυτός, -ή, -όν, *salt* (i. q. *ἀλυρός*): Jas. iii. 12. ([Hippocr., Arstph.,] Plat. Tim. p. 65 e.; Aristot., Theophr., al.)*

ἀλυτος, -ον, (*λύπη*), *free from pain or grief*: Phil. ii. 28. (Very often in Grk. writ. fr. Soph. and Plat. down.)*

ἀλυσις, or as it is com. written *ἀλυσις* [see WH. App. p. 144], *-εως, ἡ*, (fr. *α* priv. and *λύω*, because a chain is *ἀλυτος* i. e. not to be loosed [al. fr. *r*. val. and allied w. *εἴλω* to restrain, *ἀλίζω* to collect, crowd; Curtius § 660; Vaníček p. 898]), *a chain, bond*, by which the body, or any part of it (the hands, feet), is bound: Mk. v. 3; Acts xxi. 33; xxviii. 20; Rev. xx. 1; *ἐν ἀλύσει* in chains, a prisoner, Eph. vi. 20; *οὐκ ἐπαισχύνθη τὴν ἄλ. μου* he was not ashamed of my bonds i. e. did not desert me because I was a prisoner, 2 Tim. i. 16. spec. used of a manacle or hand-cuff, the chain by which the hands are bound together [yet cf. Mey. on Mk. u. i.; per contra esp. Bp. Lghtft. on Phil. p. 8]; Mk. v. 4; [Lk. viii. 29]; Acts xii. 6 sq. (From Hdt. down.)*

ἀλυσιτελής, -ής, (*λυσιτελής*, see *λυσιτελέω*), *unprofitable*, (Xen. vectig. 4, 6); by *litotes, hurtful, pernicious*: Heb. xiii. 17. (From [Hippocr.,] Xen. down.)*

ἄλφα, τό, indecl.: Rev. i. 8; xxi. 6; xxii. 13. See A. **Ἄλφατος** [WH 'Ἄλφ., see their Intr. § 408], *-αίου, ὁ*, (*ἄλφ*, cf. *ἄλφ* Ἄγγαίος, Hag. i. 1), *Alphæus* or *Alpheus*; 1. the father of Levi the publican: Mk. ii. 14, see *Λευί*, 4. 2. the father of James the less, so called, one of the twelve apostles: Mt. x. 3; Mk. iii. 18; Lk. vi. 15; Acts i. 13. He seems to be the same person who in Jn. xix. 25 (cf. Mt. xxvii. 56; Mk. xv. 40) is called *Κλωπᾶς* after a different pronunciation of the Hebr. *א'לפ* acc. to which *פ* was changed into *κ*, as *πρῶτ φασέκ*, 2 Chr. xxx. 1. Cf. *Ἰάκωβος*, 2; [B. D. Am. ed. s. v. *Alphæus*; also Bp. Lghtft. Com. on Gal. pp. 256, 267 (Am. ed. pp. 92, 103); Wetzel in Stud. u. Krit. for 1883, p. 620 sq.].*

ἄλων, -ωνος, ἡ, (in Sept. also *ὁ*, cf. Ruth iii. 2; Job xxxix. 12), i. q. *ἡ ἄλωα*, gen. *ἄλωα*, *a ground-plot or threshing-floor*, i. e. a place in the field itself, made hard after the harvest by a roller, where the grain was threshed out: Mt. iii. 12; Lk. iii. 17. In both these pass., by meton. of the container for the thing contained, *ἄλων* is the heap of grain, *the flooring*, already indeed threshed out, but still mixed with chaff and straw, like Hebr. *א'לפ*, Ruth iii. 2; Job xxxix. 12 (Sept. in each place *ἀλώνα*); [al. adhere to the primary meaning. Used by Aristot. de vent. 3, Opp. ii. 973*, 14].*

ἀλώπηξ, -εκος, ἡ, *a fox*: Mt. viii. 20; Lk. ix. 58.

Metaph. a sly and crafty man: Lk. xiii. 32; (in the same sense often in the Grk. writ., as Solon in Plut. Sol. 30, 2; Pind. Pyth. 2, 141; Plut. Sulla 28, 5).*

ἄλωσις, -εως, ἡ, (ἀλώω, ἀλίσκομαι to be caught), a catching, capture: 2 Pet. ii. 12 εἰς ἄλωσιν to be taken, [some would here take the word actively: to take]. (Fr. Pind. and Hdt. down).*

ἄμα [Skr. sa, sama; Eng. same; Lat. simul; Germ. sammt, etc.; Curtius § 449; Vaniček p. 972. Fr. Hom. down]; 1. adv., at the same time, at once, together: Acts xxiv. 26; xxvii. 40; Col. iv. 3; 1 Tim. v. 13; Philem. 22; all to a man, every one, Ro. iii. 12. 2. prep. [W. 470 (439)], together with, with dat.: Mt. xiii. 29. ἄμα πρωΐ early in the morning: Mt. xx. 1, (in Grk. writ. ἄμα τῷ ἡλίῳ, ἄμα τῇ ἡμέρᾳ). In 1 Th. iv. 17 and v. 10, where ἄμα is foll. by σύν, ἄμα is an adv. (at the same time) and must be joined to the verb.*

[Syn. ἄμα, ὁμοῦ: the distinction given by Ammonius (de diff. voc. s. v.) et al., that ἄμα is temporal, ὁμοῦ local, seems to hold in the main; yet see Ro. iii. 12, and cf. Hesych. s. v.]

ἄμαθής, -ές, gen. -οῦς, (μανθάνω, whence ἔμαθον, τὸ μάθος, cf. ἀληθής), unlearned, ignorant: 2 Pet. iii. 16. (In Grk. writ. fr. Hdt. down).*

ἀμαράντινος, -ον, (fr. ἀμάραντος, as ῥόδινος made of roses, fr. ῥόδον a rose; cf. ἀκάνθινος), composed of amaranth (a flower, so called because it never withers or fades, and when plucked off revives if moistened with water; hence it is a symbol of perpetuity and immortality, [see Paradise Lost iii. 353 sqq.]; Plin. h. n. 21 (15), 23 [al. 47]): στέφανος, 1 Pet. v. 4. (Found besides only in Philostr. her. 19, p. 741; [and (conjecturally) in Boeckh, Corp. Inscr. 155, 39, c. B. C. 340].)*

ἀμάραντος, -ον, (fr. μαράνω; cf. ἀμάρτος, ἄφαντος, etc.), not fading away, unfading, perennial; Vulg. immarcescibilis; (hence the name of the flower, [Diosc. 4, 57, al.]; see ἀμαράντινος): 1 Pet. i. 4. Found elsewhere only in Sap. vi. 13; [ῥῶ ἄμαρ. Sibyll. 8, 411; Boeckh, Corp. Inscr. ii. p. 1124, no. 2942 c, 4; Lcian. Dom. c. 9].*

ἀμαρτάνω; fut. ἀμαρτήσω (Mt. xviii. 21; Ro. vi. 15; in the latter pass. L T Tr WH give ἀμαρτήσωμεν for R G ἀμαρτήσομεν), in class. Grk. ἀμαρτήσομαι; 1 aor. (later) ἡμάρτησα, Mt. xviii. 15; Ro. v. 14, 16 (cf. W. 82 (79); B. 54 (47)); 2 aor. ἤμαρτον; pf. ἡμίρτηκα; (acc. to a conjecture of Bittm., Lexil. i. p. 137, fr. a priv. and μείρω, μείρομαι, μέρος, prop. to be without a share in, sc. the mark); prop. to miss the mark, (Hom. Il. 8, 311, etc.; with gen. of the thing missed, Hom. Il. 10, 372; 4, 491; τοῦ σκοποῦ, Plat. Hipp. min. p. 375 a.; τῆς ὁδοῦ, Arstph. Plut. 961, al.); then to err, be mistaken; lastly to miss or wander from the path of uprightness and honor, to do or go wrong. ["Even the Sept., although the Hebr. κῶף also means primarily to miss, endeavor to reserve ἀμαρτ. exclusively for the idea of sin; and where the Hebr. signifies to miss one's aim in the literal sense, they avail themselves of expressive compounds, in particular ἐξἁμαρτάνειν, Judg. xx. 16." Zetzschwitz, Profan-græc. u. bibl. Sprachgeist, p. 63 sq.] In the N. T.

to wander from the law of God, violate God's law, sin; a. absol.: Mt. xxvii. 4; Jn. v. 14; viii. 11; ix. 2 sq.; 1 Jn. i. 10; ii. 1; iii. 6, 8 sq.; v. 18; Ro. ii. 12; iii. 23; v. 12, 14, 16; vi. 15; 1 Co. vii. 28, 36; xv. 34; Eph. iv. 26; 1 Tim. v. 20; Tit. iii. 11; Heb. iii. 17; x. 26 (ἐκουσίως); [2 Pet. ii. 4]; of the violation of civil laws, which Christians regard as also the transgression of divine law, 1 Pet. ii. 20. b. ἀμαρτάνειν ἁμαρτίαν to commit (lit. sin) a sin, 1 Jn. v. 16, (μεγάλην ἁμαρτίαν, Ex. xxxii. 30 sq. Hebr. חַטָּאת חַטָּאת; αἰσχρὰν ἄμ. Soph. Phil. 1249; μεγάλα ἁμαρτήματα ἀμαρτάνειν, Plat. Phaedo p. 113 e.); cf. ἀγαπάω, sub fin. ἀμαρτάνειν εἰς τινα [B. 173 (150); W. 233 (219)]: Mt. xviii. 15 (L T WH om. Tr mrg. br. εἰς σέ), 21; Lk. xv. 18, 21; xvii. 3 Rec., 4; 1 Co. viii. 12; τὶ εἰς Καίσαρα, Acts xxv. 8; εἰς τὸ ἴδιον σῶμα, 1 Co. vi. 18, (εἰς αὐτοὺς τε καὶ εἰς ἄλλους, Plat. rep. 3, p. 396 a.; εἰς τὸ θεῖον, Plat. Phaedr. p. 242 c.; εἰς θεοῦς, Xen. Hell. 1, 7, 19, etc.; [cf. ἄμ. κυρίῳ θεῷ, Bar. i. 13; ii. 5]); Hebraistically, ἐνώπιόν (עֲנִי) τινος [B. § 146, 1] in the presence of, before any one, the one wronged by the sinful act being, as it were, present and looking on: Lk. xv. 18, 21, (1 S. vii. 6; Tob. iii. 3, etc.; [cf. ἐναντι κυρίου, Bar. i. 17]). [For reff. see ἁμαρτία. COMP.: προ-αμαρτάνω].*

ἀμαρτήμα, -τος, τό, (fr. ἀμαρτέω i. q. ἀμαρτάνω, cf. ἀδικημα, ἀλίσημα), a sin, evil deed, ["Differunt ἡ ἁμαρτία et τὸ ἀμαρτήμα ut Latinorum peccatus et peccatum. Nam τὸ ἀμαρτήμα et peccatum proprie malum facinus indicant; contra ἡ ἁμαρτία et peccatus primum peccationem, τὸ peccare, deinde peccatum, rem consequentem, valent." Fritzsche; see ἁμαρτία, fin.; cf. also Trench § lxvi.]; Mk. iii. 28, and (L T Tr txt. WH) 29; iv. 12 (where G T Tr txt. WH om. L Tr mrg. br. τὰ ἀμαρτ.); Ro. iii. 25; 1 Co. vi. 18; 2 Pet. i. 9 (R [L WH txt. Tr mrg.] ἀμαρτιῶν). In prof. auth. fr. Soph. and Thuc. down; [of bodily defects, Plato, Gorg. 479 a.; ἄμ. μνημονικόν, Cic. ad Att. 13, 21; ἄμ. γραφικόν, Polyb. 34, 3, 11; ὅταν μὲν παραλόγος ἢ βλάβη γένηται, ἀτύχημα ὅταν δὲ μὴ παραλόγος, ἄνευ δὲ κακίας, ἀμύρτημα ὅταν δὲ εἰδῶς μὲν μὴ προσβουλεύσασθε δέ, ἀδίκημα, Aristot. eth. Nic. 5, 10 p. 1135^b, 16 sq.].*

ἁμαρτία, -ας, ἡ, (fr. 2 aor. ἀμαρτεῖν, as ἀποτυχία fr. ἀποτυχεῖν), a failing to hit the mark (see ἀμαρτάνω). In Grk. writ. (fr. Aeschyl. and Thuc. down). 1st, an error of the understanding (cf. Ackermann, Das Christl. im Plato, p. 59 Anm. 3 [Eng. trans. (S. R. Asbury, 1861) p. 57 n. 99]). 2d, a bad action, evil deed. In the N. T. always in an ethical sense, and 1. equiv. to τὸ ἀμαρτάνειν a sinning, whether it occurs by omission or commission, in thought and feeling or in speech and action (cf. Cic. de fin. 3, 9): Ro. v. 12 sq. 20; ὑφ' ἁμαρτίαν εἶναι held down in sin, Ro. iii. 9; ἐπιμένειν τῇ ἁμαρτίᾳ, Ro. vi. 1; ἀποθνήσκειν τῇ ἄμ. and ζῆν ἐν αὐτῇ, Ro. vi. 2; τὴν ἄμ. γινώσκειν, Ro. vii. 7; 2 Co. v. 21; νεκρὸς τῇ ἄμ. Ro. vi. 11; περὶ ἁμαρτίας to break the power of sin, Ro. viii. 3 [cf. Mey.]; σῶμα τῆς ἄμ. the body as the instrument of sin, Ro. vi. 6; ἀπάτη τῆς ἄμ. the craft by which sin is accustomed to deceive, Heb. iii. 13; ἄνθρωπος τῆς ἄμ. [ἀνομίας T Tr txt. WH txt.] the man so possessed by sin that he seems unable to exist without it, the man utterly given up

to sin, 2 Th. ii. 3 [W. § 34, 3 Note 2]. In this sense ἡ ἀμαρτία (i. q. τὸ ἀμαρτάνειν) as a power exercising dominion over men (*sin as a principle and power*) is rhetorically represented as an imperial personage in the phrases ἡ ἀμ. βασιλεύει, κυριεύει, κατεργάζεται, Ro. v. 21; vi. 12, 14; vii. 17, 20; δουλεύει τῇ ἀμ. Ro. vi. 6; δούλος τῆς ἀμ. Jn. viii. 34 [WH br. G om. τῆς ἀμ.]; Ro. vi. 17; νόμος τῆς ἀμ. the dictate of sin or an impulse proceeding from it, Ro. vii. 23; viii. 2; δύναμις τῆς ἀμ. 1 Co. xv. 56; (the prosopopeia occurs in Gen. iv. 7 and, acc. to the reading ἀμαρτία, in Sir. xxvii. 10). Thus ἀμαρτία in sense, but not in signification, is the source whence the several evil acts proceed; but it never denotes *vitiosity*. 2. that which is done wrong, committed or resultant sin, an offence, a violation of the divine law in thought or in act (ἡ ἀμαρτία ἐστὶν ἡ ἀνομία, 1 Jn. iii. 4); a. generally: Jas. i. 15; Jn. viii. 46 (where ἀμαρτ. must be taken to mean neither *error*, nor *craft* by which Jesus is corrupting the people, but sin viewed generally, as is well shown by Lücke ad loc. and Ullmann in the Stud. u. Krit. for 1842, p. 667 sqq. [cf. his Sündlosigkeit Jesu p. 66 sqq. (Eng. trans. of 7th ed. p. 71 sq.)]; the thought is, 'If any one convicts me of sin, then you may lawfully question the truth and divinity of my doctrine, for sin hinders the perception of truth'); χωρὶς ἀμαρτίας so that he did not commit sin, Heb. iv. 15; ποιεῖν ἀμαρτιῶν and τῆν ἀμ. Jn. viii. 34; 1 Jn. iii. 8; 2 Co. xi. 7; 1 Pet. ii. 22; ἔχειν ἀμαρτίαν to have sin as though it were one's odious private property, or to have done something needing expiation, i. q. to have committed sin, Jn. ix. 41; xv. 22, 24; xix. 11; 1 Jn. i. 8, (so αἷμα ἔχειν, of one who has committed murder, Eur. Or. 514); very often in the plur. ἀμαρτίας [in the Synopt. Gospels the sing. occurs but once: Mt. xii. 31]: 1 Th. ii. 16; [Jas. v. 16 LT Tr WH]; Rev. xviii. 4 sq., etc.; πλῆθος ἀμαρτιῶν, Jas. v. 20; 1 Pet. iv. 8; ποιεῖν ἀμαρτίας, Jas. v. 15; also in the expressions ἀφεσις ἀμαρτιῶν, ἀφιέναι τὰς ἀμ., etc. (see ἀφίημι, 1 d.), in which the word does not of itself denote the *guilt* or *penalty* of sins, but the sins are conceived of as removed so to speak from God's sight, regarded by him as not having been done, and therefore are not punished. ἐν ἀμαρτ. σὺ ἐγεννήθης ὄλος thou wast covered all over with sins when thou wast born, i. e. didst sin abundantly before thou wast born, Jn. ix. 34; ἐν ταῖς ἀμ. ἀποθνήσκειν to die loaded with evil deeds, therefore unreformed, Jn. viii. 24; ἔτι ἐν ἀμαρτίας εἶναι still to have one's sins, sc. unexpiated, 1 Co. xv. 17. b. some particular evil deed: τῆν ἀμ. ταύτην, Acts vii. 60; πᾶσα ἀμαρτία, Mt. xii. 31; ἀμαρτία πρὸς θάνατον, 1 Jn. v. 16 (an offence of such gravity that a Christian lapses from the state of ζωὴ received from Christ into the state of θάνατος (cf. θάνατος, 2) in which he was before he became united to Christ by faith; cf. Lücke, DeWette, [esp. Westcott, ad l.]). 3. collectively, the complex or aggregate of sins committed either by a single person or by many: αἶρει τῆν ἀμ. τοῦ κόσμου, Jn. i. 29 (see αἶρω, 3 c.); ἀποθνήσκει ἐν τῇ ἀμ. Jn. viii. 21 (see 2 a. sub fin.); ἐν τῇ ἀμαρτίας, sc. θυσίας [W. 583 (542); B. 393 (336)],

expiatory sacrifices, Heb. x. 6 (acc. to the usage of the Sept., who sometimes so translate the Hebr. פקדתי and נקדתי, e. g. Lev. v. 11; vii. 27 (37); Ps. xxxix. (xl.) 7); χωρὶς ἀμαρτίας having no fellowship with the sin which he is about [?] to expiate, Heb. ix. 28. 4. abstract for the concrete, i. q. ἀμαρτωλός: Ro. vii. 7 (ὁ νόμος ἀμαρτία, opp. to ὁ νόμος ἅγιος, vs. 12); 2 Co. v. 21 (τὸν . . . ἀμαρτίαν ἐποίησεν he treated him, who knew not sin, as a sinner). Cf. Fritzsche on Rom. vol. i. 289 sqq.; [see ἀμαρτήμα; Trench § lxvi.].

ἀμαρτυρος, -ον, (μάρτυς), without witness or testimony, unattested: Acts xiv. 17. (Thuc., Dem., Joseph., Plut., Lcian., Hdian.)*

ἀμαρτωλός, -όν, (fr. the form ἀμαρτω, as φειδωλός from φείδομαι), devoted to sin, a (masc. or fem.) sinner. In the N. T. distinctions are so drawn that one is called ἀμαρτωλός who is a. not free from sin. In this sense all men are sinners; as, Mt. ix. 13; Mk. ii. 17; Lk. v. 8, 32; xiii. 2; xviii. 13; Ro. iii. 7; v. [8], 19; 1 Tim. i. 15; Heb. vii. 26. b. pre-eminently sinful, especially wicked; a. univ.: 1 Tim. i. 9; Jude 15; Mk. viii. 38; Lk. vi. 32-34; vii. 37, 39; xv. 7, 10; Jn. ix. 16, 24 sq. 31; Gal. ii. 17; Heb. xii. 3; Jas. iv. 8; v. 20; 1 Pet. iv. 18; ἀμαρτία itself is called ἀμαρτωλός, Ro. vii. 13. β. spec., of men stained with certain definite vices or crimes, e. g. the tax-gatherers: Lk. xv. 2; xviii. 13; xix. 7; hence the combination τελῶναι καὶ ἀμαρτωλοί, Mt. ix. 10 sq.; xi. 19; Mk. ii. 15 sq.; Lk. v. 30; vii. 34; xv. 1. heathen, called by the Jews sinners κατ' ἐξοχήν (1 Macc. i. 34; ii. 48, 62; Tob. xiii. 6): Mt. xxvi. 45 [?]; Mk. xiv. 41; Lk. xxiv. 7; Gal. ii. 15. (The word is found often in Sept., as the equiv. of κρη and γσγ, and in the O. T. Apocr.; very seldom in Grk. writ., as Aristot. eth. Nic. 2, 9 p. 1109*, 33; Plut. de audiend. poet. 7, p. 25 c.)*

ἀμαχος, -ον, (μάχη), in Grk. writ. [fr. Pind. down] commonly not to be withstood, invincible; more rarely abstaining from fighting, (Xen. Cyr. 4, 1, 16; Hell. 4, 4, 9); in the N. T. twice metaph. not contentious: 1 Tim. iii. 3; Tit. iii. 2.*

ἀμάω, -ῶ: 1 aor. ἤμησα; (fr. ἄμα together; hence to gather together, cf. Germ. sammeln; [al. regard the init. a as euphonic and the word as allied to Lat. meto, Eng. mow, thus making the sense of cutting primary, and that of gathering in secondary; cf. Vaniček p. 673]); freq. in the Grk. poets, to reap, mow down: τὰς χάρας, Jas. v. 4.*

ἀμέθυστος, -ου, ἡ, amethyst, a precious stone of a violet and purple color (Ex. xxviii. 19; acc. to Phavorinus so called διὰ τὸ ἀπείργειν τῆς μέθης [so Plut. quaest. conviv. iii. 1, 3, 6]): Rev. xxi. 20. [Cf. B. D. s. v.]*

ἀμελέω, -ῶ; fut. ἀμελήσω; 1 aor. ἤμελησα; (fr. ἀμελής, and this fr. a priv. and μέλω to care for); very com. in prof. auth.; to be careless of, to neglect: τινός, Heb. ii. 3; viii. 9; 1 Tim. iv. 14; foll. by inf., 2 Pet. i. 12 R G; without a case, ἀμελήσαντες (not caring for what had just been said [A. V. they made light of it]), Mt. xxii. 5.*

ἄμεμπτος, -ον, (μέμφομαι to blame), blameless, deserving no censure (Tertull. irreprehensibilis), free from fault or defect: Lk. i. 6; Phil. ii. 15; iii. 6; 1 Th. iii. 13 [WH

mg. ἀμέμπτως]; Heb. viii. 7 (in which nothing is lacking); in Sept. i. q. D³, Job i. 1, 8 etc. Com. in Grk. writ. [Cf. Trench § ciii.]*

ἀμέμπτος, adv., blamelessly, so that there is no cause for censure: 1 Th. ii. 10; [iii. 13 WH mrg.]; v. 23. [Fr. Aeschyl. down. Cf. Trench § ciii.]*

ἀμέριμος, -ον, (μέριμα), free from anxiety, free from care: Mt. xxviii. 14; 1 Co. vii. 32 (free from earthly cares). (Sap. vi. 16; vii. 23; Hdian. 2, 4, 3; 3, 7, 11; Anth. 9, 359, 5; [in pass. sense, Soph. Ajax 1206].)*

ἀμετάθετος, -ον, (μετατίθημι), not transposed, not to be transferred; fixed, unalterable: Heb. vi. 18; τὸ ἀμετάθετον as subst., immutability, Heb. vi. 17. (3 Macc. v. 1; Polyb., Diod., Plut.)*

ἀμετακίνητος, -ον, (μετακινέω), not to be moved from its place, unmoved; metaph. firmly persistent, [A. V. unmovable]: 1 Co. xv. 58. (Plat. ep. 7, p. 343 a.; Dion. Hal. 8, 74; [Joseph. c. Ap. 2, 16, 9; 2, 32, 3; 2, 35, 4].)*

ἀμεταμέλητος, -ον, (μεταμέλομαι, μεταμέλει), not repented of, unregretted: Ro. xi. 29; σωτηρία, by litotes, salvation affording supreme joy, 2 Co. vii. 10 [al. connect it with μετάνοιαν]. (Plat., Polyb., Plut.)*

ἀμετανόητος, -ον, (μετανόω, q. v.), admitting no change of mind (amendment), unrepentant, impenitent: Ro. ii. 5. (In Leian. Abdic. 11 [passively], i. q. ἀμεταμέλητος, q. v.; [Philo de praem. et poen. § 3].)*

ἀμετρος, -ον, (μέτρον a measure), without measure, immense: 2 Co. x. 13, 15 sq. (eis τὰ ἀμετρα καυχᾶσθαι to boast to an immense extent, i. e. beyond measure, excessively). (Plat., Xen., Anthol. iv. p. 170, and ii. 206, ed. Jacobs.)*

ἀμήν, Hebr. אָמֵן; 1. verbal adj. (fr. אָמַן to prop; Niph. to be firm), firm, metaph. faithful: δ ἀμήν, Rev. iii. 14 (where is added δ μάρτυς ὁ πιστὸς κ. ἀληθινός). 2. it came to be used as an adverb by which something is asserted or confirmed: a. at the beginning of a discourse, surely, of a truth, truly; so freq. in the discourses of Christ in Mt. Mk. and Lk.: ἀμήν λέγω ὑμῖν 'I solemnly declare unto you,' e. g. Mt. v. 18; Mk. iii. 28; Lk. iv. 24. The repetition of the word (ἀμήν ἀμήν), employed by John alone in his Gospel (twenty-five times), has the force of a superlative, most assuredly: Jn. i. 51 (52); iii. 3. b. at the close of a sentence; so it is, so be it, may it be fulfilled (γένοιτο, Sept. Num. v. 22; Deut. xxvii. 15, etc.): Ro. i. 25; ix. 5; Gal. i. 5; Eph. iii. 21; Phil. iv. 20; 1 Tim. i. 17; Heb. xiii. 21; 1 Pet. iv. 11; Rev. i. 6, and often; cf. Jer. xi. 5; xxxv. (xxviii.) 6; 1 K. i. 30. It was a custom, which passed over from the synagogues into the Christian assemblies, that when he who had read or discoursed had offered up a solemn prayer to God, the others in attendance responded Amen, and thus made the substance of what was uttered their own: 1 Co. xiv. 16 (τὸ ἀμήν, the well-known response Amen), cf. Num. v. 22; Deut. xxvii. 15 sqq.; Neh. v. 13; viii. 6. 2 Co. i. 20 αἱ ἐπαγγελίαι . . . τὸ ναί, καὶ . . . τὸ ἀμήν, i. e. had shown themselves most sure. [Cf. B. D. s. v. Amen.]

ἀμήτωρ, -ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (μήτηρ), without a mother, motherless; in Grk. writ. 1. born without a mother, e. g.

Minerva, Eur. Phoen. 666 sq., al.; God himself, inasmuch as he is without origin, Lact. instt. 4, 13, 2. 2. bereft of a mother, Hdt. 4, 154, al. 3. born of a base or unknown mother, Eur. Ion 109 cf. 837. 4. unmotherly, unworthy of the name of mother: μήτηρ ἀμήτωρ, Soph. EL 1154. Cf. Bleek on Heb. vol. ii. 2, p. 305 sqq. 5. in a signif. unused by the Greeks, 'whose mother is not recorded in the genealogy': of Melchizedek, Heb. vii. 3; (of Sarah by Philo in de temul. § 14, and rer. div. haer. § 12; [cf. Bleek u. s.]); cf. the classic ἀνολυμπιάς.*

ἀμείαντος, -ον, (μυαίνω), not defiled, unsoiled; free from that by which the nature of a thing is deformed and debased, or its force and vigor impaired: κοίτη pure, free from adultery, Heb. xiii. 4; κληρονομία (without defect), 1 Pet. i. 4; θρησκεία, Jas. i. 27; pure from sin, Heb. vii. 26. (Also in the Grk. writ.; in an ethical sense, Plat. legg. 6, p. 777 e.; Plut. Pericl. c. 39 βίος καθαρὸς καὶ ἀμείαντος.)*

Ἀμινάδης, ὁ, אָמִינָאָדָב (servant of the prince, [al. my people are noble; but cf. B. D. s. v.]), [A. V. Aminadab], the prop. name of one of the ancestors of Christ (1 Chr. ii. 10 [A. V. Amminadab]): Mt. i. 4; Lk. iii. 33 [not WH. See B. D. s. v.]*

ἄμμος, -ου, ἡ, sand; acc. to a Hebr. comparison ἄμ. τῆς θαλάσσης and ἄμ. παρὰ τὸ χεῖλος τῆς θαλ. are used for an innumerable multitude, Ro. ix. 27; Heb. xi. 12; Rev. xx. 8, equiv. to xii. 18 (xiii. 1). Acc. to the context sandy ground, Mt. vii. 26. (Xen., Plat., Theophr. often, Plut., Sept. often.)*

ἀμνός, -οῦ, ὁ, [fr. Soph. and Arstph. down], a lamb: Acts viii. 32; 1 Pet. i. 19; τοῦ θεοῦ, consecrated to God, Jn. i. 29, 36. In these passages Christ is likened to a sacrificial lamb on account of his death, innocently and patiently endured, to expiate sin. See ἀρνίον.*

ἀμοιβή, -ῆς, ἡ, (fr. ἀμείβω, as ἀλοιφή fr. ἀλείφω, στοιβή fr. στείβω), a very com. word with the Greeks, requital, recompense, in a good and a bad sense (fr. the signif. of the mid. ἀμείβομαι to requite, return like for like): in a good sense, 1 Tim. v. 4.*

ἀμπελος, -ου, ἡ, [fr. Hom. down], a vine: Mt. xxvi. 29; Mk. xiv. 25; Lk. xxii. 18; Jas. iii. 12. In Jn. xv. 1, 4 sq. Christ calls himself a vine, because, as the vine imparts to its branches sap and productiveness, so Christ infuses into his followers his own divine strength and life. ἄμπ. τῆς γῆς in Rev. xiv. 18 [Rec^t om. τῆς ἀμπ.], 19, signifies the enemies of Christ, who, ripe for destruction, are likened to clusters of grapes, to be cut off, thrown into the wine-press, and trodden there.*

ἀμπελοργός, -οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, (fr. ἀμπελος and ΕΡΓΩ), a vine-dresser: Lk. xiii. 7. (Arstph., Plut., Geopon., al.; Sept. for אָמֵן.)*

ἀμπελῶν, -ῶνος, ὁ, a vineyard: Mt. xx. 1 sqq.; xxi. 28, [33], 39 sqq.; Mk. xii. 1 sqq.; Lk. [xiii. 6]; xx. 9 sqq.; 1 Co. ix. 7. (Sept.; Diod. 4, 6; Plut. pro nobilit. c. 3.)*

Ἀμπλίας [T Ἀμπλιάτος, Tr WH L mrg. Ἀμπλιάτος; hence accent Ἀμπλιάς; cf. Lob. Pathol. Proleg. p. 505; Chandler § 32], -ου, ὁ, Amplias (a contraction from the Lat. Ampliatus, which form appears in some authorities,

cf. W. 102 (97)), a certain Christian at Rome: Ro. xvi. 8. [See Bp. Lghtft. on Phil. p. 174; cf. *The Athenæum* for March 4, 1882, p. 289 sq.]*

Ἀμπλιάτος (Tdf.) or more correctly Ἀμπλιάτος (L mrg. Tr WH) i. q. Ἀμπλιάς, q. v.

ἀμύνω: 1 aor. mid. ἤμυνάμην; [allied w. Lat. *munio*, *moenia*, etc., Vaníček p. 731; Curtius § 451]; in Grk. writ. [fr. Hom. down] to ward off, keep off any thing from any one, τί τινι, acc. of the thing and dat. of pers.; hence, with a simple dat. of the pers., to aid, assist any one (Thuc. 1, 50; 3, 67, al.). Mid. ἀμύνομαι, with acc. of pers., to keep off, ward off, any one from one's self; to defend one's self against any one (so also 2 Macc. x. 17; Sap. xi. 3; Sept. Josh. x. 13); to take vengeance on any one (Xen. an. 2, 3, 23; Joseph. antt. 9, 1, 2): Acts vii. 24, where in thought supply τὸν ἀδικούντα [cf. B. 194 (168) note; W. 258 (242)].*

ἀμφιάζω; [fr. ἀμφί, lit. to put around]; to put on, clothe: in Lk. xii. 28 L WH ἀμφιάζει for Rec. ἀμφιέννυσι. (A later Grk. word; Sept. [2 K. xvii. 9 Alex.]; Job xxix. 14; [xxxi. 19]; xl. 5; Ps. lxxii. 6 Symm.; several times in Themist.; cf. *Bttm.* Ausf. Spr. ii. p. 112; [Veitch s. v.; B. 49 (42 sq.); Steph. s. v. col. 201 c. quotes from *Cram.* Anecd. Ox. vol. ii. p. 338, 31 τὸ μὲν ἀμφιέζω ἐστὶ κοινῶς, τὸ δὲ ἀμφιάζω Δωρικόν, ὡσπερ τὸ ὑποπιέζω καὶ ὑποπιάζω.) Cf. ἀμφιέζω.*

ἀμφιβάλλω; to throw around, i. q. περιβάλλω, of a garment (Hom. Od. 14, 342); to cast to and fro now to one side now to the other: a net, Mk. i. 16 G L T Tr WH [acc. to T Tr WH used absol.; cf. οἱ ἀμφιβολεῖς, Is. xix. 8]. (Hab. i. 17).*

ἀμφιβληστρον, -ον, τό, (ἀμφιβάλλω), in Grk. writ. anything thrown around one to impede his motion, as chains, a garment; spec. a net for fishing, [casting-net]: Mk. i. 16 R G L; Mt. iv. 18. (Sept.; Hes. scut. 215; Hdt. 1, 141; Athen. 10, 72, p. 450.) [SYN. see δίκτυον, and cf. Trench § lxiv.; B. D. s. v. net].*

ἀμφιέζω, i. q. ἀμφιέννυμι; in Lk. xii. 28 ἀμφιέζει T Tr. Cf. ἀμφιάζω.

ἀμφιέννυμι; pf. pass. ἠμφίεσμαι; (έννυμι); [fr. Hom. down]; to put on, to clothe: Lk. xii. 28 (R G; cf. ἀμφιέζω); Mt. vi. 30; έν τινι [B. 191 (166)], Lk. vii. 25; Mt. xi. 8.*

Ἀμφίπολις, -εως, ἡ, Amphipolis, the metropolis of Macedonia Prima [cf. B. D. s. v. Macedonia]; so called, because the Strymon flowed around it [Thuc. 4, 102]; formerly called Ἐννεά οδοί (Thuc. 1, 100): Acts xvii. 1 [see B. D.].*

ἀμφοδον, -ον, τό, (ἀμφί, ὁδός), prop. a road round anything, a street, [Hesych. ἀμφοδα· αἱ ῥύμαι. ἀγυαί. διόδοι (al. διεξοδοι διορνημαί, al. ἡ πλατεία); Lex. in *Bekk.* Anecdota i. p. 205, 14 Ἀμφοδον· ἡ ὡσπερ ἐκ τετραγώνου διαγεγραμμένη ὁδός. For exx. see *Soph.* Lex.; Wetst. on Mk. l. c.; cod. D in Acts xix. 28 (where see Tdf.'s note)]; Mk. xi. 4. (Jer. xvii. 27; xxx. 16 (xlix. 27), and in Grk. writ.).*

ἀμφότεροι, -αι, -α, [fr. Hom. down], both of two, both the one and the other: Mt. ix. 17, etc.; τὰ ἀμφότερα, Acts xxiii. 8; Eph. ii. 14.

ἀμώμητος, -ον, (μωμόδομαι), that cannot be censured, blameless: Phil. ii. 15 R G (cf. τέκνα μωμητά, Deut. xxxii. 5); 2 Pet. iii. 14. (Hom. Il. 12, 109; [Hesiod, Pind., al.]; Plut. frat. amor. 18; often in Anthol.)*

ἀμωμον, -ον, τό, amomum, a fragrant plant of India, having the foliage of the white vine [al. ampeloleuce] and seed, in clusters like grapes, from which ointment was made (Plin. h. n. 12, 13 [28]): Rev. xviii. 13 G L T Tr WH. [See B. D. Am. ed. s. v.]*

ἀμωμος, -ον, (μώμος), without blemish, free from faultiness, as a victim without spot or blemish: 1 Pet. i. 19 (Lev. xxii. 21); Heb. ix. 14; in both places allusion is made to the sinless life of Christ. Ethically, without blemish, faultless, unblamable: Eph. i. 4; v. 27; Col. i. 22; Phil. ii. 15 L T Tr WH; Jude 24; Rev. xiv. 5. (Often in Sept.; [Hesiod, Simon., Iambli.] Hdt. 2, 177; Aeschyl. Pers. 185; Theocr. 18, 25.) [SYN. see Trench § ciii.; Tittmann i. 29 sq.]*

Ἀμών, ὁ, indecl., Amon, (ἱρὸς artificer [but cf. B. D.]), king of Judah, son of Manasseh, and father of Josiah: Mt. i. 10, [L T Tr WH -μός. Cf. B. D.].*

Ἀμός, ὁ, Amos, (ἱρὸς strong), indecl. prop. name of one of Christ's ancestors: [Mt. i. 10 L T Tr WH]; Lk. iii. 25.*

ἀν, a particle indicating that something can or could occur on certain conditions, or by the combination of certain fortuitous causes. In Lat. it has no equivalent; nor do the Eng. *haply*, *perchance*, Germ. *wohl* (*wol*), *etwa*, exactly and everywhere correspond to it. The use of this particle in the N. T., illustrated by copious exx. fr. Grk. writ., is shown by W. § 42; [cf. B. 216 (186) sqq. Its use in classic Grk. is fully exhibited (by Prof. Goodwin) in L. and S. s. v.].

It is joined 1. in the apodoses of hypothetical sentences 1. with the Impf., where the Lat. uses the impf. subjunctive, e. g. Lk. vii. 39 (ἐγίνωσκεν ἄν, sciret, *he would know*); Lk. xvii. 6 (εἰλέγετε ἄν ye would say); Mt. xxiii. 30 (non essemus, we should not have been); Jn. v. 46; viii. 42; ix. 41; xv. 19; xviii. 36; 1 Co. xi. 31; Gal. i. 10; iii. 21 [but WH mrg. br.]; Heb. iv. 8; viii. 4, 7. 2. with the indic. Aor. (where the Lat. uses the plpf. subj. like the fut. pf. subj., *I would have done it*), to express what would have been, if this or that either were (εἰ with the impf. in the protasis preceding), or had been (εἰ with the aor. or plpf. preceding): Mt. xi. 21 and Lk. x. 13 (ἄν μετενόησαν *they would have repented*); Mt. xi. 23; xii. 7 (*ye would not have condemned*); Mt. xxiv. 43 (*he would have watched*), 22 and Mk. xiii. 20 (*no one would have been saved*, i. e. all even now would have to be regarded as those who had perished; cf. W. 304 (286)); Jn. iv. 10 (*thou wouldst have asked*); xiv. 2 (εἶπον ἄν *I would have said so*); 28 (*ye would have rejoiced*); Ro. ix. 29 (*we should have become*); 1 Co. ii. 8; Gal. iv. 15 (R G); Acts xviii. 14. Sometimes the condition is not expressly stated, but is easily gathered from what is said: Lk. xix. 23 and Mt. xxv. 27 (*I should have received it back with interest*, sc. if thou hadst given it to the bankers). 3. with the Plupf.: Jn. xi. 21 [R Tr mrg.] (οὐκ ἄν ἐπεθῆνκει [L T Tr txt. WH ἀπέθανεν])

would not have died, for which, in 32, the aor. οὐκ ἂν ἀπέθανε); Jn. xiv. 7 [not Tdf.] (εἰ with the plpf. preceding); 1 Jn. ii. 19 (they would have remained with us). Sometimes (as in Grk. writ., esp. the later) ἂν is omitted, in order to intimate that the thing wanted but little (impf.) or had wanted but little (plpf. or aor.) of being done, which yet was not done because the condition was not fulfilled (cf. *Alex. Bttm.* in the *Stud. u. Krit.* for 1858, p. 489 sqq.; [N. T. Gram. p. 225 (194)]; *Fritzsche* on *Rom.* vol. ii. 33; *W.* § 42, 2 p. 305 (286)), e. g. Jn. viii. 39 (where the ἂν is spurious); xv. 22, 24; xix. 11; Acts xxvi. 32; Ro. vii. 7; Gal. iv. 15 (ἂν before ἐδώκατε has been correctly expunged by L T Tr WH). II. Joined to relative pronouns, relative adverbs, and adverbs of time and quality, it has the same force as the Lat. *cumque* or *cunq̄ue*, *-ever*, *-soever*, (Germ. *irgend*, *etwa*). 1. foll. by a past tense of the Indicative, when some matter of fact, something certain, is spoken of; where, "when the thing itself which is said to have been done is certain, the notion of uncertainty involved in ἂν belongs rather to the relative, whether pronoun or particle" (*Klotz* ad *Dev.* p. 145) [cf. *W.* § 42, 3 a.]; ὅσοι ἂν as many as: Mk. vi. 56 (ὅσοι ἂν ἤπτοντο [ἤψαντο L txt. T Tr txt. WH] αὐτοῦ as many as touched him [cf. B. 216 (187)]); Mk. xi. 24 (ὅσα ἂν προσευχόμενοι αἰτήσθε [Grsb. om. ἂν], but L txt. T Tr WH have rightly restored ὅσα προσεύχεσθε κ. αἰτήσθε). καθότι ἂν in so far or so often as, according as, (Germ. *je nachdem gerade*): Acts ii. 45; iv. 35. ὡς ἂν: 1 Co. xii. 2 (in whatever manner ye were led [cf. B. § 139, 13; 383 (329) sq.]). 2. foll. by a Subjunctive, a. the Present, concerning that which may have been done, or is usually or constantly done (where the Germ. uses *mögen*); ἥνικα ἂν whensoever, as often as: 2 Co. iii. 15 L T Tr WH; ὅς ἂν whoever, be he who he may: Mt. xvi. 25 (L T Tr WH ἐάν); [Mk. viii. 35 (where T Tr WH fut. indic.; see *WH.* App. p. 172)]; Lk. x. 5 (L T Tr WH aor.); 8; Gal. v. 17 (T Tr WH ἐάν, L br. ἐάν); 1 Jn. ii. 5; iii. 17; Ro. ix. 15 (Ex. xxxiii. 19); xvi. 2; 1 Co. xi. 27, etc. ὅστις ἂν: 1 Co. xvi. 2 [T Tr WH ἐάν; WH mrg. aor.]; Col. iii. 17 (L txt. Tr WH ἐάν). ὅσοι ἂν: Mt. vii. 12 (T WH ἐάν); xxii. 9 (L T Tr WH ἐάν). ὅπου ἂν whithersoever: Lk. ix. 57 (L Tr ἐάν); Rev. xiv. 4 (L Tr [T ed. 7 not 8, WH] have adopted ὑπάγετε, defended also by B. 228 (196)); Jas. iii. 4 (R G L Tr mrg. in br.). ὁσάκις ἂν how often soever: 1 Co. xi. 25 sq. (where L T Tr WH ἐάν). ὡς ἂν in what way soever: 1 Th. ii. 7 ([cf. *Ellic. ad loc.*; B. 232 (200)], L T Tr WH ἐάν). b. the Aorist, where the Lat. uses the fut. pf.; ὅς ἂν: Mt. v. 21, 22 (εἴπη whoever, if ever any one shall have said); 31 sq. [in vs. 32 L T Tr WH read πᾶς ὁ ἀπολύων]; x. 11; xxvi. 48 (Tdf. ἐάν); Mk. iii. 29, 35; ix. 41, etc. ὅστις ἂν: Mt. x. 33 [L Tr WH txt. om. ἂν]; xii. 50; Jn. xiv. 13 [Tr mrg. WH pres.]; Acts iii. 23 (Tdf. ἐάν), etc. ὅσοι ἂν: Mt. xxi. 22 (Treg. ἐάν); xxiii. 3 (T WH ἐάν); Mk. iii. 28 (Tr WH ἐάν); Lk. ix. 5 (L T Tr WH pres.); Jn. xi. 22; Acts ii. 39 (Lchm. οὗς); iii. 22. ὅπου ἂν: Mk. xiv. 9 (T WH ἐάν); ix. 18 (L T Tr WH ἐάν). ἄχρις οὗ ἂν until (donec): 1 Co. xv. 25 Rec.; Rev. ii. 25. ἕως ἂν

until (*usque dum*): Mt. ii. 13; x. 11; xxii. 44; Mk. vi. 10; Lk. xxi. 32; 1 Co. iv. 5, etc. ἥνικα ἂν, of fut. time, not until then, when . . . or then at length, when . . . : 2 Co. iii. 16 (T WH txt. ἐάν) [cf. *Kühner* ii. 951; *Jelf* ii. 565]. ὡς ἂν as soon as [B. 232 (200)]: 1 Co. xi. 34; Phil. ii. 23. ἀφ' οὗ ἂν ἐγερεθῆ, Lk. xiii. 25 (from the time, whatever the time is, when he shall have risen up). But ἐάν (q. v.) is also joined to the pronouns and adverbs mentioned, instead of ἂν; and in many places the Mss. and edd. fluctuate between ἂν and ἐάν, (exx. of which have already been adduced); [cf. *Tdf. Proleg.* p. 96; *WH.* App. p. 173 "predominantly ἂν is found after consonants, and ἐάν after vowels"]. Finally, to this head must be referred ὅταν (i. q. ὅτε ἂν) with the indic. and much oftener with the subj. (see ὅταν), and ὅπως ἂν, although this last came to be used as a final conjunction in the sense, *that, if it be possible*: Lk. ii. 35; Acts iii. 20 (19); xv. 17; Ro. iii. 4; see ὅπως, II. 1 b. [Cf. *W.* 309 (290 sq.); B. 234 (201)]. III. ἂν is joined to the Optat. [W. 303 (284); B. 217 (188)]; when a certain condition is laid down, as in wishes, *I would that* etc.: Acts xxvi. 29 (εὐξάμην [Tdf. εὐξάμην] ἂν I could pray, sc. did it depend on me); in direct questions [W. l. c.; B. 254 (219)]: Acts viii. 31 (πῶς ἂν δυναίμην; i. e. on what condition, by what possibility, could I? cf. *Xen. oec.* 11, 5); Acts xvii. 18 (τί ἂν θέλοι . . . λέγειν what would he say? it being assumed that he wishes to utter some definite notion or other); Acts ii. 12 R G; in dependent sentences and indirect questions in which the narrator introduces another's thought [W. § 42, 4; B. l. c.]: Lk. i. 62; vi. 11; ix. 46; [xv. 26 L br. Tr WH; cf. xviii. 36 L br. Tr br. WH mrg.]; Acts v. 24; x. 17; xvii. 20 R G. IV. ἂν is found without a mood in 1 Co. vii. 5 (εἰ μή τι ἂν [WH br. ἂν], except perhaps, sc. γένοιτο, [but cf. *Bttm.* as below]). ὡς ἂν, adverbially, *tanquam* (so already the *Vulg.*), *as if*: 2 Co. x. 9 (like ὅσπερ ἂν in Grk. writ.; cf. *Kühner* ii. 210 [§ 398 Anm. 4; *Jelf* § 430]; B. 219 (189); [L. and S. s. v. D. III.]). ἂν, contr. from ἐάν, ἴφ; foll. by the subjunc.: Jn. xx. 23 [Lchm. ἐάν. Also by the (pres.) indic. in 1 Jn. v. 15 *Lehm.*; see B. 223 (192); W. 295 (277)]. Further, L T Tr WH have received ἂν in Jn. xiii. 20; xvi. 23; [so WH Jn. xii. 32; cf. W. 291 (274); B. 72 (63)].* ἀνά, prep., prop. upwards, up, (cf. the adv. ἀνω, opp. to κατά and κάτω), denoting motion from a lower place to a higher [cf. W. 398 (372) n.]; rare in the N. T. and only with the accus. 1. in the expressions ἀνά μέσον (or jointly ἀνάμεσον [so R^a Tr in Rev. vii. 17]) into the midst, in the midst, amidst, among, between, — with gen. of place, Mt. xiii. 25; Mk. vii. 31; Rev. vii. 17 [on this pass. see *μέσος*, 2 sub fin.]; of pers., 1 Co. vi. 5, with which cf. *Sir.* xxv. 18(17) ἀνά μέσον τοῦ (Fritz. τῶν) πλησίον αὐτοῦ; cf. W. § 27, 1 fin. [B. 332 (285)], (*Sir.* xxvii. 2; 1 *Macc.* vii. 28; xiii. 40, etc.; in Sept. for חֲתָמָ, Ex. xxvi. 28; *Josh.* xvi. 9; xix. 1; *Diod.* 2, 4 ἀνά μέσον τῶν χειλέων [see *μέσος*, 2]); ἀνά μέρος, (*Vulg. per partes*), in turn, one after another, in succession: 1 Co. xiv. 27 [where Rec^a writes ἀνά μέρος], (*Polyb.* 4, 20, 10 ἀνά μέρος ἄδειν). 2. joined to

numerals, it has a *distributive* force [W. 398 (372); B. 331 sq. (285)]: Jn. ii. 6 (ἀνὰ μετρητὰς δύο ἢ τρεῖς two or three metretæ apiece); Mt. xx. 9 sq. (ἐλαβον ἀνὰ δημῖον they received each a denarius); Lk. ix. 3 [Tr br. WH om. ἀνὰ; ix. 14]; x. 1 (ἀνὰ δύο [WH ἀνὰ δύο [δύο]] two by two); Mk. vi. 40 (L T Tr WH κατά); [Rev. iv. 8]; and very often in Grk. writ.; cf. W. 398 (372). It is used adverbially in Rev. xxi. 21 (ἀνὰ εἰς ἕκαστος, like ἀνὰ τείσ-σαρτες, Plut. Aem. 32; cf. W. 249 (234); [B. 30 (26)]). 3. Prefixed to verbs ἀνά signifies, a. *upwards, up, up to*, (Lat. *ad*, Germ. *auf*), as in ἀνακρούειν, ἀναβαίνειν, ἀναβάλλειν, ἀνακράζειν, etc. b. it corresponds to the Lat. *ad* (Germ. *an*), *to* [indicating the goal], as in ἀναγγέλλειν [al. would refer this to d.], ἀνάπτειν. c. it denotes repetition, renewal, i. q. *denuo, anew, over again*, as in ἀναγενῶν. d. it corresponds to the Lat. *re, retro, back, backwards*, as in ἀνακάμπτειν, ἀναχωρεῖν, etc. Cf. Win. De verb. comp. Pt. iii. p. 3 sq.*

ἀνα-βαθμός, -οῦ, ὁ, (βαθμός, and this fr. βαῖνω); 1. *an ascent*. 2. *a means of going up, a flight of steps, a stair*: Acts xxi. 35, 40. Exx. fr. Grk. writ. in *Lob. ad Phryn.* p. 324 sq.*

ἀνα-βαῖνω; [impf. ἀνέβαινον Acts iii. 1; fut. ἀναβήσομαι Ro. x. 6, after Deut. xxx. 12]; pf. ἀναβέθηκα; 2 aor. ἀνέβην, ptep. ἀναβάς, impv. ἀνάβα Rev. iv. 1 (ἀνάβηθι Lchm.), plur. ἀνάβατε (for R G ἀνάβητε) Rev. xi. 12 L T Tr [WH; cf. WH. App. p. 168^b; W. § 14, 1 h.; [B. 54 (47); fr. Hom. down]; Sept. for ἰῆξ; a. *to go up, move to a higher place, ascend*: a tree (ἐπί), Lk. xix. 4; upon the roof of a house (ἐπί), Lk. v. 19; into a ship (εἰς), Mk. vi. 51; [Mt. xv. 39 G Tr txt.; Acts xxi. 6 Tdf.]; εἰς τὸ ὄρος, Mt. v. 1; Lk. ix. 28; Mk. iii. 13; εἰς τὸ ὑπερφῶν, Acts i. 13; εἰς τὸν οὐρανόν, Ro. x. 6; Rev. xi. 12; εἰς τὸν οὐρ. is omitted, but to be supplied, in Jn. i. 51 (52); vi. 62, and in the phrase ἀναβ. πρὸς τὸν πατέρα, Jn. xx. 17. (It is commonly maintained that those persons are fig. said ἀναβηθῆκεν εἰς τὸν οὐρανόν, who have penetrated the heavenly mysteries: Jn. iii. 13, cf. Deut. xxx. 12; Prov. xxiv. 27 (xxx. 4); Bar. iii. 29. But in these latter pass. also the expression is to be understood literally. And as respects Jn. iii. 13, it must be remembered that Christ brought his knowledge of the divine counsels with him from heaven, inasmuch as he had dwelt there prior to his incarnation. Now the natural language was οὐδεὶς ἦν ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ; but the expression ἀναβέθηκεν is used because none but Christ could get there except by ascending. Accordingly εἰ μὴ refers merely to the idea, involved in ἀναβέθηκεν, of a past residence in heaven. Cf. Meyer [or Westcott] ad loc.) Used of travelling to a higher place: εἰς Ἱερουσόλ. Mt. xx. 17 sq.; Mk. x. 32 sq., etc.; εἰς τὸ ἱερόν, Jn. vii. 14; Lk. xviii. 10. Often the place to or into which the ascent is made is not mentioned, but is easily understood from the context: Acts viii. 31 (into the chariot); Mk. xv. 8 (to the palace of the governor, acc. to the reading ἀναβάς restored by L T Tr txt. WH for R G ἀναβήσας), etc.; or the place alone is mentioned from which (ἀπὸ, ἐκ) the ascent is made: Mt. iii. 16; Acts viii. 39; Rev. xi. 7. b. in a wider sense

of things rising up, *to rise, mount, be borne up, spring up*: of a fish swimming up, Mt. xvii. 27; of smoke rising up, Rev. viii. 4; ix. 2; of plants springing up from the ground, Mt. xiii. 7; Mk. iv. 7, 32, (as in Grk. writ.; Theophr. hist. plant. 8, 3, and Hebr. הָלַץ); of things which come up in one's mind (Lat. *suboriri*): ἀναβαίν. ἐπὶ τὴν καρδ. or ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ, Lk. xxiv. 38; 1 Co. ii. 9; Acts vii. 23 (ἀνέβη ἐπὶ τὴν κ. it came into his mind i. e. he resolved, foll. by inf.), after the Hebr. הָלַץ הָלַץ, Jer. iii. 16, etc. [B. 135 (118)]. Of messages, prayers, deeds, brought up or reported to one in a higher place: Acts x. 4; xxi. 31 (tidings came up to the tribune of the cohort, who dwelt in the tower Antonia). [Comp.: προσ-, συν-αναβαίνω.]

ἀνα-βάλλω: 2 aor. mid. ἀνεβαλόμην; 1. *to throw or toss up*. 2. *to put back or off, delay, postpone*, (very often in Grk. writ.); in this sense also in mid. (prop. *to defer for one's self*): τινά, *to hold back, delay*; in a forensic sense *to put off any one* (Lat. *ampliare*, Cic. Verr. act. 2, 1, 9 § 26) i. e. *to defer hearing and deciding (adjourn) any one's case*: Acts xxiv. 22; cf. Kypke [or West.] ad loc.*

ἀνα-βιβάζω: 1 aor. ἀνεβίβασα; *to cause to go up or ascend, to draw up*, (often in Sept. and Grk. writ.): Mt. xiii. 48, (Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 2 πρὸς τὴν γῆν ἀνεβίβασε τὰς ἐαυτοῦ τριήρεις).*

ἀνα-βλέπω; 1 aor. ἀνέβλεψα; [fr. Hdt. down]; 1. *to look up*: Mk. viii. 24, [25 R G L]; xvi. 4; Lk. xix. 5; xxi. 1; Acts xxii. 18; εἰς τινα, *ibid.*; εἰς τὸν οὐρανόν, Mt. xiv. 19; Mk. vi. 41; vii. 34, (Plat. Axioch. p. 370 b.; Xen. Cyr. 6, 4, 9). 2. *to recover (lost) sight*: Mt. xi. 5; xx. 34; Lk. xviii. 41 sqq., etc. ([Hdt. 2, 111;] Plat. Phaedrus p. 243 b. παραχρήμα ἀνέβλεψε, Arstph. Plut. 126); used somewhat loosely also of the man blind from birth who was cured by Christ, Jn. ix. 11 (12) (cf. Meyer ad loc.), 17 sq. (Paus. 4, 12, 7 (10) συνέβη τὸν Ὀφιοῖνα . . . τὸν ἐκ γενετῆς τυφλὸν ἀναβλέψαι). Cf. Win. De verb. comp. etc. Pt. iii. p. 7 sq.

ἀνά-βλεψις, -εως, ἡ, *recovery of sight*: Lk. iv. 18 (19), (Sept. Is. lxi. 1). [Aristot.]*

ἀνα-βοάω, -ῶ: 1 aor. ἀνεβόησα; [fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down]; *to raise a cry, to cry out anything, say it shouting*: Lk. ix. 38 (L T Tr WH ἐβόησε); Mk. xv. 8 (where read ἀναβάς, see ἀναβαίνω, a. sub fin.); with the addition of φωνῆ μεγάλη, Mt. xxvii. 46 [Tr WH L mrg. ἐβόησε], (as Gen. xxvii. 38; Is. xxxvi. 13, etc.). Cf. Win. De verb. comp. Pt. iii. p. 6 sq.; [and see βοάω, fin.]*

ἀνα-βολή, -ῆς, ἡ, (ἀναβάλλω, q. v.), often in Grk. writ., *a putting off, delay*: ποιέσθαι ἀναβολήν *to interpose (lit. make) delay*, Acts xxv. 17, (as in Thuc. 2, 42; Dion. Hal. 11, 33; Plut. Camill. c. 35).*

ἀνάγειον, -ου, τό, (fr. ἀνά and γαῖα i. e. γῆ), prop. *anything above the ground*; hence *a room in the upper part of a house*: Mk. xiv. 15; Lk. xxii. 12, (in G L T Tr WH). Also written ἀνώγειον (which Tdf. formerly adopted; cf. Xen. an. 5, 4, 29 [where Dind. ἀνακέλων]), ἀνώγειον (Rec.), ἀνώγειον; on this variety in writing cf. *Lob. ad Phryn.* p. 297 sq.; [Rutherford, New Phryn. p. 358];

Fritzsche on Mk. p. 611 sq.; B. 13 (12); [WH. App. p. 151].*

ἀναγγέλλω; impf. ἀνήγγελλον; [fut. ἀναγγεῶ]; 1 aor. ἀνήγγεila; 2 aor. pass. ἀνηγγέλην, Ro. xv. 21; 1 Pet. i. 12 (several times in Sept.; 1 Macc. ii. 31; W. 82 (78); [Veitch s. v. ἀγγέλλω]); to announce, make known, [cf. ἀνά, 3 b.]: τί, Acts xix. 18; foll. by ὅτι, Jn. v. 15 [L mrg. WH txt. T εἶπεν]; ὅσα κτλ. Acts xiv. 27; [Mk. v. 19 R G L mrg.]; [absol. with εἰς, Mk. v. 14 Rec.]; equiv. to disclose: τί τιμῆ, Jn. iv. 25; xvi. 13-15; used of the formal proclamation of the Christian religion: Acts xx. 20; 1 Pet. i. 12; 1 Jn. i. 5; περί τιμος, Ro. xv. 21 (Is. lii. 15); to report, bring back tidings, rehearse, used as in Grk. writers (Aeschyl. Prom. 664 (661); Xen. an. 1, 3, 21; Polyb. 25, 2, 7) of messengers reporting what they have seen or heard, [cf. ἀνά u. s.]: τί, Acts xvi. 38 (where L T Tr WH ἀπήγγ.); 2 Co. vii. 7.

ἀναγεννάω, -ῶ: 1 aor. ἀνεγέννησα; pf. pass. ἀναγεγέννημαι; to produce again, beget again, beget anew; metaph.: τινά, thoroughly to change the mind of one, so that he lives a new life and one conformed to the will of God, 1 Pet. i. 3; passively ἔκ τιμος, ibid. i. 28. (In the same sense in eccl. writ. [cf. Soph. Lex. s. v.]. Among prof. auth. used by Joseph. antt. 4, 2, 1 τῶν ἐκ τοῦ στασιάσειν αὐτοῖς ἀναγεννομένων [yet Bekker ἀν γενομένων] δεινῶν which originated).*

ἀναγινώσκω; [impf. ἀνεγίνωσκεν Acts viii. 28]; 2 aor. ἀνέγνω, [inf. ἀναγνώνας Lk. iv. 16], ptc. ἀναγνούς; Pass., [pres. ἀναγιώσκωμαι]; 1 aor. ἀνεγνώσθη; in prof. auth. 1. to distinguish between, to recognize, to know accurately, to acknowledge; hence 2. to read, (in this signif. ["first in Pind. O. 10 (11). 1"] fr. [Arstph.] Thuc. down): τί, Mt. xxii. 31; Mk. xii. 10; Lk. vi. 3; Jn. xix. 20; Acts viii. 30, 32; 2 Co. i. 13; [Gal. iv. 21 Lchm. mrg.]; Rev. i. 3; v. 4 Rec.; τινά, one's book, Acts viii. 28, 30; ἐν with dat. of the book, Mt. xii. 5; xxi. 42; Mk. xii. 26; with ellipsis of ἐν τῷ νόμῳ, Lk. x. 26; foll. by ὅτι [objective], Mt. xix. 4; [foll. by ὅτι recitative, Mt. xxi. 16]; τί ἐποίησε, Mt. xii. 3; Mk. ii. 25. The obj. not mentioned, but to be understood from what precedes: Mt. xxiv. 15; Mk. xiii. 14; Acts xv. 31; xxiii. 34; Eph. iii. 4; pass. 2 Co. iii. 2. to read to others, read aloud: 2 Co. iii. 15; Acts xv. 21, (in both places Μωϋσῆς i. q. the books of Moses); [Lk. iv. 16; Acts xiii. 27]; 1 Th. v. 27; Col. iv. 16.*

ἀναγκάζω; [impf. ἠνάγκαζον]; 1 aor. ἠνάγκασα; 1 aor. pass. ἠναγκάσθη; (fr. ἀνάγκη); [fr. Soph. down]; to necessitate, compel, drive to, constrain, whether by force, threats, etc., or by persuasion, entreaties, etc., or by other means: τινά, 2 Co. xii. 11 (by your behavior towards me); τινά foll. by inf., Acts xxvi. 11; xxviii. 19; Gal. ii. 3, 14 (by your example); vi. 12; Mt. xiv. 22; Mk. vi. 45; Lk. xiv. 23.*

ἀναγκαῖος, -αία, -αῖον, (ἀνάγκη), [fr. Hom. down (in various senses)], necessary; a. what one cannot do without, indispensable: 1 Co. xii. 22 (τὰ μέλη); Tit. iii. 14 (χρεῖαι). b. connected by the bonds of nature or of friendship: Acts x. 24 (ἀναγκαῖοι [A. V. near] φίλοι).

o. what ought according to the law of duty to be done, what is required by the condition of things: Phil. i. 24. ἀναγκαῖόν ἐστι foll. by acc. with inf., Acts xiii. 46; Heb. viii. 3. ἀναγκαῖον ἠγείσθαι to deem necessary, foll. by inf., Phil. ii. 25; 2 Co. ix. 5.*

ἀναγκαστός, adv., by force or constraint; opp. to ἐκούσιος, 1 Pet. v. 2. (Plat. Ax. p. 366 a.)*

ἀνάγκη, -ης, ἡ; 1. necessity, imposed either by the external condition of things, or by the law of duty, regard to one's advantage, custom, argument: κατ' ἀνάγκην perforce (opp. to κατὰ ἐκούσιον), Philem. 14; ἐξ ἀνάγκης of necessity, compelled, 2 Co. ix. 7; Heb. vii. 12 (necessarily); ἔχω ἀνάγκην I have (am compelled by) necessity, (also in Grk. writ.): 1 Co. vii. 37; Heb. vii. 27; foll. by inf., Lk. xiv. 18; xxiii. 17 R L br.; Jude 3; ἀν. μοι ἐπίκειται necessity is laid upon me, 1 Co. ix. 16; ἀνάγκη (i. q. ἀναγκαῖόν ἐστι) foll. by inf.: Mt. xviii. 7; Ro. xiii. 5; Heb. ix. 16, 23, (so Grk. writ.). 2. in a sense rare in the classics (Diod. 4, 43), but very common in Hellenistic writ. (also in Joseph. b. j. 5, 13, 7, etc.; see W. 30), calamity, distress, straits: Lk. xxi. 23; 1 Co. vii. 26; 1 Th. iii. 7; plur. ἐν ἀνάγκαις, 2 Co. vi. 4; xii. 10.*

ἀναγνωρίζω: 1 aor. pass. ἀνεγνωρίσθη; to recognize: Acts vii. 13 [Tr txt. WH txt. ἐγνωρίσθη] was recognized by his brethren, cf. Gen. xlv. 1. (Plat. politic. p. 258 a. ἀγνωρίζω τοὺς συγγενεῖς).*

ἀνάγνωσις, -εως, ἡ, (ἀναγιώσκω, q. v.); a. a knowing again, owning. b. reading, [fr. Plato on]: Acts xiii. 15; 2 Co. iii. 14; 1 Tim. iv. 13. (Neh. viii. 8 i. q. מִקְרָא).*

ἀνάγω: 2 aor. ἀνήγαγον, inf. ἀναγεῖν, [ptcp. ἀναγαγών]; Pass., [pres. ἀνάγομαι]; 1 aor. [cf. sub fin.] ἀνήχθη; [fr. Hom. down]; to lead up, to lead or bring into a higher place; foll. by εἰς with acc. of the place: Lk. ii. 22; iv. 5 [T Tr WH om. L br. the cl.]; xxii. 66 [T Tr WH ἀπήγαγον]; Acts ix. 39; xvi. 34; Mt. iv. 1 (εἰς τ. ἔρημον, sc. fr. the low bank of the Jordan). τινά ἐκ νεκρῶν fr. the dead in the world below, to the upper world, Heb. xiii. 20; Ro. x. 7; τινά τῷ λαῷ to bring one forth who has been detained in prison (a lower place), and set him before the people to be tried, Acts xii. 4; θυσίαν τῷ εἰδώλῳ to offer sacrifice to the idol, because the victim is lifted up on the altar, Acts vii. 41. Navigators are κατ' ἐξοχὴν said ἀνάγεσθαι (pass. [or mid.]) when they launch out, set sail, put to sea, (so ἀναγωγή in Justin. Mart. dial. c. Tr. c. 142 [and in the classics]): Lk. viii. 22; Acts xiii. 13; xvi. 11; xviii. 21; xx. 3, 13; xxi. [1], 2; xxvii. 2, 4, 12, 21; xxviii. 10 sq. (Polyb. 1, 21, 4; 23, 3, etc.) [COMP. : ἐπ' ἀνάγω].*

ἀναδείκνυμι: 1 aor. ἀνέδειξα, [impv. ἀνάδειξον; fr. Soph. down]; to lift up anything on high and exhibit it for all to behold (Germ. aufzeigen) and to show accurately, clearly, to disclose what was hidden, (2 Macc. ii. 8 cf. 6): Acts i. 24 (show which of these two thou hast chosen). Hence ἀναδ. τινά to proclaim any one as elected to an office, to announce as appointed (king, general, etc., messenger): Lk. x. 1, (2 Macc. ix. 14, 23, 25; x. 11; xiv. 12, 26; 1 Esdr. i. 35; viii. 23; Polyb. 4, 48,

3; 51, 3; Diod. i. 66; 18, 98; Plut. Caes. 37, etc.; Hdian. 2, 12, 5 (3), al.). Cf. *Win. De verb. comp. Pt. iii. p. 12 sq.**

ἀνάδειξις, -εως, ἡ, (ἀναδεικνυμι, q. v.), *a pointing out, public showing forth; τῶν χρόνων*, Sir. xliii. 6. *a proclaiming, announcing, inaugurating*, of such as are elected to office (Plut. Mar. 8 *ὑπάτων ἀνάδειξις* [cf. Polyb. 15, 26, 7]): Lk. i. 80 (until the day when he was announced [A. V. *of his shewing*] to the people as the forerunner of the Messiah; this announcement he himself made at the command of God, Lk. iii. 2 sqq.)*

ἀναδέχομαι: 1 aor. ἀνεδέξαμην; fr. Hom. down; *to take up, take upon one's self, undertake, assume*; hence *to receive, entertain any one hospitably*: Acts xxviii. 7; *to entertain in one's mind: τὰς ἐπαγγελίας*, i. e. *to embrace them with faith*, Heb. xi. 17.*

ἀναδίδωμι: 2 aor. ptc. ἀναδούς; 1. *to give forth, send up*, so of the earth producing plants, of plants yielding fruit, etc.; in prof. auth. 2. acc. to the second sense which ἀνά has in composition [see ἀνά, 3 b.], *to deliver up, hand over: ἐπιστολήν*, Acts xxiii. 33, (the same phrase in Polyb. [29, 10, 7] and Plut.)*

ἀναίξω, -ω: 1 aor. ἀνέησα; a word found only in the N. T. and eccl. writ.; *to live again, recover life*; a. prop., in Rec. of Ro. xiv. 9; Rev. xx. 5. b. trop. one is said ἀναίξῃ who has been νεκρός in a trop. sense; a. *to be restored to a correct life*: of one who returns to a better moral state, Lk. xv. 24 [WH mrg. *ἔζησεν*] ([A. V. *is alive again*], cf. Mey. ad loc.), 32 (T Tr WH *ἔζησε*). β. *to revive, regain strength and vigor*: Ro. vii. 9; sin is alive, indeed, and vigorous among men ever since the fall of Adam; yet it is destitute of power (νεκρά ἐστι) in innocent children ignorant of the law; but when they come to a knowledge of the law, sin recovers its power in them also. Others less aptly explain ἀνέζησε here *began to live, sprang into life*, (Germ. *lebte auf*)*

ἀναζητέω, -ω; [impf. ἀνεζήτουν]; 1 aor. ἀνεζήτησα; 'to run through with the eyes any series or succession of men or things, and so *to seek out, search through, make diligent search*, Germ. *daran hinsuchen, aufsuchen*' (*Win. De verb. comp. etc. Pt. iii. p. 14*): τινά, Lk. ii. 44, (and 45 L. txt. T Tr WH); Acts xi. 25. (See exx. fr. Grk. writ. [fr. Plato on] in *Win. l. c.*)*

ἀναζώννυμι: *to gird up*; mid. *to gird up one's self or for one's self*: ἀναζωσάμενοι τὰς ὀσφύας, 1 Pet. i. 13, i. e. *prepared*, — a metaphor derived from the practice of the Orientals, who in order to be unimpeded in their movements were accustomed, when about to start on a journey or engage in any work, to bind their long and flowing garments closely around their bodies and fasten them with a leathern girdle; cf. *περιζώννυμι*. (Sept. Judg. xviii. 16; Prov. xxix. 35 (xxxi. 17); Dio Chrys. or. 72, 2, ed. Emp. p. 729; Didym. ap. Athen. 4, (17) p. 139 d., al.)*

ἀναζωπυρέω, -ω; (τὸ ζώπυρον i. e. a. the remains of a fire, embers; b. that by which the fire is kindled anew or lighted up, a pair of bellows); *to kindle anew, rekindle, resuscitate*, [yet on the force of ἀνα- cf. Ellic.

on 2 Tim. as below]; generally trop., *to kindle up, inflame, one's mind, strength, zeal*, (Xen. de re equest. 10, 16 of a horse roused to his utmost; Hell. 5, 4, 46; Antonin. 7, 2 *φαντασίας*; Plut. Pericl. 1, 4; Pomp. 41, 2; 49, 5; Plat. Charm. p. 156 d.; etc.): τὸ χάρισμα, 2 Tim. i. 6, i. e. τὸ πνεῦμα, vs. 7. Intrans. *to be enkindled, to gain strength*: Gen. xlv. 27; 1 Macc. xiii. 7, and in prof. auth.; ἀναζωπυρησάτω ἡ πίστις, Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 27, 3 [see Gebh. and Harn. ad loc.]*

ἀναθάλλω: 2 aor. ἀνέβαλον; (Ps. xxvii. (xxviii.) 7; Sap. iv. 4; very rare in Grk. writ. and only in the poets, cf. *Bttm. Ausf. Spr. ii. p. 195*; [Veitch s. v. *θάλλω*; W. 87 (83); B. 59 (52)]); *to shoot up, sprout again, grow green again, flourish again*, (Hom. Il. 1, 236; Ael. v. h. 5, 4); trop. of those whose condition and affairs are becoming more prosperous: Phil. iv. 10 *ἀνεθάλετε τὸ ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ φρονεῖν ye have revived so as to take thought for me* [the inf. being the Grk. accus., or accus. of specification, W. 317 (298); cf. Ellic. ad loc.]. Others, acc. to a trans. use of the verb found only in the Sept. (Ezek. xvii. 24; Sir. i. 18, etc.), render *ye have revived (allowed to revive) your thought for me* [the inf. being taken as an object-acc., W. 323 (303); B. 263 (226); cf. Bp. Lightf. ad loc.]; against whom see Meyer ad loc.*

ἀνάθεμα, -τος, τό, (i. q. τὸ ἀνατεθειμένον); 1. prop. *a thing set up or laid by in order to be kept*; spec. a votive offering, which after being consecrated to a god was hung upon the walls or columns of his temple, or put in some other conspicuous place: 2 Macc. ii. 18, (Plut. Pelop. c. 25); Lk. xxi. 5 in L T, for ἀναθήμασι R G Tr WH; for the two forms are sometimes confounded in the codd.; Moeris, ἀνάθημα ἀπτικῶς, ἀνάθημα ἑλληνικῶς. Cf. ἐπίθημα, ἐπίθεμα, etc., in *Lob. ad Phryn. p. 249* [cf. 445; Paral. 417; see also *Lipsius, Gram. Unters. p. 41*]. 2. ἀνάθημα in the Sept. is generally the translation of the Heb. עֲרֵבָה, *a thing devoted to God without hope of being redeemed*, and, if an animal, to be slain [Lev. xxvii. 28, 29]; therefore a person or thing doomed to destruction, Josh. vi. 17; vii. 12, etc. [W. 32]; a thing abominable and detestable, an accursed thing, Deut. vii. 26. Hence in the N. T. ἀνάθημα denotes a. *a curse*: ἀναθήματι ἀναθεματίζω, Acts xxiii. 14 [W. 466 (434); B. 184 (159)]. b. *a man accursed, devoted to the direst woes* (i. q. ἐπικατάρατος): ἀνάθημα ἔστω, Gal. i. 8 sq.; 1 Co. xvi. 22; ἀνάθημα λέγειν τινά to execrate one, 1 Co. xii. 3 (R G, but L T Tr WH have restored ἀνάθημα Ἰησοῦς, sc. ἔστω); ἀνάθημα εἶναι ἀπὸ τοῦ Χριστοῦ, Ro. ix. 3 (pregnantly i. q. *doomed* and so separated from Christ). Cf. the full remarks on this word in *Fritzsche on Rom. vol. ii. 247 sqq.*; *Wieseler on Gal. p. 39 sqq.*; [a trans. of the latter by Prof. *Riddle* in *Schaff's Lange on Rom. p. 302 sqq.*; see also *Trench § v.*; Bp. Lightfoot on Gal. l. c.; *Ellis-cott ibid.*; *Tholuck on Rom. l. c.*; *BB.DD. s. vv. Anathema, Excommunication*].*

ἀναθεματίζω; 1 aor. ἀνεθεμάτισα; (ἀνάθημα, q. v.); a purely bibl. and eccl. word, *to declare anathema or accursed*; in the Sept. i. q. עֲרֵבָה *to devote to destruction*, (Josh. vi. 21, etc.; 1 Macc. v. 5); *ἐαυτὸν* to declare one's

self liable to the severest divine penalties, Acts xxiii. 12, 21; ἀναθέματι ἀναθεματίζειν (Deut. xiii. 15; xx. 17, [W. § 54, 3; B. 184 (159)]) εἰαυτὸν foll. by inf., to bind one's self under a curse to do something, Acts xxiii. 14. absol., to asseverate with direful imprecations: Mk. xiv. 71. [COMP.: κατ-ἀναθεματίζω.]*

ἀνα-θεωρέω, -ῶ; prop. 'to survey a series of things from the lowest to the highest, Germ. daran hinsehen, längs durchsehen', [to look along up or through], (Win. De verb. comp. Pt. iii. p. 3); hence to look at attentively, to observe accurately, consider well: τί, Acts xvii. 23; Heb. xiii. 7. (Diod. Sic. 12, 15 ἐξ ἐπιπολῆς μὲν θεωρούμενος... ἀναθεωρούμενος δὲ καὶ μετ' ἀκριβείας ἐξεταζόμενος; 14, 109; 2, 5; Leian. vit. auct. 12; necyom. 15; Plut. Aem. P. 1 [uncertain]; Cat. min. 14; [adv. Colot. 21, 2].)*

ἀνά-θημα, -τος, τό, (ἀνατίθημι), a gift consecrated and laid up in a temple, a votive offering (see ἀνάθημα, 1): Lk. xxi. 5 [RG Tr WH]. (3 Macc. iii. 17; cf. Grimm on 2 Macc. iii. 2; κοσμεῖν ἀναθήμασι occurs also in 2 Macc. ix. 16; Plato, Alcib. ii. § 12, p. 148 e. ἀναθήμασι τε κοσμήκαμεν τὰ ἱερὰ αὐτῶν, Hdt. 1, 183 τὸ μὲν δὴ ἱερὸν οὕτω κεκόσμηται· ἔστι δὲ καὶ ἴδια ἀναθήματα πολλά.)*

ἀναίδεια (TWH ἀναϊδία; see I, ι), -ας, ἡ, (ἀναϊδής, and this fr. ἡ αἰδώς a sense of shame); fr. Hom. down; shamelessness, impudence: Lk. xi. 8 (of an importunate man, persisting in his entreaties; [A. V. importunity]).*

ἀν-αίρεισι, -εως, ἡ, (fr. ἀναίρειω, 2, q. v.), a destroying, killing, murder, 'taking off': Acts viii. 1; xxii. 20 Rec. (Sept. only in Num. xi. 15; Judg. xv. 17; Jud. xv. 4; 2 Macc. v. 13. Xen. Hell. 6, 3, 5; Hdian. 2, 13, 1.)*

ἀν-αίρειω, -ῶ; fut. ἀνείλω, 2 Th. ii. 8 (L T Tr WH txt. cf. Jud. vii. 13; Dion. Hal. 11, 18; Diod. Sic. 2, 25; cf. W. 82 (78); [B. 53 (47); Veitch s. v. αἰρέω, "perh. late ἔλω"], for the usual ἀναιρήσω; 2 aor. ἀνείλων; 2 aor. mid. ἀνείλομην (but ἀνείλατο Acts vii. 21, ἀνείλαν Acts x. 39, ἀνείλατε Acts ii. 23, in G L T Tr WH, after the Alex. form, cf. W. 73 (71) sq.; B. 39 (34) sq. [see αἰρέω]); Pass., pres. ἀναιρούμαι; 1 aor. ἀνήρεθην; 1. to take up, to lift up (from the ground); mid. to take up for myself as mine, to own, (an exposed infant): Acts vii. 21; (so ἀναρῆσθαι, Arstph. nub. 531; Epict. diss. 1, 23, 7; [Plut. Anton. 36, 3; fortuna Rom. 8; fratern. am. 18, etc.]). 2. to take away, abolish; a. ordinances, established customs, (to abrogate): Heb. x. 9: b. a man, to put out of the way, slay, kill, (often so in Sept. and Grk. writ. fr. [Hdt. 4, 66] Thuc. down): Mt. ii. 16; Lk. xxii. 2; xxiii. 32; Acts ii. 23; v. 33, 36; vii. 28; ix. 23 sq. 29; x. 39; xii. 2; xiii. 28; xxii. 20; xxiii. 15, 21, 27; xxv. 3; xxvi. 10; 2 Th. ii. 8 L T Tr WH txt.; εἰαυτόν, to kill one's self, Acts xvi. 27.*

ἀν-αἰτιος, -ον, (aitia) guiltless, innocent: Mt. xii. 5, 7. (Often in Grk. writ.; Deut. xxi. 8 sq. i. q. ῥῆ; Sus. 62.)*

ἀνα-καθ-ίζω: 1 aor. ἀνέκαθισα; to raise one's self and sit upright; to sit up, sit erect: Lk. vii. 15 [Lehm. mrg. WH mrg. ἐκάθισεν]; Acts ix. 40. (Xen. cyn. 5, 7, 19; Plut. Alex. c. 14; and often in medical writ.; with εἰαυτόν, Plut. Philop. c. 20; mid. in same sense, Plat. Phaedo c. 3 p. 60 b.)*

ἀνα-καινίζω; (καινός); to renew, renovate, (cf. Germ. auffrischen): τινὰ εἰς μετάνοιαν so to renew that he shall repent, Heb. vi. 6. (Isocr. Areop. 3; Philo, leg. ad Gaium § 11; Joseph. antt. 9, 8, 2; Plut. Marcell. c. 6; Leian. Philop. c. 12; Sept. Ps. cii. (ciii.) 5; ciii. (civ.) 30, etc.; eccl. writ.) Cf. Win. De verb. comp. Pt. iii. p. 10.*

ἀνα-καινώ, -ῶ: [pres. pass. ἀνακαινούμαι]; a word peculiar to the apostle Paul; prop. to cause to grow up (ἀνά) new, to make new; pass., new strength and vigor is given to me, 2 Co. iv. 16; to be changed into a new kind of life, opposed to the former corrupt state, Col. iii. 10. Cf. Win. De verb. comp. Pt. iii. p. 10 [or Mey. on Col. l. c.; Test. xii. Patr., test. Levi 16, 17 ἀνακαινοποιέω. Cf. Köstlin in Herzog ed. 2, i. 477 sq.]*

ἀνα-καίνωσις, -εως, ἡ, a renewal, renovation, complete change for the better, (cf. ἀνακαινώ): τοῦ νοός, object. gen., Ro. xii. 2; πνεύματος ἁγίου, effected by the Holy Spirit, Tit. iii. 5. (Etym. Magn., Suid.; [Herm. vis. 3, 8, 9; other eccl. writ.]; the simple καίνωσις is found only in Joseph. antt. 18, 6, 10.) [Cf. Trench § xviii.]*

ἀνα-καλύπτω: [Pass., pres. ptep. ἀνακαλυπτόμενος; pf. ptep. ἀνακαλυμμένος]: τοῦ unveiling, to uncover (by drawing back the veil), (i. q. ῥῆ), Job xii. 22; Ps. xvii. (xviii.) 16): κάλυμμα . . . μὴ ἀνακαλυπτόμενον the veil . . . not being lifted (lit. unveiled) [so WH punctuate, see W. 534 (497); but L T Alf. etc. take the ptep. as a neut. acc. absol. referring to the clause that follows with ὅτι: it not being revealed that, etc.; (for ἀνακαλ. in this sense see Polyb. 4, 85, 6; Tob. xii. 7, 11); see Meyer ad loc.], is used allegor. of a hindrance to the understanding, 2 Co. iii. 14, (ἀνακαλύπτειν συγκάλυμμα, Deut. xxii. 30 Alex.); ἀνακαλυμμένῳ προσώπῳ with unveiled face, 2 Co. iii. 18, is also used allegor. of a mind not blinded, but disposed to perceive the glorious majesty of Christ. (The word is used by Eur., Xen., [Aristot. de sens. 5, vol. i. p. 444^b, 25], Polyb., Plut.)*

ἀνα-κάμπτω: fut. ἀνακάμψω; 1 aor. ἀνέκαμψα; to bend back, turn back. In the N. T. (as often in prof. auth.; in Sept. i. q. כִּשׁ) intrans. to return: Mt. ii. 12; Lk. x. 6 (where the meaning is, 'your salutation shall return to you, as if not spoken'); Acts xviii. 21; Heb. xi. 15.*

ἀνά-κειμαι; [impf. 3 pers. sing. ἀνέκειτο]; depon. mid. to be laid up, laid: Mk. v. 40 R L br. [cf. Eng. to lay out]. In later Grk. to lie at table (on the lectus tricliniaris [cf. B.D. s. v. Meals]; the earlier Greeks used κείσθαι, κατακείσθαι, cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 216 sq.; Fritzsche [or Wetst.] on Mt. ix. 10): Mt. ix. 10; xxii. 10 sq.; xxvi. 7, 20; Mk. [vi. 26 T Tr WH]; xiv. 18; xvi. 14; Lk. vii. 37 (L T Tr WH κατάκειται); xxii. 27; Jn. xii. 2 (Rec. συνανακειμ.); xiii. 23, 28. Generally, to eat together, to dine: Jn. vi. 11. [Cf. ἀναπίπτω, fin. COMP.: συν-ἀνάκειμαι.]*

ἀνα-κεφαλαίω, -ῶ: [pres. pass. ἀνακεφαλαίωμαι; 1 aor. mid. inf. ἀνακεφαλαιώσασθαι]; (fr. κεφαλαίω, q. v., and this fr. κεφάλαιον, q. v.); to sum up (again), to repeat summarily and so to condense into a summary (as, the substance of a speech; Quintil. 6. 1 'rerum repetitio et congregatio, quae graece ἀνακεφαλαίωσις dicitur', [ἔργον

ἰηγορικῆς . . . ἀνακεφαλαιώσασθαι πρὸς ἀνάμνησιν, Aristot. frag. 123, vol. v. p. 1499*, 33]; so in Ro. xiii. 9. In Eph. i. 10 God is said ἀνακεφαλαιώσασθαι τὰ πάντα ἐν τῷ Χριστῷ, to bring together again for himself (note the mid.) all things and beings (hitherto disunited by sin) into one combined state of fellowship in Christ, the universal bond, [cf. Mey. or Ellic. on Eph. i. c.]; (Protev. Jac. 13 εἰς ἐμέ ἀνακεφαλαιώθη ἡ ἱστορία Ἀδάμ, where cf. Thilo).*

ἀνακλίνω: fut. ἀνακλινῶ; 1 aor. ἀνέκλινα; Pass., 1 aor. ἀνεκλίθην; fut. ἀνακλιθήσομαι; [fr. Hom. down]; to lean against, lean upon; a. to lay down: τινά, Lk. ii. 7 (ἐν τῇ φάτνῃ). b. to make or bid to recline: Mk. vi. 39 (ἐπέταξεν αὐτοῖς, sc. the disciples, ἀνακλίνα [-κλιθῆναι L WH txt.] πάντας i. e. the people); Lk. ix 15 (T Tr WH κατέκλιων); xii. 37. Pass. to lie back, recline, lie down: Mt. xiv. 19; of those reclining at table and at feasts, Lk. vii. 36 (R G); xiii. 29; Mt. viii. 11, — in the last two pass. used fig. of participation in future blessedness in the Messiah's kingdom.*

ἀνακόπτω: 1 aor. ἀνέκοψα; to beat back, check, (as the course of a ship, Theophr. char. 24 (25), 1 [var.]): τινά foll. by an inf. [A. V. hinder], Gal. v. 7 Rec., where the preceding ἐτρέχετε shows that Paul was thinking of an obstructed road; cf. ἐγκόπτω.*

ἀνακράζω: 1 aor. ["rare and late," Veitch s. v. κράζω; B. 61 (53)] ἀνέκραξα; 2 aor. ἀνέκραγον (Lk. xxiii. 18 T Tr txt. WH); to raise a cry from the depth of the throat, to cry out: Mk. i. 23; vi. 49; Lk. iv. 33; viii. 28; xxiii. 18. Exx. fr. prof. auth. in Win. De verb. comp. etc. Pt. iii. p. 6 sq.*

ἀνακρίνω; 1 aor. ἀνέκρινα; Pass., [pres. ἀνακρίνομαι]; 1 aor. ἀνεκρίθην; (freq. in Grk. writ., esp. Attic); prop. by looking through a series (ἀνά) of objects or particulars to distinguish (κρίνω) or search after. Hence a. to investigate, examine, inquire into, scrutinize, sift, question: Acts xvii. 11 (τὰς γραφάς); 1 Co. x. 25, 27 (not anxiously questioning, sc. whether the meat set before you be the residue from heathen sacrifices). Spec. in a forensic sense (often also in Grk. writ.) of a judge, to hold an investigation; to interrogate, examine, the accused or the witnesses; absol.: Lk. xxiii. 14; Acts xxiv. 8. τινά, Acts xii. 19; xxviii. 18; pass., Acts iv. 9. Paul has in mind this judicial use (as his preceding term ἀπολογία shows) when in 1 Co. ix. 3 he speaks of τοῖς ἐμέ ἀνακρίνουσι, investigating me, whether I am a true apostle. b. univ. to judge of, estimate, determine (the excellence or defects of any person or thing): τί, 1 Co. ii. 15; τινά, 1 Co. iv. 3 sq.; pass., 1 Co. ii. [14], 15; xiv. 24. [Cf. Lghtft. Fresh Revision, etc. iv. § 3 (p. 67 sq. Am. ed.).]*

ἀνάκρισις, -εως, ἡ, an examination; as a law-term among the Greeks, the preliminary investigation held for the purpose of gathering evidence for the information of the judges (Meier and Schömann, Att. Process, pp. 27, [622; cf. Dict. of Antiq. s. v.]); this seems to be the sense of the word in Acts xxv. 26.*

ἀνακλίω: 1. to roll up. 2. to roll back: ἀνακε-

κλίσται δλίθος, Mk. xvi. 4 T Tr WH. (Alexis in Athen. vi. p. 237 c.; Lcian. de luctu 8; Dion. Hal., Plut., al.)*

ἀνακύπτω: 1 aor. ἀνέκυψα; to raise or lift one's self up; a. one's body: Lk. xiii. 11; Jn. viii. 7, 10; (Xen. de re equ. 7, 10, al.; Sept. Job x. 15). b. one's soul; to be elated, exalted: Lk. xxi. 28; (Xen. oec. 11, 5; Joseph. b. j. 6, 8, 5, al.).*

ἀναλαμβάνω; 2 aor. ἀνέλαβον; 1 aor. pass. ἀνελήφθην (ἀνελήμφθην L T Tr WH; cf. W. p. 48 [B. 62 (54); Veitch (s. v. λαμβάνω); see λαμβάνω, and s. v. M, μ]); [fr. Hdt. down]; 1. to take up, raise: εἰς τὸν οὐρανόν, Mk. xvi. 19; Acts i. 11; x. 16, (Sept. 2 K. ii. 11); without case, Acts i. 2, 22; 1 Tim. iii. 16 [cf. W. 413 (385)], (Sir. xlviii. 9). 2. to take up (a thing in order to carry or use it): Acts vii. 43; Eph. vi. 13, 16. to take to one's self: τινά, in order to conduct him, Acts xxiii. 31; or as a companion, 2 Tim. iv. 11; or in Acts xx. 13 sq. to take up sc. into the ship.*

ἀνάληψις (ἀνάληψις L T Tr WH; see M, μ), -εως, ἡ, (ἀναλαμβάνω), [fr. Hippocr. down], a taking up: Lk. ix. 51 (sc. εἰς τὸν οὐρανόν of the ascension of Jesus into heaven; [cf. Test. xii. Patr. test. Levi § 18; Suicer, Thesaur. Eccles. s. v.; and Meyer on Lk. i. c.]).*

ἀναλίσκω: fr. the pres. ἀναλόω [3 pers. sing. ἀναλοῖ, 2 Th. ii. 8 WH mrg.] come the fut. ἀναλώσω; 1 aor. ἀνήλωσα and ἀνάλωσα [see Veitch]; 1 aor. pass. ἀνήλωθην; (the simple verb is found only in the pass. ἀλίσκομαι to be taken; but a in ἀλίσκομαι is short, in ἀναλίσκω long; cf. Bttm. Ausf. Spr. ii. p. 113; [Veitch s. vv.; "the diff. quantity, the act. form, the trans. sense of the pf., and above all the difference of sense, indicate a diff. origin for the two verbs." L. and S.]); [fr. Pind. down]; 1. to expend; to consume, e. g. χρήματα (to spend money; very often in Xen.). 2. to consume, use up, destroy: Lk. ix. 54; Gal. v. 15; 2 Th. ii. 8 R G WH mrg. (Sept. Jer. xxvii. (l.) 7; Prov. xxiii. 28; Gen. xli. 30, etc.) [COMP.: κατ-, προσ-αναλίσκω.]*

ἀναλογία, -ας, ἡ, (ἀνάλογος conformable, proportional), proportion: κατὰ τὴν ἀναλογίαν τῆς πίστεως, i. q. κατὰ τὸ μέτρον πίστεως received from God, Ro. xii. 6, cf. 3. (Plat., Dem., Aristot., Theophr., al.)*

ἀναλογίζομαι: 1 aor. ἀνελογισάμην; dep. mid. to think over, ponder, consider: commonly with acc. of the thing, but in Heb. xii. 3 with acc. of the pers. 'to consider by weighing, comparing,' etc. (3 Macc. vii. 7. Often in Grk. writ. fr. Plat. and Xen. down.)*

ἀναλος, -ον, (ἄλς salt), saltless, unsalted, (ἄρτοι ἄναλοι, Aristot. probl. 21, 5, 1; ἄρτος ἄναλος, Plut. symp. v. quaest. 10 § 1): ἄλας ἄναλον salt destitute of pungency, Mk. ix. 50.*

[ἀναλόω, see ἀναλίσκω.]

ἀνάλυσις, -εως, ἡ, (ἀναλύω, q. v.); 1. an unloosing (as of things woven), a dissolving (into separate parts). 2. departure, (a metaphor drawn from loosing from moorings preparatory to setting sail, cf. Hom. Od. 15, 548; [or, acc. to others, fr. breaking up an encampment; cf. Bp. Lghtft. on Phil. i. 23]), Germ. Aufbruch: 2 Tim. iv. 6 (departure from life; Philo in Flacc. § 21 [p. 544

ed. Mang.] ἡ ἐκ τοῦ βίου τελευταία ἀνάλυσις; [Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 44, 5 ἔγκριτον κ. τελείαν ἔσχον τὴν ἀνάλυσιν; Euseb. h. e. 3, 32, 1 μαρτυρίῳ τὸν βίον ἀναλύσαι, cf. 3, 34]. Cf. ἀνάλυσις ἀπὸ συνουσίας, Joseph. antt. 19, 4, 1).*

ἀνα-λύω: fut. ἀναλύσω; 1 aor. ἀνέλυσα; 1. to *undo, undo again*, (as, woven threads). 2. to *depart*, Germ. *aufbrechen, break up* (see ἀνάλυσις, 2), so very often in Grk. writ.; to *depart from life*: Phil. i. 23, (Leian. Philops. c. 14 ὀκτωκαίδεκάτης ἄν ἀνέλυσεν; add Ael. v. h. 4, 23; [ἀνέλυσεν ὁ ἐπίσκοπος Πλάτων ἐν κυρίῳ, Acta et mart. Matth. § 31]). to *return, ἐκ τῶν γάμων*, Lk. xii. 36 [B. 145 (127); for exx.] cf. Kuinoel [and Wetstein] ad loc.; Grimm on 2 Macc. viii. 25.*

ἀναμάρτητος, -ον, (fr. ἀν priv. and the form ἀμαρτίω), *sinless, both one who has not sinned, and one who cannot sin*. In the former sense in Jn. viii. 7; Deut. xxix. 19; 2 Macc. viii. 4; xii. 42; [Test. xii. Patr. test. Benj. § 3]. On the use of this word fr. Hdt. down, cf. Ullmann, Sündlosigkeit Jesu, p. 91 sq. [(abridged in) Eng. trans. p. 99; Cremer s. v.]*

ἀνα-μένω; [fr. Hom. down]; τινά, to *wait for one* (Germ. *erharren, or rather herankarren* [i. e. to await one whose coming is known or foreseen]), with the added notion of *patience and trust*: 1 Th. i. 10 [cf. Ellicott ad loc.]. Good Greek; cf. Win. De verb. comp. etc. Pt. iii. p. 15 sq.*

[ἀνα-μέρος, i. e. ἀνὰ μέρος, see ἀνά, 1.]

[ἀνά-μεσον, i. e. ἀνὰ μέσον, see ἀνά, 1.]

ἀνα-μνήσκω; fut. ἀναμνήσω (fr. the form μνάω); Pass., [pres. ἀναμνησκομαι]; 1 aor. ἀνεμνήσθην; [fr. Hom. down]; to *call to remembrance, to remind*: τινά τι one of a thing [W. § 32, 4 a.], 1 Co. iv. 17; to *admonish, τινά* foll. by inf., 2 Tim. i. 6. Pass. to *recall to one's own mind, to remember*; absol.: Mk. xi. 21. with gen. of the thing, Mk. xiv. 72 Rec. τί, Mk. xiv. 72 L T Tr WH; contextually, to *(remember and) weigh well, consider*: 2 Co. vii. 15; Heb. x. 32; cf. W. § 30, 10 c.; [B. § 132, 14]; Matth. ii. p. 820 sq. [COMP.: ἐπ' ἀναμνησκόω. SYN. see ἀνάμνησις fin.]*

ἀνάμνησις, -εως, ἡ, (ἀναμνησκόω), a *remembering, recollection*: εἰς τ. ἐμὴν ἀνάμνησιν to *call me* (affectionately) to *remembrance*, Lk. xxii. 19 [WH reject the pass.]; 1 Co. xi. 24 sq. ἐν αὐταῖς (sc. θυσίαις) ἀνάμνησις ἁμαρτιῶν in offering sacrifices there is a remembrance of sins, i. e. the memory of sins committed is revived by the sacrifices, Heb. x. 3. In Grk. writ. fr. Plat. down.*

[Syn. ἀνάμνησις, ὑπόμνησις: The distinction between these words as stated by Ammonius et al. — viz. that ἀνάμν. denotes an unassisted recalling, ὑπόμν. a remembrance prompted by another, — seems to be not wholly without warrant; note the force of ὑπό (cf. our 'sug-gest'). But even in class. Grk. the words are easily interchangeable. Schmidt ch. 14; Trench cf. cvii. 6, cf. p. 61 note; Ellic. or Holtzm. on 2 Tim. i. 5.]

ἀνα-νεύω, -δ: to *renew*, (often in Grk. writ.); Pass. [W. § 39, 3 N. 3; for the mid. has an act. or reciprocal force, cf. 1 Macc. xii. 1 and Grimm ad loc.] ἀνανεοῦσθαι τῷ πνεύματι to *be renewed in mind*, i. e. to be spiritually transformed, to take on a new mind [see νεύς, 1 b. fin.];

πνεῦμα, fin.], Eph. iv. 23. Cf. Tittmann i. p. 60; [Trench § § lx. xviii.], and ἀνακαίω above.*

ἀνα-νήφο: ['in good auth. apparently confined to the pres.']; 1 aor. ἀνένηφα; to *return to soberness* (ἐκ μέθης, which is added by Grk. writ.); metaph.: 2 Tim. ii. 26 ἐκ τῆς τοῦ διαβόλου παγίδος [W. § 66, 2 d.] to be set free from the snare of the devil and to return to a sound mind ['one's sober senses']. (Philo, legg. alleg. ii. § 16 ἀνήφει, τοῦτ' ἔστι μετανοεῖ; add Joseph. antt. 6, 11, 10; Ceb. tab. 9; Antonin. 6, 31; Charit. 5, 1.) [See ἀγγυ-πνέω, fin.]*

Ἀνανίας [WH. Ἀναν., see their Intr. § 408], -α [but on the gen. cf. B. 20 (18)], ὁ, Ananias (ἡ, ἰη, fr. ἰη to be gracious, and ἡ, Jehovah, [cf. Mey. on Acts v. 1]): 1. a certain Christian [at Jerusalem], the husband of Sapphira: Acts v. 1-6. 2. a Christian of Damascus: Acts ix. 10-18; xxii. 12 sqq. 3. a son of Nedebaeus, and high priest of the Jews c. A. D. 47-59. In the year 66 he was slain by the Sicarii: Acts xxiii. 2 sq.; xxiv. 1 sq.; Joseph. antt. 20, 5, 2; 6, 2; 9, 2-4; b. j. 2, 17, 6; 9. [Cf. B. D. s. v.]*

ἀνα-ντὶ-ρηγτος [WH ἀναντιρήτος; see P, ρ], -ον, (a priv., ἀντι, and ῥήτος fr. ΡΕΩ to say), *not contradicted and not to be contradicted; undeniable, [not to be gainsaid]*; in the latter sense, Acts xix. 36. (Occasionally in Grk. writ. fr. Polyb. down).*

ἀναντιρρήτως [WH ἀναντιρήτως, see their App. p. 163, and P, ρ], adv., *without contradiction*: Acts x. 29 (I came without gainsaying). Polyb. 23, 8, 11, [al.]*

ἀνα-ξίως, -ον, (a priv. and ἀξίως), [fr. Soph. down], *unworthy* (τινός): *unfit for a thing*, 1 Co. vi. 2.*

ἀνα-ξιως, adv., [fr. Soph. down], *in an unworthy manner*: 1 Co. xi. 27, and 29 Rec. [Cf. W. 463 (431).]*

ἀνά-παυσις, -εως, ἡ, (ἀναπαύω), [fr. Mimnerm., Pind. down]; 1. *intermission, cessation, of any motion, business, labor*: ἀνάπαυσις οὐκ ἔχουσι λέγοντες [Rec. λέγοντα] equiv. to οὐκ ἀναπαύονται λέγοντες they incessantly say, Rev. iv. 8. 2. *rest, recreation*: Mt. xii. 43; Lk. xi. 24; Rev. xiv. 11, (and often in Grk. writ.); blessed tranquillity of soul, Mt. xi. 29, (Sir. vi. [27] 28; li. 27; Sap. iv. 7). [The word denotes a temporary rest, a respite, e. g. of soldiers; cf. Schmidt ch. 25; Bp. Lightf. on Philem. 7; Trench § xli.]*

ἀνα-παύω: fut. ἀναπαύσω; 1 aor. ἀνέπαυσα; pf. pass. ἀναπέπαυμαι; Mid., [pres. ἀναπαύομαι]; fut. ἀναπαύσομαι (Rev. vi. 11 [Lehm. ed. min., Tdf. edd. 2, 7, WH; but G L T Tr with R -σονται]), and in the colloquial speech of inferior Grk. ἀναπαήσομαι (Rev. xiv. 13 L T Tr WH, cf. Bttm. (57) esp. Eng. trans. p. 64 sq.; Kühner i. 886; [Tdf. Proleg. p. 123; WH. App. p. 170]; see also in ἐναπαύω); 1 aor. ἀνεπαυσάμην; (a common verb fr. Hom. down): to *cause or permit one to cease from any movement or labor in order to recover and collect his strength* (note the prefix ἀνά and distinguish fr. καταπαύω, [see ἀνάπαυσις, fin.]), to *give rest, refresh*; mid. to *give one's self rest, take rest*. So in mid. absol. of rest after travelling, Mk. vi. 31; and for taking sleep, Mt. xxvi. 45; Mk. xiv. 41; of the sweet repose one enjoys after

toil, Lk. xii. 19; to keep quiet, of calm and patient expectation, Rev. vi. 11; of the blessed rest of the dead, Rev. xiv. 13 (ἐκ τῶν κόπων exempt from toils [cf. B. 158 (198)]; Plat. Critias in. ἐκ μακρῆς ὁδοῦ). By a Hebraism (לך גיח, Isa. xi. 2) τὸ πνεῦμα ἐφ' ὑμᾶς ἀναπαύεται rests upon you, to actuate you, 1 Pet. iv. 14. Act. to refresh, the soul of any one: τινά, Mt. xi. 28; τὸ πνεῦμά τινος, 1 Co. xvi. 18; τὰ σπλάγχνα τινός, Philem. 20. In pass., Philem. 7; 2 Co. vii. 13 (ἀπὸ πάντων ὑμῶν from your sight, attentions, intercourse). [COMP.: ἐπ-, συν-(-μαι).]*

ἀνα-πειθω; to stir up by persuasion (cf. Germ. aufreizen), to solicit, incite: τινά τι ποιῆσαι, Acts xviii. 13. So also in Hdt., Thuc., Plat., Xen., al.*

ἀνάπειρος, a false spelling (arising from itacism, [cf. Phryn. in Bekker, Anecd. i. p. 9, 22: διὰ τοῦ η τῆς τρίτην, οὐ διὰ τῆς εἰ διφθόγγου ὡς οἱ ἀμαθεῖς]) in some Mss. in Lk. xiv. 13, 21 (and adopted by L Tr WH; [see WH. App. p. 151]) for ἀνάπηρος, q. v.

ἀνα-πέμπω: 1 aor. ἀπέπεμψα; [fr. Pind. and Aeschyl. down]; 1. to send up; i. e. a. to a higher place; b. to a person higher in office, authority, power, (Plut. Marius c. 17; [Philo de creat. princip. § 8; Joseph. b. j. 2, 20, 5]): τινά πρὸς τινα, Lk. xxiii. 7, 15; Acts xxv. 21 L Tr WH. 2. to send back: τινά, Philem. 12 (11); τινά τι, Lk. xxiii. 11.*

ἀνα-πηδάω: [1 aor. ptcp. ἀναπηδήσας]; (Hom. Il. 11, 379; often in Plat., Xen., Dem.); to leap up, spring up, start up: ἀναπηδήσας, Mk. x. 50 L Tr WH; cf. Fritzsche ad loc. (1 S. xx. 34; Prov. xviii. 4 [Ald. etc.]; Tob. ii. 4; vi. 3; vii. 6.)*

ἀνά-πηρος, -ον, (prop. πηρός fr. the lowest part to the highest — ἀνά; hence Suid. ὁ καθ' ὑπερβολὴν πεπηρωμένος, [cf. Lob. Path. Elementa i. 195]), disabled in the limbs, maimed, crippled; injured in, or bereft of, some member of the body: Lk. xiv. 13, 21 ἀναπήρους, χωλοῦς, τυφλοῦς. In both these pass. L Tr WH have adopted with certain Mss. the spelling ἀναπείρους — manifestly false, as arising from itacism. (Plat. Crito p. 53 a. χωλοὶ καὶ τυφλοὶ καὶ ἄλλοι ἀνάπηροι; Aristot. h. a. 7, 6 [vol. i. p. 585^b, 29] γίνονται ἐξ ἀναπήρων ἀνάπηροι; Lys. ap. Suid. ῥίνα καὶ ὄτα ἀνάπηρος; 2 Macc. viii. 24 τοῖς μέλεσιν ἀναπήρους.)*

ἀνα-πίπτω: 2 aor. ἀπέπεσον, 3 pers. plur. ἀπέπεσον Mk. vi. 40 (L Tr WH ἀπέπεσαν); Jn. vi. 10 (L Tr WH ἀπέπεσαν), inf. ἀναπεσεῖν, impv. ἀνάπεσε Lk. xiv. 10 (Rec. ἀνάπεσον fr. 1 aor. ἀπέπεσα, [(Gr. ἀνάπεσαι i. e. 1 aor. mid. impv.)]); Lk. xvii. 7 [R G ἀνάπεσαι, cf. WH. App. p. 164; Tiff. Proleg. p. 123; see πίπτω, ptcp. ἀναπεσών; cf. W. § 13, 1 p. 73 (71); [B. 39 (34) sq., 67 (59)]; fr. Eur. down]; to lie back, lie down: absol., Mk. vi. 40; Jn. vi. 10, (sc. on the ground); ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν, Mt. xv. 35; ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς, Mk. viii. 6. In later Grk. (cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 216; [W. 23 (22)]) for ἀνακλίνομαι to recline at table: Lk. xi. 37; xiv. 10; xvii. 7; xxii. 14; Jn. xiii. 12; xxi. 20 [al. refer this to the following signif.]. to lean back, Jn. xiii. 25 L Tr WH. [It denotes an act rather than a state, and in the last pass. differs from ἀνάκειμαι, vs. 23, by indicating a change of position.]*

ἀνα-πλήρωω, -ῶ; fut. ἀναπλήρωσω; 1 aor. ἀνεπλήρωσα;

[pres. pass. ἀναπληροῦμαι]; (ἀνά to, up to, e. g. to fill a vessel up to the brim; up to the appointed measure or standard, Germ. anfüllen); [fr. Eurip. down]; 1. to fill up, make full, e. g. a ditch (Strabo 5, 6 p. 223); hence trop. ἀμαρτίας, 1 Th. ii. 16 (to add what is still wanting to complete the number of their sins; on the meaning, cf. Gen. xv. 16; Dan. viii. 23; ix. 24; Mt. xxiii. 32; 2 Macc. vi. 14). ἀναπληροῦται ἡ προφητεία the prophecy is fully satisfied, the event completely corresponds to it, Mt. xiii. 14. τὸν νόμον to fulfil i. e. observe the law perfectly, Gal. vi. 2, (Barn. ep. 21 ἀναπλ. πᾶσαν ἐπιτολήν); τὸν τόπον τινός to fill the place of any one, 1 Co. xiv. 16 (after the rabbin. וְיָרָךְ מְלֵךְ to hold the position of any one, [yet cf. Mey. ad loc.]). 2. to supply: τὸ ὑστέρημα, Phil. ii. 30, (Col. i. 24); 1 Co. xvi. 17 (they by their presence supplied your place in your absence); cf. Plat. symp. p. 188 e. ἀλλ' εἴ τι ἐξέλιπον, σὸν ἔργον (sc. ἐστίν) ἀναπληρῶσαι. Cf. Win. De verb. comp. etc. Pt. iii. p. 11 sq.; [Ellic. on Phil. l. c., or Mey. on Gal. l. c. COMP.: ἀντ-, προσ-ἀναπληρῶω].*

ἀνα-πολόγητος, -ον, without defence or excuse, Ro. i. 20; also that cannot be defended, inexcusable, Ro. ii. 1. (Polyb., Dion. Hal. antt. 7, 46; Plut. Brut. 46, al.)*

ἀνα-πίπτω: 1 aor. ἀπέπεμψα; (ἀνά — cf. the Germ. auf i. q. auseinander, see ἀναλύω — and πίπτω to fold up, roll together); to unroll, [i. e. open for reading]: τὸ βιβλίον (as in Hdt. 1, 48 and 125), Lk. iv. 17 [R G T], (2 K. xix. 14). The books of the Hebrews were rolls (ῥιθῆν) fastened to [one or] two smooth rods and furnished with handles, so that they could be rolled up and unrolled; [cf. B. D. s. v. Writing].*

ἀνα-πίπτω; 1 aor. ἀνήψα; 1 aor. pass. ἀνήφθην; to light up, kindle: Lk. xii. 49; Acts xxviii. 2 [R G]; Jas. iii. 5. [From Hdt. down].*

ἀνα-ἀριθμητος, -ον, (a priv. and ἀριθμέω), innumerable: Heb. xi. 12. [From Pind. down].*

ἀνα-σειώ; 1 aor. ἀνείσεισα; to shake up; trop. to stir up, excite, rouse: τὸν ὄχλον, Mk. xv. 11; τὸν λαόν, Lk. xxiii. 5. (So in Diod. 13, 91; 14, 10; Dion. Hal. antt. 8, 81.)*

ἀνα-σκευάζω; (σκευάζω, fr. σκεῦος a vessel, utensil); 1. to pack up baggage (Lat. vasa colligere) in order to carry it away to another place: Xen. an. 5, 10, (6, 2) 8. Mid. to move one's furniture (when setting out for some other place, Xen. Cyr. 8, 5, 4 ὅταν δὲ ἀνασκευάζονται, συντίθησι μὲν ἕκαστος τὰ σκεῦη); hence 2. of an enemy dismantling, plundering, a place (Thuc. 4, 116); to overthrow, ravage, destroy, towns, lands, etc.; trop. ψυχάς, to turn away violently from a right state, to unsettle, subvert: Acts xv. 24.*

ἀνα-σπάω, -ῶ; ἀνασπάω; 1 aor. pass. ἀνεσπάσθην; to draw up: Lk. xiv. 5; Acts xi. 10. [From Hom. down].*

ἀνά-στασις, -εως, ἡ, (ἀνίστημι), [fr. Aeschyl. down]; 1. a raising up, rising, (e. g. fr. a seat): Lk. ii. 34 (opp. to πτώσις; the meaning is 'It lies [or 'is set' A. V.] like a stone, which some will lay hold of in order to climb; but others will strike against it and fall'). 2. a rising from the dead (eccl. Lat. resurrectio), [Aeschyl.

Eum. 648]; a. that of Christ: Acts i. 22; ii. 31; iv. 33; Ro. vi. 5; Phil. iii. 10; 1 Pet. iii. 21; with the addition of νεκρῶν, Ro. i. 4 (a generic phrase: *the resurrection-of-the-dead*, although it has come to pass as yet only in the case of Christ alone; cf. Acts xvii. 32; W. § 30, 2 a. fin.); ἐκ νεκρῶν, 1 Pet. i. 3. b. that of all men at the end of the present age. This is called simply ἀνάστασις or ἡ ἀνάστασις, Mt. xxii. 23, [28], 30; Mk. xii. 18, 23; Lk. xx. 27, 33, 36; Jn. xi. 24; Acts xvii. 18; xxiii. 8; 2 Tim. ii. 18; by meton. i. q. the author of resurrection, Jn. xi. 25; with the addition of ἡ ἐκ νεκρῶν, Lk. xx. 35; Acts iv. 2; or simply of τῶν νεκρῶν [on the distinction which some (e. g. Van Hengel on Ro. i. 4; Van Hengel and Bp. Lightf. on Phil. iii. 11; Cremer s. v.) would make between these phrases, see W. 123 (117); B. 89 (78)], Mt. xxii. 31; Acts xvii. 32; xxiii. 6; xxiv. 15 [Rec.], 21; xxvi. 23; 1 Co. xv. 12 sq. 21, 42; Heb. vi. 2. ἀνάστ. ζωῆς resurrection to life (ἀν. εἰς ζωὴν, 2 Macc. vii. 14 [cf. Dan. xii. 2]), and ἀν. τῆς κρίσεως resurrection to judgment, Jn. v. 29, (on the genitives cf. W. 188 (177)); the former is ἡ ἀνάστ. τῶν δικαίων, Lk. xiv. 14; κρείττων ἀνάστασις, Heb. xi. 35 (so called in comparison with a continuance of life on earth, which is spoken of as an ἀνάστασις by a kind of license; [cf. W. 460 (429)]). ἡ ἀνάστ. ἡ πρώτη in Rev. xx. 5 sq. will be that of true Christians, and at the end of a thousand years will be followed by a second resurrection, that of all the rest of mankind, Rev. xx. 12 sq. On the question whether and in what sense Paul also believed in two resurrections, separated from each other by a definite space of time, cf. Grimm in the Zeitschr. für wissenschaftl. Theol., 1873, p. 388 sq. c. the resurrection of certain in ancient Jewish story who were restored to life before burial: Heb. xi. 35.*

ἀναστατώω, -ῶ; 1 aor. ἀνεστάτωσα; a verb found nowhere in prof. auth., but [in Dan. vii. 23 Sept.; Deut. xxix. 27 Graec. Venet.] several times in the O. T. fragments of Aquila [e. g. Ps. x. 1] and Symmachus [e. g. Ps. lviii. 11; Is. xxii. 3], and in Eustathius, (fr. ἀνάστατος, driven from one's abode, outcast, or roused up from one's situation; accordingly equiv. to ἀνάστατον ποιῶ), to stir up, excite, unsettle; foll. by an acc. a. to excite tumults and seditions in the State: Acts xvii. 6; xxi. 38. b. to upset, unsettle, minds by disseminating religious error: Gal. v. 12.*

ἀνασταυρώω, -ῶ; to raise up upon a cross, crucify, (ἀνά as in ἀνασκοπεῖω): Heb. vi. 6, (very often in Grk. writ. fr. Hdt. down). Cf. Win. De verb. comp. etc. Pt. iii. p. 9 sq.; [Winer admits that in Heb. l. c. the meaning to crucify again, or afresh, may also be assigned to this verb legitimately, and that the absence of a precedent in prof. writ. for such a sense is, from the nature of the case, not surprising].*

ἀναστενάξω; 1 aor. ἀνεστενάξα; to draw sighs up from the bottom of the breast, to sigh deeply: Mk. viii. 12. (Lam. i. 4; Sir. xxv. 18 (17); 2 Macc. vi. 30, and in Grk. writ. fr. [Aeschyl. choëph. 335,] Hdt. 1, 86 down).*

ἀναστρέφω; fut. ἀναστρέψω; [1 aor. ἀνέστρεψα; Pass., pres. ἀναστρέφομαι]; 2 aor. ἀνεστράφη; 1. to turn

upside down, overturn: τὰς τραπέζας, Jn. ii. 15, (διφρούς, Hom. Il. 23, 436). 2. to turn back; intrans. [W. 251 (236)] to return, like the Lat. revertor i. q. revertor, (as in Grk. writ.; in Sept. i. q. 237): Acts v. 22; xv. 16 (here ἀναστρέψω καὶ has not like the Hebr. 237 the force of an adverb, again, but God in the Messiah's advent returns to his people, whom he is conceived of as having previously abandoned; cf. W. 469 (437)). 3. to turn hither and thither; pass. reflexively, to turn one's self about, sojourn, dwell, ἐν in a place; a. literally: Mt. xvii. 22, where L T W H Tr txt. συστρεφόμενον, cf. Keim ii. p. 581 [Eng. trans. iv. p. 303]. (Josh. v. 5; Ezek. xix. 6, and in Grk. writ.) b. like the Hebr. 237 to walk, of the manner of life and moral character, to conduct one's self, behave one's self, live: 2 Co. i. 12 (ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ); 1 Tim. iii. 15 (ἐν οἴκῳ θεοῦ); Eph. ii. 3 (ἐν οἷς among whom); 2 Pet. ii. 18 (ἐν πλάνῃ). simply to conduct or behave one's self, 'walk', (Germ. wandeln): 1 Pet. i. 17; Heb. x. 33; (καλῶς) xiii. 18. [Cf. its use e. g. in Xen. an. 2, 5, 14; Polyb. 1, 9, 7; 74, 13; 86, 5 etc., (see ἀναστροφή, fin.); Prov. xx. 7 Sept.; Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 1, 21, 8; etc.]*

ἀναστροφή, -ῆς, ἡ, (fr. the pass. ἀναστρέφομαι, see the preceding word), prop. 'walk,' i. e. manner of life, behavior, conduct, (Germ. Lebenswandel): Gal. i. 13; Eph. iv. 22; 1 Tim. iv. 12; Jas. iii. 13; 1 Pet. i. 15, 18; ii. 12; iii. 1 sq. 16; 2 Pet. ii. 7; plur. δῆμι ἀναστροφῶν the ways in which holy living shows itself, 2 Pet. iii. 11. Hence life in so far as it is comprised in conduct, Heb. xiii. 7. (This word, in the senses given, is found in Grk. writ. fr. Polyb. 4, 82, 1 down; in the Scriptures first in Tob. iv. 14; 2 Macc. v. 8; add Epict. diss. 1, 9, 5; 4, 7, 5, [and (fr. Soph. Lex. s. v.) Agatharchides 134, 12; 153, 8; Aristes 16].)*

ἀνατάσσομαι; [1 aor. mid. inf. ἀνατάσσομαι]; (mid. of ἀνατάσσω), to put together in order, arrange, compose: διήγησιν, Lk. i. 1 (so to construct [R. V. draw up] a narrative that the sequence of events may be evident. Found besides only in Plut. de sollert. anim. c. 12, where it denotes to go regularly through a thing again, rehearse it; [in Eccl. ii. 20 Ald., and in eccl. writ. e. g. Iren. 3, 21, 2 sub fin.].)*

ἀνατέλλω; 1 aor. ἀνέτελα; pf. ἀνέταλκα; a. trans. to cause to rise: τὸν ἥλιον, Mt. v. 45, (of the earth bringing forth plants, Gen. iii. 18; of a river producing something, Hom. Il. 5, 777). b. intrans. to rise, arise: light, Mt. iv. 16, (Is. lviii. 10); the sun, Mt. xiii. 6; Mk. iv. 6; xvi. 2; Jas. i. 11; the clouds, Lk. xii. 54; φωσφόρος, 2 Pet. i. 19. trop. to rise from, be descended from, Heb. vii. 14. The earlier Greeks commonly used ἀνατέλλειν of the sun and moon, and ἐπιτέλλειν of the stars; but Aelian., Paus., Stob. and other later writ. neglect this distinction; see Lob. ad Phryn. p. 124 sq. [COMP.: ἐξ-ἀνατέλλω].*

ἀνατίθημι; 2 aor. mid. ἀνέθημην; [in various senses fr. Hom. down]; in the mid. voice to set forth a thing drawn forth, as it were, from some corner (ἀνά), to set forth [in words], declare, [R. V. lay before]: τιμὴ τι, Acts

xxv. 14; Gal. ii. 2, (2 Macc. iii. 9; [Mic. vii. 5]; Artem. oneir. 2, 64 τινὶ τὸ ὄναρ; Diog. Laërt. 2, 17, 16 p. 191 ed. Heubn.; Plut. amat. narr. p. 772 d.) Cf. *Fritzscheium* Opuscul. p. 169; [Holsten, Zum Evang. des Paulus u. d. Petrus p. 256 sq. COMP.: προσ-ανατίθημι.]*

ἀνατολή, -ῆς, ἡ, (fr. ἀνατέλλω, q. v.), as in Grk. writ.; 1. a rising (of the sun and stars); light rising ἐξ ὕψους, Lk. i. 78. 2. the east (the quarter of the sun's rising): Mt. ii. 2, 9; Rev. xxi. 13 (Grsb. ἀνατολῶν); Hdian. 2, 8, 18 (10); 3, 5, 1; Joseph. c. Ap. 1, 14, 3, [6; 1, 26, 6; Mk. xvi. WH (rejected) 'Shorter Conclusion']; Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 5, 6; Ignat. ad Ro. 2, 2; Melito ap. Euseb. h. e. 4, 26, 14; with ἡλίου added, Rev. vii. 2 [R G T Tr WH txt.]; Plur. eastern regions, the east, [W. 176 (166)]: Mt. ii. 1; viii. 11; xxiv. 27; Lk. xiii. 29, (Sept., Hdt., Plat., Polyb., Plut., al.; Philo in Flacc. § 7); with the addition of ἡλίου, Rev. xvi. 12 [-λῆς T Tr txt. WH txt.; 2 L WH mrg.].*

ἀνα-τρέπω; [1 aor. ἀνέτρεψα]; to overthrow, overturn, destroy: [τὰς τραπέζας, Jn. ii. 15 WH txt.]; ethically, to subvert: οἴκους families, Tit. i. 11. τὴν τινων πίστιν, 2 Tim. ii. 18. (Common in Grk. writ., and in the same sense.)*

ἀνα-τρέφω: 2 aor. pass. ἀνετράφη; pf. pass. ptc. ἀνατεθραμμένος; 1 aor. mid. ἀνεθρεψάμην; to nurse up, nourish up, (Germ. aufnähren, auffüttern); prop. of young children and animals nourished to promote their growth (Xen. mem. 4, 3, 10, etc.; Sap. vii. 4); to bring up: Lk. iv. 16 T WH mrg.; Acts vii. 20 sq.; with the predominant idea of forming the mind, Acts xxii. 3, (4 Macc. x. 2, and often in Grk. writ.). Cf. *Win.* De verb. comp. etc. Pt. iii. p. 4.*

ἀνα-φαίνω: 1 aor. ἀνέφανα, Doric for the more com. ἀνέφανα, (Acts xxi. 3 R T WH [with Erasm., Steph., Mill]; cf. Passow p. 2199; [Veitch, and L. and S., s. v. φαίρω; W. 89 (85); B. 41 (35)]; see ἐπιφαίνω); Pass., [pres. ἀναφαίνομαι]; 2 aor. ἀνεφάνω; [fr. Hom. down]; to bring to light, hold up to view, show; Pass. to appear, be made apparent: Lk. xix. 11. An unusual phrase is ἀναφανέντες τὴν Κύπρον having sighted Cyprus, for ἀναφαίσεως ἡμῖν τῆς Κύπρου, Acts xxi. 3; cf. B. 190 (164); W. § 39, 1 a. p. 260 (244); here R^a T WH [see above] read ἀναφανέντες τὴν Κ. after we had rendered Cyprus visible (to us); [R. V. had come in sight of Cyprus.]*

ἀνα-φέρω; fut. ἀνοίσω (Lev. xiv. 20; Num. xiv. 33, etc.); 1 aor. ἀνήνεγκα; 2 aor. ἀνήνεγκον; [see reff. s. v. φέρω; impf. pass. ἀνεφερόμην; fr. Hom. down]; 1. to carry or bring up, to lead up; men to a higher place: Mt. xvii. 1; Mk. ix. 2; pass., Lk. xxiv. 51 [Tdf. om. WH reject the cl.]. ἀναφέρω τὰς ἀμαρτίας ἐπὶ τὸ ξύλον, 1 Pet. ii. 24 (to bear sins up on the cross, sc. in order to expiate them by suffering death, [cf. W. 428 sq. (399)]). 2. to put upon the altar, to bring to the altar, to offer, (Sept. for ἡλόγη) of presentation as a priestly act, cf. Kurtz on Hebr. p. 154 sq.), θυσίας, θυσίαν, etc., (Isa. lviii. 6, etc.): Heb. vii. 27; xiii. 15; 1 Pet. ii. 5; with ἐπὶ τὸ θυσιαστήριον added, Jas. ii. 21, (Gen. viii. 20; Lev. xiv. 20; [Bar. i. 10; 1 Macc. iv. 53]); [ἐάντων, Heb. vii. 27, T Tr mrg. WH mrg. προσετέγκας]. Cf. Kurtz u. s. 3.

to lift up on one's self, to take upon one's self, i. e. to place on one's self anything as a load to be upborne, to sustain: τὰς ἀμαρτίας i. e. by meton. their punishment, Heb. ix. 28 (Is. liiii. 12; τὴν πορνείαν, Num. xiv. 33); cf. *Win.* De verb. comp. etc. Pt. iii. p. 5 sq.*

ἀνα-φωνέω, -ῶ: 1 aor. ἀνεφώνησα; to cry out with a loud voice, call aloud, exclaim: Lk. i. 42. (1 Chr. xv. 28; xvi. 4; [Aristot. de mund. 6, vol. i. p. 400*, 18]; Polyb., often in Plut.)*

ἀνα-χυσίς, -εως, ἡ, (ἀναχέω [to pour forth]), rare in Grk. writ. [Strabo, Philo, Plut.; ἀν. ψυχῆς, in a good sense, Philo de decal. § 10 mid.]; an overflowing, a pouring out: metaph., 1 Pet. iv. 4 ἀσωτίας ἀναχυσίς the excess (flood) of riot in which a dissolute life pours itself forth.*

ἀνα-χωρέω, -ῶ: 1 aor. ἀνεχώρησα; (freq. in Grk. writ.); 1. to go back, return: Mt. ii. 12 sq. [al. refer this to next head]. 2. to withdraw; a. univ., so as to leave room: Mt. ix. 24. b. of those who through fear seek some other place, or shun sight: Mt. ii. 14, 22; iv. 12; xii. 15; xiv. 13; xv. 21; xxvii. 5; Mk. iii. 7; Jn. vi. 15 [Tdf. φεύγει]; Acts xxiii. 19 (κατ' ἰδίαν); xxvi. 31.*

ἀνά-ψυξις, -εως, ἡ, (ἀναψύχω, q. v.), a cooling, refreshing: Acts iii. 20 (19), of the Messianic blessedness to be ushered in by the return of Christ from heaven; Vulg. refrigerium. (Ex. viii. 15; Philo de Abr. § 29; Strabo 10, p. 459; and in eccl. writ.)*

ἀνα-ψύχω: 1 aor. ἀνέψυξα; to cool again, to cool off, recover from the effects of heat, (Hom. Od. 4, 568; Il. 5, 795; Plut. Aem. P. 25, etc.); trop. to refresh: τινά, one's spirit, by fellowship, consolation, kindnesses, 2 Tim. i. 16. (intrans. to recover breath, take the air, cool off, revive, refresh one's self, in Sept. [Ps. xxxviii. (xxxix.) 14; 2 S. xvi. 14; Ex. xxiii. 12; 1 S. xvi. 23; etc., in] 2 Macc. iv. 46; xiii. 11; and in the later Grk. writ.)*

ἀνδραποδιότης, -οῦ, ὁ, (fr. ἀνδραποδίζω, and this fr. τὸ ἀνδράποδον—fr. ἀνὴρ and ποῦς—a slave, a man taken in war and sold into slavery), a slave-dealer, kidnapper, man-stealer, i. e. as well one who unjustly reduces free men to slavery, as one who steals the slaves of others and sells them: 1 Tim. i. 10. (Arstph., Xen., Plat., Dem., Isocr., Lys., Polyb.)*

Ἀνδρέας, -ου, ὁ, Andrew, (a Grk. name [meaning manly; for its occurrence, see Pape, Eigennamen, s. v.; B. D. s. v. Andrew, init.]), a native of Bethsaida in Galilee, brother of Simon Peter, a disciple of John the Baptist, afterwards an apostle of Christ: Jn. i. 40, 44 (41, 45); vi. 8; xii. 22; Mt. iv. 18; x. 2; Mk. i. 16, 29; iii. 18; xiii. 3; Lk. vi. 14; Acts i. 13.*

ἀνδρῖζω: (ἀνὴρ); to make a man of or make brave, (Xen. oec. 5, 4). Mid. pres. ἀνδρίζομαι; to show one's self a man, be brave: 1 Co. xvi. 13 [A. V. quit you like men]. (Often in Sept.; Sir. xxxiv. 25; 1 Macc. ii. 64; Xen., Plat., App., Plut., al.)*

Ἀνδρόνικος, -ου, ὁ, Andronicus, (a Grk. name, [lit. man of victory; for its occurrence see Pape, Eigennamen, s. v.]), a Jewish Christian and a kinsman of Paul: Ro. xvi. 7.*

ἀνδροφόνος, -ου, ὁ, *a manslayer*: 1 Tim. i. 9. (2 Macc. ix. 28; Hom., Plat., Dem., al.) [Cf. φονεύς.]*

ἀνέγκλητος, -ον, (a priv. and ἐγκαλέω, q. v.), *that cannot be called to account, unprovable, unaccused, blameless*: 1 Co. i. 8; Col. i. 22; 1 Tim. iii. 10; Tit. i. 6 sq. (3 Macc. v. 31; Xen., Plat., Dem., Aristot., al.) [Cf. Trench § ciii.]*

ἀνεκδιήγητος, -ον, (a priv. and ἐκδιηγέομαι, q. v.), *unspeakable, indescribable*: 2 Co. ix. 15 δωρεά, to describe and commemorate which words fail. (Only in eccl. writ. [Clem. Rom. 1 Coe 20, 5; 49, 4; Athenag., Theoph., al.])*

ἀνεκλόγητος, -ον, (a priv. and ἐκκαλέω), *unspeakable*: 1 Pet. i. 8 (to which words are inadequate). ([Diosc. medicam. p. 93 ed. Kühn]; Heliod. 6, 15 p. 252 (296); and in eccl. writ.)*

ἀνεκλείπτος, -ον, (a priv. and ἐκλείπω to fail), *unfailing*: Lk. xii. 33. ([Hyperid. p. 58^e ed. Teubner]; Diod. 4, 84; 1, 36, cf. 3, 16; Plut. de orac. defect. p. 438 d., and in eccl. writ.)*

ἀνεκτός, -όν, and in later Grk. also -ός, -ή, -όν [cf. W. 68 (67); B. 25 (22)], (*ἀνέχομαι* to bear, endure); fr. Hom. down; *bearable, tolerable*: ἀνεκτότερον ἔσται the lot will be more tolerable, Mt. x. 15; xi. 22, 24; Mk. vi. 11 R L br.; Lk. x. 12, 14. (In Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down.)*

ἀνελέμων, -ον, gen. -ονος, (a priv. and ἐλεῆμων), *without mercy, merciless*: Ro. i. 31. ([Aristot. rhet. Alex. 37 p. 1442^a, 13]; Prov. v. 9, etc.; Sir. xiii. 12, etc.; Sap. xii. 5; xix. 1.)*

ἀνελεως, -ον, *without mercy, merciless*: Jas. ii. 13 L T Tr WH, unusual form for ἀνιλεως R G. The Greeks said ἀηλεής and ἀνελεής, cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 710 sq.; W. 100 (95).*

ἀνεμίζω: (ἀνεμος); *to agitate or drive by the wind*; pres. pass. ptcp. ἀνεμιζόμενος, Jas. i. 6. Besides only in schol. on Hom. Od. 12, 336 ἔνθα ἦν σκέπη πρὸς τὸ μὴ ἀνεμιζέσθαι, [Hesych. s. v. ἀναψύξαι· ἀνεμίσειαι; Joannes Moschus (in Patr. Graec. lxxxvii. p. 3044 a.) ἀνεμιζοντος τοῦ πλοίου velificante nave]. The Greeks said ἀνεμώω. Cf. κλυδωνίζομαι.*

ἀνεμος, -ου, ὁ, (ἀω, ἄημι to breathe, blow, [but etymologists connect ἀω with Skr. vā, Grk. ἀήρ, Lat. ventus, Eng. wind, and ἀνεμος with Skr. an to breathe, etc.; cf. Curtius §§ 419, 537; Vaniček p. 28]), [fr. Hom. down], *wind, a violent agitation and stream of air*, [cf. (Trench § lxxiii.) πνεῦμα, 1 fn.]: Mt. xi. 7; xiv. 24; Jas. iii. 4, etc.; of a very strong and tempestuous wind: Mt. vii. 25; Mk. iv. 39; Lk. viii. 24, etc. οἱ τέσσαρες ἀνεμοί, the four principal or cardinal winds (Jer. xxv. 15 (xliv. 36)), τῆς γῆς, Rev. vii. 1; hence the four quarters of the heavens (whence the cardinal winds blow): Mt. xxiv. 31; Mk. xiii. 27; (Ezek. xxxvii. 9; 1 Chr. ix. 24). Metaph. ἀνεμος τῆς διδασκαλίας, variability and emptiness [?] of teaching, Eph. iv. 14.

ἀνένδεκτος, -ον, (a priv. and ἐνδεκτος, and this fr. ἐνδέχομαι, q. v.), *that cannot be admitted, inadmissible, unallowable, improper*: ἀνένδεκτόν ἐστι τοῦ μὴ ἐλθεῖν it cannot be but that they will come, Lk. xvii. 1 [W. 328 (308);

B. 269 (231)]. (Artem. oneir. 2, 70 ὁ ἀριθμὸς πρὸς τὸν μέλλοντα χρόνον ἀνένδεκτος, [Diog. Laërt. 7, 50], and several times in eccl. and Byzant. writ.)*

ἀνεξερεύνητος, T Tr WH -ραῦνητος [cf. Tdf. Proleg. p. 81; B. 58 (50); Sturz, De dial. Maced. et Alex. p. 117; see ἱραυνάω], -ον, (a priv. and ἐξερευνάω), *that cannot be searched out*: Ro. xi. 33. (Symm. Prov. xxv. 3; Jer. xvii. 9. Dio Cass. 69, 14.)*

ἀνεξίκακος, -ον, (fr. the fut. of ἀνέχομαι, and κακόν; cf. classic ἀλεξίκακος, ἀμνησίκακος), *patient of ills and wrongs, forbearing*: 2 Tim. ii. 24. (Lcian. jud. voc. 9; [Justin M. apol. 1, 16 init.; Pollux 5, 138].)*

ἀνεξιχνίαστος, -ον, (a priv. and ἐξιχνιάζω to trace out), *that cannot be traced out, that cannot be comprehended, [A. V. unsearchable]*: Ro. xi. 33; Eph. iii. 8. (Job v. 9; ix. 10; [xxxiv. 24]; Or. Manass. 6 [see Sept. ed. Tdf., Proleg. § xxix.]; several times in eccl. writ.)*

ἀνεπισχύνητος, -ον, (a priv. and ἐπαισχύνω), (Vulg. inconfusibilis), *having no cause to be ashamed*: 2 Tim. ii. 15. ([Joseph. antt. 18, 7, 1]; unused in Grk. writ. [W. 236 (221)].)*

ἀνεπίληπτος [L T Tr WH -λημπτος; see M, μ], -ον, (a priv. and ἐπιλαμβάνω), prop. *not apprehended, that cannot be laid hold of; hence that cannot be reprehended, not open to censure, irreproachable*, [Tittmann i. p. 31; Trench § ciii.]: 1 Tim. iii. 2; v. 7; vi. 14. (Freq. in Grk. writ. fr. [Eur. and] Thuc. down.)*

ἀνέρχομαι: 2 aor. ἀνήλθον; [fr. Hom. down]; *to go up*: Jn. vi. 3; *to a higher place*; to Jerusalem, Gal. i. 17 [L T Tr mrg. ἀπήλθον], 18; (1 K. xiii. 12). [Comp.: ἐπιανέρχομαι.]*

ἀνεσις, -εως, ἡ, (ἀνίημι to let loose, slacken, anything tense, e. g. a bow), *a loosening, relaxing*; spoken of a more tolerable condition in captivity: ἔχειν ἀνεσιω to be held in less rigorous confinement [R. V. have indulgence], Acts xxiv. 23. (Joseph. antt. 18, 6, 10 φυλακῆ μὲν γὰρ καὶ τήρησις ἦν, μετὰ μέντοι ἀνέσιως τῆς εἰς διαίταν). *relief, rest*, from persecutions, 2 Th. i. 7; from the troubles of poverty, 2 Co. viii. 13; relief from anxiety, quiet, 2 Co. ii. 13 (12); vii. 5. (Sept.; in Grk. writ. fr. Thuc. [Hdt. 5, 28] down.) [Syn. see ἀνάπασις, fin.]*

ἀνετάζω; pres. pass. ἀνετάζομαι; (ετάζω to examine, test); *to investigate, examine*; τινά, *to examine judicially*: Acts xxii. 24, 29. (Judg. vi. 29 cod. Alex.; Sus. [i. e. Dan. (Theod.) init.] 14; [Anaph. Pilati A 6 p. 417 ed. Tdf.]. Not found in prof. auth.)*

ἀνευ, prep. with gen., *without*: 1 Pet. iii. 1; iv. 9. with gen. of the pers. *without one's will or intervention*, (often so in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down): Mt. x. 29. [Compared with χωρίς, see Tittm. i. p. 93 sq.; Ellic. on Eph. ii. 12; Green, Crit. Notes, etc. (on Ro. iii. 28).]*

ἀνεύθετος, -ον, *not convenient, not commodious, not fit*: Acts xxvii. 12. (Unused by Grk. writ.; [Moschion 53].)*

ἀνευρίσκω: 2 aor. ἀνεύρον, 3 pers. plur. ἀνεύραν, Lk. ii. 16 (T Tr WH; see εὐρίσκω); *to find out by search*: τινά, Lk. ii. 16; Acts xxi. 4. (In Grk. writ. fr. Hdt. down.) Cf. Win. De verb. comp. etc. Pt. iii. p. 13 sq.)*

ἀνέχω: in the N. T. only in the mid. ἀνέχομαι; fut.

ἀνεξομαι (W. 83 (79)): impf. ἡνευχόμεν 2 Co. xi. [1 Rec.^{1a}], 4 [Rec.] (G T Tr WH mrg. ἀνευχόμεν [cf. Moeris ed. Piers. p. 176; (but L WH txt. in vs. 4 ἀνέχ.); cf. WH. App. p. 162; W. 72 (70); B. 35 (31)]); 2 aor. ἡνεσχόμεν Acts xviii. 14 (L T Tr WH ἀνεσχόμεν, reff. u. s.); to hold up, (e. g. κεφαλῆν, χεῖρας, Hom. et al.); hence in mid. to hold one's self erect and firm (against any pers. or thing), to sustain, to bear (with equanimity), to bear with, endure, with a gen. of the pers. (in Grk. writ. the accus. is more com., both of the pers. and of the thing), of his opinions, actions, etc.: Mt. xvii. 17; Mk. ix. 19; Lk. ix. 41; 2 Co. xi. 19; Eph. iv. 2; Col. iii. 13. foll. by gen. of the thing: 2 Th. i. 4 [WH mrg. ἐνεχ.] (αἰς by attraction for ὧν, unless δς be preferred [B. 161 (140)]; cf. W. 202 (190)). foll. by μικρόν τι with gen. of both pers. and thing, 2 Co. xi. 1 (acc. to the reading μου μικρόν τι ἀφροσύνης [R^{bex} L T Tr WH]; cf. Meyer ad loc.). without a case, 1 Co. iv. 12 (we endure). foll. by εἶ τις, 2 Co. xi. 20. Owing to the context, to bear with i. e. to listen: with gen. of the pers., Acts xviii. 14; of the thing, 2 Tim. iv. 3; Heb. xiii. 22. [COMP.: προσ-ανέχω.]*

ἀνεψιός, -οῦ, ὁ, [for ἀνεπτ-ιός con-nepot-ius, cf. Lat. nepos, Germ. nichte, Eng. nephew, niece; Curtius § 342], a cousin: Col. iv. 10. (Num. xxxvi. 11; Tob. vii. 2.) [Cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 306; but esp. Bp. Lghtft. on Col. l. c.; also B. D. Am. ed. s. v. Sister's Son.]*

ἀνηθον, -ου, τό, dill, anise [(?); cf. BB.DD. s. v.; Tristram, Nat. Hist. of the Bible, p. 419 sq.]: Mt. xxiii. 23. (Arstph. nub. 982; [Aristot., al.]; often in Theophr. hist. pl.)*

ἀνήκειω; [impf. ἀνῆκεν]; in Grk. writ. to have come up to, arrived at, to reach to, pertain to, foll. generally by εἰς τι; hence in later writ. ἀνῆκει τί τιμι something appertains to one, is due to him sc. to be rendered or performed by others (1 Macc. x. 42; xi. 35; 2 Macc. xiv. 8), and then ethically τὸ ἀνῆκον what is due, duty, [R. V. befitting], Philem. 8; τὰ οὐκ ἀνῆκοντα unbecoming, discreditable, Eph. v. 4 (L T Tr WH δ οὐκ ἀνῆκεν, W. 486 (452)); [B. 350 (301)]; impers. ὡς ἀνῆκε us was fitting, sc. ever since ye were converted to Christ, Col. iii. 18, [W. 270 (254)]; cf. B. 217 (187) and Bp. Lghtft. ad loc.]*

ἀνήμερος, -ον (a priv. and ἥμερος), not tame, savage, fierce: 2 Tim. iii. 3. (In Grk. writ. fr. [Anacr. 1, 7] Aeschyl. down.)*

ἄνθρωπος, ἄνδρός, ὁ, a man, Lat. vir. The meanings of this word in the N. T. differ in no respect fr. classic usage; for it is employed 1. with a reference to sex, and so to distinguish a man from a woman; either a. as a male: Acts viii. 12; xvii. 12; 1 Tim. ii. 12; or b. as a husband: Mt. i. 16; Mk. x. 2; Jn. iv. 16 sqq.; Ro. vii. 2 sqq.; 1 Co. vii. 2 sqq.; Gal. iv. 27; 1 Tim. iii. 2, 12; Tit. i. 6, etc.; a betrothed or future husband: Mt. i. 19; Rev. xxi. 2, etc. 2. with a reference to age, and to distinguish an adult man from a boy: Mt. xiv. 21; xv. 38 (where ἄνδρες, γυναῖκες and παιδία are discriminated); with the added notion also of intelligence and virtue: 1 Co. xiii. 11 (opp. to νήπιος); Eph. iv. 13; Jas. iii. 2, (in

the last two pass. τέλειος ἄνθρωπος). 3. univ. any male person, a man; so where τις might have been used: Lk. viii. 41; ix. 38; Acts vi. 11; x. 5, etc. where ἄνθρωπος and τις are united: Lk. viii. 27; Acts v. 1; x. 1. or ἄνθρωπος and ὅς he who, etc.: Ro. iv. 8; Jas. i. 12. where mention is made of something usually done by men, not by women: Lk. xxii. 63; Acts v. 36. where angels or other heavenly beings are said to have borne the forms of men: Lk. ix. 30; xxiv. 4; Acts x. 30. where it is so connected with an adjective as to give the adj. the force of a substantive: ἄνθρωπος ἁμαρτωλός a sinner, Lk. v. 8; λεπτοὶ ἄνθρωποι, Lk. xvii. 12; or is joined to appellatives: ἄνθρωπος φονεύς, Acts iii. 14; ἄνθρωπος προφήτης, Lk. xxiv. 19, (ⲛⲓⲗⲓ ⲡⲓⲛ, Judg. vi. 8; [cf. W. 30; § 59, 1; B. 82 (72)]; other reff. s. v. ἄνθρωπος, 4 a. fin.); or to gentile names: ἄνθρωποι Νινευίται, Mt. xii. 41; ἄνθρωπος Ἰουδαῖος, Acts xxii. 3; ἄνθρωπος Αἰθίοψ, Acts viii. 27; ἄνθρωπος Κύπριος, Acts xi. 20; esp. in addresses of honor and respect [W. § 65, 5 d.; B. 82 (72)], Acts i. 11; ii. 14; xiii. 16; xvii. 22, etc.; even ἄνθρωποι ἀδελφοί, Acts i. 16; [ii. 29, 37; vii. 2]; xiii. [15], 26, etc. 4. when persons of either sex are included, but named after the more important: Mt. xiv. 35; Acts iv. 4; [Meyer seems inclined (see his com. on Acts l. c.) to dispute even these examples; but al. would refer several other instances (esp. Lk. xi. 31; Jas. i. 20) to the same head].

ἀντι-ἵστημι: pf. ἀνθέστηκα; 2 aor. ἀντίστην, [impv. ἀντίστητε], inf. ἀντιστήναι; Mid., pres. ἀντίσταμαι; impf. ἀντιστάμην; (ἀντι and ἵστημι); to set against; as in Grk. writ., in the mid., and in the pf. plpf. [having pres. and impf. force, W. 274 (257)] and 2 aor. act., to set one's self against, to withstand, resist, oppose: pf. act., Ro. ix. 19; xiii. 2; 2 Tim. iv. 15 [R G]. 2 aor. act., Mt. v. 39; Lk. xxi. 15; Acts vi. 10; Gal. ii. 11; Eph. vi. 13; 2 Tim. iii. 8; [iv. 15 L T Tr WH]. impv., Jas. iv. 7; 1 Pet. v. 9. Mid.: pres., 2 Tim. iii. 8. impf., Acts xiii. 8.*

ἀνθρομολογέομαι, -οῦμαι: [impf. ἀνθρομολογούμην]; (ἀντι and ὁμολογέομαι); in Grk. writ. (fr. Dem. down) 1. to reply by professing or by confessing. 2. to agree mutually (in turn), to make a compact. 3. to acknowledge in the presence of (ἀντι before, over against; cf. ἐξομολογεῖσθαι ἔναντι κυρίου, 2 Chr. vii. 6) any one, (see Win. De verb. comp. etc. Pt. iii. p. 19 sq.): τὰς ἁμαρτίας to confess sins, Joseph. antt. 8, 10, 3 [Bekk. reads ἀνομολογούμενους]; cf. 1 Esdr. viii. 88 (90). τιμή, to declare something in honor of one, to celebrate his praises, give thanks to him, Lk. ii. 38; (for ἡγήγη in Ps. lxxviii. (lxxix.) 13; 3 Macc. vi. 33; [Dan. iv. 31 (34) Sept.; Test. xii. Patr. test. Jud. § 1].)*

ἄνθος, -εος, τό, [fr. Hom. down]; a flower: Jas. i. 10 sq.; 1 Pet. i. 24.*

ἄνθρακιά [on accent cf. Etym. Magn. 801, 21; Chandler § 95], -ἄς, ἡ, a heap of burning coals: Jn. xviii. 18; xxi. 9. (Sir. xi. 32; 4 Macc. ix. 20; Hom. II. 9, 213, etc.) [Cf. BB.DD. s. v. Coal.]*

ἄνθραξ, -ακος, ὁ, coal, (also, fr. Thuc. and Arstph. down, a live coal), ἄνθρωπος πυρός a coal of fire i. e. a burning or live coal; Ro. xii. 20 ἄνθρωπος πυρός σωρεύειν ἐπὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν

τινος, a proverbial expression, fr. Prov. xxv. 22, signifying to call up, by the favors you confer on your enemy, the memory in him of the wrong he has done you (which shall pain him as if live coals were heaped on his head), that he may the more readily repent. The Arabians call things that cause very acute mental pain *burning coals of the heart and fire in the liver*; cf. *Gesenius* in *Rosenmüller's Bibl.-exeg. Repert.* i. p. 140 sq. [or in his *Thesaurus* i. 280; cf. also *BB.DD.* s. v. *Coal*].*

ἀνθρωπάρεσκος, -ον, (*ἄνθρωπος* and *ἄρεσκος* agreeable, pleasing, insinuating; cf. *εἰδάρεσκος*, *δυσάρεσκος*, *αὐτάρεσκος* in *Lob.* ad *Phryn.* p. 621); only in bibl. and eccl. writ. [*W.* 25]: *studying to please men, courting the favor of men*: Eph. vi. 6; Col. iii. 22. (Ps. lii. (liii.) 6; [Ps. Sal. iv. 8, 10].)*

ἀνθρώπινος, -ινή, -ιον, (*ἄνθρωπος*), [fr. *Hdt.* down], *human*; applied to things belonging to men: *χεῖρες*, Acts xvii. 25 L T Tr WH; *φύσις*, Jas. iii. 7; or instituted by men: *κτίσις*, [q. v. 3], 1 Pet. ii. 13; adjusted to the strength of man: *πειρασμός* [R. V. *a temptation such as man can bear*], 1 Co. x. 13 (cf. *Neander* [and *Heinrici*] ad loc.; *Pollux* 3, 27, 131 *ὁ οὐκ ἂν τις ὑπομένειεν, ὁ οὐκ ἂν τις ἐνέγκη . . . τὸ δὲ ἐναντίον, κουφόν, εὐφορον, διστόν, ἀνθρώπιον, ἀνεκτόν*). Opp. to divine things, with the implied idea of defect or weakness: 1 Co. ii. 4 Rec.; 13 (*σοφία*, originating with man); iv. 3 (*ἀνθρωπινή ἡμέρα* the judicial day of men, i. e. human judgment). *ἀνθρώπιον λέγω*, Ro. vi. 19 (I say what is human, speak as is usual among men, who do not always suitably weigh the force of their words; by this expression the apostle apologizes for the use of the phrase *δουλωθῆναι τῇ δικαιοσύνῃ*).*

ἀνθρωποκτόνος, -ον, (*κτείνω* to kill), *a manslayer, murderer*: Jn. viii. 44. contextually, to be deemed equal to a murderer, 1 Jn. iii. 15. (Eur. *Iph. T.* (382) 389.) [Cf. *Trench* § lxxxiii. and *φωνεύς*].*

ἄνθρωπος, -ου, ὁ, [perh. fr. *ἀνῆρ* and *ἄψ*, i. e. man's face; *Curtius* § 422; *Vanicek* p. 9. From *Hom.* down]; *man*. It is used 1. univ., with ref. to the genus or nature, without distinction of sex, *a human being, whether male or female*: Jn. xvi. 21. And in this sense a. with the article, generically, so as to include all human individuals: Mt. iv. 4 (*ἐπ' ἄρτω ζήσεται ὁ ἄνθρωπος*); Mt. xii. 35 (*ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἀνθ.* every good person); Mt. xv. 11, 18; Mk. ii. 27; vii. 15, 18, 20; Lk. iv. 4; Jn. ii. 25 [*W.* § 18, 8]; vii. 51; Ro. vii. 1, etc. b. so that a man is distinguished from beings of a different race or order; a. from animals, plants, etc.: Lk. v. 10; Mt. iv. 19; xii. 12; 2 Pet. ii. 16; Rev. ix. 4, 7, 10, 15, 18; xi. 13, etc. β. from God, from Christ as divine, and from angels: Mt. x. 32; xix. 6; Mk. x. 9; Lk. ii. 15 [T WH om., L Tr br.] (opp. to angels); Jn. x. 33; Acts x. 26; xiv. 11; 1 Th. ii. 13; Gal. i. 10, 12; 1 Co. iii. 21; vii. 23; Phil. ii. 7, 7 (8); 1 Tim. ii. 5; Heb. viii. 2; xiii. 6; 1 Pet. ii. 4, etc. c. with the added notion of weakness, by which man is led into mistake or prompted to sin: *οὐκ ἀνθρωποὶ* (R G *σαρκικοί*) *ἐστε*; 1 Co. iii. 4; *σοφία ἀνθρώπων*, 1 Co. ii. 5; *ἀνθρώπων ἐπιθυμίαι*, 1 Pet. iv. 2; *κατὰ ἄνθρωπον περιπατεῖτε*

ye conduct yourselves as men, 1 Co. iii. 3; *λαλεῖν* or *λέγειν κατὰ ἄνθρωπον*, to speak according to human modes of thinking, 1 Co. ix. 8; Ro. iii. 5; *κατὰ ἄνθρωπον λέγω*, I speak as a man to whom analogies from human affairs present themselves, while I illustrate divine things by an example drawn from ordinary human life, Gal. iii. 15; *κατὰ ἀνθρ. θηριομαχεῖν*, as man is wont to fight, urged on by the desire of gain, honor and other earthly advantages, 1 Co. xv. 32; *οὐκ ἔστι κατὰ ἀνθρ.* is not accommodated to the opinions and desires of men, Gal. i. 11; [for exx. of *κατὰ ἀνθ.* in prof. auth. see *Wetstein* on *Rom.* u. s.]; with the accessory notion of malignity: *προσέχετε ἀπὸ τῶν ἀνθρώπων*, Mt. x. 17; *εἰς χεῖρας ἀνθρώπων*, Mt. xvii. 22; Lk. ix. 44. d. with the adjunct notion of contempt, (as sometimes in Grk. writ.): Jn. v. 12; the address *ὦ ἄνθρωπε*, or *ἄνθρωπε*, is one either of contempt and disdainful pity, Ro. ix. 20 (*Plat. Gorg.* p. 452 b. *σὺ δὲ . . . τίς εἶ, ὦ ἄνθρωπε*), or of gentle rebuke, Lk. xxii. 58, 60. The word serves to suggest commiseration: *ἴδε* [T Tr WH *ἰδοῦ*] *ὁ ἀνθρ.* behold the man in question, maltreated, defenceless, Jn. xix. 5. e. with a reference to the twofold nature of man, *ὁ ἔσω* and *ὁ ἔξω ἄνθρωπος*, soul and body: Ro. vii. 22; Eph. iii. 16; 2 Co. iv. 16, (*Plat. rep.* 9, 589 a. *ὁ ἐντὸς ἄνθρωπος*; *Plotin. Enn.* 5, 1, 10 *ὁ εἶσω ἄνθρ.*; cf. *Fritzsche* on *Rom.* vol. ii. 61 sq.; [*Mey.* on *Ro.* l. c.; *Ellic.* on *Eph.* l. c.]); *ὁ κρυπτός τῆς καρδίας ἄνθρ.* 1 Pet. iii. 4. f. with a reference to the twofold moral condition of man, *ὁ παλαιός* (the corrupt) and *ὁ καινός* (*ὁ νέος ἄνθρ.* (the truly Christian man, conformed to the nature of God): Ro. vi. 6; Eph. ii. 15; iv. 22, 24; Col. iii. 9 sq. g. with a reference to the sex, (contextually) *a male*: Jn. vii. 22 sq. 2. indefinitely, without the article, *ἄνθρωπος*, a. *some one, a* (certain) *man*, when who he is either is not known or is not important: i. q. *τις*, Mt. xvii. 14; xxi. 28; xxii. 11; Mk. xii. 1; xiv. 13; Lk. v. 18; xiii. 19, etc. with the addition of *τις*, Mt. xviii. 12; Lk. x. 30; xiv. 2, 16; xv. 11; xvi. 1, 19; Jn. v. 5. in address, where the speaker either cannot or will not give the name, Lk. v. 20; or where the writer addresses any and every reader, Ro. ii. 1, 3. b. where what is said holds of every man, so that *ἄνθρ.* is equiv. to the Germ. indef. *man, one*: Ro. iii. 28; 1 Co. iv. 1; vii. 1; xi. 28; Gal. ii. 16. So also where opp. to domestics, Mt. x. 36; to a wife, Mt. xix. 10; to a father, Mt. x. 35; to the master of a household, Lk. xii. 36 sq.,—in which passages many, confounding sense and signification, incorrectly say that the word *ἄνθρ.* signifies *father of a family, husband, son, servant*. 3. in the plur. of *ἄνθρ.* is sometimes (the) *people, Germ. die Leute*: Mt. v. 13, 16; vi. 5, 18; viii. 27; xvi. 13; Lk. xi. 44; Mk. viii. 24, 27; Jn. iv. 28; *οὐδεὶς ἀνθρώπων* (*nemo hominum*) no one, Mk. xi. 2; 1 Tim. vi. 16. 4. It is joined a. to another substantive,—a quasi-predicate of office, or employment, or characteristic,—the idea of the predicate predominating [*W.* § 59, 1]: *ἄνθρωπος ἔμπορος a merchant* (-man), Mt. xiii. 45 [WH txt. om. *ἄνθρ.*]; *οἰκοδεσπότης*, Mt. xiii. 52; xx. 1; xxi. 33; *βασιλεύς*, Mt. xviii. 23; xxii. 2; *φάγος*, Mt. xi. 19. (So in Hebr.

עֲרֵב שָׂא a eunuch, Jer. xxxviii. 7 sq., קֹהֵן שָׂא a priest, Lev. xxi. 9; also in Grk. writ.: ἀθ. ὀδύτης, Hom. Il. 16, 263, al.; cf. Matthiae § 430, 6; [Krüger § 57, 1, 1]; but in Attic this combination generally has a contemptuous force; cf. Bnhdy. p. 48; in Lat. *homo gladiator*, Cic. epp. ad diversos 12, 22, 1). **b.** to a gentile noun: ἀθ. Κυρηναίος, Mt. xxvii. 32; Ἰουδαίος, Acts xxi. 39; Ῥωμαῖος, Acts xvi. 37; xxii. 25, (acc. to the context, a Roman citizen). **5.** ὁ ἀνθρ., with the article, the particular man under consideration, who he is being plain from the context: Mt. xii. 13; xxvi. 72; Mk. iii. 5; Lk. xxiii. 6; Jn. iv. 50. οὗτος ὁ ἀθρ., Lk. xiv. 30; Jn. ix. 16, 24 [L Tr mrg. WH]; xi. 47; ὁ ἀνθρ. οὗτος, Mk. xiv. 71; Lk. xxiii. 4, 14, 47; Jn. ix. 24 [R G T Tr txt.]; xviii. 17; Acts vi. 13; xxii. 26; xxvi. 31, 32. ὁ ἀθρ. ἐκείνος, Mt. xii. 45; xxvi. 24; Mk. xiv. 21. **6.** Phrases: ὁ ἀθρ. τῆς ἁμαρτίας (or with T Tr txt. WH txt. τ. ἀνομίας), 2 Th. ii. 3, see ἁμαρτία, 1 p. 30 sq. ἀνθρ. τοῦ θεοῦ a man devoted to the service of God, God's minister: 1 Tim. vi. 11; 2 Tim. iii. 17, (of the evangelists, the associates of the apostles); 2 Pet. i. 21 (of prophets, like עֲרֵב שָׂא often in the O. T.; cf. Gesenius, Thesaur. i. p. 85). For ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου and υἱοὶ τῶν ἀνθρ., see under υἱός.

ἀνθ-υπατεύω; (ἀντί for i. e. in lieu or stead of any one, and ὑπατεύω to be ὑπατος, to be supreme, to be consul); to be proconsul: Acts xviii. 12 [R G; cf. B. 169 (147)]. (Plut. comp. Dem. c. Cic. c. 3; Hdian. 7, 5, 2.) *

ἀνθ-ἴππατος, -ου, ὁ, [see the preceding word], proconsul: Acts xiii. 7, 8, 12; xviii. 12 L T Tr WH; xix. 38. The emperor Augustus divided the Roman provinces into senatorial and imperial. The former were presided over by proconsuls; the latter were administered by legates of the emperor, sometimes called also proprætors. (Polyb., Dion. H., Lucian., Plut., and often in Dio Cass.) [B. D. s. v. Proconsul; Alex.'s Kitto s. v. Province; esp. Bp. Lghtft. in The Contemp. Rev. for 1878, p. 289 sq.] *

ἀν-ἴημι, [ptep. plur. ἀνιέντες]; 2 aor. subj. ἀνώ, ptep. plur. ἀνιέντες; 1 aor. pass. ἀνέθην; to send back; to relax; contextually, to loosen: τί, Acts xvi. 26, (τοὺς δεσμούς, Plut. Alex. M. 73); xxvii. 40. trop. τὴν ἀπειλήν, to give up, omit, calm [?], Eph. vi. 9; (τὴν ἔχθραν, Thuc. 3, 10; τὴν ἀργὴν, Plut. Alex. M. 70). to leave, not to uphold, to let sink: Heb. xiii. 5, (Deut. xxxi. 6). *

ἀν-ἄλεως, -ων, gen. -ω, (ἄλεως, Attic for ἄλαος), without mercy, merciless: Jas. ii. 13 [R G]. Found nowhere else [exc. Hdian. epim. 257]. Cf. ἀνέλεος. *

ἀν-ἴπτω, -ου, (νίπτω to wash), unwashed: Mt. xv. 20; Mk. vii. 2, and R L mrg. in 5. (Hom. Il. 6, 266, etc.) *

ἀν-ίστημι: fut. ἀναστήσω; 1 aor. ἀνέστησα; 2 aor. ἀνέστην, impv. ἀνάστηθι and (Acts xii. 7; Eph. v. 14 and L WH txt. in Acts ix. 11) ἀνάστα (W. § 14, 1 h.; [B. 47 (40)]); Mid., pres. ἀνίσταμαι; fut. ἀναστήσομαι; [fr. Hom. down]; **I.** Transitively, in the pres. 1 aor. and fut. act., to cause to rise, raise up, (ἵστημι); **a.** prop. of one lying down: Acts ix. 41. **b.** to raise up from death: Jn. vi. 39 sq. 44, 54; Acts ii. 32; xiii. 34, (so in Grk. writ.). **c.** to raise up, cause to be born: ἄνθημα

offspring (Gen. xxxviii. 8), Mt. xxii. 24, [cf. W. 33 (32)]; τὸν Χριστόν, Acts ii. 30 Rec. to cause to appear, bring forward, τινά τιμι one for any one's succor: προφήτην, Acts iii. 22; vii. 37; τὸ παῖδα αὐτοῦ, Acts iii. 26. **II.** Intransitively, in the pf. plpf. and 2 aor. act., and in the mid.; **1.** to rise, stand up; used **a.** of persons lying down (on a couch or bed): Mk. i. 35; v. 42; Lk. viii. 55; xi. 7; Acts ix. 34, 40. of persons lying on the ground: Mk. ix. 27; Lk. xvii. 19; xxii. 46; Acts ix. 6. **b.** of persons seated: Lk. iv. 16 (ἀνέστη ἀναγώναι); Mt. xxvi. 62; Mk. xiv. 60; Acts xxiii. 9. **c.** of those who leave a place to go elsewhere. Mt. ix. 9; Mk. ii. 14; [x. 50 R G]; Lk. iv. 38; xxiii. 1; Acts ix. 39. Hence of those who prepare themselves for a journey, (Germ. *sich aufmachen*): Mk. vii. 24; x. 1; Lk. i. 39; xv. 18, 20; Acts x. 20; xxii. 10. In the same way the Hebr. עָקַם (esp. עָקַם) is put before verbs of going, departing, etc., according to the well known oriental custom to omit nothing contributing to the full pictorial delineation of an action or event; hence formerly עָקַם and ἀναστάς were sometimes incorrectly said to be redundant; cf. W. 608 (565). ἀναστήναι ἀπό to rise up from something, i. e. from what one has been doing while either sitting or prostrate on the ground: Lk. xxii. 45. **d.** of the dead; 2 aor., with ἐκ νεκρῶν added: Mt. xvii. 9 R G WH mrg.; Mk. ix. 9 sq.; xii. 25; Lk. xvi. 31; xxiv. 46; Jn. xx. 9; Eph. v. 14 (here fig.); with ἐκ νεκρῶν omitted: Mk. viii. 31; xvi. 9; Lk. ix. 8, 19, [22 L T Tr mrg. WH mrg.]; xxiv. 7; Ro. xiv. 9 Rec.; so (without ἐκ νεκρ.) in the fut. mid. also: Mt. xii. 41; [xvii. 23 L WH mrg.]; xx. 19 [R G L Tr mrg. WH mrg.]; Mk. x. 34; Lk. xi. 32; xviii. 33; Jn. xi. 23 sq.; 1 Th. iv. 16. **2.** to arise, appear, stand forth; of kings, prophets, priests, leaders of insurgents: Acts v. 36 sq.; vii. 18. mid., Ro. xv. 12; Heb. vii. 11, 15. of those about to enter into conversation or dispute with any one, Lk. x. 25; Acts vi. 9; or to undertake some business, Acts v. 6; or to attempt something against others, Acts v. 17. Hence ἀναστήναι ἐπὶ τῶνα to rise up against any one: Mk. ii. 26, (ἦν εἰς). [SYN. see ἐγείρω, fin. COMP.: ἐπ-, ἐξ-ανίστημι.]

Ἄννα [WH Ἄννα, see their Intr. § 408], -ας [on this gen. cf. B. 17 (15); Ph. Bttm. Ausf. Spr. i. p. 138], ἡ, Anna, (ἡ) grace), the prop. name of a woman (so in 1 S. i. 2 sqq.; ii. 1 Alex.; Tob. i. 9, 20, etc.), a prophetess, in other respects unknown: Lk. ii. 36. *

Ἄννας [WH Ἄννας, see their Intr. § 408], -α (on this gen. cf. W. § 8, 1 p. 60 (59)), ὁ, (in Joseph. Ἄνατες; fr. Hebr. נָנִי to be gracious), a high-priest of the Jews, elevated to the pontificate by Quirinius the governor of Syria c. A. D. 6 or 7; but afterwards, A. D. 15, deposed by Valerius Gratus, the procurator of Judæa, who put in his place, first Ismael, son of Phabi, and shortly after Eleazar, son of Annas. From the latter, the office passed to Simon; from Simon c. A. D. 18 to Caiaphas, (Joseph. antt. 18, 2, 1 sq.); but Annas, even after he had been put out of office, continued to have great influence: Jn. xviii. 13, 24. This explains the mistake [but

see reff. below (esp. to Schürer), and cf. ἀρχιερεύς, 2] by which Luke, in his Gospel iii. 2 (acc. to the true reading ἀρχιερέως) and in Acts iv. 6, attributes to him the pontificate long after he had been removed from office. Cf. Win. RWB. s. v. Annas; Keim in Schenkel i. p. 135 sq.; Schürer in the Zeitschr. für wissenschaft. Theol. for 1876, p. 580 sq. [also in his Neutest. Zeitgesch. § 23 iv.; and BB.DD. s. v.].*

ἀνόητος, -ον, (νοητός fr. νοέω); 1. not understood, unintelligible; 2. generally active, not understanding, unwise, foolish: Ro. i. 14 (opp. to σοφοί); Lk. xxiv. 25; Gal. iii. 1, 3; Tit. iii. 3. ἐπιθυμία ἀνόητοι, 1 Tim. vi. 9. (Prov. xvii. 28; Ps. xlviii. (xlix.) 13; and often in Attic writ.; [cf. Trench § lxxv.; Ellic. on Gal. iii. 1; Schmidt ch. 147 § 20].)*

ἀνοια, -ας, ἡ, (ἀνοος [i. e. ἀνοος without understanding]), want of understanding, folly: 2 Tim. iii. 9. madness expressing itself in rage, Lk. vi. 11, [δύο δ' ἀνοίας γένη, τὸ μὲν μανίαν, τὸ δὲ ἀμαθίαν, Plato, Tim. p. 86 b.]. ([Theogn. 458]; Hdt. 6, 69; Attic writ. fr. Thuc. down.)*

ἀνοίγω; (ἀνά, οἶγω i. e. οἶγνυμι); fut. ἀνοίξω; 1 aor. ἤνοιξα and (Jn. ix. 14 and as a var. elsewh. also) ἀνέφξα (an earlier form) [and ἤνέφξα WH in Jn. ix. 17, 32 (cf. Gen. viii. 6), so Tr (when corrected), but without iota subscr.; see I, ι]; 2 pf. ἀνέφξα (to be or stand open; cf. Btm. Ausf. Spr. ii. p. 250 sq.; [Rutherford, New Phryn. p. 247; Veitch s. v.]); the Attic writ. give this force mostly to the pf. pass.); Pass., [pres. ἀνοίγομαι Mt. vii. 8 L Tr txt. WH mrg.; Lk. xi. 10 Tr mrg. WH mrg.]; pf. ptep. ἀνεφγμένος and ἠνεφγμένος, (ἠνοιγμένος Acts ix. 8 Tdf.); 1 aor. ἀνεφχθην, ἠνεφχθην, and ἠνοιχθην, inf. ἀνεφχθῆναι (with double augm. Lk. iii. 21); 2 aor. ἠνοιγην (the usual later form); 1 fut. ἀνοιχθήσομαι (Lk. xi. 9 Tdf., 10 L T); 2 fut. ἀνοιγήσομαι; (on these forms, in the use of which both codd. and edd. differ much, cf. [Tdf. Proleg. p. 121 sq.]; WH. App. pp. 161, 170; Btm. Gram. p. 280 [21st Germ. ed.]; Btm. N. T. Gr. 63 (55); W. 72 (70) and 83 (79); [Veitch s. v.]); to open: a door, a gate, Acts v. 19; xii. 10, 14; xvi. 26 sq.; Rev. iv. 1; very often in Grk. writ. Metaph., to give entrance into the soul, Rev. iii. 20; to furnish opportunity to do something, Acts xiv. 27; Col. iv. 3; pass., of an opportunity offered, 1 Co. xvi. 9; 2 Co. ii. 12; Rev. iii. 8; cf. θύρα. simply ἀνοίγειν τῷ to open (the door [B. 145 (127)] to one; prop.: Lk. xii. 36; Acts v. 23; xii. 16; Jn. x. 3; in a proverbial saying, to grant something asked for, Mt. vii. 7 sq.; Lk. xi. 9 sq.; parabolically, to give access to the blessings of God's kingdom, Mt. xxv. 11; Lk. xiii. 25; Rev. iii. 7. τοὺς θησαυροὺς, Mt. ii. 11, (Sir. xliii. 14; Eur. Ion 923); τὰ μνημεία, Mt. xxvii. 52; τάφος, Ro. iii. 13; τὸ φρέαρ, Rev. ix. 2. heaven is said to be opened and something to descend fr. it, Mt. iii. 16; Lk. iii. 21; Jn. i. 51 (52); Acts x. 11; or something is said to be seen there, Acts vii. 56 R G; Rev. xi. 19 (δὲ ναὸς . . . δὲ ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ); [xv. 5]; xix. 11. ἀνοίγει τὸ στόμα: of a fish's mouth, Mt. xvii. 27; Hebraistically, of those who begin to speak [W. 33 (32), 608 (565)], Mt. v. 2; Acts viii. 32, 35; x. 34; xviii. 14; foll. by εἰς βλασφημίαν [-ίας

L T Tr WH], Rev. xiii. 6; ἐν παραβολαῖς, i. e. to make use of (A. V. in), Mt. xiii. 35, (Ps. lxxvii. (lxxviii.) 2; ἐν ἔπαισι Lcian. Philops. § 33); πρὸς τινα, 2 Co. vi. 11 (τὸ στόμα ἡμῶν ἀνέφγει πρὸς ὑμᾶς our mouth is open towards you, i. e. we speak freely to you, we keep nothing back); the mouth of one is said to be opened who recovers the power of speech, Lk. i. 64; of the earth yawning, Rev. xii. 16. ἀν. ἀκοῆς τυοῦ i. e. to restore the faculty of hearing, Mk. vii. 35 (L T Tr WH). ἀν. τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς [W. 33 (32)], to part the eyelids so as to see, Acts ix. 8, 40; τυοῦ, to restore one's sight, Mt. ix. 30; xx. 33; Jn. ix. 10, 14, 17, 21, 26, 30, 32; x. 21; xi. 37; metaph., Acts xxvi. 18 (to open the eyes of one's mind). ἀνοίγω τὴν σφραγίδα, to unseal, Rev. v. 9; vi. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 12; viii. 1; ἀν. τὸ βιβλίον, βιβλαρίδιον, to unroll, Lk. iv. 17 L Tr WH; Rev. v. 2-5; x. 2, 8; xx. 12. [COMP.: δι-ανοίγω.]*

ἀνοικοδομέω, -ῶ: fut. ἀνοικοδομήσω; to build again, (Vulg. reaedifico): Acts xv. 16. ([Thuc. 1, 89, 3]; Diod. 11, 39; Plut. Them. 19; Cam. 31; Hdian. 8, 2, 12 [5 ed. Bekk.].)*

ἀνοίξις, -εως, ἡ, (ἀνοίγω, q. v.), an opening: ἐν ἀνοίξει τοῦ στόματός μου as often as I open my mouth to speak, Eph. vi. 19. (Thuc. 4, 68, 4; τῶν πυλῶν, id. 4, 67, 3; χειλῶν, Plut. mor. [symp. l. ix. quaest. 2, 3] p. 738 c.)*

ἀνομία, -ας, ἡ, (ἀνομος); 1. prop. the condition of one without law, — either because ignorant of it, or because violating it. 2. contempt and violation of law, iniquity, wickedness: Mt. xxiii. 28; xxiv. 12; 2 Th. ii. 3 (T Tr txt. WH txt.; cf. ἀμαρτία, 1 p. 30 sq.), 7; Tit. ii. 14; 1 Jn. iii. 4. opp. to ἡ δικαιοσύνη, 2 Co. vi. 14; Heb. i. 9 [not Tdf.], (Xen. mem. 1, 2, 24 ἀνομία μᾶλλον ἢ δικαιοσύνη χρώμενοι); and to ἡ δικαιοσύνη and ὁ ἀγαθισμός, Ro. vi. 19 (τῇ ἀνομίᾳ εἰς τὴν ἀνομίαν to iniquity — personified — in order to work iniquity); ποιεῖν τὴν ἀνομίαν to do iniquity, act wickedly, Mt. xiii. 41; 1 Jn. iii. 4; in the same sense, ἐργάζεσθαι τὴν ἀν. Mt. vii. 23; plur. αἱ ἀνομίαι manifestations of disregard for law, iniquities, evil deeds: Ro. iv. 7 (Ps. xxxi. (xxxii.) 1); Heb. viii. 12 [R G L]; x. 17. (In Grk. writ. fr. [Hdt. 1, 96] Thuc. down; often in Sept.) [SYN. cf. Trench § lxvi.; Tittm. i. 48; Ellic. on Tit. ii. 14.]*

ἀνομος, -ον, (νόμος); 1. destitute of (the Mosaic) law: used of Gentiles, 1 Co. ix. 21, (without any suggestion of 'iniquity'; just as in Add. to Esth. iv. 42, where ἀνομοὶ ἀπερίτμητοι and ἀλλότριοι are used together). 2. departing from the law, a violator of the law, lawless, wicked; (Vulg. iniquus; [also injustus]): Mk. xv. 28 [R L Tr br.]; Lk. xxii. 37; Acts ii. 23, (so in Grk. writ.); opp. to ὁ δίκαιος, 1 Tim. i. 9; ὁ ἀνομος (κατ' ἐξοχὴν), he in whom all iniquity has as it were fixed its abode, 2 Th. ii. 8; ἀν. ἔργον an unlawful deed, 2 Pet. ii. 8; free from law, not subject to law, [Vulg. sine lege]: μὴ ὦν ἀνομος θεοῦ [B. 169 (147)] (Rec. θεῶ), 1 Co. ix. 21. (Very often in Sept.) [SYN. see ἀνομία, fin.]*

ἀνόμως, adv., without the law (see ἀνομος, 1), without a knowledge of the law: ἀν. ἀμαρτάνειν to sin in ignorance of the Mosaic law, Ro. ii. 12; ἀπόλλυσθαι to perish, but not by sentence of the Mosaic law, ibid. (ἀνόμως ζῆν to live ignorant of law and discipline, Isoc. panegy. c. 10

§ 39; ἀνίμως ἀπόλλυσθαι to be slain contrary to law, as in wars, seditions, etc., *ibid.* c. 44 § 168. In Grk. writ. generally *unjustly, wickedly*, as 2 Macc. viii. 17.)*

ἀνορθόω, -ω: fut. ἀνορθώσω; 1 aor. ἀνώρθωσα; 1 aor. pass. ἀνωρθώθην (Lk. xiii. 13; without the aug. ἀνορθώθην LT Tr; cf. [WH. App. p. 161]; B. 34 (30); [W. 73] (70)); 1. to set up, make erect: a crooked person, Lk. xiii. 13 (she was made straight, stood erect); drooping hands and relaxed knees (to raise them up by restoring their strength), Heb. xii. 12. 2. to rear again, build anew: σκιρτήν, Acts xv. 16 (Hdt. 1, 19 τὸν νηὸν . . . τὸν ἐπέκρησαν; 8, 140; Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 12, etc.; in various senses in Sept.).*

ἀνόσιος, -ον, (a priv. and ὁσιος, q. v.), *unholy, impious, wicked*: 1 Tim. i. 9; 2 Tim. iii. 2. (In Grk. writ. from [Aeschyl. and] Hdt. down.)*

ἀνοχή, -ης, ἡ, (compare ἀνέχομαι τιος, s. v. ἀνέχω p. 45), *toleration, forbearance*; in this sense only in Ro. ii. 4; iii. 26 (25). (In Grk. writ. a holding back, delaying, fr. ἀνέχω to hold back, hinder.) [Cf. Trench § liii.]*

ἀνταγωνίζομαι; to struggle, fight; πρὸς τι, against a thing, Heb. xii. 4 [cf. W. § 52, 4, 3]. (Xen., Plat., Dem., etc.)*

ἀνταλλάγμα, -τος, τό, (ἀντί in place of, in turn, and ἀλλάγμα see ἀλλάσσω), *that which is given in place of another thing by way of exchange; what is given either in order to keep or to acquire anything*: Mt. xvi. 26; Mk. viii. 37, where the sense is, 'nothing equals in value the soul's salvation.' Christ transfers a proverbial expression respecting the supreme value of the natural life (Hom. II. 9, 401 οὐ γὰρ ἐμοὶ ψυχῆς ἀντάξιον) to the life eternal. (Ruth iv. 7; Jer. xv. 13; Sir. vi. 15, etc.; Eur. Or. 1157; Joseph. b. j. 1, 18, 3.)*

ἀνταναπλήρωω, -ω; (ἀντί and ἀναπλήρωω, q. v.); to fill up in turn: Col. i. 24 (the meaning is, 'what is wanting of the afflictions of Christ to be borne by me, that I supply in order to repay the benefits which Christ conferred on me by filling up the measure of the afflictions laid upon him'); [Mey., Ellic., etc., explain the word (with Wetst.) by 'ἀντι ὑστερήματος succedit ἀναπλήρωμα'; but see Bp. Lghtft. ad loc., who also quotes the passages where the word occurs]. (Dem. p. 182, 22; Dio Cass. 44, 48; Apollon. Dysc. de constr. orat. i. pp. 14, 1 [cf. Bttm. ad loc.]; 114, 8; 258, 3; 337, 4.)*

ἀνταποδοῖναι: fut. ἀνταποδώσω; 2 aor. inf. ἀνταποδοῦναι; 1 fut. pass. ἀνταποδοθήσομαι; (ἀντί for something received, in return, ἀποδίδωμι to give back); to repay, requite; a. in a good sense: Lk. xiv. 14; Ro. xi. 35; εὐχαριστίαν τινί, 1 Th. iii. 9. b. in a bad sense, of penalty and vengeance; absol.: Ro. xii. 19; Heb. x. 30, (Deut. xxxii. 35); θλίψιν τινί, 2 Th. i. 6. (Very often in the Sept. and Apocr., in both senses; in Grk. writ. fr. [Hdt.] Thuc. down.)*

ἀνταπόδομα, -τος, τό, (see ἀνταποδίδωμι), *the thing paid back, requital*; a. in a good sense: Lk. xiv. 12. b. in a bad sense: Ro. xi. 9. (In Sept. i. q. 733, Judg. ix. 16 [Alex.], etc.; the Greeks say ἀνταπόδοσις [cf. W. 25].)*

ἀνταπόδοσις, -ως, ἡ, *recompense*: Col. iii. 24. (Ir.

Sept. i. q. 733, Is. lix. 18, etc.; in Grk. writ. fr. Thuc. down.)*

ἀνταποκρίνομαι; 1 aor. pass. ἀνταπεκρίθην [see ἀποκρίνω, ii.]; to contradict in reply, to answer by contradicting, reply against: τινὶ πρὸς τι, Lk. xiv. 6; (Sept. Judg. v. 29 [Alex.]; Job xvi. 8; xxxii. 12; Aesop. fab. 172 ed. de Furia, [p. 353 ed. Coray]). Hence i. q. to altercate, dispute: with dat. of pers. Ro. ix. 20. (In a mathematical sense, to correspond to each other or be parallel, in Nicomach. arithm. 1, 8, 11 p. 77 a. [p. 17 ed. Hoche].) Cf. Win. De verb. comp. etc. Pt. iii. p. 17.)*

ἀνταῖπον, a 2 aor. used instead of the verb ἀντιλέγειν, to speak against, gainsay; [fr. Aeschyl. down]: Lk. xxi. 15; Acts iv. 14. Cf. εἶπον.)*

ἀντέχω: Mid., [pres. ἀντέχομαι]; fut. ἀνθέχομαι; to hold before or against, hold back, withstand, endure; in the N. T. only in Mid. to keep one's self directly opposite to any one, hold to him firmly, cleave to, paying heed to him: τινός, Mt. vi. 24; Lk. xvi. 13; τῶν ἀσθενῶν, to aid them, care for them, 1 Th. v. 14; τοῦ λόγου, to hold to, hold it fast, Tit. i. 9. (Deut. xxxii. 41; Is. lvi. 4, 6; Prov. iii. 18, etc., and often in Grk. writ.) Cf. Kühner § 520 b. [2te Aufl. § 416, 2; cf. Jelf § 536]; W. 202 (190); [B. 161 (140)].*

ἀντί [before ὄν, ἄθ; elsewhere neglecting elision] a preposition foll. by the gen. (answering to the Lat. ante and the Germ. prefixes ant-, ent-), in the use of which the N. T. writ. coincide with the Greek (W. 364 (341)); 1. prop. it seems to have signified over against, opposite to, before, in a local sense (Bttm. Gram. p. 412; [cf. Curtius § 204]). Hence 2. indicating exchange, succession, for, instead of, in place of (something). a. univ. instead of: ἀντι ἰχθύος ὄφιν, Lk. xi. 11; ἀντι περιβολαίου to serve as a covering, 1 Co. xi. 15; ἀντι τοῦ λέγειν, Jas. iv. 15, (ἀντι τοῦ with inf. often in Grk. writ. [W. 329 (309); B. 263 (226)]). b. of that for which any thing is given, received, endured: Mt. v. 38; xvii. 27 (to release me and thyself from obligation); Heb. xii. 2 (to obtain the joy; cf. Bleek, Lünemann, or Delitzsch ad loc.); of the price of sale (or purchase): Heb. xii. 16; λύτρον ἀντι πολλῶν, Mt. xx. 28; Mk. x. 45. Then c. of recompense: κακὸν ἀντι κακοῦ ἀποδίδοναι, Ro. xii. 17; 1 Th. v. 15; 1 Pet. iii. 9, (Sap. xi. 16 (15)). ἀνθ' ὧν equiv. to ἀντι τούτων, ὅτι for that, because: Lk. i. 20; xix. 44; Acts xii. 23; 2 Th. ii. 10, (also in prof. auth. [exx. in Wetst. on Luke i. 20]; cf. Herm. ad Vig. p. 710; [W. 364 (342), cf. 162 (153); B. 105 (92)]); Hebr. רַחֵם נַחֵם, Deut. xxi. 14; 2 K. xxii. 17). d. of the cause: ἀνθ' ὧν wherefore, Lk. xii. 3; ἀντι τούτου for this cause, Eph. v. 31. e. of succession to the place of another: Ἀρχ. βασιλεύει ἀντι Ἡρώδου in place of Herod, Mt. ii. 22, (1 K. xi. 44; Hdt. 1, 108; Xen. an. 1, 1, 4). χάριν ἀντι χάριτος grace in the place of grace, grace succeeding grace perpetually, i. e. the richest abundance of grace, Jn. i. 16, (Theogn. vs. 344 ἀντ' ἀνίων ἀνίας [yet cf. the context vs. 342 (vss. 780 and 778 ed. Welcker)]; more appropriate are the reff. to Philo, i. 254 ed. Mang. (de poster. Caini § 43, vol. ii. 39 ed. Richter), and Chrys. de sacer

dot. l. vi. c. 13 § 622]). 3. As a prefix, it denotes a. *opposite, over against*: ἀντιπέραν, ἀντιπαρέρχεσθαι. b. the mutual efficiency of two: ἀντιβάλλειν, ἀντικαλεῖν, ἀντιλοιδορεῖν. c. requital: ἀντιμισθία, ἀνταποδίδωμι. d. hostile opposition: ἀντίχριστος. e. official substitution, instead of: ἀνθύπατος.*

ἀντι-βάλλω; to throw in turn, (prop. Thuc. 7, 25; Plut. Nic. 25): λόγους πρὸς ἀλλήλους to exchange words with one another, Lk. xxiv. 17, [cf. 2 Macc. xi. 13].*

ἀντι-δια-τίθημι: [pres. mid. ἀντιδιατίθεμαι]; in mid. to place one's self in opposition, to oppose: of heretics, 2 Tim. ii. 25, cf. De Wette [or Holtzm.] ad loc.; (several times in eccl. writ.; in the act. to dispose in turn, to take in hand in turn: τινά, Diod. exc. p. 602 [vol. v. p. 105, 24 ed. Dind.; absol. to retaliate, Philo de spec. legg. § 15; de concupisc. § 4]).*

ἀντιδικος, -ον, (δική); as subst. ὁ ἀντίδικος a. an opponent in a suit at law: Mt. v. 25; Lk. xii. 58; xviii. 3, (Xen., Plat., often in the Attic orators). b. univ. an adversary, enemy, (Aeschyl. Ag. 41; Sir. xxxiii. 9; 1 S. ii. 10; Is. xli. 11, etc.): 1 Pet. v. 8 (unless we prefer to regard the devil as here called ἀντίδικος because he accuses men before God).*

ἀντι-θεσις, [(τίθημι), fr. Plato down], -εως, ἡ; a. opposition. b. that which is opposed: 1 Tim. vi. 20 (ἀντιθέσεις τῆς ψευδῶν γνώσεως. the inventions of false knowledge, either mutually oppugnant, or opposed to true Christian doctrine).*

ἀντι-καθ-ίστημι: 2 aor. ἀντικατέστην; [fr. Hdt. down]; in the trans. tenses 1. to put in place of another. 2. to place in opposition, (to dispose troops, set an army in line of battle); in the intrans. tenses, to stand against, resist: Heb. xii. 4, (Thuc. 1, 62. 71).*

ἀντι-καλέω, -ῶ: 1 aor. ἀντεκάλεσα; to invite in turn: τινά, Lk. xiv. 12. [Xen. conviv. 1, 15].*

ἀντι-κειμαι; 1. to be set over against, lie opposite to, in a local sense, ([Hippocr. de aëre p. 282 Foes. (191 Chart.); Strab. 7, 7, 5]; Hdtian. 6, 2, 4 (2 Bekk.); 3, 15, 17 (8 Bekk.); [cf. Aristot. de caelo 1, 8 p. 277*, 23]). 2. to oppose, be adverse to, withstand: τινί, Lk. xiii. 17; xxi. 15; Gal. v. 17; 1 Tim. i. 10. simply (ὁ) ἀντικείμενος, an adversary, [Tittmann ii. 9]: 1 Co. xvi. 9; Phil. i. 28; 2 Th. ii. 4; 1 Tim. v. 14. (Dio Cass. 39, 8. Ex. xxiii. 22; 2 Macc. x. 26, etc.; [see Soph. Lex. s. v.]).*

ἀντικρῦ (I. T. W. H. ἀντικρυς [Chandler § 881; Treg. ἀντικρύς. Cf. Lob. Path. Elementa ii. 283]; ad Phryn. p. 444; [Rutherford, New Phryn. p. 500 sq.]; Bttm. Ausf. Spr. ii. 366), adv. of place, over against, opposite: with gen., Acts xx. 15. (Often in Grk. writ.; Philo de vict. off. § 3; de vit. Moys. iii. § 7; in Flacc. § 10).*

ἀντι-λαμβάνω: Mid., [pres. ἀντιλαμβάνομαι]; 2 aor. ἀντελάβομην; to take in turn or in return, to receive one thing for another given, to receive instead of; in mid., freq. in Attic prose writ., 1. to lay hold of, hold fast to, anything: τινός. 2. to take a person or thing in order as it were to be held, to take to, embrace; with a gen. of the pers., to help, succor: Lk. i. 54; Acts xx. 35, (Diod. 11, 13; Dio Cass. 40, 27; 46, 45; often in Sept.).

with a gen. of the thing, to be a partaker, partake of: τῆς εὐεργεσίας of the benefit of the services rendered by the slaves, 1 Tim. vi. 2; cf. De Wette ad loc. (μῆτε ἐσθίων πλειόνων ἡδονῶν ἀντιλήψεται, Porphyr. de abstin. 1, 46; [cf. Euseb. h. e. 4, 15, 37 and exx. in Field, Otium Norv. pars. iii. ad l. c.]) [COMP.: συν-αντι-λαμβάνομαι].*

ἀντι-λέγω; [impf. ἀντέλεγον]; to speak against, gainsay, contradict; absol.: Acts xiii. 45 [L. Tr. WH om.]; xxviii. 19; Tit. i. 9. τινί, Acts xiii. 45. foll. by μή and acc. with inf.: Lk. xx. 27 [L. mrg. Tr. WH λέγοντες], (as in Grk. writ.; see Passow [or L. and S.] s. v.; [W. § 65, 2 β.; B. 355 (305)]). to oppose one's self to one, decline to obey him, declare one's self against him, refuse to have anything to do with him, [cf. W. 23 (22)]: τινί, Jn. xix. 12, (Lcian. dial. inferor. 30, 3); absol., Ro. x. 21 [cf. Meyer]; Tit. ii. 9, (Achill. Tat. 5, 27). Pass. ἀντιλέγομαι I am disputed, assent or compliance is refused me, (W. § 39, 1): Lk. ii. 34; Acts xxviii. 22.*

ἀντι-λήψις [L. T. Tr. WH -ληψις; see M, μ], -εως, ἡ, (ἀντι-λαμβάνομαι), in prof. auth. mutual acceptance (Thuc. 1, 120), a laying hold of, apprehension, perception, objection of a disputant, etc. In bibl. speech aid, help, (Ps. xxi. 20 [cf. vs. 1]; 1 Esdr. viii. 27; Sir. xi. 12; li. 7; 2 Macc. xv. 7, etc.); plur., 1 Co. xii. 28, the ministrations of the deacons, who have care of the poor and the sick.*

ἀντι-λογία, -ας, ἡ, (ἀντιλογος, and this fr. ἀντιλέγω), [fr. Hdt. down]; 1. gainsaying, contradiction: Heb. vii. 7; with the added notion of strife, Heb. vi. 16, (Ex. xviii. 16; Deut. xix. 17, etc.). 2. opposition in act, [this sense is disputed by some, e. g. Lüin. on Heb. as below, Mey. on Ro. x. 21 (see ἀντιλέγω); contra cf. Fritzsche on Ro. l. c.]: Heb. xii. 3; rebellion, Jude 11, (Prov. xvii. 11).*

ἀντι-λοιδορέω -ῶ: [impf. ἀντελοιδόρου]; to revile in turn, to retort railing: 1 Pet. ii. 23. (Lcian. conviv. 40; Plut. Anton. 42; [de inimic. util. § 5]).*

ἀντι-λυτρον, -ον, τό, what is given in exchange for another as the price of his redemption, ransom: 1 Tim. ii. 6. (An uncert. translator in Ps. xlvi. (xlix.) 9; Orph. lith. 587; [cf. W. 25]).*

ἀντι-μετρέω, -ῶ: fut. pass. ἀντιμετρηθήσομαι; to measure back, measure in return: Mt. vii. 2 Rec.; Lk. vi. 38 [L. mrg. WH mrg. μετρέω], (in a proverbial phrase, i. q. to repay; Lcian. amor. c. 19).*

ἀντιμισθία, -ας, ἡ, (ἀντιμισθος remunerating) a reward given in compensation, requital, recompense; a. in a good sense: 2 Co. vi. 13 (τὴν αὐτὴν ἀντιμισθίαν πλατύνθητε καὶ ὑμεῖς, a concise expression for Be ye also enlarged i. e. enlarge your hearts, just as I have done (vs. 11), that so ye may recompense me, — for τὸ αὐτό, ὃ ἔστω ἀντιμισθία; cf. W. 530 (493), and § 66, 1 b.; [B. 190 (164); 396 (339)]). b. in a bad sense: Ro. i. 27. (Found besides only in Theoph. Ant.; Clem. Al.; [Clem. Rom. 2 Cor. 1, 3. 5; 9, 7; 11, 6], and other Fathers).*

Ἀντιόχεια, -ας, ἡ, Antioch, the name (derived fr. various monarchs) of several Asiatic cities, two of which are mentioned in the N. T.; 1. The most celebrated of all, and the capital of Syria, was situated on the river Orontes, founded by Seleucus [I. sometimes (cf. Suidas s. v.

Σέλευκος, col. 3277 b. ed. Gaisf.) called] Nicanor [elsewhere (cf. id. col. 2137 b. s. v. Κολασσαεύς) son of Nicanor; but commonly Nicator (cf. Appian de rebus Syr. § 57; Spanh. de numis. diss. vii. § 3, vol. i. p. 413)], and named in honor of his father Antiochus. Many Ἑλλημισταί, Greek-Jews, lived in it; and there those who professed the name of Christ were first called Christians: Acts xi. 19 sqq.; xiii. 1; xiv. 26; xv. 22 sqq.; Gal. ii. 11; cf. Reuss in Schenkel i. 141 sq.; [BB. DD. s. v.; Conyb. and Howson, St. Paul, i. 121-126; also the latter in the Dict. of Geogr. s. v.; Renan, Les Apôtres, ch. xii.]. 2. A city of Phrygia, but called in Acts xiii. 14 *Antioch of Pisidia* [or acc. to the crit. texts the *Pisidian Antioch* (see Πισιδίος)] because it was on the confines of Pisidia, (more exactly ἡ πρὸς Πισιδίαν, Strabo 12, p. 577, 8): Acts xiv. 19, 21; 2 Tim. iii. 11. This was founded also by Seléucus Nicator, [cf. BB. DD. s. v.; Conyb. and Howson, St. Paul, i. 168 sqq.].*

Ἀντιοχεύς, -εύς, ὁ, an *Antiochian*, a native of *Antioch*: Acts vi. 5.*

ἀντι-παρ-έρχομαι: 2 aor. ἀντιπαρήλθον; to pass by opposite to, [A. V. to pass by on the other side]: Lk. x. 31 sq. (where the meaning is, 'he passed by on the side opposite to the wounded man, showing no compassion for him'). (Anthol. Pal. 12, 8; to come to one's assistance against a thing, Sap. xvi. 10. Found besides in eccl. and Byzant. writ.)*

Ἀντίπας [Tdf. Ἀντείνας, see s. v. εἰ, ι.] -α (cf. W. § 8, 1; [B. 20 (18)]), ὁ, *Antipas* (contr. fr. Ἀντίπατρος W. 103 (97)), a Christian of Pergamum who suffered martyrdom, otherwise unknown: Rev. ii. 13. On the absurd interpretations of this name, cf. Düsterd. [Alf., Lee, al.] ad loc. Fr. Görres in the Zeitschr. f. wissenschaft. Theol. for 1878, p. 257 sqq., endeavors to discredit the opinion that he was martyred, but by insufficient arguments.*

Ἀντιπατρίς, -ίδος, ἡ, *Antipatris*, a city situated between Joppa and Cæsarea, in a very fertile region, not far from the coast; formerly called Χαβαρζαβᾶ [al. Καφαρσαβᾶ (or -σάβα)] (Joseph. antt. 13, 15, 1), and afterwards rebuilt by Herod the Great and named Antipatris in honor of his father Antipater (Joseph. b. j. 1, 21, 9): Acts xxiii. 31. Cf. Robinson, Researches etc. iii. 45 sq.; Later Researches, iii. 138 sq., [also Bib. Sacr. for 1843 pp. 478-498; and for 1853 p. 528 sq.].*

ἀντι-πέραν, or (acc. to the later forms fr. Polyb. down) ἀντίπερα [T WH], ἀντιπέρα [L Tr; cf. B. 321; Lob. Path. Elem. ii. 206; Chandler § 867], adv. of place, *over against*, *on the opposite shore*, *on the other side*, with a gen.: Lk. viii. 26.*

ἀντι-πίπτω; a. to fall upon, run against, [fr. Aristot. down]; b. to be adverse, oppose, strive against: τινί, Acts vii. 51. (Ex. xxvi. 5; xxxvi. 12 ed. Compl.; Num. xxvii. 14; often in Polyb., Plut.)*

ἀντι-στρατεύομαι; 1. to make a military expedition, or take the field, against any one: Xen. Cyr. 8, 8, 26. 2. to oppose, war against: τινί, Ro. vii. 23. (Aristaenet. 2, 1, 13.)*

ἀντι-τάσσω or -ττω: [pres. mid. ἀντιτάσσομαι]; to range

in battle against; mid. to oppose one's self, resist: τινί, Ro. xiii. 2; Jas. iv. 6; v. 6; 1 Pet. v. 5; cf. Prov. iii. 34. absol., Acts xviii. 6. (Used by Grk. writ. fr. Aeschyl. down.)*

ἀντί-τυπος, -ον, (τύπτω), in Grk. writ. 1. prop. a. actively, repelling a blow, striking back, echoing, reflecting light; resisting, rough, hard. b. passively, struck back, repelled. 2. metaph. rough, harsh, obstinate, hostile. In the N. T. language ἀντίτυπον as a subst. means 1. a thing formed after some pattern (τύπος [q. v. 4 a.]), (Germ. Abbild): Heb. ix. 24 [R. V. like in pattern]. 2. a thing resembling another, its counterpart; something in the Messianic times which answers to the type (see τύπος, 4 γ.) prefiguring it in the O. T. (Germ. Gegenbild, Eng. antitype), as baptism corresponds to the deluge: 1 Pet. iii. 21 [R. V. txt. after a true likeness].*

ἀντί-χριστος, -ου, ὁ, (ἀντί against and Χριστός, like ἀντίθεος opposing God, in Philo de somn. l. ii. § 27, etc., Justin, quaest. et resp. p. 463 c. and other Fathers; [see Soph. Lex. s. v., cf. Trench § xxx.]), the adversary of the Messiah, a most pestilent being, to appear just before the Messiah's advent, concerning whom the Jews had conceived diverse opinions, derived partly fr. Dan. xi. 36 sqq.; vii. 25; viii. 25, partly fr. Ezek. xxxviii. xxxix. Cf. Eisenmenger, Entdecktes Judenthum, ii. 704 sqq.; Gesenius in Ersch and Gruber's Encycl. iv. 292 sqq. s. v. Antichrist; Böhmer, Die Lehre v. Antichrist nach Schneckenburger, in the Jahrb. f. deutsche Theol. vol. iv. p. 405 sqq. The name ὁ ἀντίχριστος was formed perhaps by John, the only writer in the N. T. who uses it, [five times]; he employs it of the corrupt power and influence hostile to Christian interests, especially that which is at work in false teachers who have come from the bosom of the church and are engaged in disseminating error: 1 Jn. ii. 18 (where the meaning is, 'what ye have heard concerning Antichrist, as about to make his appearance just before the return of Christ, is now fulfilled in the many false teachers, most worthy to be called antichrists,' [on the om. of the art. cf. B. 89 (78)]); 1 Jn. iv. 3; and of the false teachers themselves, 1 Jn. ii. 22; 2 Jn. 7. In Paul and the Rev. the idea but not the name of Antichrist is found; yet the conception differs from that of John. For Paul teaches that Antichrist will be an individual man [cf. B. D. as below], of the very worst character (τὸν ἄνθρ. τῆς ἀμαρτίας; see ἀμαρτία, 1), instigated by the devil to try to palm himself off as God: 2 Th. ii. 3-10. The author of the Apocalypse discovers the power of Antichrist in the sway of imperial Rome, and his person in the Emperor Nero, soon to return from the dead: Rev. xiii. and xvii. (Often in eccl. writ.) [See B. D. s. v. (Am. ed. for additional reff.), also B. D. s. v. Thess. 2d Ep. to the; Kähler in Herzog ed. 2, i. 446 sq.; Westcott, Epp. of St. John, pp. 68, 89.]*

ἀντλέω, -ῶ; 1 aor. ἤντηλα; pf. ἤντηκα; (fr. ὄντηλος, or τὸ ἄντηλον, bilge-water, [or rather, the place in the hold where it settles, Eustath. com. in Hom. 1728, 58 ὁ τόπος ἐνθα ὕδωρ συρρέει, τό τε ἄνωθεν καὶ ἐκ τῶν ἄρμονιῶν]); a. prop. to draw out a ship's bilge-water, to bale or pump

out. b. univ. to draw water: Jn. ii. 8; iv. 15; ὕδωρ, Jn. ii. 9; iv. 7. (Gen. xxiv. 13, 20; Ex. ii. 16, 19; Is. xii. 3. In Grk. writ. fr. Hdt. down.)*

ἀντλημα, -τος, τῷ; a. prop. *what is drawn*, (Dioscor. 4, 64). b. *the act of drawing water*, (Plut. mor. [de solert. an. 21, 1] p. 974 e. [but this example belongs rather under c.]). c. *a thing to draw with* [cf. W. 93 (89)], *bucket and rope let down into a well*: Jn. iv. 11.*

ἀντοφθαλμία, -ῶ; (**ἀντόφθαλμος** looking in the eye); 1. prop. *to look against or straight at*. 2. metaph. *to bear up against, withstand*: τῷ ἀνέμῳ, of a ship, [cf. our 'look the wind in the eye,' 'face' (R. V.) the wind]: Acts xxvii. 15. (Sap. xii. 14; often in Polyb.; in eccl. writ.)*

ἀνυδρος, -ον, (a priv. and ὕδωρ), *without water*: πηγαί, 2 Pet. ii. 17; τόποι, desert places, Mt. xii. 43; Lk. xi. 24, (ἡ ἀνυδρος the desert, Is. xliii. 19; Hdt. 3, 4, etc.; in Sept. often γῆ ἀνυδρος), [desert places were believed to be the haunts of demons; see Is. xiii. 21; xxxiv. 14 (in Sept.), and Gesen. or Alex. on the former pass.; cf. further, Bar. iv. 35; Tob. viii. 3; 4 Macc. xviii. 8; (Enoch x. 4); Rev. xviii. 2; cf. d. Zeitschr. d. deutsch. morgenl. Gesell. xxi. 609]; νεφέλαι, *waterless clouds* (Verg. georg. 3, 197 sq. *arida nubila*), which promise rain but yield none, Jude 12. (In Grk. writ. fr. Hdt. down.)*

ἀνυπόκριτος, -ον, (a priv. and ὑποκρίνομαι), *unfeigned, undisguised*: Ro. xii. 9; 2 Co. vi. 6; 1 Tim. i. 5; 2 Tim. i. 5; 1 Pet. i. 22; Jas. iii. 17. (Sap. v. 19; xviii. 16. Not found in prof. auth., except the adv. ἀνυποκρίτως in Antonin. 8, 5.)*

ἀνυπότακτος, -ον, (a priv. and ὑποτάσσω); 1. [passively] *not made subject, unsubjected*: Heb. ii. 8, [Artem. oneir. 2, 30]. 2. [actively] *that cannot be subjected to control, disobedient, unruly, refractory*: 1 Tim. i. 9; Tit. i. 6, 10, ([Epict. 2, 10, 1; 4, 1, 161; Philo, quis rer. div. her. § 1]; διήγησις ἀνυπ. a narrative which the reader cannot classify, i. e. *confused*, Polyb. 3, 36, 4; 3, 38, 4; 5, 21, 4.)*

ἄνω, adv., [fr. Hom. down]; a. *above, in a higher place*, (opp. to κάτω): Acts ii. 19; with the article, ὁ, ἡ, τὸ ἄνω: Gal. iv. 26 (ἡ ἄνω Ἱερουσαλήμ the upper i. e. the heavenly Jerusalem); Phil. iii. 14 (ἡ ἄνω κλήσις the calling made in heaven, equiv. to ἐπουράνιος, Heb. iii. 1); the neut. plur. τὰ ἄνω as subst., heavenly things, Col. iii. 1 sq.; ἐκ τῶν ἄνω from heaven, Jn. viii. 23. ἕως ἄνω, Jn. ii. 7 (up to the brim). b. *upwards, up, on high*: Jn. xi. 41 (αἶρω); Heb. xii. 15 (ἄνω φέει).*

ἀνώγειον and **ἀνώγειον**, see under ἀνάγειον.

ἀνωθεν, (ἄνω), adv.; a. *from above, from a higher place*: ἀπὸ ἀνωθεν (W. § 50, 7 N. 1), Mt. xxvii. 51 [Tdf. om. ἀπὸ]; Mk. xv. 38; ἐκ τῶν ἀνωθεν from the upper part, used of the top, Jn. xix. 23. Often (also in Grk. writ.) used of things which come from heaven, or from God as dwelling in heaven: Jn. iii. 31; xix. 11; Jas. i. 17; iii. 15, 17. b. *from the first*: Lk. i. 3; then, *from the beginning on, from the very first*: Acts xxvi. 5. Hence c. *anew, over again*, indicating repetition, (a use somewhat rare, but wrongly denied by many [Mey. among them; cf. his comm. on Jn. and Gal. as below]): Jn. iii. 3,

7 ἄν. γεννηθῆναι, where others explain it *from above*, i. e. from heaven. But, acc. to this explanation, Nicodemus ought to have wondered how it was possible for any one to be born *from heaven*; but this he did not say; [cf. Westcott, Com. on Jn. p. 63]. Of the repetition of physical birth, we read in Artem. oneir. 1, 13 (14) p. 18 [i. p. 26 ed. Reiff] (ἀνδρὶ) ἔτι τῷ ἔρχοντι ἔγκνον γυναῖκα σημαίνει παῖδα αὐτῷ γεννησέσθαι ὅμοιον κατὰ πάντα. οὕτω γὰρ ἀνωθεν αὐτὸς δόξει γενῆσθαι; cf. Joseph. antt. 1, 18, 3 φιλίαν ἀνωθεν ποιείσθαι, where a little before stands προτέρα φιλία; add, Martyr. Polyc. 1, 1; [also Socrates in Stob. flor. cxxiv. 41, iv. 135 ed. Meineke (iii. 438 ed. Gaisf.); Harpocration, Lex. s. vv. ἀναδικάσασθαι, ἀναθέσθαι, ἀναποδιζόμενα, ἀνασύναξις; Canon. apost. 46 (al. 39, Coteler. patr. apost. opp. i. 444); Pseudo-Basil, de bapt. 1, 2, 7 (iii. 1537); Origen in Joann. t. xx. c. 12 (opp. iv. 322 c. De la Rue). See Abbot, Authorship of the Fourth Gospel, etc. (Boston 1880) p. 34 sq.]. πάλιν ἀνωθεν (on this combination of synonymous words cf. Kühner § 534, 1; [Jelf § 777, 1]; Grimm on Sap. xix. 5 (6)): Gal. iv. 9 (*again*, since ye were in bondage once before).*

ἀνωτερικός, -ή, -όν, (ἀνώτερος), *upper*: τὰ ἀνωτερικά μέρη, Acts xix. 1 (i. e. the part of Asia Minor more remote from the Mediterranean, farther east). (The word is used by [Hippocr. and] Galen.)*

ἀνώτερος, -έρα, -ερον, (compar. fr. ἄνω, cf. κατώτερος, see W. § 11, 2 c.; [B. 28 (24 sq.)], *higher*. The neut. ἀνώτερον as adv., *higher*; a. of motion, *to a higher place, (up higher)*: Lk. xiv. 10. b. of rest, *in a higher place, above* i. e. in the immediately preceding part of the passage quoted, Heb. x. 8. Similarly Polyb. 3, 1, 1 τρίτῃ ἀνώτερον βίβλῳ. (In Lev. xi. 21, with gen.)*

ἀνωφελής, -ές, (a priv. and ὄφελος); fr. Aeschyl. down; *unprofitable, useless*: Tit. iii. 9. Neut. as subst. in Heb. vii. 18 (διὰ τὸ αὐτῆς ἀνωφελές on account of its unprofitableness).*

ἄξινη, -ης, ἡ, ([perh. fr.] ἄγνυμι, fut. ἄξω, to break), *an axe*: Lk. iii. 9; Mt. iii. 10. (As old as Hom. and Hdt.)*

ἄξιος, -α, -ον, (fr. ἄγω, ἄξω), therefore prop. *drawing down the scale; hence* a. *weighing, having weight*; with a gen. *having the weight of* (weighing as much as) *another thing, of like value, worth as much*: βods ἄξιος, Hom. Il. 23, 885; with gen. of price [W. 206 (194)], as ἄξ. δέκα μῶν, common in Attic writ.; πᾶν τίμιον οὐκ ἄξιον αὐτῆς (σοφίας) ἐστί, Prov. iii. 15; iii. 11; οὐκ ἐστί σταθμὸς πᾶς ἄξιος ἔγκρατους ψυχῆς, Sir. xxvi. 15; οὐκ ἄξια πρὸς τ. δόξαν are 'of no weight in comparison with the glory, i. e. are not to be put on an equality with the glory, Ro. viii. 18; cf. Fritzsche ad loc. and W. 405 (378); [B. 340 (292)]. b. *befitting, congruous, corresponding, τινός, to a thing*: τῆς μετανοίας, Mt. iii. 8; Lk. iii. 8; Acts xxvi. 20; ἄξια ὧν ἐπράξαμεν, Lk. xxiii. 41. ἄξιόν ἐστι *it is befitting*: a. *it is meet*, 2 Th. i. 3 (4 Macc. xvii. 8); β. *it is worth the while*, foll. by τοῦ with acc. and inf., 1 Co. xvi. 4;— (in both senses very com. in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. and Hdt. down, and often with ἐστί omitted). c. of one who has merited anything, *worthy*,— both in a good reference and a bad;

a. in a good sense; with a gen. of the thing: Mt. x. 10; Lk. vii. 4; [x. 7]; Acts xiii. 46; 1 Tim. i. 15; iv. 9; v. 18; vi. 1. foll. by the aor. inf.: Lk. xv. 19, 21; Acts xiii. 25; Rev. iv. 11; v. 2, 4, 9, 12; foll. by ἵνα: Jn. i. 27 (ἵνα λύσω, a construction somewhat rare; cf. Dem. pro cor. p. 279, 9 ἀξιοῦν, ἵνα βοηθήσῃ [(dubious); see s. v. ἵνα, Π. 2 init. and c.]); foll. by ὄς with a finite verb (like Lat. *dignus, qui*): Lk. vii. 4 [B. 229 (198)]. It stands alone, but so that the context makes it plain of what one is said to be worthy: Mt. x. 11 (to lodge with); Mt. x. 13 (sc. τῆς εἰρήμης); Mt. xxii. 8 (sc. of the favor of an invitation); Rev. iii. 4 (sc. to walk with me, clothed in white). with a gen. of the person, — worthy of one's fellowship, and of the blessings connected with it: Mt. x. 37 sq.; Heb. xi. 38, (τοῦ θεοῦ, Sap. iii. 5; Ignat. ad Eph. 2). **β.** in a bad sense; with a gen. of the thing: πληγῶν, Lk. xii. 48; θανάτου, Lk. xxiii. 15; Acts [xxiii. 29]; xxv. 11, [25]; xxvi. 31; Ro. i. 32; absol.: Rev. xvi. 6 (sc. to drink blood).*

ἀξίωω, -ῶ; impf. ἤξιουν; 1 aor. ἤξιωσα; Pass., pf. ἤξιωμα; 1 fut. ἀξιώθησομαι; (ἀξίως); as in Grk. writ. **a.** to think meet, fit, right: foll. by an inf., Acts xv. 38; xxviii. 22. **b.** to judge worthy, deem deserving: τινά with an inf. of the object, Lk. vii. 7; τινά τινος, 2 Th. i. 11; pass. with gen. of the thing, 1 Tim. v. 17; Heb. iii. 3; x. 29. [COMP.: κατ'ἀξίωω.]*

ἀξίως, adv., suitably; worthily, in a manner worthy of: with the gen., Ro. xvi. 2; Phil. i. 27; Col. i. 10; 1 Th. ii. 12; Eph. iv. 1; 3 Jn. 6. [From Soph. down.]*

ἀόρατος, -ον, (όραω), either, not seen i. e. unseen, or that cannot be seen i. e. invisible. In the latter sense of God in Col. i. 15; 1 Tim. i. 17; Heb. xi. 27; τὰ ἀόρατα αὐτοῦ his (God's) invisible nature [perfections], Ro. i. 20; τὰ ὁρατὰ καὶ τὰ ἀόρατα, Col. i. 16. (Gen. i. 2; Is. xiv. 3; 2 Macc. ix. 5; Xen., Plat., Polyb., Plut., al.)*

ἀπαγγέλλω; impf. ἀπήγγελλον; fut. ἀπαγγελέω; 1 aor. ἀπήγγειλα; 2 aor. pass. ἀπήγγελην (Lk. viii. 20); [fr. Hom. down]; 1. ἀπό τινος to bring tidings (from a person or thing), bring word, report: Jn. iv. 51 [R G L Tr br.]; Acts iv. 23; v. 22; [xv. 27]; with dat. of the pers., Mt. ii. 8; xiv. 12; xxviii. 8, [8 (9) Rec.], 10; Mk. xvi. [10], 13; Acts v. 25; xi. 13; [xxiii. 16, 19]; τινί τι, [Mt. xi. 4; xxviii. 11 (here Tdf. ἀναγγ.)]; Mk. [v. 19 (L mrg. R G ἀναγγ.)]; vi. 30; Lk. [vii. 22; ix. 36]; xiv. 21; xxiv. 9; Acts xi. 13; [xii. 17; xvi. 38 L T Tr WH]; xxiii. 17]; τινί foll. by ὄτι, Lk. xviii. 37; [Jn. xx. 18 R G]; foll. by πῶς, Lk. viii. 36]; τὶ πρὸς τινα, Acts xvi. 36; τινί περὶ τινος, Lk. vii. 18; xiii. 1; τὶ περὶ τινος, Acts xxviii. 21; [foll. by λέγων and direct disc., Acts xxii. 26]; foll. by acc. with inf., Acts xii. 14; εἰς with acc. of place, to carry tidings to a place, Mk. v. 14 (Rec. ἀνήγγ.); Lk. viii. 34; with addition of an acc. of the thing announced, Mt. viii. 33, (Xen. an. 6, 2 (4), 25; Joseph. ant. 5, 11, 3; εἰς τοὺς ἀνθρώπους, Am. iv. 13 Sept.). 2. to proclaim (ἀπό, because what one announces he openly lays, as it were, off from himself, cf. Germ. *a b künden*), to make known openly, declare: univ., περὶ τινος, 1 Th. i. 9; τινί περὶ τ. Jn. xvi. 25 L T Tr WH]; by teaching, τὶ, 1 Jn.

i. 2 sq.; by teaching and commanding, τινί τι, Mt. viii. 33; τινί, with inf., Acts xxvi. 20; [xvii. 30 T WH Tr mrg.]; by avowing and praising, Lk. viii. 47; τινί τι, Heb. ii. 12 (Ps. xxi. (xxii.) 23 [yet Sept. διηγῆσομαι]); [Mt. xii. 18]; foll. by ὄτι, 1 Co. xiv. 25.*

ἀπαγγέλλω [cf. Lat. *angustus, anxius*, Eng. *anguish*, etc.; Curtius § 166]: 1 aor. mid. ἀπήγγεμην; to throttle, strangle, in order to put out of the way (ἀπό away, cf. ἀποκτείνω to kill off), Hom. Od. 19, 230; mid. to hang one's self, to end one's life by hanging: Mt. xxvii. 5. (2 S. xvii. 23; Tob. iii. 10; in Attic from Aeschyl. down).*

ἀπάγω; [impf. ἀπήγον (Lk. xxiii. 26 Tr mrg. WH mrg.)]; 2 aor. ἀπήγαγον; Pass., [pres. ἀπάγομαι]; 1 aor. ἀπήχθην; [fr. Hom. down]; to lead away: Lk. xiii. 15 (sc. ἀπὸ τῆς φάτης); Acts xxiii. 10 (Lchm. [ed. min.]); 17 (sc. hence); xxiv. 7 [R G] (away, ἐκ τῶν χειρῶν ἡμῶν); 1 Co. xii. 2 (led astray πρὸς τὰ εἰδωλα). Used esp. of those led off to trial, prison, punishment: Mt. xxvi. 57; xxvii. 2, 31; Mk. xiv. 44, 53; xv. 16; Lk. xvi. 12 (T Tr WH); [xxii. 66 T Tr WH]; xxiii. 26; Jn. xviii. 13 R G [ἄγαγον L T Tr WH]; xix. 16 Rec.; Acts xii. 19; (so also in Grk. writ.). Used of a way leading to a certain end: Mt. vii. 13, 14 (εἰς τὴν ἀπώλειαν, εἰς τὴν ζωὴν). [COMP.: συν-ἀπάγω.]*

ἀπαιδεύτος, -ον, (παιδεύω), without instruction and discipline, uneducated, ignorant, rude, [W. 96 (92)]: ζητήσεις, stupid questions, 2 Tim. ii. 23. (In classics fr. [Eurip.,] Xen. down; Sept.; Joseph.)*

ἀπαίρω: 1 aor. pass. ἀπήρθη; to lift off, take or carry away; pass., ἀπό τινος to be taken away from any one: Mt. ix. 15; Mk. ii. 20; Lk. v. 35. (In Grk. writ. fr. Hdt. down).*

ἀπαίτω, -ῶ; to ask back, demand back, exact something due (Sir. xx. 15 (14) σήμερον δανειὲ καὶ αἴριον ἀπαιτήσει): Lk. vi. 30; τὴν ψυχὴν σου ἀπαιτοῦσιν [Tr WH αἰτοῦσιν] thy soul, intrusted to thee by God for a time, is demanded back, Lk. xii. 20, (Sap. xv. 8 τὸ τῆς ψυχῆς ἀπαιτηθεὶς χρέος). (In Grk. writ. fr. Hdt. down).*

ἀπαλγέω, -ῶ: [pf. ptep. ἀπηληγκώς]; to cease to feel pain or grief; **a.** to bear troubles with greater equanimity, cease to feel pain at: Thuc. 2, 61 etc. **b.** to become callous, insensible to pain, apathetic: so those who have become insensible to truth and honor and shame are called ἀπηληγκότες [A. V. *past feeling*] in Eph. iv. 19. (Polyb. 1, 35, 5 ἀπηληγκτίας ψυχάς dispirited and useless for war, [cf. Polyb. 16, 12, 7].)*

ἀπαλλάσσω: 1 aor. ἀπήλλαξα; Pass., [pres. ἀπαλλάσσομαι]; pf. inf. ἀπηλλάχθαι; (ἀλλάσσω to change; ἀπό, sc. τινός); com. in Grk. writ.; to remove, release; pass. to be removed, to depart: ἀπ' αὐτῶν τὰς νόσους, Acts xix. 12 (Plat. Eryx. 401 c. εἰ αἱ νόσοι ἀπαλλαγείσαν ἐκ τῶν σομάτων); in a transferred and esp. in a legal sense, ἀπό with gen. of pers., to be set free, the opponent being appeased and withdrawing the suit, to be quit of one: Lk. xii. 58, (so with a simple gen. of pers. Xen. mem. 2, 9, 6). Hence univ. to set free, deliver: τινά, Heb. ii. 15; (in prof. auth. the gen. of the thing freed fr. is often added; cf. Bleek on Heb. vol. ii. 1, p. 339 sq.).*

ἀπαλλοτριώ, -ῶ: pf. pass. ptcp. ἀπαλλοτριωμένος; *to alienate, estrange*; pass. *to be rendered ἀλλότριος, to be shut out from one's fellowship and intimacy*: τινός, Eph. ii. 12; iv. 18; sc. τοῦ θεοῦ, Col. i. 21, (equiv. to ἧ, used of those who have estranged themselves fr. God, Ps. lvii. [lviii.] 4; Is. i. 4 [Ald. etc.]; Ezek. xiv. 5, 7; [Test. xii. Patr. test. Benj. § 10]; τῶν πατριῶν δογμάτων, 3 Macc. i. 3; ἀπαλλοτριῶν τινα τοῦ καλῶς ἔχοντος, Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 14, 2). (In Grk. writ. fr. [Hippocr.,] Plato down.)*

ἀπαλός, -ή, -όν, *tender*: of the branch of a tree, when full of sap, Mt. xxiv. 32; Mk. xiii. 28. [From Hom. down.]*

ἀπα-αντάω, -ῶ: fut. ἀπαντήσω (Mk. xiv. 13; but in better Grk. ἀπαντήσομαι, cf. W. 83 (79); [B. 53 (46)]); 1 aor. ἀπήνησα; *to go to meet*; in past tenses, *to meet*: τινί, Mt. xxviii. 9 [T Tr WH ἵπ-]; Mk. v. 2 R G; xiv. 13; Lk. xvii. 12 [L WH om. Tr br. dat.; T WH mrg. read ἵπ-]; Jn. iv. 51 R G; Acts xvi. 16 [R G L]. In a military sense of a hostile meeting: Lk. xiv. 31 R G, as in 1 S. xxii. 17; 2 S. i. 15; 1 Macc. xi. 15, 68 and often in Grk. writ.*

ἀπάντησις, -εως, ἡ, (ἀπαντάω), *a meeting*; εἰς ἀπάντησίν τιος or τινι *to meet one*: Mt. xxv. 1 R G; vs. 6; Acts xxviii. 15; 1 Th. iv. 17. (Polyb. 5, 26, 8; Diod. 18, 59; very often in Sept. equiv. to אָפְנִי [cf. W. 30].)*

ἀπαξ, adv., *once, one time*, [fr. Hom. down]; a. univ.: 2 Co. xi. 25; Heb. ix. 26 sq.; 1 Pet. iii. 20 Rec.; εἰ τι ἀπαξ, Heb. xii. 26 sq.; ἀπαξ τοῦ ἑνιαυτοῦ, Heb. ix. 7, [Hdt. 2, 59, etc.]. b. like Lat. *semel*, used of what is so done as to be of perpetual validity and never need repetition, *once for all*: Heb. vi. 4; x. 2; 1 Pet. iii. 18; Jude vss. 3, 5. c. καὶ ἀπαξ καὶ δις indicates a definite number [the double καὶ emphasizing the repetition, *both once and again i. e.*] twice: 1 Th. ii. 18; Phil. iv. 16; on the other hand, ἀπαξ καὶ δις means [*once and again i. e.*] *several times, repeatedly*: Neh. xiii. 20; 1 Macc. iii. 30. Cf. Schott on 1 Th. ii. 18, p. 86; [Meyer on Phil. i. c.]*

ἀπαράβατος, -ον, (παρβαίνω), fr. the phrase παρβαίνειν νόμον *to transgress i. e. to violate, signifying either unviolated, or not to be violated, inviolable*: ἱερῶσινή *unchangeable* and therefore not liable to pass to a successor, Heb. vii. 24; cf. Bleek and Delitzsch ad loc. (A later word, cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 313; in Joseph., Plut., al.)*

ἀπαρασκευάστος, -ον, (παρασκευάζω), *unprepared*: 2 Co. ix. 4. (Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 15; an. 1, 1, 6 [var.]; 2, 3, 21; Joseph. antt. 4, 8, 41; Hdian. 3, 9, 19 [(11) ed. Bekk.]; adv. ἀπαρασκευάστως, [Aristot. rhet. Alex. 9 p. 1430^a 3]; Clem. hom. 32, 15.)*

ἀπαρνήομαι, -οῦμαι: depon. verb; fut. ἀπαρνήσομαι; 1 aor. ἀπαρηγάμην; 1 fut. pass. ἀπαρηθήσομαι with a pass. signif. (Lk. xii. 9, as in Soph. Phil. 527, [cf. B. 53 (46)]); *to deny (a b nego)*: τινά, *to affirm that one has no acquaintance or connection with him*; of Peter denying Christ: Mt. xxvi. 34 sq. 75; Mk. xiv. 30 sq. 72; [Lk. xxii. 61]; Jn. xiii. 38 R G L mrg.; more fully ἀπ. μὴ εἶδέναι Ἰησοῦν, Lk. xxii. 34 (L Tr WH om. μὴ, concerning which cf. Kühner ii. p. 761; [Jelf § 749, 1; W. § 65, 2 β.; B. 355 (305)]). *ἑαυτὸν* *to forget one's self, lose sight of one's self and one's own interests*: Mt. xvi. 24; Mk. viii. 34; Lk. ix. 23 R WH mrg.*

ἀπάρτι [so Tdf. in Jn., T and Tr in Rev.], or rather ἀπ' ἀρτι (cf. W. § 5, 2 p. 45, and 422 (393); [B. 320 (275)]. Lipsius p. 127]; see ἀρτι, adv., *from now, henceforth*: Mt. xxiii. 39; xxvi. 29, 64 (in Lk. xxii. 69 ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν); Jn. i. 51 (52) Rec.; xiii. 19; xiv. 7; Rev. xiv. 13 (where connect ἀπ' ἀρτι with μακάριοι). In the Grk. of the O. T. it is not found (for the Sept. render פִּרְיָאָה by ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν), and scarcely [yet L. and S. cite Arstph. Pl. 388; Plat. Com. Σοφ. 10] in the earlier and more elegant Grk. writ. For the similar term which the classic writ. employ is to be written as one word, and oxytone (viz. ἀπαρτί), and has a different signif. (viz. *completely, exactly*); cf. Knapp, Scripta var. Arg. i. p. 296; Lob. ad Phryn. p. 20 sq.*

ἀπαρτισμός, -οῦ, ὁ, (ἀπαρτίζω *to finish, complete*), *completion*: Lk. xiv. 28. Found besides only in Dion. Hal. de comp. verb. c. 24; [Apollon. Dysc. de adv. p. 532, 7, al.; cf. W. p. 24].*

ἀπαρχή, -ῆς, ἡ, (fr. ἀπαρχομαι: a. *to offer firstlings or first-fruits*; b. *to take away the first-fruits*; cf. ἀπό in ἀποδεκατώ), in Sept. generally equiv. to אֲחֵרֶיךָ; *the first-fruits of the productions of the earth* (both those in a natural state and those prepared for use by hand), which were offered to God; cf. Win. R W B. s. v. Erstlinge, [BB.DD. s. v. First-fruits]: ἡ ἀπαρχή sc. τοῦ φυράματος, the first portion of the dough, from which sacred loaves were to be prepared (Num. xv. 19–21), Ro. xi. 16. Hence, in a transferred use, employed a. of persons consecrated to God, leading the rest in time: ἀπ. τῆς Ἀχαΐας the first person in Achaia to enroll himself as a Christian, 1 Co. xvi. 15; with εἰς Χριστόν added, Ro. xvi. 5; with a reference to the moral creation effected by Christianity all the Christians of that age are called ἀπαρχή τ ε ς (a kind of first-fruits) τῶν τοῦ θεοῦ κτισμάτων, Jas. i. 18 (see Huther ad loc.), [noteworthy is εἶλατο ὑμᾶς ὁ θεὸς ἀπαρχὴν etc. as first-fruits] 2 Th. ii. 13 L Tr mrg. WH mrg.; Christ is called ἀπ. τῶν κεκοιμημένων as the first one recalled to life of them that have fallen asleep, 1 Co. xv. 20, 23 (here the phrase seems also to signify that by his case the future resurrection of Christians is guaranteed; because the first-fruits forerun and are, as it were, a pledge and promise of the rest of the harvest). b. of persons superior in excellence to others of the same class: so in Rev. xiv. 4 of a certain class of Christians sacred and dear to God and Christ beyond all others, (Schol. ad Eur. Or. 96 ἀπαρχὴ ἐλέγετο οὐ μόνον τὸ πρῶτον τῇ τάξει, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸ πρῶτον τῇ τιμῇ). c. οἱ ἔχοντες τὴν ἀπ. τοῦ πνεύματος who have the first-fruits (of future blessings) in the Spirit (τοῦ πν. is gen. of apposition), Ro. viii. 23; cf. what Winer § 59, 8 a. says in opposition to those [e. g. Meyer, but see Weiss in ed. 6] who take τοῦ πν. as a partitive gen., so that οἱ ἔχ. τ. ἀπ. τοῦ πν. are distinguished from the great multitude who will receive the Spirit subsequently. (In Grk. writ. fr. [Soph.,] Hdt. down.)*

ἄπας, -ασα, -αν, (fr. ἅμα [or rather ἄ (Skr. sa; cf. a copulative), see Curtius § 598; Vaniček p. 972] and πᾶς; stronger than the simple πᾶς), [fr. Hom. down]; *quite*

all, the whole, all together, all; it is either placed before a subst. having the art., as Lk. iii. 21; viii. 37; xix. 37; or placed after, as Mk. xvi. 15 (εις τὸν κόσμον ἅπαντα into all parts of the world); Lk. iv. 6 (this dominion wholly i. e. all parts of this dominion which you see); xix. 48. used absolutely, — in the masc., as Mt. xxiv. 39; Lk. iii. 16 [T WH Tr mrg. πᾶσιν]; [iv. 40 WH txt. Tr mrg.]; v. 26; ix. 15 [WH mrg. πάντας]; Mk. xi. 32 [Lchm. πάντες]; Jas. iii. 2; — in the neut., as Mt. xxviii. 11; Lk. v. 28 [R G]; Acts ii. 44; iv. 32 [L WH Tr mrg. πάντα]; x. 8; xi. 10; Eph. vi. 13; once in John viz. iv. 25 T Tr WH; [ἅπαντες οὐτοί, Acts ii. 7 L T; ἅπαντες ὑμεῖς, Gal. iii. 28 T Tr; cf. πᾶς, II. 1 fin. Rarely used by Paul; most frequently by Luke. On its occurrence, cf. *Alford*, Grk. Test. vol. ii. Proleg. p. 81; *Ellicott* on 1 Tim. i. 16].

ἀσπύζομαι: 1 aor. ἀσπύσαμένην; to salute on leaving, bid farewell, take leave of: τινά, Acts xxi. 6 L T Tr WH. (Himer. eclog. ex Phot. 11, p. 194.)*

ἀπατάω, -ω; 1 aor. pass. ἠπατήθην; (ἀπάτη); fr. Hom. down; to cheat, deceive, beguile: τὴν καρδίαν αὐτοῦ [R T Tr WH mrg., αὐτ. G, εἰν. L WH txt.], Jas. i. 26; τινά τινα, one with a thing, Eph. v. 6; pass. 1 Tim. ii. 14 (where L T Tr WH ἐξασπαρηθείσα), cf. Gen. iii. 13. [COMP.: ἐξ-απατάω.]*

ἀπάτη, -ης, ἡ, [fr. Hom. down], deceit, deceitfulness: Col. ii. 8; τοῦ πλοῦτου, Mt. xiii. 22; Mk. iv. 19; τῆς ἀδικίας, 2 Th. ii. 10; τῆς ἁμαρτίας, Heb. iii. 13; αἱ ἐπιθυμίαι τῆς ἀπάτης the lusts excited by deceit, i. e. by deceitful influences seducing to sin, Eph. iv. 22, (others, 'deceitful lusts'; but cf. *Mey.* ad loc.). Plur. ἀπάται: 2 Pet. ii. 13 (where L T Tr txt. WH mrg. ἐν ἀγάπαις), by a paragram (or verbal play) applied to the agapae or love-feasts (cf. ἀγάπη, 2), because these were transformed by base men into seductive revels.*

ἀπάτωρ, -ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (πατήρ), a word which has almost the same variety of senses as ἀμήτωρ, q. v.; [fr. Soph. down]; [without father i. e.] whose father is not recorded in the genealogies: Heb. vii. 3.*

ἀπ-αύγασμα, -τος, τό, (fr. ἀπαντάω to emit brightness, and this fr. αὐγή brightness; cf. ἀποσκίασμα, ἀπεικασμα, ἀπεικόνισμα, ἀπήχημα), reflected brightness: Christ is called in Heb. i. 3 ἀπαύγ. τῆς δόξης τοῦ θεοῦ, inasmuch as he perfectly reflects the majesty of God; so that the same thing is declared here of Christ metaphysically, which he says of himself in an ethical sense in Jn. xii. 45 (xiv. 9): ὁ θεωρῶν ἐμέ θεωρεῖ τὸν πέμψαντά με. (Sap. vii. 26; Philo, mund. opif. § 51; plant. Noë § 12; de concup. § 11; and often in eccl. writ.; see more fully in *Grimm* on Sap. l. c., p. 161 sq.) [Some interpreters still adhere to the signif. of fulgence or radiance (as distinguished from refulgence or reflection), see *Kurtz* ad loc.; *Soph. Lex.* s. v.; *Cremer* s. v.]*

ἀπ-εἶδον, (ἀπό and εἶδον, 2 aor. of obsol. εἶδω), serves as 2 aor. of ἀφοράω, (cf. Germ. *absehen*); 1. to look away from one thing and at another. 2. to look at from somewhere, either from a distance or from a certain present condition of things; to perceive: ὡς ἂν ἀπιδῶ (L T Tr WH ἀφιδῶ [see ἀφείδω]) τὰ περὶ ἐμέ as soon as I shall have seen what issue my affairs will have [A. V.

how it will go with me], Phil. ii. 23. (In Sept., Jon. iv. 5, etc.)*

ἀπειθεῖα [WH -θεία, exc. in Heb. as below (see I, ε)], -ας, ἡ, (ἀπειθής), disobedience, (Jerome, *inobedientia*), obstinacy, and in the N. T. particularly obstinate opposition to the divine will: Ro. xi. 30, 32; Heb. iv. 6, 11; υἱοὶ τ. ἀπειθείας, those who are animated by this obstinacy (see υἱός, 2), used of the Gentiles: Eph. ii. 2; v. 6; Col. iii. 6 [R G L br.]. (Xen. mem. 3, 5, 5; Plut., al.)*

ἀπειθέω, -ω; impf. ἠπειθούν; 1 aor. ἠπειθήσα; to be ἀπειθής (q. v.); not to allow one's self to be persuaded; not to comply with; a. to refuse or withhold belief (in Christ, in the gospel; opp. to πιστεύω): τῷ υἱῷ, Jn. iii. 36; τῷ λόγῳ, 1 Pet. ii. 8; iii. 1; absol. of those who reject the gospel, [R. V. to be disobedient; cf. b.]: Acts xiv. 2; xvii. 5 [Rec.]; xix. 9; Ro. xv. 31; 1 Pet. ii. 7 (T Tr WH ἀπιστοῦσιν). b. to refuse belief and obedience: with dat. of thing or of pers., Ro. ii. 8 (τῇ ἀληθείᾳ); xi. 30 sq. (τῷ θεῷ); 1 Pet. iv. 17; absol. (Ro. x. 21 [Is. lxx. 2]); Heb. iii. 18; xi. 31; 1 Pet. iii. 20. (In Sept. com. equiv. to ηἰρη, ηἰρη; in Grk. writ. often fr. Aeschyl. Ag. 1049 down; in Hom. et al. ἀπιθεῖν.)*

ἀπειθής, -ές, gen. -ούς, (πειθομαι), impersuasive, uncompliant, contumacious, [A. V. disobedient]: absol., Lk. i. 17; Tit. i. 16; iii. 3; τινί, 2 Tim. iii. 2; Ro. i. 30; Acts xxvi. 19. (Deut. xxi. 18; Num. xx. 10; Is. xxx. 9; Zech. vii. 12; in Grk. writ. fr. Thuc. down; [in Theogn. 1235 actively not persuasive].)*

ἀπειλέω, -ω; impf. ἠπειλούν; 1 aor. mid. ἠπειλησάμην; to threaten, menace: 1 Pet. ii. 23; in mid., acc. to later Grk. usage ([App. bell. civ. 3, 29]; Polyacn. 7, 35, 2), actively [B. 54 (47)]: Acts iv. 17 (ἀπειλή [L T Tr WH om.] ἀπειλείσθαι, with dat. of pers. foll. by μή with inf., with sternest threats to forbid one to etc., W. § 54, 3; [B. 183 (159)]). (From Hom. down.) [COMP.: προσ-απειλέω.]*

ἀπειλή, -ῆς, ἡ, a threatening, threat: Acts iv. 17 R G (cf. ἀπειλέω), 29; ix. 1; Eph. vi. 9. (From Hom. down.)*

ἀπ-εμῖ; (εἰμί to be); [fr. Hom. down]; to be away, be absent: 1 Co. v. 3; 2 Co. x. 1, 11; xiii. 2, 10; Col. ii. 5; Phil. i. 27; [in all cases exc. Col. l. c. opp. to πάρειμι].*

ἀπ-εμῖ; impf. 3 pers. plur. ἀπήσαν; (εἰμι to go); [fr. Hom. down]; to go away, depart: Acts xvii. 10.*

ἀπ-εἶπον; (εἶπον, 2 aor. fr. obsol. ἔπω); 1. to speak out, set forth, declare, (Hom. II. 7, 416 ἀγγελίην ἀπέειπεν, 9, 309 τὸν μῦθον ἀποειπεῖν). 2. to forbid: 1 K. xi. 2, and in Attic writ. 3. to give up, renounce: with acc. of the thing, Job x. 3 (for οὐκ), and often in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down. In the same sense 1 aor. mid. ἀπειπάμην, 2 Co. iv. 2 [see *WH.* App. p. 164], (cf. αἰσχύνω, 1); so too in Hdt. 1, 59; 5, 56; 7, 14, [etc.], and the later writ. fr. Polyb. down.*

ἀπειραστός, -ον, (πειράζω), as well untempted as untemptable: ἀπειραστός κακῶν that cannot be tempted by evil, not liable to temptation to sin, Jas. i. 13; cf. the full remarks on this pass. in W. § 30, 4 [cf. § 16, 3 a.; B. 170 (148)]. (Joseph. b. j. 5, 9, 3; 7, 8, 1, and eccl. writ. The Greeks said ἀπειρατος, fr. πειράω.)*

ἄπειρος, -ον, (πειρα trial, experience), *inexperienced in, without experience of*, with gen. of the thing (as in Grk. writ.): Heb. v. 18. [(Pind. and Hdt. down.)]*

ἀπ-εκ-δέχομαι; [impf. ἀπεξεδεχόμεν]; *assiduously and patiently to wait for*, [cf. Eng. wait it out]: absol., 1 Pet. iii. 20 (Rec. ἐκδέχομαι); τί, Ro. viii. 19, 23, 25; 1 Co. i. 7; Gal. v. 5 (on this pass. cf. εἰπὶς sub fin.); with the acc. of a pers., Christ in his return from heaven: Phil. iii. 20; Heb. ix. 28. Cf. C. F. A. Fritzsche in *Fritzschiortum* Opuscc. p. 155 sq.; *Win. De verb. comp. etc. Pt. iv. p. 14*; [Ellic. on Gal. l. c.]. (Scarcely found out of the N. T.; Helioid. Aeth. 2, 35; 7, 23.)*

ἀπ-εκ-δύομαι: 1 aor. ἀπεκδυσάμην; 1. *wholly to put off from one's self* (ἀπό denoting separation fr. what is put off): τὸν παλαιὸν ἀνθρώπον, Col. iii. 9. 2. *wholly to strip off for one's self* (for one's own advantage), *despoil, disarm*: τινά, Col. ii. 15. Cf. *Win. De verb. comp. etc. Pt. iv. p. 14 sq.*, [esp. Bp. Lghtft. on Col. ii. 15]. (Joseph. antt. 6, 14, 2 ἀπεκδύς [but ed. Bekk. μετεκδύς] τὴν βασιλικὴν ἐσθήτα.)*

ἀπ-έκ-θυσαι, -εως, ἡ, (ἀπεκδύομαι, q. v.), *a putting off, laying aside*: Col. ii. 11. (Not found in Grk. writ.)*

ἀπ-ελαύνω: 1 aor. ἀπήλασα; *to drive away, drive off*: Acts xviii. 16. (Com. in Grk. writ.)*

ἀπ-ελεγμός, -οῦ, ὁ, (ἀπελέγχω to convict, expose, refute; ελεγμός conviction, refutation, in Sept. for ἔλεγξις), *censure, repudiation of a thing shown to be worthless: εἰθεῖν εἰς ἀπελεγμὸν* to be proved to be worthless, to be disesteemed, come into contempt [R. V. *disrepute*], Acts xix. 27. (Not used by prof. auth.)*

ἀπ-ελεύθερος, -ου, ὁ, ἡ, *a manumitted slave, a freedman*, (ἀπό, cf. Germ. *los*, [set free fr. o]m bondage): τοῦ κυρίου, presented with (spiritual) freedom to be worthless: 1 Co. vii. 22. (In Grk. writ. fr. Xen. and Plat. down.)*

Ἀπῆλλης [better -λλῆς (so all edd.); see Chandler §§ 59, 60], -οῦ, ὁ, *Apelles*, the prop. name of a certain Christian: Ro. xvi. 10. [Cf. Bp. Lghtft. on Philip. p. 174.]*

ἀπ-ελπίω (Lchm. ἀφελπιζω, [cf. gram. refl. s. v. ἀφείδω]); *to despair* [W. 24]: μηδὲν ἀπελπίζοντες *nothing despairing* sc. of the hoped-for recompense from God the requiter, Lk. vi. 35, [T WH mrg. μηδένα ἀπελπ.]; if this reading is to be tolerated it may be rendered *despairing of no one*, or even *causing no one to despair* (cf. the Jerus. Syriac). Tdf. himself seems half inclined to take μηδένα as neut. plur., a form thought to be not wholly unprecedented; cf. *Steph. Thesaur. v. col. 962*. (Is. xxix. 19; 2 Macc. ix. 18; Sir. xxii. 21; [xxvii. 21; Judith ix. 11]; often in Polyb. and Diod. [cf. *Soph. Lex. s. v.*].)*

ἀπ-έναντι, adv., with gen. [B. 319 (273)]; 1. *over against, opposite*: τοῦ τάφου, Mt. xxvii. 61; [τοῦ γαζοφυλακίου, Mk. xii. 41 Tr txt. WH mrg.]. 2. *in sight of, before*: Mt. xxi. 2 R G; xxvii. 24 (here L Tr WH txt. κατέναντι); Acts iii. 16; Ro. iii. 18 (Ps. xxxv. (xxxvi.) 2). 3. *in opposition to, against*: τῶν δογμάτων Καίσαρος, Acts xvii. 7. (Common in Sept. and Apocr.; Polyb. 1, 86, 3.)*

ἀπέραντος, -ον, (περαιῶν to go through, finish; cf. ἀμά-

ραντος), *that cannot be passed through, boundless, endless, γενεαλογία*, protracted interminably, 1 Tim. i. 4. (Job xxxvi. 26; 3 Macc. ii. 9; in Grk. writ. fr. Pind. down.)*

ἀπερισπάστος, adv., (περισπάω, q. v.), *without distraction, without solicitude*: 1 Co. vii. 35. (The adjective occurs in Sap. xvi. 11; Sir. xli. 1; often in Polyb. [the adv. in 2, 20, 10; 4, 18, 6; 12, 28, 4; cf. W. 463 (431)] and Plut.)*

ἀ-περί-τμητος, -ον, (περιτέμνω), *uncircumcised*; metaph. ἀπερίτμητοι τῇ καρδίᾳ (Jer. ix. 26; Ezek. xliv. 7) και τ. ὠσί (Jer. vi. 10) whose heart and ears are covered, i. e. whose soul and senses are closed to divine admonitions, obdurate, Acts vii. 51. (Often in Sept. for ἄγγ; 1 Macc. i. 48; ii. 46; [Philo de migr. Abr. § 39]; Plut. am. prol. 3.)*

ἀπ-έρχομαι; fut. ἀπελεύσομαι (Mt. xxv. 46; Ro. xv. 28; W. 86 (82)); 2 aor. ἀπήλθον (ἀπήλθα in Rev. x. 9 [where R G Tr -θον], ἀπήλθαν L T Tr WH in Mt. xxii. 22; Rev. xxi. 1, 4 [(but here WH txt. only), etc., and WH in Lk. xxiv. 24]; cf. W. § 13, 1; Mullah p. 17 sq. [226]; B. 39 (84); [*Soph. Lex. p. 38*; *Tdf. Proleg. p. 123*; *WH. App. p. 164 sq.*; *Kuenen and Cobet, N. T. p. lxiv*; *Scrivener, Introd. p. 562*; *Collation, etc., p. liv. sq.*]; pf. ἀπελήλυθα (Jas. i. 24); plpf. ἀπεληλύθει (Jn. iv. 8); [fr. Hom. down]; *to go away* (fr. a place), *to depart*; 1. properly, a. absol.: Mt. xiii. 25; xix. 22; Mk. v. 20; Lk. viii. 39; xvii. 23; Jn. xvi. 7, etc. Pter. ἀπελθὼν with indic. or subj. of other verbs in past time *to go* (away) and etc.: Mt. xiii. 28, 46; xviii. 30; xxv. 18, 25; xxvi. 36; xxvii. 5; Mk. vi. 27 (28), 37; Lk. v. 14. b. with specification of the place into which, or of the person to whom or from whom one departs: εἰς with acc. of place, Mt. v. 30 L T Tr WH; xiv. 15; xvi. 21; xxii. 5; Mk. vi. 36; ix. 43; Jn. iv. 8; Ro. xv. 28, etc.; εἰς ὁδὸν ἐθνῶν, Mt. x. 5; εἰς τὸ πέραν, Mt. viii. 18; Mk. viii. 13; [δι' ὁμῶν εἰς Μακεδ. 2 Co. i. 16 Lchm. txt.]; ἐπί with acc. of place, Lk. [xxiii. 33 R G T]; xxiv. 24; ἐπί with acc. of the business which one goes to attend to: ἐπί (the true reading for R G εἰς) τὴν ἐμπορίαν αὐτοῦ, Mt. xxii. 5; ἐκεῖ, Mt. ii. 22; ἔξω with gen., Acts iv. 15; πρὸς τινα, Mt. xiv. 25 [Rec.]; Rev. x. 9; ἀπό τινος, Lk. i. 38; viii. 37. Hebraistically (cf. יָרַח אֶת אֲחֵיכֶם) ἀπέρχ. ὀπίσω τινός *to go away in order to follow any one, go after him* figuratively, i. e. *to follow his party, follow him as a leader*: Mk. i. 20; Jn. xii. 19; in the same sense ἀπέρχ. πρὸς τινα, Jn. vi. 68; Xen. an. 1, 9, 16 (29); used also of those who seek any one for vile purposes, Jude 7. Lexicographers (following Suidas, ἀπέλθῃ· ἀντὶ τοῦ ἐπανάλθῃ) incorrectly ascribe to ἀπέρχῃσθαι also the idea of *returning, going back*,— misled by the fact that a going away is often at the same time a going back. But where this is the case, it is made evident either by the connection, as in Lk. vii. 24, or by some adjunct, as εἰς τὸν οἶκον αὐτοῦ, Mt. ix. 7; Mk. vii. 30, (οἴκαδε, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 6); πρὸς ἑαυτὸν [Treg. πρ. αὐτόν] home, Lk. xxiv. 12 [R G, but L Tr br. TWH reject the vs.]; Jn. xx. 10 [here T Tr πρὸς αὐτοῦ, WH π. αὐρ. (see αὐτοῦ)]; εἰς τὰ ὀπίσω, Jn. vi. 66 (to return home); xviii. 6 (to draw back, re-

treat). 2. trop.: of departing evils and sufferings, Mk. i. 42; Lk. v. 13 (ἡ λέπρα ἀπῆλθεν ἀπ' αὐτοῦ); Rev. ix. 12; xi. 14; of good things taken away from one, Rev. xviii. 14 [R G]; of an evanescent state of things, Rev. xxi. 1 (Rec. παρήλθε), 4; of a report going forth or spread εἰς, Mt. iv. 24 [Treg. mrg. ἐξήλθεν].

ἀπέχω; [impf. ἀπέχων Mt. xiv. 24 Tr txt. WH txt.; pres. mid. ἀπέχομαι]; 1. trans. a. to hold back, keep off, prevent', (Hom. Π. 1, 97 [Zenod.]; 6, 96; Plat. Crat. c. 23 p. 407 b.). b. to have wholly or in full, to have received (what one had a right to expect or demand; cf. ἀποδοῖναι, ἀπολαμβάνειν, [Win. De verb. comp. etc. Pt. iv. p. 8; Gram. 275 (258); B. 203 (176); acc. to Bp. Lghtft. (on Phil. iv. 18) ἀπό denotes correspondence, i. e. of the contents to the capacity, of the possession to the desire, etc.): τινά, Philem. 15; μισθόν, Mt. vi. 2, 5, 16; παράκλησιν, Lk. vi. 24; πάντα, Phil. iv. 18; (often so in Grk. writ. [cf. Bp. Lghtft. on Phil. l. c.]). Hence c. ἀπέχει, impers., it is enough, sufficient: Mk. xiv. 41, where the explanation is 'ye have slept now long enough'; so that Christ takes away the permission, just given to his disciples, of sleeping longer; cf. Meyer ad loc.; (in the same sense in (Pseudo-) Anacr. in Odar. (15) 28, 33; Cyril Alex. on Hag. ii. 9 [but the true reading here seems to be ἀπέχω, see P. E. Pusey's ed. Oxon. 1868]). 2. intrans. to be away, absent, distant, [B. 144 (126)]: absol., Lk. xv. 20; ἀπό, Lk. vii. 6; xxiv. 13; Mt. [xiv. 24 Tr txt. WH txt.]; xv. 8; Mk. vii. 6, (Is. xxix. 13). 3. Mid. to hold one's self off, abstain: ἀπό τινος, from any thing, Acts xv. 20 [R G]; 1 Th. iv. 3; v. 22, (Job i. 1; ii. 3; Ezek. viii. 6); τινός, Acts xv. 29; 1 Tim. iv. 3; 1 Pet. ii. 11. (So in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down.)*

ἀπιστεύω, -ω; [impf. ἠπίστουν]; 1 aor. ἠπίστησα; (ἀπιστός); 1. to betray a trust, be unfaithful: 2 Tim. ii. 13 (opp. to πιστός μένει); Ro. iii. 3; [al. deny this sense in the N. T.; cf. Morison or Mey. on Rom. l. c.; Ellic. on 2 Tim. l. c.]. 2. to have no belief, disbelieve: in the news of Christ's resurrection, Mk. xvi. 11; Lk. xxiv. 41; with dat. of pers., Lk. xxiv. 11; in the tidings concerning Jesus the Messiah, Mk. xvi. 16 (opp. to πιστεύω), [so 1 Pet. ii. 7 T Tr WH]; Acts xxviii. 24. (In Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down.)*

ἀπιστία, -ας, ἡ, (fr. ἀπιστος), want of faith and trust; 1. unfaithfulness, faithlessness, (of persons betraying a trust): Ro. iii. 3 [cf. reff. s. v. ἀπιστεύω, 1]. 2. want of faith, unbelief: shown in withholding belief in the divine power, Mk. xvi. 14, or in the power and promises of God, Ro. iv. 20; Heb. iii. 19; in the divine mission of Jesus, Mt. xiii. 58; Mk. vi. 6; by opposition to the gospel, 1 Tim. i. 13; with the added notion of obstinacy, Ro. xi. 20, 23; Heb. iii. 12. contextually, weakness of faith: Mt. xvii. 20 (where L T Tr WH ὀλιγοπιστίαν); Mk. ix. 24. (In Grk. writ. fr. Hes. and Hdt. down.)*

ἀπιστος, -ος, (πιστός), [fr. Hom. down], without faith or trust; 1. unfaithful, faithless, (not to be trusted, perfidious): Lk. xii. 46; Rev. xxi. 8. 2. incredible, of things: Acts xxvi. 8; (Xen. Hiero 1, 9; symp. 4,

Cyr. 3, 1, 26; Plat. Phaedr. 245 c.; Joseph. antt. 6, 10, 2, etc.). 3. unbelieving, incredulous: of Thomas disbelieving the news of the resurrection of Jesus, Jn. xx. 27; of those who refuse belief in the gospel, 1 Co. vi. 6; vii. 12-15; x. 27; xiv. 22 sqq.; [1 Tim. v. 8]; with the added idea of impiety and wickedness, 2 Co. iv. 4; vi. 14 sq. of those among the Christians themselves who reject the true faith, Tit. i. 15. without trust (in God), Mt. xvii. 17; Mk. ix. 19; Lk. ix. 41.*

ἀπλότης, -ητος, ἡ, singleness, simplicity, sincerity, mental honesty; the virtue of one who is free from pretence and dissimulation, (so in Grk. writ. fr. Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 3; Hell. 6, 1, 18, down): ἐν ἀπλότηι (L T Tr WH ἀγύτηι) καὶ εὐδικρινείᾳ θεοῦ i. e. infused by God through the Spirit [W. § 36, 3 b.], 2 Co. i. 12; ἐν ἀπλ. τῆς καρδίας (כַּךְ לִרְצוֹן, 1 Chr. xxix. 17), Col. iii. 22; Eph. vi. 5, (Sap. i. 1); εἰς Χριστόν, sincerity of mind towards Christ, i. e. single-hearted faith in Christ, as opp. to false wisdom in matters pertaining to Christianity, 2 Co. xi. 3; ἐν ἀπλότηι in simplicity, i. e. without self-seeking, Ro. xii. 8. openness of heart manifesting itself by benefactions, liberality, [Joseph. antt. 7, 13, 4; but in opposition see Fritzsche on Rom. vol. iii. 62 sq.]: 2 Co. viii. 2; ix. 11, 13 (τῆς κοινωνίας, manifested by fellowship). Cf. Kling s. v. 'Einfalt' in Herzog iii. p. 723 sq.*

ἀπλοῦς, -ῆς, -οῦν, (contr. fr. -ός, -ή, -όν), [fr. Aeschyl. down], simple, single, (in which there is nothing complicated or confused; without folds, [cf. Trench § lvi.]); whole; of the eye, good, fulfilling its office, sound: Mt. vi. 22; Lk. xi. 34, — [al. contend that the moral sense of the word is the only sense lexically warranted; cf. Test. xii. Patr. test. Isach. § 3 οὐ κατελάλησά τινος, etc. πορευόμενος ἐν ἀπλότηι ὀφθαλμῶν, ibid. § 4 πάντα ὀρᾷ ἐν ἀπλότηι, μὴ ἐπιδεχόμενος ὀφθαλμοῖς πονηρίας ἀπὸ τῆς πλάνης τοῦ κόσμου; yet cf. Fritzsche on Ro. xii. 8].*

ἀπλῶς, adv., [fr. Aeschyl. down], simply, openly, frankly, sincerely: Jas. i. 5 (led solely by his desire to bless).*

ἀπό, [fr. Hom. down], preposition with the Genitive, (Lat. a, ab, abs, Germ. von, ab, weg, [cf. Eng. of, off]), from, signifying now Separation, now Origin. On its use in the N. T., in which the influence of the Hebr. יָּ is traceable, cf. W. 364 sq. (342), 369 (346) sqq.; B. 321 (276) sqq. [On the neglect of elision before words beginning with a vowel see Tdf. Proleg. p. 94; cf. W. § 5, 1 a.; B. p. 10 sq.; WH. App. p. 146.] In order to avoid repetition we forbear to cite all the examples, but refer the reader to the several verbs followed by this preposition: ἀπό, then, is used

I. of Separation; and 1. of local separation, after verbs of motion fr. a place, (of departing, fleeing, removing, expelling, throwing, etc., see αἶρω, ἀπέρχομαι, ἀποτινάσσω, ἀποχωρέω, ἀφίστημι, φεύγω, etc.): ἀπεσπάσθη ἀπ' αὐτῶν, Lk. xxii. 41; βάλει ἀπὸ σοῦ, Mt. v. 29 sq.; ἐκβάλω τὸ κάρφος ἀπὸ [L T Tr WH ἐκ] τοῦ ὀφθαλμοῦ, Mt. vii. 4; ἀφ' [L WH Tr txt. παρ' (q. v. I. a.)] ἧς ἐκβεβλήκει δαιμόνια, Mk. xvi. 9; καθεῖλε ἀπὸ θρόνων, Lk. i. 52. 2. of the separation of a part from the whole; where of a whole some part is taken: ἀπὸ τοῦ ἱματίου, Mt. ix. 16;

ἀπὸ μελισσίου κηρίου, Lk. xxiv. 42 [R G, but Tr br. the clause]; ἀπὸ τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν, Jn. xxi. 10; τὰ ἀπὸ τοῦ πλοίου fragments of the ship, Acts xxvii. 44; ἐνοσφίσατο ἀπὸ τῆς τιμῆς, Acts v. 2; ἐκχεῶ ἀπὸ τοῦ πνεύματος, Acts ii. 17; ἐκλεξάμενος ἀπ' αὐτῶν, Lk. vi. 13; τίνα ἀπὸ τῶν δύο, Mt. xxvii. 21; ὃν ἐτιμῆσαντο ἀπὸ υἱῶν Ἰσραὴλ, sc. τινές [R. V. whom certain of the children of Israel did prize (cf. τῆς, 2 c.); but al. refer this to II. 2 d. aa. fin. q. v.], Mt. xxvii. 9, (ἐξῆλθον ἀπὸ τῶν ἱερέων, sc. τινές, 1 Macc. vii. 33); after verbs of *eating* and *drinking* (usually joined in Grk. to the simple gen. of the thing [cf. B. 159 (139); W. 198 (186) sq.]): Mt. xv. 27; Mk. vii. 28; πίνειν ἀπὸ, Lk. xxii. 18 (elsewhere in the N. T. ἐκ). 3. of any kind of separation of one thing from another by which the union or fellowship of the two is destroyed; a. after verbs of *averting*, *loosening*, *liberating*, *ransoming*, *preserving*: see ἀγοράζω, ἀπαλλάσσω, ἀποστρέφω, ἐλευθερώω, θεραπεύω, καθαρίζω, λούω, λυτρῶω, λύω, ῥύομαι, σώζω, φυλάσσω, etc. b. after verbs of *desisting*, *abstaining*, *avoiding*, etc.: see ἀπέχω, παύω, καταπαύω, βλέπω, προσέχω, φυλάσσομαι, etc. c. after verbs of *concealing* and *hindering*: see κρύπτω, καλύω, παρακαλύπτω. d. Concise constructions, [cf. esp. B. 322 (277)]: ἀνάθεμα ἀπὸ τοῦ Χριστοῦ, Ro. ix. 3 (see ἀνάθεμα sub fin.); λούειν ἀπὸ τῶν πληγῶν to wash away the blood from the stripes, Acts xvi. 33; μετανοεῖν ἀπὸ τῆς κακίας by repentance to turn away from wickedness, Acts viii. 22; ἀποθνήσκειν ἀπὸ τίνος by death to be freed from a thing, Col. ii. 20; φθειρεσθαι ἀπὸ τῆς ἀπλότητος to be corrupted and thus led away from singleness of heart, 2 Co. xi. 3; εἰσακουσθεῖς ἀπὸ τ. εὐλαβείας heard and accordingly delivered from his fear, Heb. v. 7 (al. heard for i. e. on account of his godly fear [cf. II. 2 b. below]). 4. of a state of separation, i. e. of distance; and a. of distance of Place,—of the local terminus from which: Mt. xxiii. 34; xxiv. 31, etc.; after μακράν, Mt. viii. 30; Mk. xii. 34; Jn. xxi. 8; after ἀπέχειν, see ἀπέχω 2; ἀπὸ ἄνωθεν ἕως κάτω, Mk. xv. 38; ἀπὸ μακρόθεν, Mt. xxvii. 55, etc. [cf. B. 70 (62); W. § 65, 2]. Acc. to later Grk. usage it is put before nouns indicating local distance: Jn. xi. 18 (ἦν ἐγγύς ὡς ἀπὸ σταδίων δεκαπέντε about fifteen furlongs off); Jn. xxi. 8; Rev. xiv. 20, (Diod. i. 51 ἐπάνω τῆς πόλεως ἀπὸ δέκα σχοίνων λίμνη ὄρυξε, [also 1, 97; 4, 56; 16, 46; 17, 112; 18, 40; 19, 25, etc.; cf. Soph. Lex. s. v. 5]; Joseph. b. j. 1, 3, 5 τοῦτο ἀφ' ἑξακοσίων σταδίων ἐντεῦθεν ἔστιν, Plut. Aem. Paul. c. 18, 5 ὥστε τοὺς πρώτους νεκροὺς ἀπὸ δυοῖν σταδίων καταπεσεῖν, vit. Oth. c. 11, 1 κατεστρατοπέδευσεν ἀπὸ πενήκοντα σταδίων, vit. Philop. c. 4, 3 ἦν γὰρ ἀγρὸς αὐτῷ ἀπὸ σταδίων ἑκοσι τῆς πόλεως); cf. W. 557 (518) sq.; [B. 153 (133)]. b. of distance of Time,—of the temporal terminus from which, (Lat. inde a): ἀπὸ τῆς ὥρας ἐκείνης, Mt. ix. 22; xvii. 18; Jn. xix. 27; ἀπ' ἐκ. τῆς ἡμέρας, Mt. xxii. 46; Jn. xi. 53; [ἀπὸ πρώτης ἡμέρας,] Acts xx. 18; Phil. i. 5 [L T Tr WH τῆς πρ. ἡμ.]; ἀφ' ἡμερῶν ἀρχαίων, Acts xv. 7; ἀπ' ἐτῶν, Lk. i. vii. 43; Ro. xv. 23; ἀπ' αἰῶνος and ἀπὸ τ. αἰῶνων, Lk. i. 70, etc.; ἀπ' ἀρχῆς, Mt. xix. 4, 8, etc.; ἀπὸ καταβολῆς κόσμου, Mt. xiii. 35 [L T Tr WH om. κοσμ.], etc.; ἀπὸ κτίσεως

κόσμου, Ro. i. 20; ἀπὸ βρέφους from a child, 2 Tim. iii. 15; ἀπὸ τῆς παρθεσίας, Lk. ii. 36; ἀφ' ἧς (sc. ἡμέρας) since, Lk. vii. 45; Acts xxiv. 11; 2 Pet. iii. 4; ἀφ' ἧς ἡμέρας, Col. i. 6, 9; ἀφ' οὗ equiv. to ἀπὸ τούτου ὅτε [cf. B. 82 (71); 105 (92)], Lk. xiii. 25; xxiv. 21; Rev. xvi. 18, (Hdt. 2, 44; and in Attic); ἀφ' οὗ after τρία ἔτη, Lk. xiii. 7 T Tr WH; ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν from the present, henceforth, Lk. i. 48; v. 10; xii. 52; xxii. 69; Acts xviii. 6; 2 Co. v. 16; ἀπὸ τότε, Mt. iv. 17; xvi. 21; xxvi. 16; Lk. xvi. 16; ἀπὸ πέρυσι since last year, a year ago, 2 Co. viii. 10; ix. 2; ἀπὸ πρώτῃ, Acts xxviii. 23; cf. W. 422 (393); [B. 320 (275)]; Lob. ad Phryn. pp. 47, 461. c. of distance of Order or Rank,—of the terminus from which in any succession of things or persons: ἀπὸ διετοῦς (sc. παιδός) καὶ κατωτέρω, Mt. ii. 16, (τοὺς Λευίτας ἀπὸ εικοσαετοῦς καὶ ἐπάνω, Num. i. 20; 2 Esdr. iii. 8); ἀπὸ Ἀβραὰμ ἕως Δαυεὶδ, Mt. i. 17; ἔβδομος ἀπὸ Ἀδάμ, Jude 14; ἀπὸ μικροῦ ἕως μεγάλου, Acts viii. 10; Heb. viii. 11; ἀρχεσθαι ἀπὸ τίνος, Mt. xx. 8; Lk. xxiii. 5; xxiv. 27; Jn. viii. 9; Acts viii. 35; x. 37.

II. of Origin; whether of local origin, the place whence; or of causal origin, the cause from which. 1. of the Place whence anything is, comes, befalls, is taken; a. after verbs of *coming*; see ἔρχομαι, ἦκω, etc.: ἀπὸ [L T Tr WH ἀπ'] ἀγορᾶς sc. ἐλθόντες, Mk. vii. 4; ἀγγελος ἀπ' (τοῦ) οὐρανοῦ, Lk. xxii. 43 [L br. WH reject the pass.]; τὸν ἀπ' οὐρανῶν sc. λαλοῦντα, Heb. xii. 25, etc.; of the country, province, town, village, from which any one has originated or proceeded [cf. W. 364 (342); B. 324 (279)]: Mt. ii. 1; iv. 25; Jn. i. 44 (45); xi. 1; μία ἀπὸ ὄρους Σινᾶ, Gal. iv. 24. Hence ὁ or οἱ ἀπὸ τίνος a native of, a man of, some place: ὁ ἀπὸ Ναζαρέθ the Nazarene, Mt. xxi. 11; ὁ ἀπὸ Ἀρμαθαίας, Mk. xv. 43; Jn. xix. 38 [here G L Tr WH om. ὁ]; οἱ ἀπὸ Ἰόππης, Acts x. 23; οἱ ἀπὸ Ἰταλίας the Italians, Heb. xiii. 24 [cf. W. § 66, 6]. A great number of exx. fr. prof. writ. are given by Wieseler, Untersuch. üb. d. Hebräerbr. 2te Hälfte, p. 14 sq. b. of the party or society from which one has proceeded, i. e. a member of the sect or society, a disciple or votary of it: οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς ἐκκλησίας, Acts xii. 1; οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς αἰρέσεως τῶν Φαρισαίων, Acts xv. 5, (as in Grk. writ.: οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς Στοᾶς, οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀκαδημίας, etc.). c. of the material from which a thing is made: ἀπὸ τριχῶν καμήλου, Mt. iii. 4 [W. 370 (347); B. 324 (279)]. d. trop. of that from or by which a thing is known: ἀπὸ τῶν καρπῶν ἐπιγινώσκειν, Mt. vii. 16, 20 [here Lchm. ἐκ τ. κ. etc.] (Lys. in Andoc. § 6; Aeschin. adv. Tim. p. 69 ed. Reiske); μαθάνειν ἀπὸ τίνος to learn from the example of any one, Mt. xi. 29; xxiv. 32; Mk. xiii. 28; but in Gal. iii. 2; Col. i. 7; Heb. v. 8, μαθ. ἀπὸ τίνος means to learn from one's teaching or training [cf. B. 324 (279) c.; W. 372 (348)]. e. after verbs of *seeking*, *inquiring*, *demanding*: ἀπαιτεῖν, Lk. xii. 20 [Tr WH air.]; ζητεῖν, 1 Th. ii. 6 (alternating there with ἐκ [cf. W. § 50, 2]); ἐκζητεῖν, Lk. xi. 50 sq.; see αἰτέω. 2. of causal origin, or the Cause; and a. of the material cause, so called, or of that which supplies the material for the maintenance of the action expressed by the verb: so

γμιζέσθαι, χορτάζεσθαι, πλουτεῖν, διακοπεῖν ἀπό τινος. — see those verbs. **b.** of the cause on account of which anything is or is done, where commonly it can be rendered *for* (Lat. *proae*, Germ. *vor*): οὐκ ἠδύνατο ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄχλου, Lk. xix. 3; οὐκέτι ἰσχυσαν ἀπὸ τοῦ πλήθους, Jn. xxi. 6, (Judith ii. 20); ἀπὸ τ. δόξης τοῦ φωτός, Acts xxii. 11: [here many would bring in Heb. v. 7 (W. 371 (348); B. 322 (276)), see I. 3 d. above]. **c.** of the moving or impelling cause (Lat. *ex, proae*; Germ. *aus, vor*), *for, out of*: ἀπὸ τῆς χαρᾶς αὐτοῦ ὑπάγει, Mt. xiii. 44; ἀπὸ τοῦ φόβου *for fear*, Mt. xiv. 26; xxviii. 4; Lk. xxi. 26. Hebraistically: φοβείσθαι ἀπὸ τινος (יָרָא מִיִּי), Mt. x. 28; Lk. xii. 4; φεύγειν ἀπὸ τινος (יָרָא מִיִּי), to flee for fear of one, Jn. x. 5; Mk. xiv. 52 (R G, but L Tr mrg. br. ἀπ' αὐτῶν); Rev. ix. 6; cf. φεύγω and W. 223 (209 sq.). **d.** of the efficient cause, viz. of things from the force of which anything proceeds, and of persons from whose will, power, authority, command, favor, order, influence, direction, anything is to be sought; **aa.** in general: ἀπὸ τοῦ ὕπνου by force of the sleep, Acts xx. 9; ἀπὸ σοῦ σημείου, Mt. xii. 38; ἀπὸ δόξης εἰς δόξαν, 2 Co. iii. 18 (from the glory which we behold for ourselves [cf. W. 254 (238)] in a mirror, goes out a glory in which we share, cf. Meyer ad loc.); ἀπὸ κυρίου πνεύματος by the Spirit of the Lord [yet cf. B. 343 (295)], *ibid.*; δλεθρον ἀπὸ προσώπου τοῦ κυρίου destruction proceeding from the (incensed, wrathful) countenance of the Lord, 2 Th. i. 9 (on this passage, to be explained after Jer. iv. 26 Sept., cf. Ewald); on the other hand, ἀνάψυξις ἀπὸ προσώπου τ. κ. Acts iii. 20 (19); ἀπεκάνθησαν ἀπὸ (Rec. ὑπό) τῶν πληγῶν, Rev. ix. 18. ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ, ἀφ' ἑαυτῶν, ἀπ' ἑμαυτοῦ, an expression esp. com. in John, *of himself* (*myself*, etc.), *from his own disposition or judgment*, as distinguished from another's instruction, [cf. W. 372 (348)]: Lk. xii. 57; xxi. 30; Jn. v. 19, 30; xi. 51; xiv. 10; xvi. 13; xviii. 34 [L Tr WH ἀπὸ σεαυτ.]; 2 Co. iii. 5; x. 7 [T Tr WH ἀφ' ἑ. (see ἐπί A. I. 1 c.)]; *of one's own will and motion*, as opp. to the command and authority of another: Jn. vii. 17 sq. 28; viii. 42; x. 18, (Num. xvi. 28); *by one's own power*: Jn. xv. 4; *by one's power and on one's own judgment*: Jn. viii. 28; exx. fr. prof. auth. are given in *Kypke*, *Observ.* i. p. 391. [Cf. εὐχὴν ἔχοντες ἀφ' (al. ἐφ' see ἐπί A. I. 1 f.) ἑαυτῶν, Acts xxi. 23 WH txt.] after verbs of *learning, knowing, receiving*, ἀπὸ is used of him to whom we are indebted for what we know, receive, possess, [cf. W. 370 (347) n., also De verb. comp. etc. Pt. ii. p. 7 sq.; B. 324 (279); Mey. on 1 Co. xi. 23; per contra Bp. Lghtft. on Gal. i. 12]: ἀκούειν, Acts ix. 13; 1 Jn. i. 5; γινώσκειν, Mk. xv. 45; λαμβάνειν, Mt. xvii. 25 sq.; 1 Jn. ii. 27; iii. 22 L Tr WH; ἔχειν, 1 Jn. iv. 21; 2 Co. ii. 3, etc.; παραλαμβάνειν, 1 Co. xi. 23; δέχεσθαι, Acts xxviii. 21; respecting *μανθάνειν* see above, II. 1 d.; λατρεύω τῷ θεῷ ἀπὸ προγόνων after the manner of the *λατρεία* received from my forefathers [cf. W. 372 (349); B. 322 (277)], 2 Tim. i. 3. γίνεταί μοι, 1 Co. i. 30; iv. 5; χάρις ἀπὸ θεοῦ or τοῦ θεοῦ, from God, the author, bestower, Ro. i. 7; 1 Co. i. 3; Gal. i. 3, and often; καὶ τοῦτο ἀπὸ θεοῦ, Phil. i. 28. ἀπόστολος ἀπὸ etc., constituted an apostle by authority

and commission, etc. [cf. W. 418 (390)], Gal. i. 1. after *πάσχειν*, Mt. xvi. 21; [akin to this, acc. to many, is Mt. xxvii. 9 *ὃν ἐτιμήσαντο ἀπὸ τῶν υἱῶν Ἰσραὴλ*, R. V. mrg. *whom they priced on the part of the sons of Israel*; but see in I. 2 above]. **bb.** When ἀπὸ is used after passives (which is rare in the better Grk. auth., cf. Bahdy. p. 222 sqq.; [B. 325 (280); W. 371 (347 sq.)]), the connection between the cause and the effect is conceived of as looser and more remote than that indicated by ὑπό, and may often be expressed by *on the part of* (Germ. *von Seiten*), [A. V. generally *of*]: ἀπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ ἀποδοδετημένοι approved (by miracles) according to God's will and appointment, Acts ii. 22; ἀπὸ θεοῦ πειράζομαι the cause of my temptation is to be sought in God, Jas. i. 13; ἀπεστερημένοι [T Tr WH ἀφουστερ.] ἀφ' ὑμῶν by your fraud, Jas. v. 4; ἀποδοκιμάζεσθαι, Lk. xvii. 25; [ἐδικαιώθη ἡ σοφία ἀπὸ τῶν τέκνων, Lk. vii. 35 acc. to some; see δικαίως, 2]; τόπον ἡτοιμασμένον ἀπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ by the will and direction of God, Rev. xii. 6; ὀχλούμενοι ἀπὸ (Rec. ὑπό, [see ὀχλέω]) πνευμάτων ἀκαθάρτ. Lk. vi. 18 (whose annoyance by diseases [(?) cf. vs. 17] proceeded from unclean spirits [A. V. vexed (troubled) *with* etc.]); ἀπὸ τ. σαρκὸς ἐσπιλωμένοι by touching the flesh, Jude 23; [add Lk. i. 26 T Tr WH ἀπεστάλη ὁ ἄγγελος ἀπὸ (R G L ὑπό) τοῦ θεοῦ]. As in prof. auth. so also in the N. T. the Mss. sometimes vary between ἀπὸ and ὑπό: e. g. in Mk. viii. 31; [Lk. viii. 43]; Acts iv. 36; [x. 17, 33; xv. 4]; Ro. xiii. 1; [xv. 24]; Rev. ix. 18; see W. 370 (347) sq.; B. 325 (280) sq.; [cf. *Vincent and Dickson*, *Mod. Grk.* 2d ed. App. § 41].

III. Phrases having a quasi-adverbial force, and indicating the manner or degree in which anything is done or occurs, are the following: ἀπὸ τ. καρδιῶν ὑμῶν from your hearts, i. e. willingly and sincerely, Mt. xviii. 35; ἀπὸ μέρους in part, 2 Co. i. 14; ii. 5; Ro. xi. 25; xv. 24; ἀπὸ μίας sc. either φωνῆς *with one voice*, or γνώμης or ψυχῆς *with one consent, one mind*, Lk. xiv. 18 (cf. *Kuinoel* ad loc.; [W. 423 (394); 591 (549 sq.)]; yet see *Lob. Paralip.* p. 363]).

IV. The extraordinary construction ἀπὸ ὃ ὦν (for Rec. ἀπὸ τοῦ ὃ) καὶ ὃ ἦν καὶ ὃ ἐρχόμενος, Rev. i. 4, finds its explanation in the fact that the writer seems to have used the words ὃ ὦν κτλ. as an indeclinable noun, for the purpose of indicating the meaning of the proper name *Ἰησοῦς*; cf. W. § 10, 2 fin.; [B. 50 (43)].

V. In composition ἀπὸ indicates separation, liberation, cessation, departure, as in ἀποβάλλω, ἀποκόπτω, ἀποκυλίω, ἀπολύω, ἀπολύτρωσις, ἀπαλγέω, ἀπέρχομαι; finishing and completion, as in ἀπαρτίζω, ἀποτελέω; refers to the pattern from which a copy is taken, as in ἀπογράφειν, ἀφομοιοῦν, etc.; or to him from whom the action proceeds, as in ἀποδείκνυμι, ἀποτολμάω, etc.

ἀποβαίνω: fut. ἀποβήσομαι; 2 aor. ἀπέβην; 1. *to come down from*: a ship (so even in Hom.), ἀπό, Lk. v. 2 [Tr mrg. br. ἀπ' αὐτῶν]; εἰς τὴν γῆν, Jn. xxi. 9. 2. *trop. to turn out, 'eventuate'*, (so fr. Hdt. down): ἀποβήσεται ὑμῖν εἰς μαρτύριον *it will issue, turn out*, Lk. xxi. 13; εἰς σωτηρίαν, Phil. i. 19. (Job xiii. 16; Artem. oneir. 3, 66.) *

ἀποβάλλω: 2 aor. ἀπέβαλον; [fr. Hom. down]; to throw off, cast away: a garment, Mk. x. 50. trop. confidence, Heb. x. 35.*

ἀποβλέπω: [impf. ἀπέβλεπον]; to turn the eyes away from other things and fix them on some one thing; to look at attentively: εἰς τι (often in Grk. writ.); trop. to look with steadfast mental gaze: εἰς τ. μισθαποδοσίαν, Heb. xi. 26 [W. § 66, 2 d.]*

ἀπόβλητος, -ον, thrown away, to be thrown away, rejected, despised, abominated: as unclean, 1 Tim. iv. 4, (in Hos. ix. 3 Symm. equiv. to כִּזְבּ unclean; Hom. Il. 2, 361; 3, 65; Lcian., Plut.)*

ἀποβολή, -ῆς, ἡ, a throwing away; 1. rejection, repudiation, (ἀποβδλλεσθαι to throw away from one's self, cast off, repudiate): Ro. xi. 15 (opp. to πρόσληψις αὐτῶν, objec. gen.). 2. a losing, loss, (fr. ἀποβάλλω in the sense of lose): Acts xxvii. 22 ἀποβολή ψυχῆς οὐδεμία ἔσται ἐξ ὑμῶν no one of you shall lose his life [W. § 67, 1 e.]. (Plat., Plut., al.)*

ἀπογίνομαι: [2 aor. ἀπεγενόμην]; 1. to be removed from, depart. 2. to die, (often so in Grk. writ. fr. Hdt. down); hence trop. ἀπογ. τινί to die to any thing: ταῖς ἀμαρτίας ἀπογενόμενοι i. e. become utterly alienated from our sins, 1 Pet. ii. 24 [W. § 52, 4, 1 d.; B. 178 (155)].*

ἀπογραφή, -ῆς, ἡ, (ἀπογράφω); a. a writing off, transcript (from some pattern). b. an enrolment (or registration) in the public records of persons together with their property and income, as the basis of an ἀποτίμησις (census or valuation), i. e. that it might appear how much tax should be levied upon each one: Lk. ii. 2; Acts v. 37; on the occurrence spoken of in both pass. cf. Schürer, Ntl. Zeitgesch. § 17, pp. 251, 262-286, and books there mentioned; [McClellan i. 392-399; B. D. s. v. Taxing].*

ἀπογράφω: Mid., [pres. inf. ἀπογράφεσθαι]; 1 aor. inf. ἀπογράφασθαι; [pf. pass. ptcp. ἀπογεγραμμένος; fr. Hdt. down]; a. to write off, copy (from some pattern). b. to enter in a register or records; spec. to enter in the public records the names of men, their property and income, to enroll, (cf. ἀπογραφή, b.); mid. to have one's self registered, to enroll one's self [W. § 38, 3]: Lk. ii. 1, 3, 5; pass. of ἐν οὐρανοῖς ἀπογεγραμμένοι those whose names are inscribed in the heavenly register, Heb. xii. 23 (the reference is to the dead already received into the heavenly city, the figure being drawn from civil communities on earth, whose citizens are enrolled in a register).*

ἀποδείκνυμι; 1 aor. ἀπέδειξα; pf. pass. ptcp. ἀποδεδειγμένος; (freq. in Grk. writ. fr. Pind. Nem. 6, 80 down); 1. prop. to point away from one's self, to point out, show forth; to expose to view, exhibit, (Hdt. 3, 122 and often): 1 Co. iv. 9. Hence 2. to declare: τινά, to show, prove what kind of a person any one is, Acts ii. 22 (where cod. D gives the gloss [δεδοκίμασμένον]; 2 Th. ii. 4 [Lchm. mrg. ἀποδειγνόντα]. to prove by arguments, demonstrate: Acts xxv. 7. Cf. Win. De verb. comp. etc. Pt. iv. p. 16 sq.)*

ἀπόδειξις, -εως, ἡ, (ἀποδείκνυμι, q. v.), [fr. Hdt. down]; a. a making manifest, showing forth. b. a demonstration, proof: ἀπόδειξις πνεύματος καὶ δυνάμεως a proof by the Spirit and power of God, operating in me, and stirring in

the minds of my hearers the most holy emotions and thus persuading them, 1 Co. ii. 4 (contextually opposed to proof by rhetorical arts and philosophic arguments, — the sense in which the Greek philosophers use the word; [see *Heinrici*, Corinthierbr. i. p. 103 sq.]).*

ἀποδεκατέω, Lk. xviii. 12, for ἀποδεκατώ q. v.; [cf. *WH. App. p. 171*].

ἀποδεκατώ, -ῶ, inf. pres. ἀποδεκατοῖν, Heb. vii. 5 T Tr WH (cf. *Delitzsch ad loc.*; B. 44 (38)); [Tdf.'s note ad loc.; *WH. Intr. § 410*]; (δεκατώ q. v.); a bibl. and eccl. word; Sept. for תְּשַׁב; to tithe i. e. 1. with acc. of the thing, to give, pay, a tenth of any thing: Mt. xxiii. 23; Lk. xi. 42; xviii. 12 where T WH, after codd. * B only, have adopted ἀποδεκατέω, for which the simple δεκατέω is more common in Grk. writ.; (Gen. xxviii. 22; Deut. xiv. 21 (22)). 2. τινά, to exact, receive, a tenth from any one: Heb. vii. 5; (1 S. viii. 15, 17). [B. D. s. v. Tithe.]*

ἀπόδεκτος [so L T WH accent (and Rec. in 1 Tim. ii. 3)]; al. ἀποδεκτός, cf. *Lob. Paralip. p. 498*; *Göttling p. 313 sq.*; *Chandler § 529 sq.*, -ον, (see ἀποδέχομαι), a later word, accepted, acceptable, agreeable: 1 Tim. ii. 3; v. 4.*

ἀποδέχομαι; depon. mid.; impf. ἀπεδέχομην; 1 aor. ἀπεδέξαμην; 1 aor. pass. ἀπεδέχθην; common in Grk. writ., esp. the Attic, fr. Hom. down; in the N. T. used only by Luke; to accept what is offered from without (ἀπό, cf. Lat. *ex cipio*), to accept from, receive: τινά, simply, to give one access to one's self, Lk. ix. 11 L T Tr WH; Acts xxviii. 30; with emphasis [cf. Tob. vii. 17 and *Fritzsche ad loc.*], to receive with joy, Lk. viii. 40; to receive to hospitality, Acts xxi. 17 L T Tr WH; to grant one access to one's self in the capacity in which he wishes to be regarded, e. g. as the messenger of others, Acts xv. 4 (L T Tr WH *παρεδέχθησαν*); as a Christian, Acts xviii. 27; metaph. τί, to receive into the mind with assent: to approve, Acts xxiv. 3; to believe, τὸν λόγον, Acts ii. 41; (so in Grk. writ. esp. Plato; cf. *Ast, Lex. Plat. i. p. 232*).*

ἀποδημέω, -ῶ; 1 aor. ἀπέδημσα; (ἀπόδημος, q. v.); to go away to foreign parts, go abroad: Mt. xxi. 33; xxv. 14 sq.; Mk. xii. 1; Lk. xv. 13 (εἰς χώραν); xx. 9. (In Grk. writ. fr. Hdt. down).*

ἀπόδημος, -ον, (fr. ἀπό and δῆμος the people), away from one's people, gone abroad: Mk. xiii. 34 [R. V. *sojourning in another country*]. [From Pind. down].*

ἀποδίδωμι, pres. ptcp. neut. ἀποδιδούν (fr. the form -διδώ, Rev. xxii. 2, where T Tr WH mrg. -διδούς [see *WH. App. p. 167*]); impf. 3 pers. plur. ἀπέδιδουν (for the more com. ἀπεδίδουσαν, Acts iv. 33; cf. W. § 14, 1 c.); fut. ἀποδώσω; 1 aor. ἀπέδωκα; 2 aor. ἀπέδων, impv. ἀπόδος, subj. 3 pers. sing. ἀποδοῖ and in 1 Thess. v. 15 Tdf. ἀποδοῖ (see δίδωμι), opt. 3 pers. sing. ἀποδώη [or rather, -ῶη; for -ῶη is a subjunctive form] (2 Tim. iv. 14, for ἀποδοίη, cf. W. § 14, 1 g.; B. 46 (40)); yet L T Tr WH ἀποδώσει; Pass., 1 aor. inf. ἀποδοθῆναι; Mid., 2 aor. ἀπεδόμην, 3 pers. sing. ἀπέδοτο (Heb. xii. 16, where L WH ἀπέδωτο; cf. B. 47 (41)); *Delitzsch on Hebr. p. 632 note*; [WH. App. p. 167]; a common verb in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down, and the N. T. does not deviate at all from their use of it; prop. to put away by giving, to give up, give over, (Germ.

abgeben, [cf. *Win. De verb. comp. etc. Pt. iv. p. 12 sq.* who regards ἀπό as denoting to give from some reserved store, or to give over something which might have been retained, or to lay off some burden of debt or duty; cf. Cope on *Aristot. rhet. 1, 1, 7*]; 1. *to deliver*, relinquish what is one's own: τὸ σῶμα τοῦ Ἰησοῦ, Mt. xxvii. 58; hence in mid. *to give away for one's own profit what is one's own*, i. e. *to sell* [W. 253 (238)]: τί, Acts v. 8; Heb. xii. 16; τῶνά, Acts vii. 9, (often in this sense in Grk. writ., esp. the Attic, fr. Hdt. 1, 70 down; in Sept. for רכך, Gen. xxv. 33 etc.; Bar. vi. [i. e. Ep. Jer.] 27 (28)). 2. *to pay off, discharge*, what is due, (because a debt, like a burden, is thrown off, ἀπό, by being paid): a debt (Germ. *abtragen*), Mt. v. 26; xviii. 25-30, 34; Lk. vii. 42; x. 35; xii. 59; wages, Mt. xx. 8; tribute and other dues to the government, Mt. xxii. 21; Mk. xii. 17; Lk. xx. 25; Ro. xiii. 7; produce due, Mt. xxi. 41; Heb. xii. 11; Rev. xxii. 2; ὄρκους things promised under oath, Mt. v. 33, cf. Num. xxx. 3, (εὐχὴν a vow, Deut. xxiii. 21, etc.); conjugal duty, 1 Co. vii. 3; ἀμοιβάς grateful requitals, 1 Tim. v. 4; λόγον to render account: Mt. xii. 36; Lk. xvi. 2; Acts xix. 40; Ro. xiv. 12 L txt. Tr txt.; Heb. xiii. 17; 1 Pet. iv. 5; μαρτύριον to give testimony (as something officially due), Acts iv. 33. Hence 3. *to give back, restore*: Lk. iv. 20; [vii. 15 Lchm. mrg.]; ix. 42; xix. 8. 4. *to requite, recompense*, in a good or a bad sense: Mt. vi. 4, 6, 18; xvi. 27; Ro. ii. 6; 2 Tim. iv. [8], 14; Rev. xviii. 6; xxii. 12; κακὸν ἀντὶ κακοῦ, Ro. xii. 17; 1 Th. v. 15; 1 Pet. iii. 9. [COMP.: ἀντ-ἀποδίδομαι.]*

ἀπο-δι-ορίζω; (διορίζω, and this fr. ὄρος a limit); by drawing boundaries *to disjoin, part, separate* from another: Jude 19 (οἱ ἀποδιορίζοντες ἑαυτοῦς those who by their wickedness separate themselves from the living fellowship of Christians; if ἑαυτ. be dropped, with Rec^z G L T Tr WH, the rendering is *making divisions or separations*). (*Aristot. pol. 4, 4, 13* [p. 1290^b, 25].)*

ἀπο-δοκιμάζω; (see δοκιμάζω); 1 aor. ἀπεδοκίμασα; Pass., 1 aor. ἀπεδοκιμάσθη; pf. ptc. ἀπεδοκιμασμένος; *to disapprove, reject, repudiate*: Mt. xxi. 42; Mk. viii. 31; xii. 10; Lk. ix. 22; xvii. 25; xx. 17; 1 Pet. ii. 4, 7; Heb. xii. 17. (Equiv. to ΔΝΩ in Ps. cxvii. (cxviii.) 22; Jer. viii. 9, etc.; in Grk. writ. fr. Hdt. 6, 130 down.)*

ἀπο-δοχή, -ης, ἡ, (ἀποδέχομαι, q. v.), *reception, admission, acceptance, approbation*, [A. V. *acceptation*]: 1 Tim. i. 15; iv. 9. (Polyb. 2, 56, 1; 6, 2, 13, etc.; ὁ λόγος ἀποδοχῆς τυγχάνει id. 1, 5, 5; Diod. 4, 84; Joseph. antt. 6, 14, 4; al. [cf. *Field, Otium Norv. pars iii. p. 124*].)*

ἀπό-θεσις, -εως, ἡ, (ἀποτίθημι), *a putting off or away*: 2 Pet. i. 14; 1 Pet. iii. 21. [In various senses fr. Hippoc. and Plato down.]*

ἀπο-θήκη, -ης, ἡ, (ἀποτίθημι), *a place in which any thing is laid by or up; a storehouse, granary*, [A. V. *garner, barn*]: Mt. iii. 12; vi. 26; xiii. 30; Lk. iii. 17; xii. 18, 24. (Jer. xxvii. (l.) 26; Thuc. 6, 97.)*

ἀπο-θησαυρίζω; *to put away, lay by in store, to treasure away*, [seponendo thesaurum colligere, *Win. De verb. comp. etc. Pt. iv. p. 10*]; *to store up abundance for future use*: 1 Tim. vi. 19; [Sir. iii. 4; Diod., Joseph., Epict., al.]*

ἀπο-θλίβω; *to press on all sides, squeeze, press hard*: Lk. viii. 45. (Num. xxii. 25; used also of pressing out grapes and olives, Diod. 3, 62; Joseph. antt. 2, 5, 2; [al.].)*

ἀπο-θνήσκω, impf. ἀπέθησκον (Lk. viii. 42); 2 aor. ἀπέθανον; fut. ἀποθανούμαι, Ro. v. 7; Jn. viii. 21, 24, (see θνήσκω); found in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down; *to die* (ἀπό, so as to be no more; [cf. Lat. *emior*; Eng. *die off or out, pass away*]; Germ. *absterben, versterben*); I. used properly 1. of the natural death of men: Mt. ix. 24; xxii. 24; Lk. xvi. 22; Jn. iv. 47; Ro. vii. 2, and very often; ἀποθνήσκοντες ἄνθρωποι subject to death, mortal, Heb. vii. 8 [B. 206 (178)]. 2. of the violent death—both of animals, Mt. viii. 32, and of men, Mt. xxvi. 35; Acts xxi. 13 etc.; 1 Pet. iii. 18 L T Tr WH txt.; ἐν φόνῳ μαχαίρας, Heb. xi. 37; of the punishment of death, Heb. x. 28; often of the violent death which Christ suffered, as Jn. xii. 33; Ro. v. 6, etc. 3. Phrases: ἀποθνήσκ. ἕκ τινος to perish by means of something, [cf. Eng. *to die of*], Rev. viii. 11; ἐν τῇ ἁμαρτίᾳ, ἐν ταῖς ἁμαρτίαις, fixed in sin, hence to die unreformed, Jn. viii. 21, 24; ἐν τῷ Ἀδάμ by connection with Adam, 1 Co. xv. 22; ἐν κυρίῳ in fellowship with, and trusting in, the Lord, Rev. xiv. 13; ἀποθνήσκ. τι to die a certain death, Ro. vi. 10, (θάνατον μακρόν, Charit. p. 12 ed. D'Orville [l. i. c. 8 p. 17, 6 ed. Beck; cf. W. 227 (213); B. 149 (130)]); τῇ ἁμαρτίᾳ, used of Christ, 'that he might not have to busy himself more with the sin of men,' Ro. vi. 10; ἐαυτῷ to become one's own master, independent, by dying, Ro. xiv. 7 [cf. Meyer]; τῷ κυρίῳ to become subject to the Lord's will by dying, Ro. xiv. 8 [cf. Mey.]; διά τινα i. e. to save one, 1 Co. viii. 11; on the phrases ἀποθνήσκ. περὶ and ὑπέρ τινος, see περὶ I. c. δ. and ὑπέρ I. 2 and 3. Oratorically, although the proper signification of the verb is retained, καθ' ἡμέραν ἀποθνήσκω I meet death daily, live daily in danger of death, 1 Co. xv. 31; cf. 2 Co. vi. 9. 4. of trees which *dry up*, Jude 12; of seeds, which while being resolved into their elements in the ground seem to *perish by rotting*, Jn. xii. 24; 1 Co. xv. 36. II. tropically, in various senses; 1. of eternal death, as it is called, i. e. to be subject to eternal misery, and that, too, already beginning on earth: Ro. viii. 13; Jn. vi. 50; xi. 26. 2. of moral death, in various senses; a. to be deprived of real life, i. e. esp. of the power of doing right, of confidence in God and the hope of future blessedness, Ro. vii. 10; of the spiritual torpor of those who have fallen from the fellowship of Christ, the fountain of true life, Rev. iii. 2. b. with dat. of the thing [cf. W. 210 (197); 428 (398); B. 178 (155)], to become wholly alienated from a thing, and freed from all connection with it: τῷ νόμῳ, Gal. ii. 19, which must also be supplied with ἀποθανόντες (for so we must read for Rec^z ἀποθανόντος) in Ro. vii. 6 [cf. W. 159 (150)]; τῇ ἁμαρτίᾳ, Ro. vi. 2 (in another sense in vs. 10; see I. 3 above); ἀπὸ τῶν στοιχείων τοῦ κόσμου so that your relation to etc. has passed away, Col. ii. 20, (ἀπὸ τῶν παθῶν, Porphyr. de abst. animal. 1, 41 [cf. B. 322 (277)]; W. 370 (347)]; true Christians are said simply ἀποθανεῖν, as having put off all sensibility to worldly things that draw them

away from God, Col. iii. 3; since they owe this habit of mind to the death of Christ, they are said also ἀποθανεῖν σὺν Χριστῷ, Ro. vi. 8; Col. ii. 20. [COMP.: συν-ἀποθνήσκω.]

ἀπο-καθ-ίστημι, ἀποκαθιστάω (Mk. ix. 12 ἀποκαθιστᾶ R G), and ἀποκαθιστάνω (Mk. ix. 12 L T Tr [but WH ἀποκαθιστάνω, see their App. p. 168]; Acts i. 6; cf. W. 78 (75); [B. 44 sq. (39)]); fut. ἀποκαταστήσω; 2 aor. ἀπεκατέστην (with double augm., [cf. Ex. iv. 7; Jer. xxiii. 8], Mk. viii. 25 T Tr WH); 1 aor. pass. ἀπεκατεστάθην or, acc. to the better reading, with double augm. ἀπεκατεστάθην, Mt. xii. 13; Mk. iii. 5; Lk. vi. 10 (Ignat. ad Smyrn. 11; cf. [WH. App. p. 162]; W. 72 (69 sq.); [B. 35 (31)]); Mullach p. 22); as in Grk. writ. to restore to its former state; 2 aor. act. to be in its former state: used of parts of the body restored to health, Mt. xii. 13; Mk. iii. 5; Lk. vi. 10; of a man cured of blindness, Mk. viii. 25; of the restoration of dominion, Acts i. 6 (1 Macc. xv. 3); of the restoration of a disturbed order of affairs, Mt. xvii. 11; Mk. ix. 12; of a man at a distance from his friends and to be restored to them, Heb. xiii. 19.*

ἀπο-καλύπτω: fut. ἀποκαλύψω; 1 aor. ἀπεκάλυψα; [Pass., pres. ἀποκαλύπτομαι]; 1 aor. ἀπεκαλύφθην; 1 fut. ἀποκαλυφθήσομαι; in Grk. writ. fr. [Hdt. and] Plat. down; in Sept. equiv. to פָּתַח; 1. prop. to uncover, lay open what has been veiled or covered up; to disclose, make bare: Ex. xx. 26; Lev. xviii. 11 sqq.; Num. v. 18; Sus. v. 32; τὰ στήθη, Plat. Prot. p. 352 a.; τὴν κεφαλὴν, Plut. Crass. 6. 2. metaph. to make known, make manifest, disclose, what before was unknown; a. pass. of any method whatever by which something before unknown becomes evident: Mt. x. 26; Lk. xii. 2. b. pass. of matters which come to light from things done: Lk. ii. 35 [some make the verb mid. here]; Jn. xii. 38 (Is. liiii. 1); Ro. i. 18; from the gospel: Ro. i. 17. c. ἀποκαλύπτειν τί τιμι is used of God revealing to men things unknown [Dan. ii. 19 Theod., 22, 28; Ps. xcvi. (xcviii.) 2; 1 S. ii. 27, cf. iii. 21], especially those relating to salvation: — whether by deeds, Mt. xi. 25; xvi. 17; Lk. x. 21 (by intimacy with Christ, by his words and acts); — or by the Holy Spirit, 1 Co. ii. 10; xiv. 30; Eph. iii. 5; Phil. iii. 15; 1 Pet. i. 12; τὸν υἱὸν αὐτοῦ ἐν ἐμοί who, what, how great his Son is, in my soul, Gal. i. 16. Of Christ teaching men: Mt. xi. 27; Lk. x. 22. d. pass. of things, previously non-existent, coming into being and to view: as, ἡ δόξα, Ro. viii. 18 (eis ἡμᾶς to be conferred on us); 1 Pet. v. 1; ἡ σωτηρία, 1 Pet. i. 5; ἡ πίστις, Gal. iii. 23; the day of judgment, 1 Co. iii. 13. e. pass. of persons, previously concealed, making their appearance in public: of Christ, who will return from heaven where he is now hidden (Col. iii. 3) to the earth, Lk. xvii. 30; of Antichrist, 2 Th. ii. 3, 6, 8.*

[On this word (and the foll.) cf. Westcott, Intro. to the Study of the Gospels, p. 9 sq. (Am. ed. 34 sq.); Lücke, Einl. in d. Offenb. d. Johan. 2d ed. p. 18 sqq.; esp. F. G. B. van Bell, Disput. theolog. de vocabulis φανεροῦν et ἀποκαλύπτειν in N. T., Lugd. Bat., 1849. φανερόν is thought to describe an external manifestation, to the senses and hence open to all, but single or isolated; ἀποκαλύπτω an internal disclosure, to the

believer, and abiding. The ἀποκάλυψις or unveiling precedes and produces the φανέρωσις or manifestation; the former looks toward the object revealed, the latter toward the persons to whom the revelation is made. Others, however, seem to question the possibility of discrimination; see e. g. Fritzsche on Rom. vol. ii. 149. Cf. 1 Co. iii. 13.]

ἀπο-κάλυψις, -εως, ἡ, (ἀποκαλύπτω, q. v.), an uncovering; 1. prop. a laying bare, making naked (1 S. xx. 30). 2. tropically, in N. T. and ecll. language [see end], a. a disclosure of truth, instruction, concerning divine things before unknown — esp. those relating to the Christian salvation — given to the soul by God himself, or by the ascended Christ, esp. through the operation of the Holy Spirit (1 Co. ii. 10), and so to be distinguished from other methods of instruction; hence, κατὰ ἀποκάλυψιν γνωρίζεσθαι, Eph. iii. 3. πνεῦμα ἀποκαλύψεως, a spirit received from God disclosing what and how great are the benefits of salvation, Eph. i. 17, cf. 18. with gen. of the obj., τοῦ μυστηρίου, Ro. xvi. 25. with gen. of the subj., κυρίου, Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, 2 Co. xii. 1 (revelations by ecstasies and visions, [so 7]); Gal. i. 12; Rev. i. 1 (revelation of future things relating to the consummation of the divine kingdom); κατ' ἀποκάλυψιν, Gal. ii. 2; λαλεῖν ἐν ἀποκ. to speak on the ground of [al. in the form of] a revelation, agreeably to a revelation received, 1 Co. xiv. 6; equiv. to ἀποκεκαλυμμένοι, in the phrase ἀποκάλυψιν ἔχειν, 1 Co. xiv. 26. b. equiv. to τὸ ἀποκαλύπτεσθαι as used of events by which things or states or persons hitherto withdrawn from view are made visible to all, manifestation, appearance, cf. ἀποκαλύπτω, 2, d. and e.: φῶς εἰς ἀποκάλ. ἐθνῶν a light to appear to the Gentiles [al. render 'a light for a revelation (of divine truth) to the Gentiles, and so refer the use to a. above], Lk. ii. 32; ἀποκ. δικαιοκρισίας θεοῦ, Ro. ii. 5; τῶν υἱῶν τοῦ θεοῦ, the event in which it will appear who and what the sons of God are, by the glory received from God at the last day, Ro. viii. 19; τῆς δόξης τοῦ Χριστοῦ, of the glory clothed with which he will return from heaven, 1 Pet. iv. 13; of this return itself the phrase is used ἀποκάλυψις τοῦ κυρίου Ἰ. Χριστοῦ: 2 Th. i. 7; 1 Co. i. 7; 1 Pet. i. 7, 13. (Among Grk. writ. Plut. uses the word once, Cat. maj. c. 20, of the denudation of the body, [also in Paul. Aemil. 14 d. ὑδάτων; in Quomodo adul. ab amic. 32 d. ἀμαρτίας; cf. Sir. xi. 27; xxii. 22 etc. See Trench § xciv. and reff. s. v. ἀποκαλύπτω, fin.]*)

ἀπο-καρδοκία, -ας, ἡ, (fr. ἀποκαρδοκεῖν, and this fr. ἀπό, κάρα the head, and δοκεῖν in the Ion. dial. to watch; hence καρδοκεῖν [Hdt. 7. 163, 168; Xen. mem. 3, 5, 6; Eur., al.] to watch with head erect or outstretched, to direct attention to anything, to wait for in suspense; ἀποκαρδοκεῖν (Polyb. 16, 2, 8; 18, 31, 4; 22, 19, 3; [Plut. parall. p. 310, 43, vol. vii. p. 235 ed. Reiske]; Joseph. b. j. 3, 7, 26, and in Ps. xxxvi. (xxxvii.) 7 Aq. for ἕλπιοντες), anxiously [?] to look forth from one's post. But the prefix ἀπό refers also to time (like the Germ. ab in abwarten, [cf. Eng. wait it out]), so that it signifies constancy in expecting; hence the noun, found in Paul alone and but twice, denotes), anxious [?] and persistent expectation: Ro. viii. 19; Phil. i. 20. "This word is very

fully discussed by C. F. A. Fritzsche in Fritzschiourum Opusc. p. 150 sqq.; [cf. Ellic. and Lghtft. on Phil. i. c.].*

ἀπο-κατ-αλλάσσω or -τω: 1 aor. ἀποκατήλλαξα; 2 aor. pass. ἀποκατηλλάγητε (Col. i. 22 (21) L Tr mrg. WH mrg.); to reconcile completely (ἀπό), [al. to reconcile back again, bring back to a former state of harmony; Ellic. on Eph. ii. 16; Bp. Lghtft. or Bleek on Col. i. 20; Win. De verb. comp. etc. Pt. iv. p. 7 sq.; yet see Mey. on Eph. i. c.; Fritzsche on Rom. vol. i. p. 278; (see ἀπό V.)], (cf. καταλλάσσω): Col. i. 22 (21) [cf. Bp. Lghtft. ad loc.]; τινά τιν, Eph. ii. 16; concisely, πάντα εἰς αὐτόν [better αὐτόν with edd.; cf. B. p. 111 (97) and s. v. αὐτοῦ], to draw to himself by reconciliation, or so to reconcile that they should be devoted to himself, Col. i. 20 [W. 212 (200) but cf. § 49, a. c. δ.]. (Found neither in prof. auth. nor in the Grk. O. T.)*

ἀπο-κατ-ό-στασις, -εως, ἡ, (ἀποκαθίστημι, q. v.), restoration: τῶν πάντων, the restoration not only of the true theocracy but also of that more perfect state of (even physical) things which existed before the fall, Acts iii. 21; cf. Meyer ad loc. (Often in Polyb., Diod., Plut., al.)*

[ἀπο-κατ-ό-στανω, see ἀποκαθίστημι.]

ἀπό-κειμαι; to be laid away, laid by, reserved, (ἀπό as in ἀποθησαυρίζω [q. v., ἀποθήκη]; a. prop.: Lk. xix. 20. b. metaph., with dat. of pers., reserved for one, awaiting him: Col. i. 5 (ἐλπίς hoped-for blessedness); 2 Tim. iv. 8 (στέφανος); Heb. ix. 27 (ἀποθανεῖν, as in 4 Macc. viii. 10). (In both senses in Grk. writ. fr. Xen. down.)*

ἀποκεφαλίζω: 1 aor. ἀπεκεφάλισα; (κεφαλή); to cut off the head, behead, decapitate: Mt. xiv. 10; Mk. vi. 16, 27 (28); Lk. ix. 9. A later Grk. word: [Sept. Ps. fin.]; Epict. diss. 1, 1, 19; 24; 29; Artem. oneir. 1, 35; cf. Fischer, De vitiiis lex. N. T. p. 690 sqq.; Lob. ad Phryn. p. 341.*

ἀπο-κλείω: 1 aor. ἀπέκλεισα; to shut up: τὴν θύραν, Lk. xiii. 25. (Gen. xix. 10; 2 S. xiii. 17 sq.; often in Hdt.; in Attic prose writ. fr. Thuc. down.)*

ἀπο-κόπτω: 1 aor. ἀπέκοψα; fut. mid. ἀποκόψομαι; to cut off, amputate: Mk. ix. 43, [45]; Jn. xviii. 10, 26; Acts xxvii. 32; ὄφελον καὶ ἀποκόψονται I would that they (who urge the necessity of circumcision would not only circumcise themselves, but) would even mutilate themselves (or cut off their privy parts), Gal. v. 12. ἀποκόπτεσθαι occurs in this sense in Deut. xxiii. 1; [Philo de alleg. leg. iii. 3; de vict. off. § 13; cf. de spec. legg. i. § 7]; Epict. diss. 2, 20, 19; Lcian. Eun. 8; [Dion Cass. 79, 11; Diod. Sic. 3, 31], and other pass. quoted by Wetst. ad loc. [and Soph. Lex. s. v.]. Others incorrectly: I would that they would cut themselves off from the society of Christians, quit it altogether; [cf. Mey. and Bp. Lghtft. ad loc.].*

ἀπό-κρμα, -τος, τό, (ἀποκρίνομαι, q. v. in ἀποκρίνω), an answer: 2 Co. i. 9, where the meaning is, 'On asking myself whether I should come out safe from mortal peril, I answered, "I must die."' (Joseph. antt. 14, 10, 6 of an answer (rescript) of the Roman senate; [similarly in Polyb. except. Vat. 12, 26*, 1].)*

ἀπο-κρίνω: [Pass., 1 aor. ἀπεκρίθην; 1 fut. ἀποκριθήσο-

μαι]; i. to part, separate; Pass. to be parted, separated, (1 aor. ἀπεκρίθην was separated, Hom. Il. v. 12; Thuc. 2, 49; [4, 72]; Theoph. de caus. plant. 6, 14, 10; [other exx. in Veitch s. v.]). ii. to give sentence against one, decide that he has lost; hence Mid., [pres. ἀποκρίνομαι; 1 aor. 3 pers. sing. ἀπεκρίνατο]; (to give forth a decision from myself [W. 253 (238)], to give answer, to reply; so from Thuc. down (and even in Hdt. 5, 49 [Gaisf.]; 8, 101 [Gaisf., Bekk.], who generally uses ὑποκρίνομαι). But the earlier and more elegant Grk. writ. do not give this sense to the pass. tenses ἀπεκρίθην, ἀποκριθήσομαι. "The example adduced from Plat. Alcib. Secund. p. 149 b. [cf. Stallb. p. 388] is justly discredited by Sturz, De dial. Alex. p. 148, since it is without parallel, the author of the dialogue is uncertain, and, moreover, the common form is sometimes introduced by copyists." Lobbeck ad Phryn. p. 108; [cf. Rutherford, New Phryn. p. 186 sq.; Veitch s. v.; W. 23 (22)]. But from Polyb. down ἀποκριθῆναι and ἀποκρίνασθαι are used indiscriminately, and in the Bible the pass. forms are by far the more common. In the N. T. the aor. middle ἀπεκρίνατο is found only in Mt. xxvii. 12; Mk. xiv. 61; Lk. iii. 16; xxiii. 9; Jn. v. 17, 19; xii. 23 [R G L Tr mrg.]; Acts iii. 12; in the great majority of places ἀπεκρίθη is used; cf. W. § 39, 2; [B. 51 (44)]. 1. to give an answer to a question proposed, to answer; a. simply: καλῶς, Mk. xii. 28; νουνεχῶς, 34; ὀρθῶς, Lk. x. 28; πρὸς τι, Mt. xxvii. 14. b. with acc.: λόγον, Mt. xxii. 46; οὐδέν, Mt. xxvii. 12; Mk. xiv. 61; xv. 4 sq. c. with dat. etc.: ἐνὶ ἐκάστῳ, Col. iv. 6; together with the words which the answerer uses, Jn. v. 7, 11; vi. 7, 68, etc.; the dat. omitted: Jn. vii. 46; viii. 19, 49, etc. πρὸς τινα, Acts xxv. 16. joined with φάνας, or λέγειν, or εἰπεῖν, in the form of a ptcp., as ἀποκριθεὶς εἶπε or ἔφη or λέγει: Mt. iv. 4; viii. 8; xv. 13; Lk. ix. 19; xiii. 2; Mk. x. 3, etc.; or ἀπεκρίθη λέγων: Mt. xxv. 9, 37, 44; Lk. iv. 4 [R G L]; viii. 50 [R G Tr mrg. br.]; Jn. i. 26; x. 33 [Rec.]; xii. 23. But John far more frequently says ἀπεκρίθη καὶ εἶπε: Jn. i. 48 (49); ii. 19; iv. 13; vii. 16, 20 [R G], 52, etc. d. foll. by the inf.: Lk. xx. 7; foll. by the acc. with inf.: Acts xxv. 4; foll. by ὅτι: Acts xxv. 16. 2. In imitation of the Hebr. קָנַן (Gesenius, Thesaur. ii. p. 1047) to begin to speak, but always where something has preceded (either said or done) to which the remarks refer [W. 19]: Mt. xi. 25; xii. 38; xv. 15; xvii. 4; xxii. 1; xxviii. 5; Mk. ix. 5, [6 T Tr WH]; x. 24; xi. 14; xii. 35; Lk. xiv. 3; Jn. ii. 18; v. 17; Acts iii. 12; Rev. vii. 13. (Sept. [Deut. xxvi. 5]; Is. xiv. 10; Zech. i. 10; iii. 4, etc.; 1 Macc. ii. 17; viii. 19; 2 Macc. xv. 14.) [COMP.: ἀντ-ἀποκρίνομαι.]

ἀπό-κρσις, -εως, ἡ, (ἀποκρίνομαι, see ἀποκρίνω), a replying, an answer: Lk. ii. 47; xx. 26; Jn. i. 22; xix. 9. (From [Theognis, 1167 ed. Bekk., 345 ed. Welck., and] Hdt. down.)*

ἀπο-κρίπτω: 1 aor. ἀπέκρυψα; pf. pass. ptcp. ἀποκεκρυμμένος; a. to hide: τί, Mt. xxv. 18 (L T Tr WH ἔκρυψε). b. Pass. in the sense of concealing, keeping secret: σοφία, 1 Co. ii. 7; μυστήριον, Col. i. 26 (opp. to φανεροῦσθαι); with the addition of ἐν τῷ θεῷ, Eph. iii. 9; τὸ ἀπό τινος,

Lk. x. 21; Mt. xi. 25 (L T Tr WH ἔκρυψας), in imitation of the Hebr. קָרַח, Ps. xxxvii. (xxxviii.) 10; cxviii. (cxix.) 19; Jer. xxxix. (xxxii.) 17; cf. κρύπτω, [B. 149 (130); 189 (163); W. 227 (218)]. (In Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down.)*

ἀπόκρυφος, -ον, (ἀποκρύπτω), *hidden, secreted*: Mk. iv. 22; Lk. viii. 17. *stored up*: Col. ii. 3. (Dan. xi. 43 [Theod.]; Is. xlv. 8; 1 Macc. i. 23; Xen., Eur.; [cf. Bp. Lghtft. on the word, Col. i. c., and Ign. i. 351 sq.].)*

ἀποκτείνω, and Aeol. κτείνω (Mt. x. 28 L T Tr; Mk. xii. 5 G L T Tr; Lk. xii. 4 L T Tr; 2 Co. iii. 6 T Tr; cf. Fritzsche on Mk. p. 507 sq.; [T^lf. Proleg. p. 79]; W. 83 (79); [B. 61 (54)]), ἀποκτείνω (Grseb. in Mt. x. 28; Lk. xii. 4), ἀποκταίνω (Lchm. in 2 Co. iii. 6; Rev. xiii. 10), ἀποκτείνωτες (Mk. xii. 5 WH); fut. ἀποκτενῶ; 1 aor. ἀπέκτενα; Pass., pres. inf. ἀποκτείνεσθαι (Rev. vi. 11 G L T Tr WH); 1 aor. ἀπεκτάθη (Btm. Ausf. Spr. ii. 227; W. l. c.; [B. 41 (35 sq.)]); [fr. Hom. down]; 1. prop. *to kill* in any way whatever, (ἀπό i. e. so as to put out of the way; cf. [Eng. to kill off], Germ. *abschlachten*): Mt. xvi. 21; xxii. 6; Mk. vi. 19; ix. 31; Jn. v. 18; viii. 22; Acts iii. 15; Rev. ii. 13, and very often; [ἀποκρ. ἐν θανάτῳ, Rev. ii. 23; vi. 8, cf. B. 184 (159); W. 339 (319)]. *to destroy* (allow to perish): Mk. iii. 4 [yet al. take it here absol., *to kill*]. 2. metaph. *to extinguish, abolish*: τὴν ἔχθραν, Eph. ii. 16; *to inflict moral death*, Ro. vii. 11 (see ἀποθνήσκω, II. 2); *to deprive of spiritual life and procure eternal misery*, 2 Co. iii. 6 [Lchm. ἀποκταίνεις; see above].

ἀποκύνω, -ῶ, or ἀποκύνω, (hence 3 pers. sing. pres. either ἀποκύνει [90 WH] or ἀποκύνει, Jas. i. 15; cf. W. 88 (84); B. 62 (54)); 1 aor. ἀπέκυνε; (κύνω, or κύνω, *to be pregnant*; cf. ἔγκυος); *to bring forth from the womb, give birth to*: τινά, Jas. i. 15; *to produce*, ibid. 18. (4 Macc. xv. 17; Dion. Hal. 1, 70; Plut., Lician., Ael. v. h. 5, 4; Hdian. 1, 5, 13 [5 ed. Bekk.]; 1, 4, 2 [1 ed. Bekk.].)*

ἀποκυλίω: fut. ἀποκυλίω; 1 aor. ἀπεκυλίω; pf. pass. [3 pers. sing. ἀποκεκύλισται Mk. xvi. 4 R G L but T Tr WH ἀνακεκ.], ptc. ἀποκεκυλισμένος; *to roll off or away*: Mt. xxviii. 2; Mk. xvi. 3; Lk. xxiv. 2. (Gen. xxix. 3, 8, 10; Judith xiii. 9; Joseph. antt. 4, 8, 37; 5, 11, 3; Lician. rhet. praec. 3.) But see ἀνακυλίω.*

ἀπολαμβάνω; fut. ἀπολήψομαι (Col. iii. 24; L T Tr WH ἀπολήψεσθε; see λαμβάνω); 2 aor. ἀπέλαβον; 2 aor. mid. ἀπελαβόμεν; fr. Hdt. down; 1. *to receive* (from another, ἀπό [cf. Mey. on Gal. iv. 5; Ellic. ibid. and Win. De verb. comp. etc. as below]) *what is due or promised* (cf. ἀποδίδωμι, 2): τ. υιοθεσίαν the adoption promised to believers, Gal. iv. 5; τὰ αγαθά σου thy good things, "which thou couldst expect and as it were demand, which seemed due to thee" (Win. De verb. comp. etc. Pt. iv. p. 13), Lk. xvi. 25. Hence 2. *to take again or back, to recover*: Lk. vi. 34 [T Tr txt. WH λαβεῖν]; xv. 27; and *to receive by way of retribution*: Lk. xviii. 30 (L txt. Tr mrg. WH txt. λάβη); xxiii. 41; Ro. i. 27; 2 Jn. 3; Col. iii. 24. 3. *to take from others, take apart or aside*; Mid. τινά, *to take a person with one aside out of the view of others*: with the addition of ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄχλου κατ' ἰδίαν in Mk. vii.

33, (Joseph. b. j. 2, 7, 2; and in the Act., 2 Macc. vi. 21; Ὑστάσπεα ἀπολαβὼν μόνον, Hdt. 1, 209; Arstph. ran. 78; ἰδία ἕνα τῶν τριῶν ἀπολαβὼν, App. b. civ. 5, 40). 4. *to receive any one hospitably*: 3 Jn. 8, where L T Tr WH have restored ὑπολαμβάνειν.*

ἀπόλαυσις, -εως, ἡ, (fr. ἀπολαύω to enjoy), *enjoyment* (Lat. *fructus*): 1 Tim. vi. 17 (eis ἀπόλαυσιν to enjoy); Heb. xi. 25 (ἀμαρτίας ἀπόλ. pleasure born of sin). (In Grk. writ. fr. [Eur. and] Thuc. down.)*

ἀπολείπω: [impf. ἀπέλειπον, WH txt. in 2 Tim. iv. 13, 20; Tit. i. 5]; 2 aor. ἀπέλιπον; [fr. Hom. down]; 1. *to leave, leave behind*: one in some place, Tit. i. 5 L T Tr WH; 2 Tim. iv. 13, 20. Pass. ἀπολείπεται *it remains, is reserved*: Heb. iv. 9; x. 26; foll. by acc. and inf., Heb. iv. 6. 2. *to desert, forsake*: a place, Jude 6.*

ἀπολείχω: [impf. ἀπέλειχον]; *to lick off, lick up*: Lk. xvi. 21 R G; cf. ἐπιλείχω. ([Apollon. Rhod. 4, 478]; Athen. vi. c. 13 p. 250 a.)*

ἀπόλλυμι and ἀπολλύω ([ἀπολλύει Jn. xii. 25 T Tr WH], impv. ἀπόλλυε Ro. xiv. 15, [cf. B. 45 (39)]; WH. App. p. 168 sq.); fut. ἀπολέσω and (1 Co. i. 19 ἀπολώ fr. a pass. in the O. T., where often) ἀπολώ (cf. W. 88 (80); [B. 64 (56)]); 1 aor. ἀπόλεσα; *to destroy*; Mid., pres. ἀπόλλυμαι; [impf. 3 pers. plur. ἀπόλλυντο 1 Co. x. 9 T Tr WH]; fut. ἀπολούμαι; 2 aor. ἀπόλωμην; (2 pf. act. ptc. ἀπολωλώς); [fr. Hom. down]; *to perish*. 1. *to destroy*

i. e. *to put out of the way entirely, abolish, put an end to, ruin*: Mk. i. 24; Lk. iv. 34; xvii. 27, 29; Jude 5; τὴν σοφίαν render useless, cause its emptiness to be perceived, 1 Co. i. 19 (fr. Sept. of Is. xxix. 14); *to kill*: Mt. ii. 13; xii. 14; Mk. ix. 22; xi. 18; Jn. x. 10, etc.; contextually, *to declare that one must be put to death*: Mt. xxvii. 20; metaph. *to devote or give over to eternal misery*: Mt. x. 28; Jas. iv. 12; contextually, *by one's conduct to cause another to lose eternal salvation*: Ro. xiv. 15. Mid. *to perish, to be lost, ruined, destroyed*; a. of persons; a. properly: Mt. viii. 25; Lk. xiii. 3, 5, 33; Jn. xi. 50; 2 Pet. iii. 6; Jude 11, etc.; ἀπόλλυμαι λιμῶ, Lk. xv. 17; ἐν μαχαίρῳ, Mt. xxvi. 52; καταβαλλόμενοι, ἀλλ' οὐκ ἀπολλύμενοι, 2 Co. iv. 9. β. tropically, *to incur the loss of true or eternal life; to be delivered up to eternal misery*: Jn. iii. 15 [R L br.], 16; x. 28; xvii. 12, (it must be borne in mind, that acc. to John's conception eternal life begins on earth, just as soon as one becomes united to Christ by faith); Ro. ii. 12; 1 Co. viii. 11; xv. 18; 2 Pet. iii. 9. Hence οἱ σωζόμενοι they to whom it belongs to partake of salvation, and οἱ ἀπολλύμενοι those to whom it belongs to perish or to be consigned to eternal misery, are contrasted by Paul: 1 Co. i. 18; 2 Co. ii. 15; iv. 3; 2 Th. ii. 10, (on these pres. ptcps. cf. W. 342 (321); B. 206 (178)). b. of things; *to be blotted out, to vanish away*: ἡ εὐπρέπεια, Jas. i. 11; the heavens, Heb. i. 11 (fr. Ps. ci. (cii.) 27); *to perish*,—of things which on being thrown away are decomposed, as μέλος τοῦ σώματος, Mt. v. 29 sq.; remnants of bread, Jn. vi. 12;—or which perish in some other way, as βρώσις, Jn. vi. 27; χρυσίον, 1 Pet. i. 7;—or which are ruined so that they can no longer subserve the use for which they were designed, as οἱ ἄσκοι: Mt.

ix. 17; Mk. ii. 22; Lk. v. 37. 2. *to destroy* i. e. *to lose*; a. prop.: Mt. x. 42; Mk. ix. 41 (τὸν μισθὸν αὐτοῦ); Lk. xv. 4, 8, 9; ix. 25; xvii. 33; Jn. xii. 25; 2 Jn. 8, etc. b. metaph. Christ is said to lose any one of his followers (whom the Father has drawn to discipleship) if such a one becomes wicked and fails of salvation: Jn. vi. 39, cf. xviii. 9. Mid. *to be lost*: θριξὶ ἐκ τῆς κεφαλῆς, Lk. xxi. 18; θ. ἀπὸ τῆς κεφαλῆς, Acts xxvii. 34 (Rec. πεσεῖται); τὰ λαμπρὰ ἀπόλετο ἀπὸ σου, Rev. xviii. 14 (Rec. ἀπῆλθε). Used of sheep, straying from the flock: prop. Lk. xv. 4 (τὸ ἀπολωλός, in Mt. xviii. 12 τὸ πλανώμενον). Metaph. in accordance with the O. T. comparison of the people of Israel to a flock (Jer. xxvii. (l.) 6; Ezek. xxxiv. 4, 16), the Jews, neglected by their religious teachers, left to themselves and thereby in danger of losing eternal salvation, wandering about as it were without guidance, are called τὰ πρόβατα τὰ ἀπολωλὸτα τοῦ οἴκου Ἰσραὴλ: Mt. x. 6; xv. 24, (Is. liii. 6; 1 Pet. ii. 25); and Christ, reclaiming them from wickedness, is likened to a shepherd and is said ζῆτεῖν καὶ σώζειν τὸ ἀπολωλός: Lk. xix. 10; Mt. xviii. 11 Rec. [COMP.: συν-ἀπόλλυμι.]

Ἀπολλύων, -οντος, ὁ, (ptep. fr. ἀπολλύω), *Apollyon* (a prop. name, formed by the author of the Apocalypse), i. e. *Destroyer*: Rev. ix. 11; cf. Ἀβὰδδων, [and B. D. s. v.].*

Ἀπολλωνία, -ας, ἡ, *Apollonia*, a maritime city of Macedonia, about a day's journey [acc. to the Antonine Itinerary 32 Roman miles] from Amphipolis, through which Paul passed on his way to Thessalonica [36 miles further]: Acts xvii. 1. [See B. D. s. v.].*

Ἀπολλῆς [acc. to some, contr. fr. Ἀπολλώνιος, W. 102 (97); acc. to others, the ο is lengthened, cf. *Fick*, Griech. Personennamen, p. xxi.], gen. -ῶ (cf. B. 20 (18) sq.; [W. 62 (61)]), accus. -ῶ (Acts xix. 1) and -ῶν (1 Co. iv. 6 T Tr WH; Tit. iii. 13 T WH; cf. [WH. App. p. 157]; Kühner i. p. 315), ὁ, *Apollon*, an Alexandrian Jew who became a Christian and a teacher of Christianity, attached to the apostle Paul: Acts xviii. 24; xix. 1; 1 Co. i. 12; iii. 4 sqq. 22; iv. 6; xvi. 12; Tit. iii. 13.*

ἀπολογόμαι, -οῦμαι, impf. ἀπελογούμην (Acts xxvi. 1); 1 aor. ἀπελογάμην; 1 aor. pass. inf. ἀπολογηθῆναι, in a reflex. sense (Lk. xxi. 14); a depon. mid. verb (fr. λόγος), prop. *to speak so as to absolve (ἀπό) one's self*, talk one's self off of a charge etc.; 1. *to defend one's self, make one's defence*: absol. Lk. xxi. 14; Acts xxvi. 1; foll. by εἶμι, Acts xxv. 8; τί, to bring forward something in defence of one's self, Lk. xii. 11; Acts xxvi. 24, (often so in Grk. writ. also); τὰ περὶ ἑμαυτοῦ ἀπ. either *I bring forward what contributes to my defence* [?], or *I plead my own cause* [R. V. *make my defence*], Acts xxiv. 10; περὶ with gen. of the thing and ἐπί with gen. of pers., *concerning a thing before one's tribunal*, Acts xxvi. 2; with dat. of the person whom by my defence I strive to convince that I am innocent or upright, *to defend or justify myself in one's eyes* [A. V. *unto*], Acts xix. 33; 2 Co. xii. 19, (Plat. Prot. p. 359 a.; often in Lcian., Plut.; cf. B. 172 (149)). 2. *to defend a person or a thing* (so not infreq. in prof. auth.): Ro. ii. 15 (where acc. to the context the

deeds of men must be understood as defended); τὰ περὶ ἐμοῦ, Acts xxvi. 2 (but see under 1).*

ἀπολογία, -ας, ἡ, (see ἀπολογέομαι), *verbal defence, speech in defence*: Acts xxv. 16; 2 Co. vii. 11; Phil. i. 7, 17 (16); 2 Tim. iv. 16; with a dat. of the pers. who is to hear the defence, to whom one labors to excuse or to make good his cause: 1 Co. ix. 3; 1 Pet. iii. 15; in the same sense ἡ ἀπολ. ἢ πρὸς τινα, Acts xxii. 1, (Xen. mem. 4, 8, 5).*

ἀπο-λούω: *to wash off or away*; in the N. T. twice in 1 aor. mid. figuratively [cf. Philo de mut. nom. § 6, i. p. 585 ed. Mang.]: ἀπελούσασθε, 1 Co. vi. 11; βάπτισαι καὶ ἀπόλουσαι τὰς ἁμαρτίας σου, Acts xxii. 16. For the sinner is unclean, polluted as it were by the filth of his sins. Whoever obtains remission of sins has his sins put, so to speak, out of God's sight, — is cleansed from them in the sight of God. Remission is [represented as] obtained by undergoing baptism; hence those who have gone down into the baptismal bath [*lavacrum*, cf. Tit. iii. 5; Eph. v. 26] are said ἀπολούσασθαι *to have washed themselves*, or τὰς ἁμαρτ. ἀπολούσασθαι *to have washed away their sins*, i. e. to have been cleansed from their sins.*

ἀπο-λύτρωσις, -εως, ἡ, (fr. ἀπολυτρόω signifying a. to redeem one by paying the price, cf. λύτρον: Plut. Pomp. 24; Sept. Ex. xxi. 8; Zeph. iii. 1; b. to let one go free on receiving the price: Plat. legg. 11 p. 919 a.; Polyb. 22, 21, 8; [cf.] Diod. 13, 24), a *releasing effected by payment of ransom, redemption, deliverance, liberation procured by the payment of a ransom*; 1. prop.: πόλεων αἰχμαλώτων, Plut. Pomp. 24 (the only pass. in prof. writ. where the word has as yet been noted; [add, Joseph. ant. 12, 2, 3; Diod. frag. l. xxxvii. 5, 3 p. 149, 6 Dind.; Philo, quod omn. prob. lib. § 17]). 2. everywhere in the N. T. metaph., viz. *deliverance effected through the death of Christ from the retributive wrath of a holy God and the merited penalty of sin*: Ro. iii. 24; Eph. i. 7; Col. i. 14, (cf. ἐξαγοράζω, ἀγοράζω, λυτρόω, etc. [and Trench § lxxvii.]); ἀπολύτρ. τῶν παραβάσεων *deliverance from the penalty of transgressions, effected through their expiation*, Heb. ix. 15, (cf. Delitzsch ad loc. and Fritzsche on Rom. vol. ii. p. 178); ἡμέρα ἀπολυτρώσεως, the last day, when consummate liberation is experienced from the sin still lingering even in the regenerate, and from all the ills and troubles of this life, Eph. iv. 30; in the same sense the word is apparently to be taken in 1 Co. i. 30 (where Christ himself is said to be redemption, i. e. the author of redemption, the one without whom we could have none), and is to be taken in the phrase ἀπολύτρ. τῆς περιποιήσεως, Eph. i. 14, the redemption which will come to his possession, or to the men who are God's own through Christ, (cf. Meyer ad loc.); τοῦ σώματος, *deliverance of the body from frailty and mortality*, Ro. viii. 23 [W. 187 (176)]; *deliverance from the hatred and persecutions of enemies by the return of Christ from heaven*, Lk. xxi. 28, cf. xviii. 7 sq.; *deliverance or release from torture*, Heb. xi. 35.*

ἀπο-λύω; [impf. ἀπέλυον]; fut. ἀπολύσω; 1 aor. ἀπέλυσα; Pass., pf. ἀπολέλυμαι; 1 aor. ἀπελύθην; [fut. ἀπο-

λυθήσομαι]; impf. mid. ἀπελυόμην (Acts xxviii. 25); used in the N. T. only in the historical books and in Heb. xiii. 23; to loose from, sever by loosening, undo, [see ἀπό, V.]; 1. to set free: τινά τινος (so in Grk. writ. even fr. Hom. down), to liberate one from a thing (as from a bond), Lk. xiii. 12 (ἀπολεύσαι [thou hast been loosed i. e.] be thou free from [cf. W. § 40, 4] τῆς ἀσθενείας [L T ἀπότ. ἀσθ.]). 2. to let go, dismiss, (to detain no longer) τινά, a. a suppliant to whom liberty to depart is given by a decisive answer: Mt. xv. 23; Lk. ii. 29 ('me whom thou hadst determined to keep on earth until I had seen the salvation prepared for Israel, cf. vs. 26, thou art now dismissing with my wish accomplished, and this dismissal is at the same time dismissal also from life' — in reference to which ἀπολύειν is used in Num. xx. 29; Tob. iii. 6; [cf. Gen. xv. 2; 2 Macc. vii. 9; Plut. consol. ad Apoll. § 13 cf. 11 fin.]); [Acts xxiii. 22]. b. to bid depart, send away: Mt. xiv. 15, 22 sq.; xv. 32, 39; Mk. vi. 36, 45; viii. 3, 9; Lk. viii. 38; ix. 12; xiv. 4; Acts xiii. 3; xix. 41 (τὴν ἐκκλησίαν); pass. Acts xv. 30, 33. 3. to let go free, to release; a. a captive, i. e. to loose his bonds and bid him depart, to give him liberty to depart: Lk. xxii. 68 [R G L Tr in br.]; xxiii. 22; Jn. xix. 10; Acts xvi. 35 sq.; xxvi. 32 (ἀπολεύσθαι ἐδύνατο [might have been set at liberty, cf. B. 217 (187), § 139, 27 c.; W. 305 (286) i. e.] might be free; pf. as in Lk. xiii. 12 [see 1 above, and W. 334 (313)]); Acts xxviii. 18; Heb. xiii. 23; ἀπολ. τινά τινι to release one to one, grant him his liberty: Mt. xxvii. 15, 17, 21, 26; Mk. xv. 6, 9, 11, 15; Lk. xxiii. [16], 17 [R L in br.], 18, 20, 25; [Jn. xviii. 39]. b. to acquit one accused of a crime and set him at liberty: Jn. xix. 12; Acts iii. 13. c. indulgently to grant a prisoner leave to depart: Acts iv. 21, 23; v. 40; xvii. 9. d. to release a debtor, i. e. not to press one's claim against him, to remit his debt: Mt. xviii. 27; metaph. to pardon another his offences against me: Lk. vi. 37, (τῆς ἁμαρτίας ἀπολύεσθαι, 2 Macc. xii. 45). 4. used of divorce, as ἀπολύω τὴν γυναῖκα to dismiss from the house, to repudiate: Mt. i. 19; v. 31 sq.; xix. 3, 7-9; Mk. x. 2, 4, 11; Lk. xvi. 18; [1 Esdr. ix. 36]; and improperly a wife deserting her husband is said τὸν ἄνδρα ἀπολύειν in Mk. x. 12 [cf. Diod. 12, 18] (unless, as is more probable, Mark, contrary to historic accuracy [yet cf. Joseph. antt. 15, 7, 10], makes Jesus speak in accordance with Greek and Roman usage, acc. to which wives also repudiated their husbands [reff. in Mey. ad l.]); (cf. ἡψ, Jer. iii. 8; Deut. xxi. 14; xxii. 19, 29). 5. Mid. ἀπολύομαι, prop. to send one's self away; to depart [W. 253 (238)]: Acts xxviii. 25 (returned home; Ex. xxxiii. 11).*

ἀπομάσσω (μάσσω to touch with the hands, handle, work with the hands, knead), to wipe off; Mid. ἀπομάσσομαι to wipe one's self off, to wipe off for one's self: τὸν κοινορτόν ὑμῖν, Lk. x. 11. (In Grk. writ. fr. Arstph. down.)*

ἀπονέμω; (νέμω to dispense a portion, to distribute), to assign, portion out, (ἀπό as in ἀποδίδωμι [q. v., cf. ἀπό, V.]): τινί τι viz. τιμῆν, showing honor, 1 Pet. iii. 7, (so Hdian. 1. 8, 1; τὴν τιμὴν καὶ τὴν εὐχαριστίαν, Joseph. antt. 1, 7,

1; τῷ ἐπισκόπῳ πᾶσαν ἐντροπὴν, Ignat. ad Magnes. 3; first found in [Simon. 97 in Anthol. Pal. 7, 253, 2 (vol. i. p. 64 ed. Jacobs)]; Pind. Isthm. 2, 68; often in Plat., Aristot., Plut., al.).*

ἀπο-νίπτω: to wash off; 1 aor. mid. ἀπεννύμην; in mid. to wash one's self off, to wash off for one's self: τὰς χεῖρας, Mt. xxvii. 24, cf. Deut. xxi. 6 sq. (The earlier Greeks say ἀπονίζω — but with fut. ἀπονίψω, 1 aor. ἀπένιψα; the later, as Theophr. char. 25 [30 (17)]; Plut. Phoc. 18; Athen. iv. c. 31 p. 149 c., ἀπονίπτω, although this is found [but in the mid.] even in Hom. Od. 18, 179.)*

ἀπο-πίπτω: 2 aor. ἀπέπεσον; [(cf. πίπτω); fr. Hom. down]; to fall off, slip down from: Acts ix. 18 [W. § 52, 4, 1 a.].*

ἀπο-πλανῶ, -ῶ; 1 aor. pass. ἀπεπλανήθην; to cause to go astray, trop. to lead away from the truth to error: τινά, Mk. xiii. 22; pass. to go astray, stray away from: ἀπὸ τῆς πίστεως, 1 Tim. vi. 10. ([Hippocr.]; Plat. Ax. p. 369 d; Polyb. 3, 57, 4; Dion. Hal., Plut., al.).*

ἀπο-πλέω; 1 aor. ἀπέπλευσα; [fr. Hom. down]; to sail away, depart by ship, set sail: Acts xiii. 4; xiv. 26; xx. 15; xxvii. 1.*

ἀπο-πλύω: [1 aor. ἀπέπλυα (?)]; to wash off: Lk. v. 2 (where L Tr WH txt. ἐπλυον, T WH mrg. -av, for R G ἀπέπλυαν [possibly an impf. form, cf. B. 40 (35)]; Soph. Glossary, etc. p. 90). (Hom. Od. 6, 95; Plat., Plut., and subseq. writ.; Sept. 2 S. xix. 24, [cf. Jer. ii. 22; iv. 14; Ezek. xvi. 9 var.].)*

ἀπο-πνίγω: 1 aor. ἀπέπνιξα; 2 aor. pass. ἀπεπνίγην; (ἀπό as in ἀποκτείνω q. v. [cf. to choke off]); to choke: Mt. xiii. 7 (T WH mrg. ἐπνίξαν); Lk. viii. 7 (of seed overlaid by thorns and killed by them); to suffocate with water, to drown, Lk. viii. 33 (as in Dem. 32, 6 [i. e. p. 883, 28 etc.; schol. ad Eur. Or. 812]).*

ἀπορία, -ῶ: impf. 3 pers. sing. ἤπορει (Mk. vi. 20 T WH Tr mrg.); [pres. mid. ἀπορούμαι]; to be ἀπορος (fr. a priv. and πόρος a transit, ford, way, revenue, resource), i. e. to be without resources, to be in straits, to be left wanting, to be embarrassed, to be in doubt, not to know which way to turn; [impf. in Mk. vi. 20 (see above) πολλὰ ἤπορει he was in perplexity about many things or much perplexed (cf. Thuc. 5, 40, 3; Xen. Hell. 6, 1, 4; Hdt. 3, 4; 4, 179; Aristot. meteorolog. 1, 1); elsewhere] Mid. to be at a loss with one's self, be in doubt; not to know how to decide or what to do, to be perplexed: absol. 2 Co. iv. 8; περὶ τίνος, Lk. xxiv. 4 L T Tr WH; περὶ τίνος τις λέγει, Jn. xiii. 22; ἀπορούμαι ἐν ὑμῖν I am perplexed about you, I know not how to deal with you, in what style to address you, Gal. iv. 20; ἀπορούμενος ἐγὼ εἰς [T Tr WH om. εἰς] τὴν περὶ τούτου [-των L T Tr WH] ζήτησιν I being perplexed how to decide in reference to the inquiry concerning him [or these things], Acts xxv. 20. (Often in prof. auth. fr. Hdt. down; often also in Sept.) [COMP.: δι-, ἐξ-ἀπορέω.]*

ἀπορία, -ας, ἡ, (ἀπορέω, q. v.), the state of one who is ἀπορος, perplexity: Lk. xxi. 25. (Often in Grk. writ. fr [Pind. and] Hdt. down; Sept.)*

ἀπο-ρρίπτω: 1 aor. ἀπέρριψα [T WH write with one μ;

see P, ρ]; [fr. Hom. down]; to *throw away, cast down*; reflexively, *to cast one's self down*: Acts xxvii. 43 [R.V. *cast themselves overboard*]. (So in Lcian. ver. hist. 1, 30 var.; [Chariton 3, 5, see D'Orville ad loc.]; cf. W. 251 (236); [B. 145 (127)].)*

ἀπορφανίζω: [1 aor. pass. pterp. ἀπορφανισθείς]; (fr. ὀρφανός bereft, and ἀπό sc. τινός), to *bereave of a parent or parents*, (so Aeschyl. choëph. 247 (249)); hence metaph. ἀπορφανισθέντες ἀφ' ὑμῶν bereft of your intercourse and society, 1 Th. ii. 17 [here Rec¹² (by mistake) ἀπορφανισθέντες].*

ἀποσκευάζω: 1 aor. mid. ἀπεσκευασάμην; (σκευάζω to prepare, provide, fr. σκεῦος a utensil), to *carry off goods and chattels*; to *pack up and carry off*; mid. to *carry off one's personal property or provide for its carrying away*, (Polyb. 4, 81, 11; Diod. 13, 91; Dion. Hal. 9, 23, etc.): ἀποσκευασάμενοι having collected and removed our baggage, Acts xxi. 15; but L T Tr WH read ἐπισκευασάμενοι (q. v.).*

ἀποσκίασμα, -τος, τό, (σκιάζω, fr. σκιά), a *shade cast by one object upon another, a shadow*: τροπῆς ἀποσκίασμα shadow caused by revolution, Jas. i. 17. Cf. ἀπαύγασμα.*

ἀποσπᾶω, -ῶ; 1 aor. ἀπέσπασα; 1 aor. pass. ἀπεσπάσθην; to *draw off, tear away*: τ. μάχαιραν to draw one's sword, Mt. xxvi. 51 (ἐκσπᾶν τ. μάχ. (or ῥομφαλάν), 1 S. xvii. 51 [Alex. etc.]; σπᾶν, 1 Chr. xi. 11; Mk. xiv. 47); ἀποσπᾶν τοὺς μαθητὰς ὀπίσω ἑαυτῶν to draw away the disciples to their own party, Acts xv. 30, (very similarly, Ael. v. h. 13, 32). Pass. reflexively: ἀποσπασθέντες ἀπ' αὐτῶν having torn ourselves from the embrace of our friends, Acts xxi. 1; ἀπεσπάσθη ἀπ' αὐτῶν he parted, tore himself, from them about a stone's cast, Lk. xxii. 41; cf. Meyer ad loc. (In prof. auth. fr. [Pind. and] Hdt. down).*

ἀποστασία, -ας, ἡ, (ἀφίσταμαι), a *falling away, defection, apostasy*; in the Bible sc. from the true religion: Acts xxi. 21; 2 Th. ii. 3; ([Josh. xxii. 22; 2 Chr. xxix. 19; xxxiii. 19]; Jer. ii. 19; xxxvi. (xxix.) 32 Compl.; 1 Macc. ii. 15). The earlier Greeks say ἀπόστασις; see Lob. ad Phryn. p. 528; [W. 24].*

ἀποστάσιον, -ου, τό, very seldom in native Grk. writ., *defection*, of a freedman from his patron, Dem. 35, 48 [940, 16]; in the Bible 1. *divorce, repudiation*: Mt. xix. 7; Mk. x. 4 (βιβλίον ἀποστασίου, equiv. to קְרָבָה book or bill of divorce, Deut. xxiv. 1, 3; [Is. l. 1; Jer. iii. 8]). 2. a *bill of divorce*: Mt. v. 31. Grotius ad loc. and Lightfoot, Horae Hebr. ad loc., give a copy of one.*

ἀποστεγάζω: 1 aor. ἀπεστέγασα; (στεγάζω, fr. στέγη); to *uncover, take off the roof*: Mk. ii. 4 (Jesus, with his hearers, was in the ὑπερφῶν q. v., and it was the roof of this which those who were bringing the sick man to Jesus are said to have 'dug out'; [cf. B. D. s. v. House, p. 1104]). (Strabo 4, 4, 6, p. 308; 8, 3, 30, p. 542).*

ἀποστέλλω; fut. ἀποστελώ; 1 aor. ἀπέστειλα; pf. ἀπέσταλκα, [3 pers. plur. ἀπέσταλκαν Acts xvi. 36 L T Tr WH (see γίνομαι init.)]; Pass., pres. ἀποστέλλομαι; pf. ἀπέσταλμαι; 2 aor. ἀπέσταλην; [fr. Soph. down]; prop. to *send off, send away*; 1. to *order (one) to go to a place ap-*

pointed; a. either persons sent with commissions, or things intended for some one. So, very frequently, Jesus teaches that God sent him, as Mt. x. 40; Mk. ix. 37; Lk. x. 16; Jn. v. 36, etc. he, too, is said to have sent his apostles, i. e. to have appointed them: Mk. vi. 7; Mt. x. 16; Lk. xxii. 35; Jn. xx. 21, etc. messengers are sent: Lk. vii. 3; ix. 52; x. 1; servants, Mk. vi. 27; xii. 2; Mt. xxi. 36; xxii. 3; an embassy, Lk. xiv. 32; xix. 14; angels, Mk. xiii. 27; Mt. xxiv. 31, etc. Things are said to be sent, which are ordered to be led away or conveyed to any one, as Mt. xxi. 3; Mk. xi. 3; τὸ δρέπανον i. e. reapers, Mk. iv. 29 [al. take ἀποστέλλω here of the "putting forth" of the sickle, i. e. of the act of reaping; cf. Joel (iii. 18) iv. 13; Rev. xiv. 15 (s. v. πέμψω, b.)]; τὸν λόγον, Acts x. 36; xiii. 26 (L T Tr WH ἐξαπεστάλη); τὴν ἐπαγγελίαν (equiv. to τὸ ἐπηγγελμένον, i. e. the promised Holy Spirit) ἐφ' ὑμᾶς, Lk. xxiv. 49 [T Tr WH ἐξαποστέλλω]; τὶ διὰ χειρὸς τινος, after the Hebr. יָדָא, Acts xi. 30. b. The Place of the sending is specified: ἀποστ. εἰς τινα τόπον, Mt. xx. 2; Lk. i. 26; Acts vii. 34; x. 8; xix. 22; 2 Tim. iv. 12; Rev. v. 6, etc. God sent Jesus εἰς τὸν κόσμον: Jn. iii. 17; x. 36; xvii. 18; 1 Jn. iv. 9. εἰς [unto i. e.] among: Mt. xv. 24; Lk. xi. 49; Acts [xxii. 21 WH mrg.]; xxvi. 17; [ἐν (by a pregnant or a Lat. construction) cf. W. § 50, 4; B. 329 (283): Mt. x. 16; Lk. x. 3; yet see 1 a. above]; ὀπίσω τινός, Lk. xix. 14; ἔμπροσθέν τινος, Jn. iii. 28; and πρὸ προσώπου τινός, after the Hebr. -יָדָא, before (to precede) one: Mt. xi. 10; Mk. i. 2; Lk. vii. 27; x. 1. πρὸς τινα, to one: Mt. xxi. 34, 37; Mk. xii. 2 sq.; Lk. vii. 3, 20; Jn. v. 33; Acts viii. 14; 2 Co. xii. 17, etc. Whence, or by or from whom, one is sent: ὑπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ, Lk. i. 26 (T Tr WH ἀπό); παρὰ θεοῦ, Jn. i. 6 (Sir. xv. 9); ἀπό with gen. of pers., from the house of any one: Acts x. 17 [T Tr WH mrg. ὑπό], 21 Rec.; ἐκ with gen. of place: Jn. i. 19. c. The Object of the mission is indicated by an infin. following: Mk. iii. 14; Mt. xxii. 3; Lk. i. 19; iv. 18 (Is. lxi. 1, [on the pf. cf. W. 272 (255); B. 197 (171)]); Lk. ix. 2; Jn. iv. 38; 1 Co. i. 17; Rev. xxii. 6. [foll. by εἰς for. εἰς διακονίαν, Heb. i. 14. foll. by ἵνα: Mk. xii. 2, 13; Lk. xx. 10, 20; Jn. i. 19; iii. 17; vii. 32; 1 Jn. iv. 9. [foll. by ὅπως: Acts ix. 17.] foll. by an acc. with inf.: Acts v. 21. foll. by τινά with a pred. acc.: Acts iii. 26 (εὐλογοῦντα ὑμᾶς to confer God's blessing on you [cf. B. 203 (176) sqq.]); Acts vii. 35 (ἄρχοντα, to be a ruler); 1 Jn. iv. 10. d. ἀποστέλλειν by itself, without an acc. [cf. W. 594 (552); B. 146 (128)]: as ἀποστέλλειν πρὸς τινα, Jn. v. 33; with the addition of the pterp. λέγων, λέγουσα, λέγουσες, to say through a messenger: Mt. xxvii. 19; Mk. iii. 31 [here φωνοῦντες αὐτὸν R G, καλοῦντες αὐτ. L T Tr WH]; Jn. xi. 3; Acts xiii. 15; [xxi. 25 περὶ τῶν πεπιστευκότων ἔθνῶν ἡμεῖς ἀποστείλαμεν (L Tr txt. WH txt.) κρίναντες etc. we sent word, giving judgment, etc.]. When one accomplished anything through a messenger, it is expressed thus: ἀποστείλας or πέμψας he did so and so; as, ἀποστείλας ἀνέιλε, Mt. ii. 16; Mk. vi. 17; Acts vii. 14; Rev. i. 1; (so also the Greeks, as Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 6 πέμψας ἡρώτα, Plut. de liber. educ. c. 14 πέμψας ἀνέιλε τὸν Θεό-

κρίτον; and Sept. 2 K. vi. 13 ἀποστείλας λήψομαι αὐτόν). 2. to send away i. e. to dismiss; a. to allow one to depart: τινά ἐν ἀφέσει, that he may be in a state of liberty, Lk. iv. 18 (19), (Is. lviii. 6). b. to order one to depart, send off: Mk. viii. 26; τινά κενόν, Mk. xii. 3. c. to drive away: Mk. v. 10. [COMP. : ἐξ-, συν-αποστέλλω. SYN. see πέμπω, fin.]

ἀπο-στερέω, -ῶ; 1 aor. ἀπεστήρησα; [Pass., pres. ἀποστερούμαι]; pf. πτερ. ἀπεστερημένος; to defraud, rob, deprive: absol., Mk. x. 19; 1 Co. vi. 8; ἀλλήλους to withhold themselves from one another, of those who mutually deny themselves cohabitation, 1 Co. vii. 5. Mid. to allow one's self to be defrauded [W. § 88, 3]: 1 Co. vi. 7; τινά τινος (as in Grk. writ.), to deprive one of a thing; pass. ἀπεστερημένοι τῆς ἀληθείας, 1 Tim. vi. 5 [W. 196 (185); B. 158 (138)]; τί to defraud of a thing, to withdraw or keep back a thing by fraud: pass. μισθὸς ἀπεστερημένος, Jas. v. 4 (T Tr WH ἀφυστερημένος, see ἀφυστερέω; [cf. also ἀπό, II. 2 d. bb. p. 59ⁿ]), (Deut. xxiv. 14 [(16) Alex.]; Mal. iii. 5).*

ἀπο-στολή, -ῆς, ἡ, (ἀποστέλλω); 1. a sending away: Τιμολόοντος εἰς Σικελίαν, Plut. Timol. 1, etc.; of the sending off of a fleet, Thuc. 8, 9; also of consuls with an army, i. e. of an expedition, Polyb. 26, 7, 1. 2. a sending away i. e. dismissal, release: Sept. Eccl. viii. 8. 3. a thing sent, esp. of gifts: 1 K. ix. 16 [Alex.]; 1 Macc. ii. 18 etc. cf. Grimm ad loc. 4. in the N. T. the office and dignity of the apostles of Christ, (Vulg. apostolatus), apostolate, apostleship: Acts i. 25; Ro. i. 5; 1 Co. ix. 2; Gal. ii. 8.*

ἀπόστολος, -ου, ὁ; 1. a delegate, messenger, one sent forth with orders, (Hdt. 1, 21; 5, 98; for ἡγήσῃ in 1 K. xiv. 6 [Alex.]; rabbin. ἡγήσῃ): Jn. xiii. 16 (where ὁ ἀπόστ. and ὁ πέμψας αὐτόν are contrasted); foll. by a gen., as τῶν ἐκκλησιῶν, 2 Co. viii. 23; Phil. ii. 25; ἀπόστ. τῆς ὁμολογίας ἡμῶν the apostle whom we confess, of Christ, God's chief messenger, who has brought the κλήσις ἐπουράνιος, as compared with Moses, whom the Jews confess, Heb. iii. 1. 2. Specially applied to the twelve disciples whom Christ selected, out of the multitude of his adherents, to be his constant companions and the heralds to proclaim to men the kingdom of God: Mt. x. 1-4; Lk. vi. 13; Acts i. 26; Rev. xxi. 14, and often, but nowhere in the Gospel and Epistles of John; ["the word ἀπόστολος occurs 79 times in the N. T., and of these 68 instances are in St. Luke and St. Paul." Bp. Lghtft.]. With these apostles Paul claimed equality, because through a heavenly intervention he had been appointed by the ascended Christ himself to preach the gospel among the Gentiles, and owed his knowledge of the way of salvation not to man's instruction but to direct revelation from Christ himself, and moreover had evinced his apostolic qualifications by many signal proofs: Gal. i. 1, 11 sq.; ii. 8; 1 Co. i. 17; ix. 1 sq.; xv. 8-10; 2 Co. iii. 2 sqq.; xii. 12; 1 Tim. ii. 7; 2 Tim. i. 11, cf. Acts xxvi. 12-20. According to Paul, apostles surpassed as well the various other orders of Christian teachers (cf. διδάσκαλος, εὐαγγελιστής, προφήτης), as also the rest of those on whom the special

gifts (cf. χάρισμα) of the Holy Spirit had been bestowed, by receiving a richer and more copious conferment of the Spirit: 1 Co. xii. 28 sq.; Eph. iv. 11. Certain false teachers are rated sharply for arrogating to themselves the name and authority of apostles of Christ: 2 Co. xi. 5, 13; Rev. ii. 2. 3. In a broader sense the name is transferred to other eminent Christian teachers; as Barnabas, Acts xiv. 14, and perhaps also Timothy and Silvanus, 1 Th. ii. 7 (6), cf. too Ro. xvi. 7 (?). But in Lk. xi. 49; Eph. iii. 5; Rev. xviii. 20, 'apostles' is to be taken in the narrower sense. [On the application of the term see esp. Bp. Lghtft. on Gal. pp. 92-101; Harnack on 'Teaching' etc. 11, 8; cf. BB.DD. s. v.]

ἀποστοματίζω; (στοματίζω— not extant— from στόμα); prop. to speak ἀπὸ στόματος, (cf. ἀποστηθίζω); 1. to recite from memory: Themist. or. 20 p. 238 ed. Hard.; to repeat to a pupil (anything) for him to commit to memory: Plat. Euthyd. p. 276 c., 277 a.; used of a Sibyl prophesying, Plut. Thes. 24. 2. to ply with questions, catechize, and so to entice to [off-hand] answers: τινά, Lk. xi. 53.*

ἀπο-στρέφω; fut. ἀποστρέψω; 1 aor. ἀπέστρεψα; 2 aor. pass. ἀπεστράφην; [pres. mid. ἀποστρέφομαι; fr. Hom. down]; 1. to turn away: τινά or τὶ ἀπὸ τινος, 2 Tim. iv. 4 (τὴν ἀκοήν ἀπὸ τῆς ἀληθείας); to remove anything from any one, Ro. xi. 26 (Is. lix. 20); ἀποστρέφειν τινά simply, to turn him away from allegiance to any one, tempt to defection, [A. V. pervert], Lk. xxiii. 14. 2. to turn back, return, bring back: Mt. xxvi. 52 (put back thy sword into its sheath); Mt. xxvii. 8, of Judas bringing back the shekels, where T Tr WH ἔστρεψε, [cf. Test. xii. Patr. test. Jos. § 17]. (In the same sense for Ἰσραήλ, Gen. xiv. 16; xxviii. 15; xliiii. 11 (12), 20 (21), etc.; Bar. i. 8; ii. 34, etc.) 3. intrans. to turn one's self away, turn back, return: ἀπὸ τῶν πονηριῶν, Acts iii. 26, cf. 19, (ἀπὸ ἁμαρτίας, Sir. viii. 5; xvii. 21 [26 Tdf.]); to return from a place, Gen. xviii. 33; 1 Macc. xi. 54, etc.; [see Kneucker on Bar. i. 13]; Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 12; cf. Meyer on Acts i. c.; [al. (with A. V.) take it actively here: in turning away every one of you, etc.]. 4. Mid., with 2 aor. pass., to turn one's self away from, with acc. of the obj. (cf. [Jelf § 548 obs. 1; Krüg. § 47, 23, 1]; B. 192 (166)); to reject, refuse: τινά, Mt. v. 42; Heb. xii. 25; τὴν ἀλήθειαν, Tit. i. 14; [in the sense of deserting, τινά, 2 Tim. i. 15.*

ἀπο-στυγέω, -ῶ; to dislike, abhor, have a horror of: Ro. xii. 9; (Hdt. 2, 47; 6, 129; Soph., Eur., al.). The word is fully discussed by Fritzsche ad loc. [who takes the ἀπο- as expressive of separation (cf. Lat. reformidare), al. regard it as intensive; (see ἀπό, V.)].*

ἀποσυνάγωγος, -ου, (συναγωγή, q. v.), excluded from the sacred assemblies of the Israelites; excommunicated, [A. V. put out of the synagogue]: Jn. ix. 22; xii. 42; xvi. 2. Whether it denotes also exclusion fr. all intercourse with Israelites (2 Esdr. x. 8), must apparently be left in doubt; cf. Win. [or Riehm] R W B. s. v. Bann; Wieseler on Gal. i. 8, p. 45 sqq. [reproduced by Prof. Riddle in Schaff's Lange's Romans pp. 304-306; cf. B. D. s. v. Excommunication]. (Not found in prof. auth.)*

ἀποτάσσω: to set apart, to separate; in the N. T. only in Mid. ἀποτάσσομαι; 1 aor. ἀπεταξάμην; 1. prop. to separate one's self, withdraw one's self from any one, i. e. to take leave of, bid farewell to, (Vulg. valefacio [etc.]): τῷ, Mk. vi. 46; Lk. ix. 61; Acts xviii. 18, 21 [here L T Tr om. the dat.]; 2 Co. ii. 13. (That the early Grk. writ. never so used the word, but said ἀσπάζεσθαι τινα, is shown by Lobeck ad Phryn. p. 23 sq.; [cf. W. 23 (22); B. 179 (156)].) 2. trop. to renounce, forsake: τῷ, Lk. xiv. 33. (So also Joseph. antt. 11, 6, 8; Phil. alleg. iii. § 48; ταῖς τοῦ βίου φροντίσι, Euseb. h. e. 2, 17, 5; [τῷ βίῳ, Ignat. ad Philadelph. 11, 1; cf. Herm. mand. 6, 2, 9; Clem. Rom. 2 Cor. 6, 4 and 5 where see Gebh. and Harn. for other exx., also Soph. Lex. s. v.]*)

ἀποτελέω, -ῶ; [1 aor. pass. ptep. ἀποτελεσθεῖς]; to perfect; to bring quite to an end: λάσεις, accomplish, Lk. xiii. 32 (L T Tr WH for R G ἐπιτελῶ); ἡ ἁμαρτία ἀποτελεσθεῖσα having come to maturity, Jas. i. 15. (Hdt., Xen., Plat., and subseq. writ.)*

ἀποτίθημι: 2 aor. mid. ἀπέθεμην; [fr. Hom. down]; to put off or aside; in the N. T. only mid. to put off from one's self: τὰ ἱμάτια, Acts vii. 58; [to lay up or away, ἐν τῇ φυλακῇ (i. e. put), Mt. xiv. 3 L T Tr WH (so εἰς φυλακὴν, Lev. xxiv. 12; Num. xv. 34; 2 Chr. xviii. 26; Polyb. 24, 8, 8; Diod. 4, 49, etc.)]; trop. those things are said to be put off or away which any one gives up, renounces: αὐτὰ ἔργα τοῦ σκότους, Ro. xiii. 12; — Eph. iv. 22 [cf. W. 347 (325); B. 274 (236)], 25; Col. iii. 8; Jas. i. 21; 1 Pet. ii. 1; Heb. xii. 1; (τὴν ὀργὴν, Plut. Coriol. 19; τὸν πλοῦτον, τὴν μαλακίαν, etc. Luc. dial. mort. 10, 8; τ. ἐλευθερίαν κ. παρηγορίαν, ibid. 9, etc.)]*

ἀποτινάσσω; 1 aor. ἀπεινάξα; [1 aor. mid. ptep. ἀποτιναξάμενος, Acts xxviii. 5 Tr mrg.]; to shake off: Lk. ix. 5; Acts xxviii. 5. (1 S. x. 2; Lam. ii. 7; Eur. Bacch. 253; [ἀποτιναχθῆ, Galen 6, 821 ed. Kühn].)*

ἀποτίνω and **ἀποτίω**: fut. ἀποτίσω; (ἀπό as in ἀποδίδωμι [cf. also ἀπό, V.]); to pay off, repay: Philem. 19. (Often in Sept. for ὀψῆ; in prof. auth. fr. Hom. down.)*

ἀποτολμάω, -ῶ; prop. to be bold of one's self (ἀπό [q. v. V.]), i. e. to assume boldness, make bold: Ro. x. 20; cf. Win. De verb. comp. etc. Pt. iv. p. 15. (Occasionally in Thuc., Plat., Aeschin., Polyb., Diod., Plut.)*

ἀποτομία, -ας, ἡ, (the nature of that which is ἀπότομος, cut off, abrupt, precipitous like a cliff, rough; fr. ἀποτέμνω), prop. sharpness, (differing fr. ἀποτομή a cutting off, a segment); severity, roughness, rigor: Ro. xi. 22 (where opp. to χρηστότης, as in Plut. de lib. educ. c. 18 to πραότης, in Dion. Hal. 8, 61 to τὸ ἐπιεικές, and in Diod. p. 591 [except. lxxiii. (frag. l. 32, 27, 3 Dind.)] to ἡμερότης).*

ἀποτόμως, adv., (cf. ἀποτομία); a. abruptly, precipitously. b. trop. sharply, severely, [cf. our curtly]: Tit. i. 13; 2 Co. xiii. 10. On the adj. ἀπότομος cf. Grimm on Sap. p. 121 [who in illustration of its use in Sap. v. 20, 22; vi. 5, 11; xi. 10; xii. 9; xviii. 15, refers to the similar metaph. use in Diod. 2, 57; Longin. de sublim. 27; and the use of the Lat. abscisus in Val. Max. 2, 7, 14, etc.; see also Polyb. 17, 11, 2; Polyc. ad Phil. 6, 1].*

ἀποτρέπω: [fr. Hom. down]; to turn away; Mid. [pres. ἀποτρέπομαι, impv. ἀποτρέπου] to turn one's self away from, to shun, avoid: τινά or τί (see ἀποστρέφω sub fin.). 2 Tim. iii. 5. (4 Macc. i. 33; Aeschyl. Sept. 1060; Eur. Iph. Aul. 336; [Aristot. plant. 1, 1 p. 815^b, 18; Polyb. al.]*)

ἀπουσία, -ας, ἡ, (ἀπείναι), absence: Phil. ii. 12. [From Aeschyl. down.]*

ἀποφέρω: 1 aor. ἀπήνεγκα; 2 aor. inf. ἀπενεγκεῖν; Pass., [pres. inf. ἀποφέρεσθαι]; 1 aor. inf. ἀπενεχθῆναι; [fr. Hom. down]; to carry off, take away: τινά, with the idea of violence included, Mk. xv. 1; εἰς τόπον τινά, Rev. xvii. 3; xxi. 10; pass. Lk. xvi. 22. to carry or bring away (Lat. deferre): τὶ εἰς with acc. of place, 1 Co. xvi. 3; τὶ ἀπό τινος ἐπὶ τινα, with pass., Acts xix. 12 (L T Tr WH for Rec. ἐπιφέρεσθαι).*

ἀποφεύγω [ptep. in 2 Pet. ii. 18 L T Tr WH; W. 342 (321)]; 2 aor. ἀπέφυγον; [fr. (Hom.) batrach. 42, 47 down]; to flee from, escape; with acc., 2 Pet. ii. 18 (where L T wrongly put a comma after ἀποφ. [W. 529 (492)], 20; with gen., by virtue of the prep. [B. 158 (138); W. § 52, 4, 1 c.], 2 Pet. i. 4.)*

ἀποφθέγγομαι; 1 aor. ἀπεφθεγγάμην; to speak out, speak forth, pronounce, not a word of every-day speech, but one "belonging to dignified and elevated discourse, like the Lat. profari, pronuntiare; properly it has the force of to utter or declare one's self, give one's opinion, (einen Ausspruch thun), and is used not only of prophets (see Kypke on Acts ii. 4, — adding from the Sept. Ezek. xiii. 9; Mic. v. 12; 1 Chr. xxv. 1), but also of wise men and philosophers (Diog. Laërt. 1, 63; 73; 79; whose pointed sayings the Greeks call ἀποφθέγματα, Cic. off. 1, 29)"; [see φθέγγομαι]. Accordingly, "it is used of the utterances of the Christians, and esp. Peter, on that illustrious day of Pentecost after they had been fired by the Holy Spirit, Acts ii. 4, 14; and also of the disclosures made by Paul to [before] king Agrippa concerning the ἀποκάλυψις κυρίου that had been given him, Acts xxvi. 25." Win. De verb. comp. etc. Pt. iv. p. 16.*

ἀποφορτίζομαι; (φορτίζω to load; φόρτος a load), to disburden one's self; τί, to lay down a load, unlade, discharge: τὸν γόμον, of a ship, Acts xxi. 3; cf. Meyer and De Wette ad loc.; W. 349 (328) sq. (Elsewhere also used of sailors lightening ship during a storm in order to avoid shipwreck: Philo de praem. et poen. § 5 κυβερνήτης, χειμῶνων ἐπιγνομένων, ἀποφορτίζεται; Athen. 2, 5, p. 37 c. sq. where it occurs twice.)*

ἀπόχρησις, -εως, ἡ, (ἀποχράομαι to use to the full, to abuse), abuse, misuse: Col. ii. 22 ἃ ἔστιν πάντα εἰς φθορὰν τῇ ἀποχρήσει "all which (i. e. things forbidden) tend to destruction (bring destruction) by abuse"; Paul says this from the standpoint of the false teachers, who in any use of those things whatever saw an "abuse," i. e. a blameworthy use. In opposition to those who treat the clause as parenthetical and understand ἀπόχρησις to mean consumption by use (a being used up, as in Plut. moral. p. 267 f. [quaest. Rom. 18]), so that the words do not give the sentiment of the false teachers but Paul's

judgment of it, very similar to that set forth in Mt. xv. 17; 1 Co. vi. 13, cf. De Wette ad loc. [But see Meyer, Ellicott, Lightfoot.]*

ἀποχωρέω, -ῶ; 1 aor. ἀπεχώρησα; [fr. Thuc. down]; to go away, depart: ἰ-ὁ τινος, Mt. vii. 23; Lk. ix. 39; Acts xiii. 13; [absol. Lk. xx. 20 Tr mrg.].*

ἀποχωρίζω: [1 aor. pass. ἀπεχωρίσθην]; to separate, sever, (often in Plato); to part asunder: pass. ὁ οὐρανὸς ἀπεχωρίσθη, Rev. vi. 14; reflexively, to separate one's self, depart from: ἀποχωρισθῆναι αὐτοὺς ἀπ' ἀλλήλων, Acts xv. 39.*

ἀποψύχω; to breathe out life, expire; to faint or swoon away: Lk. xxi. 26. (So Thuc. 1, 134; Bion 1, 9, al.; 4 Macc. xv. 18).*

Ἄππιος, -ου, ὁ, Appius, a Roman praenomen; Ἄππιου φόρον Appii Forum (Cic. ad Att. 2, 10; Hor. sat. 1, 5, 3), [R. V. The Market of Appius], the name of a town in Italy, situated 43 Roman miles from Rome on the Appian way, — (this road was paved with square (?) polygonal] stone by the censor Appius Claudius Caecus, b. c. 312, and led through the porta Capena to Capua, and thence as far as Brundisium): Acts xxviii. 15. [Cf. BB.DD.]*

ἀπρόσ-ιτος, -ον, (προσιέναι to go to), unapproachable, inaccessible: φῶς ἀπρόσιτον, 1 Tim. vi. 16. (Polyb., Diod., [Strabo], Philo, Lcian., Plut.; φέγγος ἀπρόσιτον, Tatian c. 20; δόξα [φῶς], Chrys. [vi. 66 ed. Montf.] on Is. vi. 2).*

ἀπρόσκοπος, -ον, (προσκόπτω, q. v.); 1. actively, having nothing for one to strike against; not causing to stumble; a. prop.: ὁδός, a smooth road, Sir. xxxv. (xxxii.) 21. b. metaph. not leading others into sin by one's mode of life: 1 Co. x. 32. 2. passively, a. not striking against or stumbling; metaph. not led into sin; blameless: Phil. i. 10 (joined with εὐλακρῆς). b. without offence: συνείδησις, not troubled and distressed by a consciousness of sin, Acts xxiv. 16. (Not found in prof. auth. [exc. Sext. Emp. 1, 195 (p. 644, 13 Bekk.)].)*

ἀπροσωπολήπτως [-λήμπτως L T Tr WH; cf. reff. s. v. M, μ], a word of Hellenistic origin, (a priv. and προσωπολήπτως, q. v.), without respect of persons, i. e. impartially: 1 Pet. i. 17, (Ep. of Barn. 4, 12; [Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 1, 3]). (The adj. ἀπροσωπολήπτως occurs here and there in eccl. writ.)*

ἀπταυστος, -ον, (πταίω, q. v.), not stumbling, standing firm, exempt from falling, (prop., of a horse, Xen. de re eq. 1, 6); metaph.: Jude 24. [Cf. W. 97 (92); B. 42 (37).]*

ἀπτο; 1 aor. ptep. ἄψας; (cf. Lat. apto, Germ. heften); [fr. Hom. down]; 1. prop. to fasten to, make adhere to; hence, spec. to fasten fire to a thing, to kindle, set on fire, (often so in Attic): λύχων, Lk. viii. 16; xi. 33; xv. 8, (Arsthph. nub. 57; Theophr. char. 20 (18); Joseph. antt. 4, 3, 4); πῦρ, Lk. xxii. 55 [T Tr txt. WH περι-αψάντων]; πυράν, Acts xxviii. 2 L T Tr WH. 2. Mid., [pres. ἄπτομαι]; impf. ἤπτόμην [Mk. vi. 56 R G Tr mrg.]; 1 aor. ἤψάμην; in Sept. generally for יָצַד, יָצַדְךָ; prop. to fasten one's self to, adhere to, cling to. (Hom. Il. 8, 67);

a. to touch, foll. by the obj. in gen. [W. § 30, 8 c.; B. 167 (146); cf. Donaldson p. 483]: Mt. viii. 3; Mk. iii. 10; vii. 33; viii. 22, etc.; Lk. xviii. 15; xxii. 51, — very often in Mt., Mk. and Lk. In Jn. xx. 17, μὴ μου ἅπτου is to be explained thus: Do not handle me to see whether I am still clothed with a body; there is no need of such an examination, "for not yet" etc.; cf. Baumg.-Crusius and Meyer ad loc. [as given by Hackett in Bib. Sac. for 1868, p. 779 sq., or B. D. Am. ed. p. 1813 sq.]. b. γυναικός, of carnal intercourse with a woman, or cohabitation, 1 Co. vii. 1, like the Lat. tangere, Hor. sat. 1, 2, 54; Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 15, and the Hebr. יָצַד, Gen. xx. 6; Prov. vi. 29, (Plat. de legg. viii. 840 a.; Plut. Alex. Magn. c. 21). c. with allusion to the levitical precept ἀκαθάρτου μὴ ἅπτεσθε, have no intercourse with the Gentiles, no fellowship in their heathenish practices, 2 Co. vi. 17 (fr. Is. lii. 11); and in the Jewish sense, μὴ ἅψη. Col. ii. 21 (the things not to be touched appear to be both women and certain kinds of food, so that celibacy and abstinence from various kinds of food and drink are recommended; cf. De Wette ad loc. [but also Meyer and Bp. Lightft.]; on the distinction between the stronger term ἅπτεσθαι (to handle?) and the more delicate θιγείν (to touch?) cf. the two commentators just named and Trench § xvii. In classic Grk. also ἅπτεσθαι is the stronger term, denoting often to lay hold of, hold fast, appropriate; in its carnal reference differing from θιγγάνειν by suggesting unlawfulness. θιγγάνειν is used of touching by the hand as a means of knowledge, handling for a purpose; ψηλαφῶν signifies to feel around with the fingers or hands, esp. in searching for something, often to grope, fumble, cf. ψηλαφίδα blindman's buff. Schmidt ch. 10.]. d. to touch i. e. assail: τινός, any one, 1 Jn. v. 18, (1 Chr. xvi. 22, etc.). [COMP.: ἄν, καθ-, περι-ἅπτω.]

Ἄπφια, -ας, ἡ, Apphia, name of a woman: Philem. 2. [Apparently a Phrygian name expressive of endearment, cf. Suidae Lex. ed. Gaisf. col. 534 a. Ἄπφια: ἀδελφῆς κ. ἀδελφοῦ ὑποκόρισμα, etc. cf. Ἄπφύς. See fully in Bp. Lightft.'s Com. on Col. and Philem. p. 306 sqq.]*

ἀπώθει, -ῶ: to thrust away, push away, repel; in the N. T. only Mid., pres. ἀπωθέομαι (-οῦμαι); 1 aor. ἀπωσάμην (for which the better writ. used ἀπεωσάμην, cf. W 90 (86); B. 69 (61)); to thrust away from one's self, to drive away from one's self, i. e. to repudiate, reject, refuse: τινά, Acts vii. 27, 39; xiii. 46; Ro. xi. 1 sq.; 1 Tim. i. 19. (Jer. ii. 36 (37); iv. 30; vi. 19; Ps. xciii. (xciv.) 14 and often. In Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down).*

ἀπώλεια, -ας, ἡ, (fr. ἀπόλλυμι, q. v.); 1. actively, a destroying, utter destruction: as, of vessels, Ro. ix. 22; τοῦ μύρου, waste, Mk. xiv. 4 (in Mt. xxvi. 8 without a gen.), (in Polyb. 6, 59, 5 consumption, opp. to τήρησις); the putting of a man to death, Acts xxv. 16 Rec.; by meton. a destructive thing or opinion: in plur. 2 Pet. ii. 2 Rec.; but the correct reading ἀσελγείας was long ago adopted here. 2. passively, a perishing, ruin, destruction; a. in general: τὸ ἀργύριόν σου σύν σοι εἰς εἶς ἄρ. let thy money perish with thee, Acts viii. 20; βυθίζω τινά εἰς ὄλεθρον κ. ἀπώλειαν, with the ἰσοδυναμίας ἰδέα of

misery, 1 Tim. vi. 9; αἰρέσεις ἀπωλείας destructive opinions, 2 Pet. ii. 1; ἐπάγειν ἰανοῖς ἀπώλειαν, *ibid.* cf. vs. 3. b. in particular, the destruction which consists in the loss of eternal life, eternal misery, perdition, the lot of those excluded from the kingdom of God: Rev. xvii. 8, 11, cf. xix. 20; Phil. iii. 19; 2 Pet. iii. 16; opp. to ἡ περιποίησις τῆς ψυχῆς, Heb. x. 39; to ἡ ζωή, Mt. vii. 13; to σωτηρία, Phil. i. 28. ὁ υἱὸς τῆς ἀπωλείας, a man doomed to eternal misery (a Hebraism, see υἱός, 2): 2 Th. ii. 3 (of Antichrist); Jn. xvii. 12 (of Judas, the traitor); ἡμέρα κρίσεως κ. ἀπωλείας τῶν ἀσεβῶν, 2 Pet. iii. 7. (In prof. auth. fr. Polyb. u. s. [but see Aristot. probl. 17, 3, 2, vol. ii. p. 916*, 26; 29, 14, 10 *ibid.* 952^b, 26; Nicom. eth. 4, 1 *ibid.* 1120*, 2, etc.]; often in the Sept. and O. T. Apocr.)*

ἄρα, an illative particle (akin, as it seems, to the verbal root ΑΡΩ to join, to be fitted, [cf. Curtius § 488; Vaniček p. 47]), whose use among native Greeks is illustrated fully by Kühner ii. §§ 509, 545; [Jelf §§ 787-789], and Klotz ad Devar. ii. pp. 160-180, among others; [for a statement of diverse views see *Bäumlein*, Griech. Partikeln, p. 19 sq.]. It intimates that, "under these circumstances something either is so or becomes so" (Klotz l. c. p. 167): Lat. *igitur*, *consequently*, [differing from οὖν in 'denoting a subjective impression rather than a positive conclusion.' L. and S. (see 5 below)]. In the N. T. it is used frequently by Paul, but in the writings of John and in the so-called Catholic Epistles it does not occur. On its use in the N. T. cf. W. §§ 53, 8 a. and 61, 6. It is found 1. subjoined to another word: Ro. vii. 21; viii. 1; Gal. iii. 7; ἐπεὶ ἄρα since, if it were otherwise, 1 Co. vii. 14; [v. 10, cf. B. § 149, 5]. When placed after pronouns and interrogative particles, it refers to a preceding assertion or fact, or even to something existing only in the mind. τίς ἄρα who then? Mt. xviii. 1 (i. e. one certainly will be the greater, who then?); Mt. xix. 25 (i. e. certainly some will be saved; you say that the rich will not; who then?); Mt. xix. 27; xxiv. 45 (I bid you be ready; who then etc.? the question follows from this command of mine); Mk. iv. 41; Lk. i. 66 (from all these things doubtless something follows; what, then?); Lk. viii. 25; xii. 42; xxii. 23 (it will be one of us, which then?); Acts xii. 18 (Peter has disappeared; what, then, has become of him?). εἰ ἄρα, Mk. xi. 13 (whether, since the tree had leaves, he might also find some fruit on it); Acts vii. 1 [Rec.] (ἄρα equiv. to 'since the witnesses testify thus'); Acts viii. 22 (if, since thy sin is so grievous, perhaps the thought etc.); εἰπερ ἄρα, 1 Co. xv. 15, (Ν)-ΩΝ, εἰ ἄρα, Gen. xviii. 3). οὐκ ἄρα, Acts xxi. 38 (thou hast a knowledge of Greek; art thou not then the Egyptian, as I suspected?); μήτι ἄρα (Lat. *num igitur*), did I then etc., 2 Co. i. 17. 2. By a use doubtful in Grk. writ. (cf. B. 371 (318); [W. 558 (519)]) it is placed at the beginning of a sentence; and so, so then, accordingly, equiv. to ὥστε with a finite verb: ἄρα μαρτυρεῖτε [μάρτυρες ἴστε T Tr WH], Lk. xi. 48 (Mt. xxiii. 31 ὥστε μαρτυρεῖτε); Ro. x. 17; 1 Co. xv. 18; 2 Co. v. 14 (15) (in L T Tr WH no conditional protasis preceding); 2 Co. vii. 12; Gal. iv. 31 (L T Tr WH διό); Heb. iv. 9. 3. in an

apodosis, after a protasis with εἰ, in order to bring out what follows as a matter of course, (Germ. *so ist ja* the obvious inference is): Lk. xi. 20; Mt. xii. 28; 2 Co. v. 14 (15) (R G, a protasis with εἰ preceding); Gal. ii. 21; iii. 29; v. 11; Heb. xii. 8; joined to another word, 1 Co. xv. 14. 4. with γέ, rendering it more pointed, ἄραγε [L Tr uniformly ἄρα γε; so R WH in Acts xvii. 27; cf. W. p. 45; Lips. Gram. Untersuch. p. 123], surely then, so then, (Lat. *itaque ergo*): Mt. vii. 20; xvii. 26; Acts xi. 18 (L T Tr WH om. γε); and subjoined to a word, Acts xvii. 27 [W. 299 (281)]. 5. ἄρα οὖν, a combination peculiar to Paul, at the beginning of a sentence (W. 445 (414); B. 371 (318), ["ἄρα ad internam potius causam spectat, οὖν magis ad externam." Klotz ad Devar. ii. p. 171; ἄρα is the more logical, οὖν the more formal connective; "ἄρα is illative, οὖν continuative," Win. l. c.; cf. also Kühner § 545, 3]), [R. V.] so then, (Lat. *hinc igitur*): Ro. v. 18; vii. 3, 25; viii. 12; ix. 16, 18; xiv. 12 (L Tr om. WH br. οὖν); 19 [L mrg. ἄρα]; Gal. vi. 10; Eph. ii. 19; 1 Th. v. 6; 2 Th. ii. 15.*

ἄρα, an interrogative particle ["implying an anxiety or impatience on the part of the questioner." L. and S. s. v.], (of the same root as the preceding ἄρα, and only differing from it in that more vocal stress is laid upon the first syllable, which is therefore circumflexed); 1. *num igitur*, i. e. marking an inferential question to which a negative answer is expected: Lk. xviii. 8; with γε rendering it more pointed, ἄρα γε [G T ἄράγε]: Acts viii. 30; [ἄρα οὖν . . . διώκομεν Lchm. ed. min. also maj. mrg. are we then pursuing etc. Ro. xiv. 19]. 2. *ergone* i. e. a question to which an affirmative answer is expected, in an interrogative apodosis, (Germ. *so ist also wohl?*), he is then? Gal. ii. 17 (where others [e. g. Lchm.] write ἄρα, so that this example is referred to those mentioned under ἄρα, 3, and is rendered *Christ is then a minister of sin*; but μή γένοιτο, which follows, is everywhere by Paul opposed to a question). Cf. W. 510 (475) sq. [also B. 247 (213), 371 (318)]; Herm. ad Vig. p. 820 sqq.; Klotz ad Devar. ii. p. 180 sqq.; speaking somewhat loosely, it may be said "ἄρα expresses bewilderment as to a possible conclusion. . . ἄρα hesitates, while ἄρα concludes." Bp. Lghtft. on Gal. l. c.)*

ἄρά, -ās, ἡ, 1. a prayer; a supplication; much often 2. an imprecation, curse, malediction, (cf. κατάρρα); so in Ro. iii. 14 (cf. Ps. ix. 28 (x. 7)), and often in Sept. (In both senses in native Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down.)*

Ἀραβία, -ας, ἡ, [fr. Hdt. down], Arabia, a well-known peninsula of Asia, lying towards Africa, and bounded by Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia, Babylonia, the Gulf of Arabia, the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea [and the Ocean]: Gal. i. 17; iv. 25.*

[ἄραβών Tdf., see ἄραβών.]

[ἄραγε, see ἄρα, 4.]

[ἄράγε, see ἄρα, 1.]

Ἄραμ, Aram [or Ram], indecl. prop. name of one of the male ancestors of Christ: Mt. i. 3 sq.; Lk. iii. 33 [not T WH Tr mrg.; see Ἀδμεῖν and Ἀρνεῖ].*

ἄραφος T Tr for ἄραφος, q. v.

Ἄραψ, -αβος, ὁ, an Arabian: Acts ii. 11.

ἀργίω, -ῶ; (to be ἀργός, q. v.); to be idle, inactive; contextually, to linger, delay: 2 Pet. ii. 3 οἷς τὸ κρίμα ἐπαλαίαι οὐκ ἀργεῖ, i. e. whose punishment has long been impending and will shortly fall. (In Grk. writ. fr. Soph. down.) [COMP. : κατ-ἀργίω.]*

ἀργός, -όν, and in later writ. fr. Aristot. hist. anim. 10, 40 [vol. i. p. 627*, 15] on and consequently also in the N. T. with the fem. ἀργή, which among the early Greeks Epimenides alone is said to have used, Tit. i. 12; cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 104 sq.; id. Paralip. p. 455 sqq.; W. 68 (67), [cf. 24; B. 25 (23)], (contr. fr. ἀεργος which Hom. uses, fr. a priv. and ἔργον without work, without labor, doing nothing), inactive, idle; a. free from labor, at leisure, (ἀργὸν εἶναι, Hdt. 5, 6): Mt. xx. 3, 6 [Rec.]; 1 Tim. v. 13. b. lazy, shunning the labor which one ought to perform, (Hom. II. 9, 320 ὁ, τ' ἀεργὸς ἀνήρ, ὁ, τε πολλὰ ἐοργός): πίστις, Jas. ii. 20 (L T Tr WH for R G νεκρά); γαστέρες ἀργαί i. e. idle gluttons, fr. Epimenides, Tit. i. 12 (Nicet. ann. 7, 4. 135 d. εἰς ἀργὰς γαστέρας ὀχετηγῆσας); ἀργός καὶ ἄκαρπος εἰς τι, 2 Pet. i. 8. c. of things from which no profit is derived, although they can and ought to be productive; as of fields, trees, gold and silver, (cf. Grimm on Sap. xiv. 5; [L. and S. s. v. I. 2]); unprofitable, βῆμα ἀργόν, by litotes i. q. pernicious (see ἄκαρπος): Mt. xii. 36.*

[ΣΥΝ. ἀργός, βραδύς, νωθρός: ἀργ. idle, involving blame-worthiness; βρ. slow (tardy), having a purely temporal reference and no necessary bad sense; νωθρ. sluggish, descriptive of constitutional qualities and suggestive of censure. Schmidt ch. 49; Trench § civ.]

ἀργήρεος -οῦς, -ία -ῆ, -εον -οῦν, of silver; in the contracted form in Acts xix. 24 [but WH br.]; 2 Tim. ii. 20; Rev. ix. 20. [From Hom. down.]*

ἀργύριον, -ου, τό, (fr. ἄργυρος, q. v.), [fr. Hdt. down]; 1. silver: Acts iii. 6; vii. 16; xx. 33; 1 Pet. i. 18; [1 Co. iii. 12 T Tr WH]. 2. money: simply, Mt. xxv. 18, 27; Mk. xiv. 11; Lk. ix. 3; xix. 15, 23; xxii. 5; Acts viii. 20; plur., Mt. xxviii. [12], 15. 3. Spec. a silver coin, silver-piece, (Luther, Silberling), ἡρῆ, σίκλος, shekel [see B. D. s. v.], i. e. a coin in circulation among the Jews after the exile, from the time of Simon (c. b. c. 141) down (cf. 1 Macc. xv. 6 sq. [yet see B. D. s. v. Money, and reff. in Schürer, N. T. Zeitgesch. § 7]); according to Josephus (ant. 3, 8, 2) equal to the Attic tetradrachm or the Alexandrian didrachm (cf. στατήρ [B. D. s. v. Piece of Silver]): Mt. xxvi. 15; xxvii. 3; 5 sq. 9. In Acts xix. 19, ἀργυρίου μυριάδες πέντε fifty thousand pieces of silver (Germ. 50,000 in Silber i. q. Silbergeld), doubtless drachmas [cf. δηνάριον] are meant; cf. Meyer [et al.] ad loc.*

ἀργυροκόπος, -ου, ὁ, (ἀργυρος and κόπτω to beat, hammer; a silver-beater), a silversmith: Acts xix. 24. (Judg. xvii. 4; Jer. vi. 29. Plut. de vitand. aere alien. c. 7.)*

ἀργυρος, -ου, ὁ, (ἀργός shining), [fr. Hom. down], silver: 1 Co. iii. 12 [T Tr WH ἀργύριον] (reference is made to the silver with which the columns of noble buildings were covered and the rafters adorned); by meton. things made of silver, silver-work, vessels, images of the

gods, etc.: Acts xvii. 29; Jas. v. 3; Rev. xviii. 12. silver coin: Mt. x. 9.*

Ἄρειος [Tld. Ἄρειος] πάγος, -ου, ὁ, Areopagus (a rocky height in the city of Athens not far from the Acropolis toward the west; πάγος a hill, Ἄρειος belonging to (Ares) Mars, Mars' Hill; so called, because, as the story went, Mars, having slain Halirrothius, son of Neptune, for the attempted violation of his daughter Alcippe, was tried for the murder here before the twelve gods as judges; Pausan. Attic. 1, 28, 5), the place where the judges convened who, by appointment of Solon, had jurisdiction of capital offences, (as wilful murder, arson, poisoning, malicious wounding, and breach of the established religious usages). The court itself was called Areopagus from the place where it sat, also Aream Judicium (Tacit. ann. 2, 55), and curia Martis (Juv. sat. 9, 101). To that hill the apostle Paul was led, not to defend himself before the judges, but that he might set forth his opinions on divine subjects to a greater multitude of people, flocking together there and eager to hear something new: Acts xvii. 19-22; cf. vs. 32. Cf. J. H. Krause in Pauly's Real-Encycl. 2te Aufl. i. 2 p. 1497 sqq. s. v. Areopag; [Grote, Hist. of Greece, index s. v.; Dicts. of Geogr. and Antiq.; BB.DD. s. v. Areopagus; and on Paul's discourse, esp. B. D. Am. ed. s. v. Mars' Hill].

Ἄρειοπαγίτης, Tdf. -γίτης [see s. v. εἰ, ε], -ου, ὁ, (fr. the preceding [cf. Lob. ad Phryn. 697 sq.]), a member of the court of Areopagus, an Areopagite: Acts xvii. 34.

ἀρεσκεία (T WH -κία [see I. ε]), -ας, ἡ, (fr. ἀρεσκέω to be complaisant; hence not to be written [with R G L Tr] ἀρέσκεια, [cf. Chandler § 99; W. § 6, 1 g.; B. 12 (11)]), desire to please: περιπατεῖν ἀξίως τοῦ κυρίου εἰς πάντων ἀρεσκείαν, to please him in all things, Col. i. 10; (of the desire to please God, in Philo, opif. § 50; de profug. § 17; de victim. § 3 sub fin. In native Grk. writ. commonly in a bad sense: Theophr. char. 3 (5); Polyb. 31, 26, 6; Diod. 13, 53; al.; [cf. Bp. Lghtft. on Col. i. c.]).*

ἀρέσκω; impf. ἤρεσκον; fut. ἀρέσω; 1 aor. ἤρεσα; (APQ [see ἄρα init.]); [fr. Hom. down]; a. to please: τινί, Mt. xiv. 6; Mk. vi. 22; Ro. viii. 8; xv. 2; 1 Th. ii. 15; iv. 1; 1 Co. vii. 32-34; Gal. i. 10; 2 Tim. ii. 4; ἐνώπιόν τινος, after the Hebr. עֲנִיָּה, Acts vi. 5, (1 K. iii. 10; Gen. xxxiv. 18, etc.). b. to strive to please; to accommodate one's self to the opinions, desires, interests of others: τινί, 1 Co. x. 33 (πάντα πᾶσιν ἀρέσκω); 1 Th. ii. 4. ἀρέσκειν ἑαυτῷ, to please one's self and therefore to have an eye to one's own interests: Ro. xv. 1, 3.*

ἀρεστός, -ή, -όν, (ἀρέσκω), pleasing, agreeable: τινί, Jn. viii. 29; Acts xii. 3; ἐνώπιόν τινος, 1 Jn. iii. 22 (cf. ἀρέσκω, a.); ἀρεστόν ἐστι foll. by acc. with inf. it is fit, Acts vi. 2 [yet cf. Meyer ad loc.]. (In Grk. writ. fr. [Soph.] Hdt. down.)*

*Ἄρετας [WH Ἄρ., see their Intr. § 408], -α (cf. W. § 8, 1; [B. 20 (18)]), ὁ, Aretas, (a name common to many of the kings of Arabia Petraea or Nabathæan Arabia [cf. B. D. s. v. Nebaioth]; cf. Schürer, Neutest. Zeitgesch. § 17 b. p. 233 sq.); an Arabian king who made war (A. D. 36) on his son-in-law Herod Antipas for having repu-

diated his daughter; and with such success as completely to destroy his army (Joseph. antt. 18, 5). In consequence of this, Vitellius, governor of Syria, being ordered by Tiberius to march an army against Aretas, prepared for the war. But Tiberius meantime having died [March 16, A. D. 37], he recalled his troops from the march, dismissed them to their winter quarters, and departed to Rome. After his departure Aretas held sway over the region of Damascus (how acquired we do not know), and placed an ethnarch over the city: 2 Co. xi. 32. Cf. *Win.* RWB. s. v.; *Wieseler* in Herzog i. p. 488 sq.; *Keim* in Schenkel i. p. 238 sq.; *Schürer* in Riehm p. 83 sq.; [B. D. Am. ed. s. v. Aretas; Meyer on Acts, Einl. § 4 (cf. *ibid.* ed. Wendt)].*

ἀρετή, -ῆς, ἡ, [see *ἀρα* init.], a word of very wide signification in Grk. writ.; any excellence of a person (in body or mind) or of a thing, an eminent endowment, property or quality. Used of the human mind and in an ethical sense, it denotes 1. a virtuous course of thought, feeling and action; virtue, moral goodness, (Sap. iv. 1; v. 13; often in 4 Macc. and in Grk. writ.): 2 Pet. i. 5 [al. take it here specifically, viz. moral vigor; cf. next head]. 2. any particular moral excellence, as modesty, purity; hence (plur. *ai ἀρεταί*, Sap. viii. 7; often in 4 Macc. and in the Grk. philosophers) *τις ἀρετή*, Phil. iv. 8. Used of God, it denotes a. his power: 2 Pet. i. 3. b. in the plur. his excellences, perfections, 'which shine forth in our gratuitous calling and in the whole work of our salvation' (Jn. Gerhard): 1 Pet. ii. 9. (In Sept. for *ἡ* splendor, glory, Hab. iii. 3, of God; Zech. vi. 13, of the Messiah; in plur. for *ἡ* praises, of God, Is. xliii. 21; xliii. 12; lxiii. 7).*

ἀρῆν, ὄ, nom. not in use; the other cases are by syncope *ἀρῆς* (for *ἀρένος*), *ἀρῆν*, *ἀρῆνα*; plur. *ἀρῆνες*, *ἀρῆνων*, *ἀρῆναισι*, *ἀρῆνας*, a sheep, a lamb: Lk. x. 3. (Gen. xxx. 32; Ex. xxiii. 19, etc.; in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down).*

ἀριθμῶ, -ῶ: 1 aor. *ἠρίθμησα*; pf. pass. *ἠρίθμημαι*; (*ἀριθμός*); [fr. Hom. down]; to number: Mt. x. 30; Lk. xii. 7; Rev. vii. 9. [COMP.: *κατ-αριθμῶ*].*

ἀριθμός, -οῦ, ὁ, [fr. Hom. down], a number; a. a fixed and definite number: *τὸν ἀριθμὸν πεντακισχίλιοι*, in number, Jn. vi. 10, (2 Macc. viii. 16; 3 Macc. v. 2, and often in Grk. writ.; W. 230 (216); [B. 153 (134)]); *ἐκ τοῦ ἀριθμοῦ τῶν δώδεκα*, Lk. xxii. 3; *ἀρ. ἀνθρώπου*, a number whose letters indicate a certain man, Rev. xiii. 18. b. an indefinite number, i. q. a multitude: Acts vi. 7; xi. 21; Rev. xx. 8.

Ἀρμαθαία [WH 'Αρ., see their Intr. § 408], -ας, ἡ, *Arimathæa*, Hebr. ארמא (a height), the name of several cities of Palestine; cf. *Gesenius*, Thesaur. iii. p. 1275. The one mentioned in Mt. xxvii. 57; Mk. xv. 43; Lk. xxiii. 51; Jn. xix. 38 appears to have been the same as that which was the birthplace and residence of Samuel, in Mount Ephraim: 1 S. i. 1, 19, etc. Sept. Ἀρμαθαίμ, and without the art. Ἰαμαθέμ, and acc. to another reading Ἰαμαθαίμ, 1 Macc. xi. 34; Ἰαμαθά in Joseph. antt. 13, 4, 9. Cf. Grimm on 1 Macc. xi. 34; *Keim*, Jesus von Naz. iii. 514; [B. D. Am. ed.].*

Ἀριστάρχος, -ου, ὁ, [lit. best-ruling], *Aristarchus*, a certain Christian of Thessalonica, a 'fellow-captive' with Paul [cf. B. D. Am. ed.; Bp. Lghtft. and Mey. on Col. as below]: Acts xix. 29; xx. 4; xxvii. 2; Col. iv. 10; Philem. 24.*

ἀριστῶ, -ῶ: 1 aor. *ἠρίστησα*; (τὸ ἀριστον, q. v.); a. to breakfast: Jn. xxi. 12, 15; (Xen. Cyr. 6, 4, 1; and often in Attic). b. by later usage to *divine*: *παρά τινε*, Lk. xi. 37; (Gen. xliii. 24; Ael. v. h. 9, 19).*

ἀριστερός, -ά, -όν, *left*: Mt. vi. 3; Lk. xxiii. 33; [Mk. x. 37 T Tr WH, on the plur. cf. W. § 27, 9]; *ἄπλα ἀριστερά* i. e. carried in the left hand, defensive weapons, 2 Co. vi. 7. [From Hom. down].*

Ἀριστόβουλος, -ου, ὁ, [lit. best-counselling], *Aristobulus*, a certain Christian [cf. B. D. Am. ed. s. v. and Bp. Lghtft. on Phil. p. 174 sq.]: Ro. xvi. 10.*

ἀριστον, -ου, τό, [fr. Hom. down]; a. the first food, taken early in the morning before work, breakfast; dinner was called *δείπνον*. But the later Greeks called breakfast τὸ ἀκράτισμα, and dinner ἀριστον i. e. *δείπνον μεσημβρινόν*, Athen. 1, 9, 10 p. 11 b.; and so in the N. T. Hence b. dinner: Lk. xiv. 12 (*ποιεῖν ἀριστον ἢ δείπνον*, to which others are invited); Lk. xi. 38; Mt. xxii. 4 (*ἐτοιμάστω*). [B. D. s. v. Meals; Becker's Charicles, sc. vi. excurs. i. (Eng. trans. p. 312 sq.)].*

ἀρκετός, -ή, -όν, (*ἀρκέω*), sufficient: Mt. vi. 34 (where the meaning is, 'Let the present day's trouble suffice for a man, and let him not rashly increase it by anticipating the cares of days to come'; [on the neut. cf. W. § 58, 5; B. 127 (111)]); *ἀρκετόν τῷ μαθητῇ* [A. V. *it is enough for the disciple* i. e.] let him be content etc., foll. by *ἴνα*, Mt. x. 25; foll. by an inf., 1 Pet. iv. 3. (Chrysipp. ap. Athen. 3, 79 p. 113 b.)*

ἀρκέω, ῶ: 1 aor. *ἠρκεσα*; [Pass., pres. *ἀρκεῖμαι*]; 1 fut. *ἀρκεσθήσομαι*; to be possessed of unfailing strength; to be strong, to suffice, to be enough (as against any danger; hence to defend, ward off, in Hom.; [al. make this the radical meaning, cf. Lat. *arceo*; Curtius § 7]): with dat. of pers., Mt. xxv. 9; Jn. vi. 7; *ἀρκεῖ σοι ἡ χάρις μου* my grace is sufficient for thee, sc. to enable thee to bear the evil manfully; there is, therefore, no reason why thou shouldst ask for its removal, 2 Co. xii. 9; impersonally, *ἀρκεῖ ἡμῖν* 'tis enough for us, we are content, Jn. xiv. 8. Pass. (as in Grk. writ.) to be satisfied, contented: *τινί*, with a thing, Lk. iii. 14; Heb. xiii. 5; 1 Tim. vi. 8; (2 Macc. v. 15); *ἐπὶ τινε*, 3 Jn. 10. [COMP.: *ἐπ-αρκεῖω*].*

ἄρκος, -ου, ὁ, ἡ, or [so G L T Tr WH] *ἄρκος*, -ου, ὁ, ἡ, a bear: Rev. xiii. 2. [From Hom. down].*

ἄρμα, -ατος, τό, (fr. *ΑΡΩ* to join, fit; a team), a chariot: Acts viii. 28 sq. 38; of war-chariots (i. e. armed with scythes) we read *ἄρματα ἵππων πολλῶν* chariots drawn by many horses, Rev. ix. 9, (Joel ii. 5. In Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down).*

Ἀρμαγεδών [Grsb. Ἀρμ., WH Ἀρ Μαγεδών, see their Intr. § 408; *Tdf.* Proleg. p. 106] or (so Rec.) Ἀρμαγεδδών, *Har-Magedon* or *Armageddon*, indecl. prop. name of an imaginary place: Rev. xvi. 16. Many, following Beza and Glassius, suppose that the name is compounded of

הר mountain, and מְגִדּוֹ or מְגִדָּר, Sept. *Μαγεδώ, Μαγεδδῶ*. Megiddo was a city of the Manassites, situated in the great plain of the tribe of Issachar, and famous for a double slaughter, first of the Canaanites (Judg. v. 19), and again of the Israelites (2 K. xxiii. 29 sq.; 2 Chr. xxxv. 22, cf. Zech. xii. 11); so that in the Apocalypse it would signify the place where the kings opposing Christ were to be destroyed with a slaughter like that which the Canaanites or the Israelites had experienced of old. But since those two overthrows are said to have taken place ἐπὶ ὕδατι *May.* (Judg. l. c.) and ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ *May.* (2 Chr. l. c.), it is not easy to perceive what can be the meaning of the mountain of Megiddo, which could be none other than *Carmel*. Hence, for one, I think the conjecture of L. Capellus [i. e. Louis Cappel (akin to that of Drusus, see the Comm.)] to be far more easy and probable, viz. that Ἀρμαγεδῶν is for Ἀρμαμεγεδῶν, compounded of מְגִדּוֹ destruction, and מְגִדָּר. [Wieseler (Zur Gesch. d. N. T. Schrift, p. 188), Hitzig (in *Hilgenf. Einl.* p. 440 n.), al., revive the derivation (cf. Hiller, Simonis, al.) fr. מְגִדָּר city of Megiddo.]*

ἀρμόζω, Attic ἀρμόστω: 1 aor. mid. ἤρμωσάμην; (ἀρμός, q. v.); 1. to join, to fit together; so in Hom. of carpenters, fastening together beams and planks to build houses, ships, etc. 2. of marriage: ἀρμόξεν τῷ τὴν θυγατέρα (Hdt. 9, 108) to betroth a daughter to any one; pass. ἀρμόζεται γυνὴ ἀνδρὶ, Sept. Prov. xix. 14; mid. ἀρμόσασθαι τὴν θυγατέρα τῷός (Hdt. 5, 32; 47; 6, 65) to join to one's self, i. e. to marry, the daughter of any one; ἀρμόσασθαι τῷ τῷα to betroth, to give one in marriage to any one: 2 Co. xi. 2, and often in Philo, cf. Loesner ad loc.; the mid. cannot be said to be used actively, but refers to him to whom the care of betrothing has been committed; [cf. B. 193 (167); per contra Mey. ad loc.; W. 258 (242)].*

ἀρμός, -οῦ, ὁ, (APΩ to join, fit), a joining, a joint: Heb. iv. 12. (Soph., Xen., al.; Sir. xxvii. 2).*

ἀρνας, see ἀρήν.

Ἀρνεῖ, ὁ, indecl. prop. name of one of the ancestors of Jesus: Lk. iii. 38 T WH Tr mrg.*

ἀρνίωμα, -οῦμαι; fut. ἀρνήσομαι; impf. ἠρνούμην; 1 aor. ἠρνήσάμην (rare in Attic, where generally ἠρνήθην, cf. Matth. i. p. 538 [better Veitch s. v.]); pf. ἠρνήμαι; a depon. verb [(fr. Hom. down)] signifying 1. to deny, i. e. εἰπεῖν . . . οὐκ [to say . . . not, contradict]: Mk. xiv. 70; Mt. xxvi. 70; Jn. i. 20; xviii. 25, 27; Lk. viii. 45; Acts iv. 16; foll. by ὅτι οὐ instead of simple ὅτι, in order to make the negation more strong and explicit: Mt. xxvi. 72; 1 Jn. ii. 22; (on the same use in Grk. writ. cf. Kühner ii. p. 761; [Jelf ii. 450; W. § 65, 2 β.; B. 355 (305)]). 2. to deny, with an acc. of the pers., in various senses: a. ἀρν. Ἰησοῦν is used of followers of Jesus who, for fear of death or persecution, deny that Jesus is their master, and desert his cause, [to disown]: Mt. x. 33; Lk. xii. 9; [Jn. xiii. 38 L txt. T Tr WH]; 2 Tim. ii. 12, (ἀρν. τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ, Rev. iii. 8, means the same); and on the other hand, of Jesus, denying that one is his follower: Mt. x. 33; 2 Tim. ii. 12.

b. ἀρν. God and Christ, is used of those who by cherishing and disseminating pernicious opinions and immorality are adjudged to have apostatized from God and Christ: 1 Jn. ii. 22 (cf. iv. 2; 2 Jn. 7-11); Jude 4; 2 Pet. ii. 1. c. ἀρν. ἐαυτὸν to deny himself, is used in two senses, a. to disregard his own interests: Lk. ix. 23 [R WH mrg. ἀπαρν.]; cf. ἀπαρνέομαι. β. to prove false to himself, act entirely unlike himself: 2 Tim. ii. 13. 3. to deny i. e. abnegate, abjure; τί, to renounce a thing, forsake it: τὴν ἀσέβειαν κ. τὰς ἐπιθυμίας, Tit. ii. 12; by act to show estrangement from a thing: τὴν πίστιν, 1 Tim. v. 8; Rev. ii. 13; τὴν δύναμιν τῆς εὐσεβείας, 2 Tim. iii. 5. 4. not to accept, to reject, refuse, something offered: τῷα, Acts iii. 14; vii. 35; with an inf. indicating the thing, Heb. xi. 24. [COMP.: ἀπαρνέομαι.]

ἀρνίον, -ου, τό, (dimin. fr. ἀρήν, q. v.), [fr. Lys. down], a little lamb, a lamb: Rev. xiii. 11; Jesus calls his followers τὰ ἀρνία μου in Jn. xxi. 15; τὸ ἀρνίον is used of Christ, innocently suffering and dying to expiate the sins of men, very often in Rev., as v. 6, 8, 12, etc. (Jer. xi. 19; xxvii. (1.) 45; Ps. cxiii. (cxiv.) 4, 6; Joseph. antt. 3, 8, 10).*

ἀροτριῶν, -ῶ, (ἀροτρον, q. v.); to plough: Lk. xvii. 7; 1 Co. ix. 10. (Deut. xxii. 10; [1 K. xix. 19]; Mic. iii. 12. In Grk. writ. fr. Theophr. down for the more ancient ἀρώ; cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 254 sq. [W. 24].)*

ἀροτρον, -ου, τό, (ἀρώ to plough), a plough: Lk. ix. 62. (In Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down).*

ἀρπαγή, -ῆς, ἡ, (ἀρπάζω), rapine, pillage; 1. the act of plundering, robbery: Heb. x. 34. 2. plunder, spoil: Mt. xxiii. 25; Lk. xi. 39. (Is. iii. 14; Nah. ii. 12. In Grk. writ. fr. Aeschyl. down).*

ἀρπαγμός, -οῦ, ὁ, (ἀρπάζω); 1. the act of seizing, robbery, (so Plut. de lib. educ. c. 15 (al. 14, 37), vol. ii. 12 a. the only instance of its use noted in prof. auth.). 2. a thing seized or to be seized, booty: ἀρπαγμὸν ἠγείσθαι τι to deem anything a prize, — a thing to be seized upon or to be held fast, retained, Phil. ii. 6; on the meaning of this pass. see μορφή; (ἠγείσθαι or ποιείσθαι τι ἀρπαγμα, Euseb. h. e. 8, 12, 2; vit. Const. 2, 31; [Comm. in Luc vi., cf. Mai, No.: Bibl. Patr. iv. p. 165]; Heliod. 7, 11 and 20; 8, 7; [Plut. de Alex. virt. 1, 8 p. 330 d.]; ut omnium bona praedam tuam duceres, Cic. Verr. ii. 5, 15, 39; [see Bp. Lghtft. on Phil. p. 133 sq. (cf. p. 111); Wetstein ad loc.; Cremer 4te Aufl. p. 153 sq.]).*

ἀρπάζω; fut. ἀρπάσω [Veitch s. v.; cf. Rutherford, New Phryn. p. 407]; 1 aor. ἠρπασα; Pass., 1 aor. ἠρπάσθην; 2 aor. ἠρπάγην (2 Co. xii. 2, 4; Sap. iv. 11; cf. W. 83 (80); [B. 54 (47); WH. App. p. 170]); 2 fut. ἀρπαγήσομαι; [(Lat. rapio; Curtius § 331); fr. Hom. down]; to seize, carry off by force: τί, [Mt. xii. 29 not R G, (see διαρπάζω)]; Jn. x. 12; to seize on, claim for one's self eagerly: τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ θεοῦ, Mt. xi. 12, (Xen. an. 6, 5, 18, etc.); to snatch out or away: τί, Mt. xiii. 19; τὶ ἐκ χειρὸς τῶος, Jn. x. 28 sq.; τῷα ἐκ πυρρός, proverbial, to rescue from the danger of destruction, Jude 23, (Am. i. 11; Zech. iii. 2); τῷα, to seize and carry off speedily, Jn. vi. 15; Acts xxiii. 10; used of divine power trans-

ferring a person marvellously and swiftly from one place to another, to *snatch or catch away*: Acts viii. 39; pass. πρὸς τ. θεόν, Rev. xii. 5; foll. by εὖς with gen. of place, 2 Co. xii. 2; εἰς τ. παράδεισον, 2 Co. xii. 4; εἰς αἴρα, 1 Th. iv. 17. [COMP.: δι-, συν-αρπάζω.]*

ἀρπαξ, -αγος, ὁ, adj., *ravenous, rapacious*: Mt. vii. 15; Lk. xviii. 11; as subst. a *robber, an extortioner*: 1 Co. v. 10 sq.; vi. 10. (In both uses fr. [Arstph.], Xen. down.)*

ἀρραβών [Tdf. ἀραβών: 2 Co. i. 22 (so Lchm.); v. 5, (but not in Eph. i. 14), see his Proleg. p. 80; WH. App. p. 148; cf. W. 48 (47 sq.); B. 32 (28 sq.); cf. P, ρ], -ῶνος, ὁ, (Hebr. אַרְבָּעָה, Gen. xxxviii. 17 sq. 20; fr. אַרְבָּעָה to pledge; a word which seems to have passed from the Phœnicians to the Greeks, and thence into Latin), an *earnest*, i. e. money which in purchases is given as a pledge that the full amount will subsequently be paid [Suid. s. v. ἀραβών], (cf. [obs. Eng. *earlespenny*; *caution-money*], Germ. *Kaufschilling, Haftpfennig*): 2 Co. i. 22; v. 5, τὸν ἀρραβῶνα τοῦ πνεύματος i. e. τὸ πνεῦμα ὡς ἀρραβῶνα sc. τῆς κληρονομίας, as is expressed in full in Eph. i. 14 [cf. W. § 59, 8 a.; B. 78 (68)]; for the gift of the Holy Spirit, comprising as it does the *δυνάμεις τοῦ μέλλοντος αἰῶνος* (Heb. vi. 5), is both a foretaste and a pledge of future blessedness; cf. s. v. ἀπαρχή, c. [B. D. s. v. Earnest.] (Isae. 8, 23 [p. 210 ed. Reiske]; Aristot. pol. 1, 4, 5 [p. 1259^a, 12]; al.)*

ἀραφος, T Tr WH ἀραφος (cf. W. 48; B. 32 (29)); [WH. App. p. 163; Tdf. Proleg. p. 80; cf. P, ρ], -ον, (ράπτω to sew together), *not sewed together, without a seam*: Jn. xix. 23.*

ἀρασην, see ἀρασην.

ἀρητος, -ον, (ῥήτος, fr. ΠΕΩ); a. *unsaid, unspoken*: Hom. Od. 14, 466, and often in Attic. b. *unspeakable* (on account of its sacredness), (Hdt. 5, 83, and often in other writ.): 2 Co. xii. 4, explained by what follows: ἃ οὐκ ἐξὸν ἀνθρώπῳ λαλῆσαι.*

ἀρρωστος, -ον, (ῥώννυμι, q. v.), *without strength, weak; sick*: Mt. xiv. 14; Mk. vi. 5, 13; xvi. 18; 1 Co. xi. 30. ([Hippoer.], Xen., Plut.)*

ἀρσενικότης, -ου, ὁ, (ἄρσεν a male; κοίτη a bed), *one who lies with a male as with a female, a sodomite*: 1 Co. vi. 9; 1 Tim. i. 10. (Anthol. 9, 686, 5; eccl. writ.)*

ἄρσην, -ενος, ὁ, ἄρσεν, τό, also (acc. to R G in Rev. xii. 5, 13, and in many edd., that of Tdf. included, in Ro. i. 27^a; cf. Fritzsche on Rom. vol. i. p. 78; [W. 22]) ἄρσην, -ενος, ὁ, ἄρσεν, τό, [fr. Hom. down], *male*: Mt. xix. 4; Mk. x. 6; Lk. ii. 23; Ro. i. 27; Gal. iii. 28; Rev. xii. 5, 13 (where Lchm. reads ἄρσεναν; on which Alex. form of the acc. cf. W. 48 (47 sq.); 66 (64); Mullach p. 22 [cf. p. 162]; B. 13 (12); [Soph. Lex., Intr. p. 36; Tdf. Proleg. p. 118; Müller's note on Barn. ep. 6, 2 p. 158; WH. App. p. 157; Scrivener, Collation etc. p. liv.])*

Ἄρτεμῆς, -ᾶ, ὁ, (abbreviated fr. Ἀρτεμίδωπος [i. e. gift of Artemis], cf. W. 102 (97); [B. 20 (17 sq.); Lob. Pathol. Proleg. p. 505 sq.; Chandler § 32]), *Artemas*, a friend of Paul the apostle: Tit. iii. 12. [Cf. B. D. s. v.]*

Ἄρτεμῆς, -ιδος and -ιος, ἡ, *Artemis*, that is to say, the so-called Tauric or Persian or Ephesian Ar-

temis, the goddess of many Asiatic peoples, to be distinguished from the Artemis of the Greeks, the sister of Apollo; cf. Grimm on 2 Macc. p. 39; [B. D. s. v. Diana]. A very splendid temple was built to her at Ephesus, which was set on fire by Herostratus and reduced to ashes; but afterwards, in the time of Alexander the Great, it was rebuilt in a style of still greater magnificence: Acts xix. 24, 27 sq. 34 sq. Cf. Stark in Schenkel i. p. 604 sq. s. v. Diana; [Wood, Discoveries at Ephesus, Lond. 1877].*

ἀρτέμων, -ονος (L T Tr WH -ωνος, cf. W. § 9, 1 d.; [B. 24 (22)]), ὁ, *top-sail* [or *foresail*?] of a ship: Acts xxvii. 40; cf. Meyer ad loc.; [esp. Smith, Voyage and Shipwr. of St. Paul, p. 192 sq.; Graser in the Philologus, 3d suppl. 1865, p. 201 sqq.]*

ἄρτι, adv., acc. to its deriv. (fr. ΑΡΩ to draw close together, to join, Lat. *arto*; [cf. Curtius § 488]) denoting time closely connected; 1. in Attic "*just now, this moment*, (Germ. *gerade, eben*), marking something begun or finished even now, just before the time in which we are speaking" (Lobeck ad Phryn. p. 20): Mt. ix. 18; 1 Th. iii. 6, and perhaps Rev. xii. 10. 2. acc. to later Grk. usage univ. *now, at this time*; opp. to past time: Jn. ix. 19, 25; xiii. 33; 1 Co. xvi. 7; Gal. i. 9 sq. opp. to future time: Jn. xiii. 37; xvi. 12, 31; 2 Th. ii. 7; opp. to fut. time subsequent to the return of Christ: 1 Co. xiii. 12; 1 Pet. i. 6, 8. of present time most closely limited, *at this very time, this moment*: Mt. iii. 15; xxvi. 58; Jn. xiii. 7; Gal. iv. 20. ἄχρι τῆς ἄρτι ὥρας, 1 Co. iv. 11; εὖς ἄρτι, *hitherto; until now, up to this time*: Mt. xi. 12; Jn. ii. 10; v. 17; xvi. 24; 1 Co. iv. 13; viii. 7; xv. 6; 1 Jn. ii. 9. ἀπ' ἄρτι, see ἀπάρτι above. Cf. Lobeck ad Phryn. p. 18 sqq.; [Rutherford, New Phryn. p. 70 sq.]*

[SYN. ἄρτι, ἡδῆ, νῦν: Roughly speaking, it may be said that ἄρτι *just now, even now*, properly marks time closely connected with the present; later, strictly present time, (see above, and compare in Eng. "*just now*" i. e. *a moment ago*, and "*just now*" (emphat.) i. e. *at this precise time*). νῦν *now*, marks a definite point (or period) of time, the (objective) immediate present. ἡδῆ *now (already)* with a suggested reference to some other time or to some expectation, the subjective present (i. e. so regarded by the writer). ἡδῆ and ἄρτι are associated in 2 Thess. ii. 7; νῦν and ἡδῆ in 1 Jn. iv. 3. See Kühner §§ 498, 499; Bäumllein, Partikeln, p. 138 sqq.; Ellic. on 1 Thess. iii. 6; 2 Tim. iv. 6.]

ἄρτι-γέννητος, -ον, (ἄρτι and γεννάω), *just born, new-born*: 1 Pet. ii. 2. (Lucian. Alex. 13; Long. past. 1, (7) 9; 2, (3) 4.)*

ἄρτιος, -α, -ον, (ΑΡΩ to fit, [cf. Curtius § 488]); 1. *fitted*. 2. *complete, perfect*, [having reference apparently to 'special aptitude for given uses']; so 2 Tim. iii. 17, [cf. Ellicott ad loc.; Trench § xxii.]. (In Grk writ. fr. Hom. down.)*

ἄρτος, -ου, ὁ, (fr. ΑΡΩ to fit, put together, [cf. Etym Magn. 150, 36 — but doubtful]), *bread*; Hebr. אַרְתָּוּ; 1. *food composed of flour mixed with water and baked*; the Israelites made it in the form of an oblong or round cake, as thick as one's thumb, and as large as a plate or platter (cf. Win. R W B. s. v. Backen; [BB.DD.]):

hence it was not cut, but broken (see *κλάσις* and *κλάω*): Mt. iv. 3; vii. 9; xiv. 17, 19; Mk. vi. 36 [T Tr WH om. L br.], 37 sq.; Lk. iv. 3; xxiv. 30; Jn. vi. 5 sqq.; Acts xxvii. 35, and often; ἀρτοι τῆς προθέσεως, loaves consecrated to Jehovah, see *πρόθεσις*; on the bread used at the love-feasts and the sacred supper [W. 35], cf. Mt. xxvi. 26; Mk. xiv. 22; Lk. xxii. 19; Acts ii. 42, 46; xx. 7; 1 Co. x. 16 sq.; xi. 26-28. 2. As in Grk. writ., and like the Hebr. ארתי, *food of any kind*: Mt. vi. 11; Mk. vi. 8; Lk. xi. 3; 2 Co. ix. 10; ὁ ἄρτος τῶν τέκνων the food served to the children, Mk. vii. 27; ἄρτον φαγεῖν or ἐσθίειν *to take food, to eat* (ἀρτὴ ἕκαστος) [W. 33 (32)]: Mk. iii. 20; Lk. xiv. 1, 15; Mt. xv. 2; ἄρτον φαγεῖν παρά τινος *to take food supplied by one*, 2 Th. iii. 8; τὸν ἑαυτοῦ ἄρτ. ἐσθίειν *to eat the food which one has procured for himself by his own labor*, 2 Th. iii. 12; μήτε ἄρτον ἐσθίω, μήτε οἶνον πίνω, *abstaining from the usual sustenance, or using it sparingly*, Lk. vii. 33; τρώγειν τὸν ἄρτον μετὰ τινος *to be one's table-companion, his familiar friend*, Jn. xiii. 18 (Ps. xl. (xli). 10). In Jn. vi. 32-35 Jesus calls himself τὸν ἄρτον τοῦ θεοῦ, τ. ἀ. ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, τ. ἀ. τῆς ζωῆς, as the divine λόγος, come from heaven, who containing in himself the source of heavenly life supplies celestial nutriment to souls that they may attain to life eternal.

ἀρτῶ: fut. ἀρτίσω; Pass., pf. ἤρτυμαι; 1 fut. ἀρτυθήσομαι; (APΩ to fit); *to prepare, arrange*; often so in Hom. In the comic writers and epigrammatists used of preparing food, *to season, make savory*, ([τὰ ὄψα, Aristot. eth. Nic. 3, 13 p. 1118*, 29]; ἡρτυμένος οἶνος, Theophr. de odor. § 51 [frag. 4, c. 11]); so Mk. ix. 50; Lk. xiv. 34; metaph. ὁ λόγος διατὶ ἡρτυμένος, *full of wisdom and grace and hence pleasant and wholesome*, Col. iv. 6.*

Ἀρφαξάδ, δ, *Arphaxad*, (אַרְפַּכְשָׁד), son of Shem (Gen. x. 22, 24; xi. 10, 12, [cf. Jos. antt. 1, 6, 4]): Lk. iii. 36.*

ἀρχ-ἄγγελος, -ου, ὁ, (fr. ἀρχι, q. v., and ἄγγελος), a bibl. and ecl. word, *archangel*, i. e. chief of the angels (Hebr. רִבְּי chief, prince, Dan. x. 20; xii. 1), or one of the princes and leaders of the angels (אַרְכַּנְגְּלִים אֲרַכְנַנְגְּלִים, Dan. x. 13): 1 Th. iv. 16; Jude 9. For the Jews after the exile distinguished several orders of angels, and some (as the author of the book of Enoch, ix. 1 sqq.; cf. Dillmann ad loc. p. 97 sq.) reckoned four angels (answering to the four sides of the throne of God) of the highest rank; but others, and apparently the majority (Tob. xii. 15, where cf. Fritzsche; Rev. viii. 2), reckoned seven (after the pattern of the seven *Amshaspands*, the highest spirits in the religion of Zoroaster). See s. vv. Γαβριήλ and Μιχαήλ.*

ἀρχαῖος, -αία, -αῖος, (fr. ἀρχή beginning, hence) prop. *that has been from the beginning, original, primeval, old, ancient*, used of men, things, times, conditions: Lk. ix. 8, 19; Acts xv. 7, 21; xxi. 16; 2 Pet. ii. 5; Rev. xii. 9; xx. 2; οἱ ἀρχαῖοι the ancients, the early Israelites: Mt. v. 21, 27 [Rec.], 33; τὰ ἀρχαῖα the man's previous moral condition: 2 Co. v. 17. (In Grk. writ. fr. Pind. and Hdt. down.)*

[STY. ἀρχαῖος, παλαιός: in παλ. the simple idea of time dominatea, while ἀρχ. ("σημαίνει καὶ τὸ ἀρχῆς ἔχουσα,"

and so) often carries with it a suggestion of nature or original character. Cf. Schmidt ch. 46; Trench § lxvii.]

Ἀρχέλαος, -ου, ὁ, *Archelaus*, (fr. ἀρχω and λαός, ruling the people), a son of Herod the Great by Malthace, the Samaritan. He and his brother Antipas were brought up with a certain private man at Rome (Joseph. antt. 17, 1, 3). After the death of his father he ruled ten years as ethnarch over Judæa, Samaria, and Idumæa, (with the exception of the cities Gaza, Gadara, and Hippos). The Jews and Samaritans having accused him at Rome of tyranny, he was banished by the emperor (Augustus) to Vienna of the Allobroges, and died there (Joseph. antt. 17, 9, 3; 11, 4; 13, 2; b. j. 2, 7, 3): Mt. ii. 22. [See B. D. s. v. and cf. Ἡρώδης].*

ἀρχή, -ης, ἡ, [fr. Hom. down], in Sept. mostly equiv. to אָרֶכְיָה, אָרְכְיָה, אָרְכְיָה; 1. *beginning, origin*; a. used absolutely, of the beginning of all things: ἐν ἀρχῇ, Jn. i. 1 sq. (Gen. i. 1); ἀπ' ἀρχῆς, Mt. xix. 4 (with which cf. Xen. mem. 1, 4, 5 ὁ ἐξ ἀρχῆς ποιῶν ἀνθρώπους), 8; Jn. xvii. 44; 1 Jn. i. 1; ii. 13 sq.; iii. 8; more fully ἀπ' ἀρχῆς κτίσεως or κόσμου, Mt. xxiv. 21; Mk. x. 6; xiii. 19; 2 Th. ii. 13 (where L [Tr mrg. WH mrg.] ἀπαρχήν, q. v.); 2 Pet. iii. 4; κατ' ἀρχάς, Heb. i. 10 (Ps. ci. (cii). 26). b. in a relative sense, of the beginning of the thing spoken of: ἐξ ἀρχῆς, fr. the time when Jesus gathered disciples, Jn. vi. 64; xvi. 4; ἀπ' ἀρχῆς, Jn. xv. 27 (since I appeared in public); as soon as instruction was imparted, 1 Jn. ii. [7], 24; iii. 11; 2 Jn. 5 sq.; more fully ἐν ἀρχῇ τοῦ εὐαγγελίου, Phil. iv. 15 (Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 47, 2 [see note in Gebh. and Harn. ad loc. and cf.] Polyc. ad Philipp. 11, 3); from the beginning of the gospel history, Lk. i. 2; from the commencement of life, Acts xxvi. 4; ἐν ἀρχῇ, in the beginning, when the church was founded, Acts xi. 15. The acc. ἀρχήν [cf. W. 124 (118)]; Bp. Lightf. on Col. i. 18] and τὴν ἀρχήν in the Grk. writ. (cf. Lennep ad Phalarid. p. 82 sqq. and p. 94 sqq. ed. Lips.; Brückner in De Wette's Hdbch. on John p. 151) is often used adverbially, i. q. ὅλως altogether, (properly, an acc. of 'direction towards': usque ad initium, [cf. W. 230 (216)]; B. 153 (134)), commonly followed by a negative, but not always [cf. e. g. Dio Cass. frag. 101 (93 Dind.); xlv. 34 (Dind. vol. ii. p. 194); lix. 20; lxii. 4; see, further, Lycurg. § 125 ed. Mätzner]; hence that extremely difficult passage, Jn. viii. 25 τὴν . . . ὑμῶν, must in my opinion be interpreted as follows: *I am altogether or wholly* (i. e. in all respects, precisely) *that which I even speak to you* (I not only *am*, but *also declare to you what I am*; therefore you have no need to question me), [cf. W. 464 (432); B. 253 (218)]. ἀρχὴν λαμβάνειν *to take beginning, to begin*, Heb. ii. 3. with the addition of the gen. of the thing spoken of: ἰδοὺν, Mt. xxiv. 8; Mk. xiii. 8 (9) [(here R G plur.); τῶν σημείων, Jn. ii. 11]; ἡμερῶν, Heb. vii. 3; τοῦ εὐαγγελίου, that from which the gospel history took its beginning, Mk. i. 1; τῆς ὑποστάσεως, the confidence with which we have made a beginning, opp. to μέγιστος τέλος, Heb. iii. 14. τὰ στοιχεῖα τῆς ἀρχῆς, Heb. v. 12 (τῆς ἀρχῆς is added for greater explicitness, as in Lat. rudimenta prima, Liv. 1, 3; Justin. hist. 7, 5; and prima

elementa, Horat. sat. 1, 1, 26, etc.); ὁ τῆς ἀρχῆς τοῦ Χριστοῦ λόγος equiv. to ὁ τοῦ Χριστοῦ λόγος ὁ τῆς ἀρχῆς, i. e. the instruction concerning Christ such as it was at the very outset [cf. W. 188 (177); B. 155 (136)], Heb. vi. 1. 2. *the person or thing that commences, the first person or thing in a series, the leader*: Col. i. 18; Rev. i. 8 Rec.; xxi. 6; xxii. 13; (Deut. xxi. 17; Job xl. 14 (19), etc.). 3. *that by which anything begins to be, the origin, active cause* (a sense in which the philosopher Anaximander, 8th cent. B. C., is said to have been the first to use the word; cf. Simpl. on Aristot. phys. f. 9 p. 326 ed. Brandis and 32 p. 334 ed. Brandis, [cf. Teichmüller, Stud. zur Gesch. d. Begriffe, pp. 48 sqq. 560 sqq.]): ἡ ἀρχὴ τῆς κτίσεως, of Christ as the divine λόγος, Rev. iii. 14 (cf. Düsterdieck ad loc.; Clem. Al. protrept. 1, p. 6 ed. Potter, [p. 30 ed. Sylb.] ὁ λόγος ἀρχὴ θεία τῶν πάντων; in Evang. Nicod. c. 23 [p. 308 ed. Tdf., p. 736 ed. Thilo] the devil is called ἡ ἀρχὴ τοῦ θανάτου καὶ ῥίζα τῆς ἁμαρτίας). 4. *the extremity of a thing*: of the corners of a sail, Acts x. 11; xi. 5; (Hdt. 4, 60; Diod. 1, 35; al.). 5. *the first place, principality, rule, magistracy*, [cf. Eng. 'authorities'], (ἀρχαὶ τινός): Lk. xii. 11; xx. 20; Tit. iii. 1; office given in charge (Gen. xl. 13, 21; 2 Macc. iv. 10, etc.), Jude 6. Hence the term is transferred by Paul to angels and demons holding dominions entrusted to them in the order of things (see ἄγγελος, 2 [cf. Bp. Lightf. on Col. i. 16; Mey. on Eph. i. 21]): Ro. viii. 38; 1 Co. xv. 24; Eph. i. 21; iii. 10; vi. 12; Col. i. 16; ii. 10, 15. See ἐξουσία, 4 c. ββ. *

ἀρχηγός, -όν, adj., *leading, furnishing the first cause or occasion*: Eur. Hipp. 881; Plat. Crat. p. 401 d.; chiefly used as subst. ὁ, ἡ, ἀρχηγός, (ἀρχή and ἀγω); 1. *the chief leader, prince*: of Christ, Acts v. 31; (Aeschyl. Ag. 259; Thuc. 1, 132; Sept. Is. iii. 5 sq.; 2 Chr. xxiii. 14, and often). 2. *one that takes the lead in any thing* (1 Macc. x. 47 ἀρχ. λόγων εἰρημικῶν) and thus affords an example, a predecessor in a matter: τῆς πίστεως, of Christ, Heb. xii. 2 (who in the pre-eminence of his faith far surpassed the examples of faith commemorated in ch. xi.), [al. bring this under the next head; yet cf. Kurtz ad loc.]. So ἀρχηγός ἁμαρτίας, Mic. i. 13; ζήλους, Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 14, 1; τῆς στάσεως καὶ διχουστασίας, ibid. 51, 1; τῆς ἀποστασίας, of the devil, Iren. 4, 40, 1; τῆς αἰτίας φιλοσοφίας, of Thales, Aristot. met. 1, 3, 7 [p. 983^b 20]. Hence 3. *the author*: τῆς ζωῆς, Acts iii. 15; τῆς σωτηρίας, Heb. ii. 10. (Often so in prof. auth.: τῶν πάντων, of God, [Plato] Tim. Locr. p. 96 c.; τοῦ γένους τῶν ἀνθρώπων, of God, Diod. 5, 72; ἀρχηγός καὶ αἴτιος, leader and author, are often joined, as Polyb. 1, 66, 10; Hdian. 2, 6, 22 [14 ed. Bekk.]). Cf. Bleek on Heb. vol. ii. 1, p. 301 sq. *

ἀρχι, (fr. ἀρχω, ἀρχός), an inseparable prefix, usually to names of office or dignity, to designate the one who is placed over the rest that hold the office (Germ. *Ober-, Erz-*, [Eng. *arch-* (*chief-, high-*)]), as ἀρχάγγελος, ἀρχιποιμήν [q. v.], ἀρχιερεύς, ἀρχίατρος, ἀρχιευνοῦχος, ἀρχιπερίτης (in Egypt. inscriptions), etc., most of which belong to Alexand. and Byzant. Grk. Cf. Thiersch, De Pen-tateuchi versione Alex. p. 77 sq.

ἀρχιερατικός, -ή, -όν, (ἀρχι and ιερατικός, and this fr. ἱεράομαι [to be a priest]), *high-priestly, pontifical*: γένος, Acts iv. 6, [so Corp. Inscr. Graec. no. 4363; see Schürer as cited s. v. ἀρχιερεύς, 2 fin.]. (Joseph. antt. 4, 4, 7; 6, 6, 3; 15, 3, 1.) *

ἀρχιερεύς, -έως, ὁ, *chief priest, high-priest*. 1. He who above all others was honored with the title of priest, the chief of the priests, כֹּהֵן הַגָּדוֹל (Lev. xxi. 10; Num. xxxv. 25, [later שֹׁרֵט הַגָּדוֹל, 2 K. xxv. 18; 2 Chr. xix. 11, etc.]); Mt. xxvi. 3, and often in the Gospels, the Acts, and the Ep. to the Heb. It was lawful for him to perform the common duties of the priesthood; but his chief duty was, once a year on the day of atonement, to enter the Holy of holies (from which the other priests were excluded) and offer sacrifice for his own sins and the sins of the people (Lev. xvi.; Heb. ix. 7, 25), and to preside over the Sanhedrin, or supreme Council, when convened for judicial deliberations (Mt. xxvi. 3; Acts xxii. 5; xxiii. 2). According to the Mosaic law no one could aspire to the high-priesthood unless he were of the tribe of Aaron, and descended moreover from a high-priestly family; and he on whom the office was conferred held it till death. But from the time of Antiochus Epiphanes, when the kings of the Seleucidæ and afterwards the Herodian princes and the Romans arrogated to themselves the power of appointing the high-priests, the office neither remained vested in the pontifical family nor was conferred on any one for life; but it became venal, and could be transferred from one to another according to the will of civil or military rulers. Hence it came to pass, that during the one hundred and seven years intervening between Herod the Great and the destruction of the holy city, twenty-eight persons held the pontifical dignity (Joseph. antt. 20, 10; see *Annas*). Cf. Win. R W B. s. v. Hoherpriester; Oehler in Herzog vi. p. 198 sqq.; [BB.DD. s. vv. Highpriest, Priest, etc. The names of the 28 (27?) above alluded to are given, together with a brief notice of each, in an art. by Schürer in the Stud. u. Krit. for 1872, pp. 597-607]. 2. The plur. ἀρχιερεῖς, which occurs often in the Gospels and Acts, as Mt. ii. 4; xvi. 21; xxvi. 3; xxvii. 41; Mk. viii. 31; xiv. 1; xv. 1; Lk. xix. 47; xxii. 52, 66; xxiii. 4; xxiv. 20; Jn. vii. 32; xi. 57; xviii. 35; Acts iv. 23; v. 24; ix. 14, 21; xxii. 30; xxiii. 14, etc., and in Josephus, comprises, in addition to the one actually holding the high-priestly office, both those who had previously discharged it and although deposed continued to have great power in the State (Joseph. vita 38; b. j. 2, 12, 6; 4, 3, 7; 9; 4, 4, 3; see *Annas* above), as well as the members of the families from which high-priests were created, provided they had much influence in public affairs (Joseph. b. j. 6, 2, 2). See on this point the learned discussion by Schürer, Die ἀρχιερεῖς im N. T., in the Stud. u. Krit. for 1872, p. 593 sqq. and in his Neutest. Zeitgesch. § 23 iii. p. 407 sqq. [Prof. Schürer, besides reviewing the opinions of the more recent writers, contends that in no instance where indubitable reference to the heads of the twenty-four classes is made (either in the Sept. 1 Chr. xxiv

3 sq.; 2 Chr. xxxvi. 14; Ezra x. 5; Neh. xii. 7; nor in Joseph. antt. 7, 14, 7) are they called ἀρχιερείς; that the nearest approximations to this term are periphrases such as ἀρχοντες τῶν ἱερέων, Neh. xii. 7, or φύλαρχοι τῶν ἱερέων, Esra apocr. (1 Esdr.) viii. 92 (94); Joseph. antt. 11, 5, 4; and that the word ἀρχιερείς was restricted in its application to those who actually held, or had held, the high-priestly office, together with the members of the few prominent families from which the high-priests still continued to be selected, cf. Acts iv. 6; Joseph. b. j. 4, 3, 6.] 3. In the Ep. to the Heb. Christ is called 'high-priest,' because by undergoing a bloody death he offered himself as an expiatory sacrifice to God, and has entered the heavenly sanctuary where he continually intercedes on our behalf: ii. 17; iii. 1; iv. 14; v. 10; vi. 20; vii. 26; viii. 1; ix. 11; cf. Winzer, De sacerdotis officio, quod Christo tribuitur in Ep. ad Hebr. (three Programs), Leips. 1825 sq.; Riehm, Lehrbegriff des Hebräerbriefes, ii. pp. 431-488. In Grk. writ. the word is used by Hdt. 2, [(37), 142,] 143 and 151; Plat. legg. 12 p. 947 a.; Polyb. 23, 1, 2; 32, 22, 5; Plut. Numa c. 9, al.; [often in Inscr.]; once (viz. Lev. iv. 8) in the Sept., where ἱερεὺς μέγας is usual, in the O. T. Apocr. 1 Esdr. v. 40; ix. 40, and often in the bks. of Macc.

ἀρχι-ποιμήν, -εως [so L T Tr WH KC (after Mss.), but Grsb. al. -μήν, -μέως; cf. Lob. Paralip. p. 195 sq.; Steph. Thesaur. s. v.; Chandler § 580], ὁ, a bibl. word [Test. xii. Patr. test. Jud. § 8], chief shepherd: of Christ the head of the church, 1 Pet. v. 4; see ποιμήν, b.*

* Ἀρχιππος [Chandler § 308], -ου, ὁ, [i. e. master of the horse], Archippus, a certain Christian at Colossæ: Col. iv. 17; Philem. 2. [Cf. B. D. s. v.; Bp. Lghtft. on Col. and Philem. p. 308 sq.]*

ἀρχισυνάγωγος, -ου, ὁ, (συναγωγή), ruler of a synagogue, מְדַבֵּר שָׂרָא: Mk. v. 22, 35 sq. 38; Lk. viii. 49; xiii. 14; Acts xiii. 15; xviii. 8, 17. It was his duty to select the readers or teachers in the synagogue, to examine the discourses of the public speakers, and to see that all things were done with decency and in accordance with ancestral usage; [cf. Alex.'s Kitto s. v. Synagogue]. (Not found in prof. writ.; [yet Schürer (Theol. Literatur-Zeit., 1878, p. 5) refers to Corp. Inscr. Graec. no. 2007 f. (Addenda ii. p. 994), no. 2221* (ii. p. 1031), nos. 9894, 9906; Mommsen, Inscr. Regni Neap. no. 3657; Garrucci, Cimitero degli antichi Ebrei, p. 67; Lampridius, Vita Alexandr. Sever. c. 28; Vopiscus, Vit. Saturnin. c. 8; Codex Theodos. xvi. 8, 4, 13, 14; also Acta Pilat. in Tdf.'s Ev. Apocr. ed. 2, pp. 221, 270, 275, 284; Justin. dial. c. Tryph. c. 137; Epiph. haer. 30, 18; Euseb. h. e. 7, 10, 4; see fully in his Gemeindeverfassung der Juden in Rom in d. Kaiserzeit nach d. Inschriften dargestellt (Leips. 1879), p. 25 sq.].*)

ἀρχι-τέκτων, -ονος, ὁ, (τέκτων, q. v.), a master-builder, architect, the superintendent in the erection of buildings: 1 Co. iii. 10. (Hdt., Xen., Plat. and subseq. writ.; Is. iii. 3; Sir. xxxviii. 27; 2 Macc. ii. 29.)*

ἀρχι-τελώνης, -ου, ὁ, a chief of the tax-collectors, chief publican: Lk. xix. 2. [See τελώνης.]*

ἀρχι-τρίκλινος, -ου, ὁ, (τρίκλινον [or -νος (sc. οἶκος), a room with three couches]), the superintendent of a dining-room, a τραπιλιάρχης, table-master: Jn. ii. 8 sq. [cf. B. D. s. v. Governor]. It differs from "the master of a feast," συμποσιάρχης, toast-master, who was one of the guests selected by lot to prescribe to the rest the mode of drinking; cf. Sir. xxxv. (xxxii.) 1. But it was the duty of the ἀρχιτρίκλιμος to place in order the tables and couches, arrange the courses, taste the food and wine beforehand, etc. (Heliod. 7, 27.) [Some regard the distinction between the two words as obliterated in later Grk.; cf. Soph. Lex. s. v., and Schaff's Lange's Com. on Jn. i. c.]*

ἀρχομαι, see ἄρχω.

ἄρχω; [fr. Hom. down]; to be first. 1. to be the first to do (anything), to begin, — a sense not found in the Grk. Bible. 2. to be chief, leader, ruler: τινός [B. 169 (147)], Mk. x. 42; Ro. xv. 12 (fr. Is. xi. 10). See ἄρχων. Mid., pres. ἀρχομαι; fut. ἀρξομαι (once [twice], Lk. xiii. 26 [but not Tr mrg. WH mrg.; xxiii. 30]); 1 aor. ἤρξάμην; to begin, make a beginning: ἀπό τινος, Acts x. 37 [B. 79 (69); cf. Matth. § 558]; 1 Pet. iv. 17; by brachylogy ἀρξάμενος ἀπό τινος ἕως τινός for, having begun from some person or thing (and continued or continuing) to some person or thing: Mt. xx. 8; Jn. viii. 9 [i. e. Rec.]; Acts i. 22; cf. W. § 66, 1 c.; [B. 374 (320)]; ἀρξάμενον is used impers. and absol. a beginning being made, Lk. xxiv. 27 (so in Hdt. 3, 91; cf. W. 624 (580); [B. 374 sq. (321)]); carelessly, ἀρξάμενος ἀπό Μωυσέως καὶ ἀπὸ πάντων προφητῶν διηρμήνευεν for, beginning from Moses he went through all the prophets, Lk. xxiv. 27; W. § 67, 2; [B. 374 (320 sq.)]. ὡν ἤρξατο ποιεῖν τε καὶ διδάσκειν, ἀχρι ἧς ἡμέρας which he began and continued both to do and to teach, until etc., Acts i. 1 [W. § 66, 1 c.; B. u. s.]. * Ἀρχομαι is connected with an inf. and that so often, esp. in the historical books, that formerly most interpreters thought it constituted a periphrasis for the finite form of the verb standing in the inf., as ἤρξατο κηρύσσειν for ἐκήρυξε. But through the influence principally of Fritzsche (on Mt. p. 539 sq.), cf. W. § 65, 7 d., it is now conceded that the theory of a periphrasis of this kind was a rash assumption, and that there is scarcely an example which cannot be reduced to one of the following classes: a. the idea of beginning has more or less weight or importance, so that it is brought out by a separate word: Mt. xi. 7 (the disciples of John having retired, Christ began to speak concerning John, which he did not do while they were present); Lk. iii. 8 (do not even begin to say; make not even an attempt to excuse yourselves); Lk. xv. 14 (the beginning of want followed hard upon the squandering of his goods); Lk. xxi. 28; 2 Co. iii. 1; esp. when the beginning of an action is contrasted with its continuance or its repetition, Mk. vi. 7; viii. 31 (cf. ix. 31; x. 33 sq.); or with the end of it, Lk. xiv. 30 (opp. to ἐκτελέσαι); Jn. xiii. 5 (cf. 12). b. ἀρχ. denotes something as begun by some one, others following: Acts xxvii. 35 sq. [W. § 65, 7 d.]. c. ἀρχ. indicates that a thing was but just begun when it was interrupted by something else: Mt. xii. 1 (they had begun to pluck ears of corn,

but they were prevented from continuing by the interference of the Pharisees); Mt. xxvii. 22 (Jesus answered before all had finished), 74; Mk. ii. 23; iv. 1 (he had scarcely begun to teach, when a multitude gathered unto him); Mk. vi. 2; x. 41; Lk. v. 21; xii. 45 sq.; xiii. 25; Acts xi. 15 (cf. x. 44); xviii. 26, and often. **d.** the action itself, instead of its beginning, might indeed have been mentioned; but in order that the more attention may be given to occurrences which seem to the writer to be of special importance, their initial stage, their beginning, is expressly pointed out: Mk. xiv. 65; Lk. xiv. 18; Acts ii. 4, etc. **e.** ἀρχ. occurs in a sentence which has grown out of the blending of two statements: Mt. iv. 17; xvi. 21 (fr. ἀπὸ τότε ἐκήρυξε . . . ἔδειξε, and τότε ἤρξατο κηρύσσειν . . . δεικνύειν). The inf. is wanting when discoverable from the context: ἀρχόμενος, sc. to discharge the Messianic office, Lk. iii. 23 [W. 349 (328)]; ἀρξάμενος sc. λέγειν, Acts xi. 4. [COMP.: ἐν-(μαι), προ-εν-(μαι), ὑπ-, προ-ὑπ-ἀρχω-]

ἄρχων, -ωντος, ὁ, (pres. ptep. of the verb ἀρχω), [fr. Aeschyl. down], a ruler, commander, chief, leader: used of Jesus, ἀρχων τῶν βασιλείων τῆς γῆς, Rev. i. 5; of the rulers of nations, Mt. xx. 25; Acts iv. 26; vii. 35; univ. of magistrates, Ro. xiii. 3; Acts xxiii. 5; especially judges, Lk. xii. 58; Acts vii. 27, 35 (where note the antithesis: whom they refused as ἀρχοντα καὶ δικαστήν, him God sent as ἀρχοντα—leader, ruler—καὶ λυτρωτήν); Acts xvi. 19. οἱ ἀρχοντες τοῦ αἰῶνος τούτου, those who in the present age (see αἰών, 3) by nobility of birth, learning and wisdom, power and authority, wield the greatest influence, whether among Jews or Gentiles, 1 Co. ii. 6, 8; cf. Neander ad loc. p. 62 sqq. Of the members of the Jewish Sanhedrin: Lk. xxiii. 13, 35; xxiv. 20; Jn. iii. 1; vii. 26, 48; xii. 42; Acts iii. 17; iv. 5, 8; xiii. 27; xiv. 5. of the officers presiding over synagogues: Mt. ix. 18, 23; Lk. viii. 41 (ἀρχων τῆς συναγωγῆς; cf. Mk. v. 22 ἀρχισυναγωγος), and perhaps also Lk. xviii. 18; ἀρχων τῶν Φαρισαίων, one who has great influence among the Pharisees, Lk. xiv. 1. of the devil, the prince of evil spirits: (ὁ) ἀρχων τῶν δαιμονίων, Mt. ix. 34; xii. 24; Mk. iii. 22; Lk. xi. 15; ὁ ἀρχ. τοῦ κόσμου, the ruler of the irreligious mass of mankind, Jn. xii. 31; xiv. 30; xvi. 11, (in rabbin. writ. דלגלג רש; ἀρχ. τοῦ αἰῶνος τούτου, Ignat. ad Eph. 19, 1 [ad Magn. 1, 3]; ἀρχων τοῦ καιροῦ τῆς ἰσχυρίας, Barn. ep. 18, 2); τῆς ἐξουσίας τοῦ αἴρος, Eph. ii. 2 (see ἀήρ). [See Hort in Dict. of Chris. Biog., s.v. Archon.]*

ἀρωμα, -τος, τό, (fr. APΩ to prepare, whence ἀρώω to season; [al. connect it with r. ar (ἀρώω) to plough (cf. Gen. xxvii. 27); al. al.]), spice, perfume: Mk. xvi. 1; Lk. xxiii. 56; xxiv. 1; Jn. xix. 40. (2 K. xx. 13; Esth. ii. 12; Cant. iv. 10, 16. [Hippocr.], Xen., Theophr. and subseq. writ.)*

Ἀσά, ὁ, (Chald. ܐܫܐ to cure), Asa, king of Judah, son of king Abijah (1 K. xv. 8 sqq.): Mt. i. 7 sq. [L T Tr WH read Ἀσάφ q. v.]*

ἀσάω : in 1 Th. iii. 3, Kuenen and Cobet (in their N. T. ad fidem Cod. Vat., Lugd. 1860 [pref. p. xc.]), following Lchm. [who followed Valckenaer in following J.

J. Reiske (Animad. ad Polyb. p. 68); see Valck. Opusc. ii. 246–249] in his larger edit., conjectured and received into their text μηδὲν ἀσάωσθαι, which they think to be equiv. to ἀχθεσθαι, χαλεπῶς φέρειν. But there is no necessity for changing the Rec. (see σάωω, 2 b. β.), nor can it be shown that ἀσάωω is used by Grk. writ. for ἀσάω.*

ἀσάλευτος, -ον, (σαλεύω), unshaken, unmoved: prop. Acts xxvii. 41; metaph. βασιλεία, not liable to disorder and overthrow, firm, stable, Heb. xii. 28. (Eur. Bacch. 391; ἐλευθερία, Diod. 2, 48; εὐδαιμονία, ibid. 3, 47; ἡσυχία, Plat. Ax. 370 d.; Plut., al.)*

Ἀσάφ, ὁ, (ἡρῆ collector), a man's name, a clerical error for R G Ἀσά (q. v.), adopted by L T Tr WH in Mt. i. 7 sq.*

ἀσβεστος, -ον, (σβέννυμι), unquenched (Ovid, inextinctus), unquenchable (Vulg. inextinguibilis): πῦρ, Mt. iii. 12; Lk. iii. 17; Mk. ix. 43, and R G L br. in 45. (Often in Hom.; πῦρ ἀσβ. of the perpetual fire of Vesta, Dion. Hal. antt. 1, 76; [of the fire on the altar, Philo de ebriet. § 34 (Mang. i. 378); de vict. off. § 5 (Mang. ii. 254); of the fire of the magi, Strabo 15, (8) 15; see also Plut. symp. l. vii. probl. 4; Aelian. nat. an. 5, 3; cf. Heinichen on Euseb. h. e. 6, 41, 15].)*

ἀσεβεια, -ας, ἡ, (ἀσεβής, q. v.), want of reverence towards God, impiety, ungodliness: Ro. i. 18; 2 Tim. ii. 16; Tit. ii. 12; plur. ungodly thoughts and deeds, Ro. xi. 26 (fr. Is. lix. 20); τὰ ἔργα ἀσεβείας [Treg. br. ἀσεβ.] works of ungodliness, a Hebraism, Jude 15, cf. W. § 34, 3 b.; [B. § 132, 10]; αἱ ἐπιθυμίαι τῶν ἀσεβειῶν their desires to do ungodly deeds, Jude 18. (In Grk. writ. fr. [Eur.], Plat. and Xen. down; in the Sept. it corresponds chiefly to יצב.)*

ἀσεβέω, -ῶ; 1 aor. ἠσέβησα; (ἀσεβής, q. v.); from [Aeschyl.], Xen. and Plato down; to be ungodly, act impiously: 2 Pet. ii. 6; ἀσεβεῖν ἔργα ἀσεβείας [Treg. br. ἀσεβείας], Jude 15, cf. W. 222 (209); [B. 149 (130)]. (Equiv. to יצב, Zeph. iii. 11; יצב, Dan. ix. 5.)*

ἀσεβής, -ής, (σεβω to reverence); fr. Aeschyl. and Thuc. down, Sept. for יצב; destitute of reverential awe towards God, condemning God, impious: Ro. iv. 5; v. 6; 1 Tim. i. 9 (joined here with ἀμαρτωλός, as in 1 Pet. iv. 18); 2 Pet. ii. 5; iii. 7; Jude 4, 15.*

ἀσελγεια, -ας, ἡ, the conduct and character of one who is ἀσελγής (a word which some suppose to be compounded of a priv. and Σέλγη, the name of a city in Pisidia whose citizens excelled in strictness of morals [so Etym. Magn. 152, 38; per contra cf. Suidas 603 d.]; others of a intens. and σαλαγεῖν to disturb, raise a din; others, and now the majority, of a priv. and σέλωω i. q. θέλωω, not affecting pleasantly, exciting disgust), unbridled lust, excess, licentiousness, lasciviousness, wantonness, outrageousness, shamelessness, insolence: Mk. vii. 22 (where it is uncertain what particular vice is spoken of); of gluttony and venery, Jude 4; plur., 1 Pet. iv. 3; 2 Pet. ii. 2 (for Rec. ἀπωλείας), 18; of carnality, lasciviousness: 2 Co. xii. 21; Gal. v. 19; Eph. iv. 19; 2 Pet. ii. 7; plur. "wanton (acts or) manners, as filthy words, indecent bodily movements, unchaste handling of

males and females, etc." (Fritzsche), Ro. xiii. 13. (In bibl. Grk. besides only in Sap. xiv. 26 and 3 Macc. ii. 26. Among Grk. writ. used by Plat., Isocr. et sqq.; at length by Plut. [Lucull. 38] and Lcian. [dial. meretr. 6] of the wantonness of women [Lob. ad Phryn. p. 184 n.].) Cf. Tittmann i. p. 151 sq.; [esp. Trench § xvi.].*

ἀσημος, -ον, (σῆμα a mark), unmarked or unstamped (money); unknown, of no mark, insignificant, ignoble: Acts xxi. 39. (3 Macc. i. 8; in Grk. writ. fr. Hdt. down; trop. fr. Eur. down.)*

Ἀσήρ, ὁ, an indecl. Hebr. prop. name, (אֲשֵׁר [i. e. happy, Gen. xxx. 13]), (in Joseph. Ἀσηρος, -ου, ὁ), Asher, the eighth son of the patriarch Jacob: Lk. ii. 36; Rev. vii. 6.*

ἀσθένεια, -ας, ἡ, (ἀσθενής), [fr. Hdt. down], want of strength, weakness, infirmity; a. of Body; a. its native weakness and frailty: 1 Co. xv. 43; 2 Co. xiii. 4. β. feebleness of health; sickness: Jn. v. 5; xi. 4; Lk. xiii. 11, 12; Gal. iv. 13 (ἀσθένεια τῆς σαρκός); Heb. xi. 34; in plur.: Mt. viii. 17; Lk. v. 15; viii. 2; Acts xxviii. 9; 1 Tim. v. 23. b. of Soul; want of the strength and capacity requisite a. to understand a thing: Ro. vi. 19 (where ἀσθ. σαρκός denotes the weakness of human nature). β. to do things great and glorious, as want of human wisdom, of skill in speaking, in the management of men: 1 Co. ii. 3. γ. to restrain corrupt desires; proclivity to sin: Heb. v. 2; vii. 28; plur. the various kinds of this proclivity, Heb. iv. 15. δ. to bear trials and troubles: Ro. viii. 26 (where read τῇ ἀσθενείᾳ for Rec. ταῖς ἀσθενείαις); 2 Co. xi. 30; xii. 9; plur. the mental [?] states in which this weakness manifests itself: 2 Co. xii. 5, 9 sq.*

ἀσθενῶ, -ῶ; impf. ἡσθένουν; pf. ἡσθένηκα (2 Co. xi. 21 L T Tr WH); 1 aor. ἡσθένησα; (ἀσθενής); [fr. Eur. down]; to be weak, feeble; univ. to be without strength, powerless: Ro. viii. 3; rhetorically, of one who purposely abstains from the use of his strength, 2 Co. xiii. 4; and of one who has no occasion to prove his strength, 2 Co. xiii. 9; contextually, to be unable to wield and hold sway over others, 2 Co. xi. 21; by oxymoron, ὅταν ἀσθενῶ, τότε δυνατός εἶμι when I am weak in human strength, then am I strong in strength divine, 2 Co. xii. 10; εἰς τινα, to be weak towards one, 2 Co. xiii. 3; with a dat. of the respect added: πίστει, to be weak in faith, Ro. iv. 19; πίστει, to be doubtful about things lawful and unlawful to a Christian, Ro. xiv. 1; simple ἀσθενεῖν with the same idea suggested, Ro. xiv. 2, 21 [T WH om. Tr mrg. br.]; 1 Co. viii. 9 Rec., 11 sq.; τις ἀσθενεῖ, καὶ οὐκ ἀσθενῶ; who is weak (in his feelings and conviction about things lawful), and I am not filled with a compassionate sense of the same weakness? 2 Co. xi. 29. contextually, to be weak in means, needy, poor: Acts xx. 35 (so [Arstph. pax 636]; Eur. in Stob. 145 vol. ii. 168 ed. Gaisf.), cf. De Wette [more fully Hackett, per contra Meyer] ad loc. Specially of debility in health: with νόσους added, Lk. iv. 40; simply, to be feeble, sick: Lk. vii. 10 [R G Tr mrg. br.]; Mt. xxv. 36, 39 L txt. T Tr WH; Jn. iv. 46; xi. 1-3, 6; Acts ix. 37; Phil. ii. 26 sq.; 2 Tim. iv. 20; Jas. v. 14; of ἀσθενούρες, and ἀσθενούρες, the sick, sick

folks: Mt. x. 8; Mk. vi. 56; Lk. ix. 2 Rec.; Jn. v. 3, 7, 13 Tdf.; vi. 2; Acts xix. 12.*

ἀσθένημα, -ατος, τό, (ἀσθενέω), infirmity: Ro. xv. 1 (where used of error arising from weakness of mind). [In a physical sense in Aristot. hist. an. 11, 7 vol. i. 638*, 37; gen. an. 1, 18 ibid. p. 726* 15.]*

ἀσθενής, -ές, (τὸ σθένος strength), weak, infirm, feeble; [fr. Pind. down]; a. univ.: Mt. xxvi. 41; Mk. xiv. 38; 1 Pet. iii. 7; τὸ ἀσθενές τοῦ θεοῦ, the act of God in which weakness seems to appear, viz. that the suffering of the cross should be borne by the Messiah, 1 Co. i. 25. b. spec.: contextually, unable to achieve anything great, 1 Co. iv. 10; destitute of power among men, 1 Co. i. 27 [Lchm. br.]; weaker and inferior, μέλος, 1 Co. xii. 22; sluggish in doing right, Ro. v. 6; wanting in manliness and dignity, 2 Co. x. 10; used of the religious systems anterior to Christ, as having no power to promote piety and salvation, Gal. iv. 9; Heb. vii. 18; wanting in decision about things lawful and unlawful (see ἀσθενέω), 1 Co. viii. 7, 9 L T Tr WH, 10; ix. 22; 1 Th. v. 14. c. of the body, feeble, sick: Mt. xxv. 39 R G L mrg., 43 sq.; Lk. ix. 2 L Tr br.; x. 9; Acts iv. 9; v. 15 sq.; 1 Co. xi. 30.*

Ἀσία, -ας, ἡ, Asia; 1. Asia proper, ἡ ἰδίως καλουμένη Ἀσία (Ptol. 5, 2), or proconsular Asia [often so called from the 16th cent. down; but correctly speaking it was a provincia consularis, although the ruler of it was vested with 'proconsular power.' The 'Asia' of the N. T. must not be confounded with the 'Asia proconsularis' of the 4th cent.], embracing Mysia, Lydia, Phrygia and Caria [cf. Cic. pro Flac. c. 27]: Acts vi. 9 [L om. Tr mrg. br.]; xvi. 6 sqq.; 1 Pet. i. 1; Rev. i. 4; and, apparently, Acts xix. 26; xx. 16; 2 Co. i. 8; 2 Tim. i. 15, etc. Cf. Win. R W B. s. v. Asien; Stark in Schenkel i. p. 261 sq.; [BB. DD. s. v. Asia; Conyb. and Houson, St. Paul, ch. viii.; Wieseler, Chron. d. apost. Zeit. p. 31 sqq.]. 2. A part of proconsular Asia, embracing Mysia, Lydia, and Caria, (Plin. h. n. 5, 27, (28) [al. 5, 100]): Acts ii. 9.

Ἀσιανός, -οῦ, ὁ, a native of Asia, Asian, Asiatic: Acts xx. 4. [(Thuc., al.)]*

Ἀσιάρχης, -ου, ὁ, an Asiarch, President of Asia: Acts xix. 31. Each of the cities of proconsular Asia, at the autumnal equinox, assembled its most honorable and opulent citizens, in order to select one to preside over the games to be exhibited that year, at his expense, in honor of the gods and the Roman emperor. Thereupon each city reported the name of the person selected to a general assembly held in some leading city, as Ephesus, Smyrna, Sardis. This general council, called τὸ κοινόν, selected ten out of the number of candidates, and sent them to the proconsul; and the proconsul, apparently, chose one of these ten to preside over the rest. This explains how it is that in Acts l. c. several Asiarchs are spoken of, while Eusebius h. e. 4, 15, 27 mentions only one; [perhaps also the title outlasted the service]. Cf. Meyer on Acts l. c.; Win. R W B. s. v. Asiarchen; [BB. DD. s. v.; but esp. Le Bas et Waddington, Voyage Archéol. Inscr. part. v. p. 244 sq.; Kühn.

Die städtische u. bürgerl. Verf. des röm. Reichs, i. 106 sqq.; *Marquardt*, Röm. Staatsverwalt. i. 374 sqq.; *Stark* in *Schenkel* i. 263; esp. *Bp. Lightf. Polycarp*, p. 987 sqq.]*

ἀστία, -ας, ἡ, (*ἀστικός* q. v.), *abstinence from food* (whether voluntary or enforced): πολλή long, Acts xxvii. 21. (Hdt. 3, 52; Eur. Suppl. 1105; [Aristot. probl. 10, 35; eth. Nic. 10 p. 1180^b, 9]; Joseph. antt. 12, 7; al.)*

ἀστικός, -ον, (*σίτος*), *fasting*; without having eaten: Acts xxvii. 33. (Hom. Od. 4, 788; then fr. Soph. and Thuc. down.)*

ἀστέω, -ῶ; **1.** *to form by art, to adorn*; in Homer. **2.** *to exercise (one's self), take pains, labor, strive*; foll. by an inf. (as in Xen. mem. 2, 1, 6; Cyr. 5, 5, 12, etc.): Acts xxiv. 16.*

ἀσκάς, -οῦ, ὁ, *a leathern bag or bottle*, in which water or wine was kept: Mt. ix. 17; Mk. ii. 22; Lk. v. 37 sq. (Often in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down; Sept.) [BB.DD. s. v. Bottle; *Tristram*, Nat. Hist. of the Bible, p. 92.]*

ἀσμένως, adv., (for *ἡσμένως*; fr. ἡσμαι), *with joy, gladly*: Acts ii. 41 [Rec.]; xxi. 17. (In Grk. writ. fr. Hom. [the adv. fr. Aeschyl.] down.)*

ἄσοφος, -ον, (*σοφός*), *unwise, foolish*: Eph. v. 15. [From Theogn. down.]*

ἀσπάζομαι; [impf. ἡσπαζόμεν]; 1 aor. ἡσπασάμην; (fr. σπᾶω with a intensive [q. v., but cf. Vaniček p. 1163; *Curtius*, Das Verbum, i. 324 sq.]; hence prop. *to draw to one's self* [W. § 38, 7 fin.]; cf. ἀσκαίρω for σκαίρω, ἀσπαίρω for σπαίρω, ἀσπαρίζω for σπαρίζω); [fr. Hom. down]; a. with an acc. of the pers., *to salute one, greet, bid welcome, wish well to*, (the Israelites, on meeting and at parting, generally used the formula ἡ ἰσραήλ); used of those accosting any one: Mt. x. 12; Mk. ix. 15; xv. 18; Lk. i. 40; Acts xxi. 19. of those who visit one to see him a little while, departing almost immediately afterwards: Acts xviii. 22; xxi. 7; like the Lat. *salutare*, our 'pay one's respects to,' of those who show regard for a distinguished person by visiting him: Acts xxv. 13, (Joseph. antt. 1, 19, 5; 6, 11, 1). of those who greet one whom they meet in the way: Mt. v. 47 (in the East even now Christians and Mohammedans do not salute each other); Lk. x. 4 (as a salutation was made not merely by a slight gesture and a few words, but generally by embracing and kissing, a journey was retarded by saluting frequently). of those departing and bidding farewell: Acts xx. 1; xxi. 6 [R G]. of the absent, saluting by letter: Ro. xvi. 3, 5-23; 1 Co. xvi. 19; 2 Co. xiii. 12 (13); Phil. iv. 21 sq.; Col. iv. 10-12, 14 sq.; 1 Th. v. 26, etc. ἐν φιλήματι: Ro. xvi. 16; 1 Co. xvi. 20; 2 Co. xiii. 12; 1 Pet. v. 14. b. with an acc. of the thing, *to receive joyfully, welcome*: τὰς ἐπαγγελίας, Heb. xi. 13, (τὴν συμφορὰν, Eur. Ion 587; τὴν εὐνοίαν, Joseph. antt. 6, 5, 3; τοὺς λόγους, ibid. 7, 8, 4; so *saluto*, Verg. Aen. 3, 524). [COMP.: ἀπ-ασπάζομαι.]

ἀσπασμός, -οῦ, ὁ, (*ἀσπάζομαι*), *a salutation*, — either oral: Mt. xxiii. 7; Mk. xii. 38; Lk. i. 29, 41, 44; xi. 43; xx. 46; or written: 1 Co. xvi. 21; Col. iv. 18; 2 Th. iii. 17. [From Theogn. down.]*

ἄσπιλος, -ον, (*σπίλος* a spot), *spotless*: ἀμύος, 1 Pet. i.

19; (*ἴππος*, Hdtian. 5, 6, 16 [7 ed. Bekk.]; μῆλον, Anthol. Pal. 6, 252, 3). metaph. *free from censure, irreproachable*, 1 Tim. vi. 14; *free from vice, unsullied*, 2 Pet. iii. 14; ἀπὸ τοῦ κόσμου, Jas. i. 27 [B. § 132, 5]. (In eccl. writ.)*

ἀσπίς, -ίδος, ἡ, *an asp*, a small and most venomous serpent, the bite of which is fatal unless the part bitten be immediately cut away: Ro. iii. 13. (Deut. xxxii. 33; Is. xxx. 6 [etc. Hdt., Aristot., al.] Ael. nat. an. 2, 24; 6, 38; Plut. mor. p. 380 f. i. e. de Isid. et Osir. § 74; Orpian. cyn. 3, 433.) [Cf. BB.DD. s. v. Asp; *Tristram*, Nat. Hist. of the Bible, p. 270 sqq.]*

ἀσπονδος, -ον, (*σπονδή* a libation, which, as a kind of sacrifice, accompanied the making of treaties and compacts; cf. Lat. *spondere*); [fr. Thuc. down]; **1.** *without a treaty or covenant*; of things not mutually agreed upon, e. g. abstinence from hostilities, Thuc. 1, 37, etc. **2.** *that cannot be persuaded to enter into a covenant, implacable*, (in this sense fr. Aeschyl. down; esp. in the phrase ἀσπονδος πόλεμος, Dem. pro cor. p. 314, 16; Polyb. 1, 65, 6; [Philo de sacrif. § 4]; Cic. ad Att. 9, 10, 5; [cf. Trench § lii.]); joined with ἀστοργος, Ro. i. 31 Rec.; 2 Tim. iii. 3.*

ἀσσάριον, -ου, τό, *an assarium or assarius*, the name of a coin equal to the tenth part of a drachma [see δηνάριον], (dimin. of the Lat. *as*, Rabbin. אַשְׁרַיָא), [a penny]: Mt. x. 29; Lk. xii. 6. (Dion. Hal., Plut., al.) [Cf. BB.DD. s. v. Farthing.]*

ἄσσον, adv., *nearer*, (compar. of ἄγχι near [cf. ἐγγύς]): Acts xxvii. 13 [here Rec. ἄσσον (or ἄσσον q. v.), Rec^{ba} eis ἄσσ., (cf. Tdf. ad loc.); but see Meyer]. (Hom., Hdt., tragic poets; Joseph. antt. 19, 2, 4.)*

Ἄσσοσ [so all edd., perh. better -σσοός; Chandler § 317, cf. § 319; *Pape*, Eigennamen s. v.], -ου, ἡ, *Assos*, a maritime city in Asia Minor, on the Aegean Sea [Gulf of Adramyttium], and nine [acc. to Tab. Peuting. (ed. Fortia d'Urban, Paris 1845, p. 170) 20 to 25] miles [see Hackett on Acts as below] distant [to the S.] from Troas, a city of Lesser Phrygia: Acts xx. 13 sq.; [formerly read also in Acts xxvii. 13 after the Vulg.; cf. ἄσσον. See Papers of the Archæol. Inst. of America, Classical Series i. (1882) esp. pp. 60 sqq.]*

ἀσπατέω, -ῶ; (*ἀσπατος* unstable, strolling about; cf. ἀκατάστατος); *to wander about, to rove without a settled abode*, [A. V. *to have no certain dwelling-place*]: 1 Co. iv. 11. (Anthol. Pal. appendix 39, 4.)*

ἀστέιος, -ον, (*ἀστυ* a city); **1.** *of the city*; of polished manners (opp. to ἄγροικος rustic), genteel, (fr. Xen. and Plat. down). **2.** *elegant (of body), comely, fair*, (Judith xi. 23; Aristaenet. 1, 4, 1 and 19, 8): of Moses (Ex. ii. 2), Heb. xi. 23; with τῷ θεῷ added, *unto God*, God being judge, i. e. truly fair, Acts vii. 20; cf. W. § 31, 4 a. p. 212 (199); [248 (232)]; B. 179 (156); (Philo, vit. Moys. i. § 3, says of Moses γεννηθεὶς ὁ παῖς εὐθὺς ὄψιν ἐνέφηνεν ἀστειωτέραν ἢ κατ' ἰδιώτην). [Cf. Trench § cvi.]*

ἄσπῆρ, -έρος, ὁ, [fr. r. star (prob. as strewn over the sky), cf. ἄστρον, Lat. *stella*, Germ. *Stern*, Eng. *star*; Fick, Pt. i. 250; *Curtius* § 205; Vaniček p. 1146; fr. Hom.

down]; a star: Mt. ii. 7, 9, 10 [acc. -έραν * C; see ἄρσιν fin.]; xxiv. 29; Mk. xiii. 25; 1 Co. xv. 41; Rev. vi. 13; viii. 10-12; ix. 1; xii. 1, 4; ὁ ἀστήρ αὐτοῦ, the star betokening his birth, Mt. ii. 2 (i. e. 'the star of the Messiah,' on which cf. *Bertholdt*, *Christologia Judaeorum* § 14; *Anger*, *Der Stern der Weisen*, in *Niedner's Zeitschr. f. d. histor. Theol.* for 1847, fasc. 3; [B. D. s. v. Star of the Wise Men]); by the figure of the seven stars which Christ holds in his right hand, Rev. i. 16; ii. 1; iii. 1, are signified the angels of the seven churches, under the direction of Christ, *ibid.* i. 20; see what was said s. v. ἄγγελος, 2. ἀστήρ ὁ πρωϊνός the morning star, Rev. xxii. 16 [Rec. ὀρθρινός]; ii. 28 (δῶσω αὐτῷ τὸν ἀστέρα τ. πρωϊνόν I will give to him the morning star, that he may be irradiated with its splendor and outshine all others, i. e. I will cause his heavenly glory to excel that of others). ἀστέρες πλανῆται, wandering stars, Jude 13 (these are not planets, the motion of which is scarcely noticed by the commonalty, but far more probably comets, which Jude regards as stars which have left the course prescribed them by God, and wander about at will — cf. *Enoch* xviii. 15, and so are a fit symbol of men πλανῶντες καὶ πλανώμενοι, 2 Tim. iii. 13).*

ἀστήρικτος, -ον, (στηρίζω), unstable, unsteadfast: 2 Pet. ii. 14; iii. 16. (Anthol. Pal. 6, 203, 11).*

ἀστοργος, -ον, (στοργή love of kindred), without natural affection: Ro. i. 31; 2 Tim. iii. 3. (Aeschin., Theocr., Plut., al.).*

ἀστοχέω, -ῶ: 1 aor. ἡστόχησα; (to be ἀστοχος, fr. στόχος a mark), to deviate from, miss, (the mark): with gen. [W. § 30, 6], to deviate from anything, 1 Tim. i. 6 (Sir. vii. 19; viii. 9); περί τι, 1 Tim. vi. 21; 2 Tim. ii. 18. (Polyb., Plut., Leian., [al.].)*

ἀστραπή, -ης, ἡ, lightning: Lk. x. 18; xvii. 24; Mt. xxiv. 27; xxviii. 3; plur., Rev. iv. 5; viii. 5; xi. 19; xvi. 18; of the gleam of a lamp, Lk. xi. 36 [so Aeschyl. frag. (fr. schol. on Soph. Oed. Col. 1047) 188 Ahrens, 372 Dind.].*

ἀστράπτω; (later form στραπτω, see ἀσπάζομαι init. [prob. allied with ἀστήρ q. v.]); to lighten, (Hom. Il. 9, 237; 17, 595, and often in Attic): Lk. xvii. 24. of dazzling objects: ἐσθῆς (RG ἐσθήσεις), Lk. xxiv. 4 (and very often in Grk. writ. fr. Soph. Oed. Col. 1067; Eur. Phoen. 111, down). [Comp.: ἐξ-, περι-αστράπτω].*

ἀστρον, -ου, τό, [(see ἀστήρ init.), fr. Hom. down]; 1. a group of stars, a constellation; but not infreq. also 2. i. q. ἀστήρ a star: Lk. xxi. 25; Acts xxvii. 20; Heb. xi. 12; the image of a star, Acts vii. 43.*

Ἄστυ-κριτος [T WH Ἄστυκρ.], -ου, ὁ, (a priv. and συγκρίνω to compare; incomparable); *Asyncritus*, the name of an unknown Christian at Rome: Ro. xvi. 14.*

ἀσύμφωνος, -ον, not agreeing in sound, dissonant, inharmonious, at variance: πρὸς ἀλλήλους (Diod. 4, 1), Acts xxviii. 25. (Sap. xviii. 10; [Joseph. c. Ap. 1, 8, 1]; Plat., Plut., [al.].)*

ἀσύνετος, -ον, unintelligent, without understanding: Mt. xv. 16; Mk. vii. 18; stupid: Ro. i. 21; x. 19. In imitation of the Hebr. לֵבִי, ungodly (Sap. i. 5; Sir. xv. 7 sq. [cf. δυνετείω, Ps. cxviii. (cxix.) 158]), because a wicked

man has no mind for the things which make for salvation: Ro. i. 31 [al. adhere here to the Grk. usage; cf. *Fritzsche* ad loc.]. (In Grk. writ. fr. Hdt. down.) [Cf. σοφός, fin.]*

ἀσύνθετος, -ον, 1. uncompounded, simple, (Plat., Aristot., al.). 2. (συντίθεμαι to covenant), covenant-breaking, faithless: Ro. i. 31 (so in Jer. iii. 8, 11; Dem. de falsa leg. p. 383, 6; cf. Pape and Passow s. v.; ἀσυνθετεῖν to be faithless [Ps. lxxii. (lxxiii.) 15; 2 Esdr. x. 2; Neh. i. 8, etc.]; ἀσυνθεσία transgression, 1 Chr. ix. 1 [Ald., Compl.; 2 Esdr. ix. 2, 4; Jer. iii. 7]; εὐσυνθετεῖν to keep faith; [cf. *Trench* § lii.]).*

ἀσφάλεια, -ας, ἡ, (ἀσφαλής), [fr. Aeschyl. down]; a firmness, stability: ἐν πάσῃ ἀσφ. most securely, Acts v. 23. trop. certainty, undoubted truth: λόγων (see λόγος, I. 7), Lk. i. 4, (τοῦ λόγου, the certainty of a proof, Xen. mem. 4, 6, 15). b. security from enemies and dangers, safety: 1 Th. v. 3 (opp. to κίνδυνος, Xen. mem. 3, 12, 7).*

ἀσφαλής, -ές, (σφάλω to make to totter or fall, to cheat, [cf. Lat. fallo, Germ. fallen, etc., Eng. fall, fail], σφάλομαι to fall, to reel), [fr. Hom. down]; a. firm (that can be relied on, confided in): ἄγκυρα, Heb. vi. 19 (where L and Tr have received as the form of acc. sing. ἀσφαλῆν [Tdf. 7 ἄλην; cf. Tdf. ad loc.; *Delitzsch*, Com. ad loc.] see ἄρσιν). trop. certain, true: Acts xxv. 26; τὸ ἀσφαλές, Acts xxi. 34; xxii. 30. b. suited to confirm: τινί, Phil. iii. 1 (so Joseph. antt. 3, 2, 1).*

ἀσφαλῶ: 1 aor. pass. inf. ἀσφαλισθῆναι; 1 aor. mid. ἡσφαλισάμην; (ἀσφαλής); esp. freq. fr. Polyb. down; to make firm, to make secure against harm; pass. to be made secure: Mt. xxvii. 64 (ὁ τάφος) [B. 52 (46)]; mid. prop. to make secure for one's self or for one's own advantage, (often in Polyb.): Mt. xxvii. 65 sq.; to make fast τοὺς πόδας εἰς τὸ ξύλον, Acts xvi. 24 [W. § 66, 2 d.; B. § 147, 8].*

ἀσφαλῶς, adv., [fr. Hom. down], safely (so as to prevent escape): Mk. xiv. 44; Acts xvi. 23. assuredly: γνώσκεω, Acts ii. 36 (εἰδοτές, Sap. xviii. 6).*

ἀσχημονία, -ῶ; (to be ἀσχήμων, deformed; τὴν κεφαλὴν ἀσχημονεῖν, of a bald man, Ael. v. h. 11, 4); to act unbecomingly ([Eur.], Xen., Plat., al.): 1 Co. xiii. 5; ἐπί τινα, towards one, i. e. contextually, to prepare disgrace for her, 1 Co. vii. 36.*

ἀσχημοσύνη, -ης, ἡ, (ἀσχήμων); fr. Plato down; unseemliness, an unseemly deed: Ro. i. 27; of the pudenda, one's nakedness, shame: Rev. xvi. 15, as in Ex. xx. 26; Deut. xxiii. 14, etc. (In Grk. writ. fr. Plat. down).*

ἀσχήμων, -ονος, neut. ἀσχημον, (σχήμα); a. deformed. b. indecent, unseemly: 1 Co. xii. 23, opp. to εὐσχήμων. ([Hdt.], Xen., Plat., and subseq. writ.)*

ἀσωτία, -ας, ἡ, (the character of an ἄσωτος, i. e. of an abandoned man, one that cannot be saved, fr. σάωω, σώω i. q. σώζω, [ἀ-σω-τος, Curtius § 570]; hence prop. incorrigibleness, an abandoned, dissolute, life; profligacy, prodigality, [R. V. riot]: Eph. v. 18; Tit. i. 6; 1 Pet. iv. 4; (Prov. xxviii. 7; 2 Macc. vi. 4. Plat. rep. 8, p. 560 e.; Aristot. eth. Nic. 4, 1, 5 (3) p. 1120*, 3; Polyb. 32, 20, 9; 40, 12, 7; cf. Cic. Tusc. 3, 8; Hdtian. 2, 5, 2 (1 ed.

Bekk.), and elsewhere). Cf. Tittmann i. p. 152 sq.; [Trench § xvi.]*

ἀσώτως, adv., (adj. *ἀσώτος*, on which see *ἀσωτία*), *dis-solutely, profligately*: ζῆν (Joseph. antt. 12, 4, 8), Lk. xv. 18 [A. V. *riotous living*].*

ἀτακτίως, -ῶ: 1 aor. ἠτάκτησα; *to be ἀτακτος, to be disorderly*; a. prop. of soldiers marching out of order or quitting the ranks: Xen. Cyr. 7, 2, 6, etc. Hence b. *to be neglectful of duty, to be lawless*: Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 22; oec. 5, 15; Lys. 141, 18 [i. e. c. Alcib. or. 1 § 18], al. c. *to lead a disorderly life*: 2 Th. iii. 7, cf. 11.*

ἀτακτος, -ον, (τάσσω), *disorderly, out of the ranks*, (often so of soldiers); *irregular, inordinate* (ἀτακτος ἡδοναί immoderate pleasures, Plat. legg. 2, 660 b.; Plut. de lib. educ. c. 7), *deviating from the prescribed order or rule*: 1 Th. v. 14, cf. 2 Th. iii. 6. (In Grk. writ. fr. [Hdt. and] Thuc. down; often in Plat.)*

ἀτάκτως, adv., *disorderly*: 2 Th. iii. 6 ἀτάκτως περιπατεῖν, which is explained by the added καὶ μὴ κατὰ τὴν παράδοσιν ἢν παρέλαβε παρ' ἡμῶν; cf. ibid. 11, where it is explained by μηδὲν ἐργαζόμενοι, ἀλλὰ περιεργαζόμενοι. (Often in Plato.)*

ἀτεκνος, -ον, (τέκνον), *without offspring, childless*: Lk. xx. 28–30. (Gen. xv. 2; Sir. xvi. 3. In Grk. writ. fr. Hesiod opp. 600 down.)*

ἀτενέω; 1 aor. ἠτένεσα; (fr. ἀτενής stretched, intent, and this fr. τεῖνω and a intensive; [yet cf. W. § 16, 4 B. a. fin., and s. v. A, a, 3]); *to fix the eyes on, gaze upon*: with dat. of pers., Lk. iv. 20; xxii. 56; Acts iii. 12; x. 4; xiv. 9; xxiii. 1; foll. by εἰς with acc. of pers., Acts iii. 4; vi. 15; xiii. 9; metaph. *to fix one's mind on one as an example*, Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 9, 2; εἰς τι, Acts i. 10; vii. 55; 2 Co. iii. 7, 13; εἰς τι, *to look into anything*, Acts xi. 6. (3 Macc. ii. 26. [Aristot.], Polyb. 6, 11, 5 [i. e. 6, 11*, 12 Dind.]; Diod. 3, 39 [Dind. ἐναρ.]; Joseph. b. j. 5, 12, 3; Leian. cont. 16, al.)*

ἀτερ, prep., freq. in the poets [fr. Hom. down], rare in prose writ. fr. Plat. [?] down; *without, apart from*: with gen. [Dion. Hal. 3, 10; Plut. Num. 14, Cat. min. 5]; in the Bible only in 2 Macc. xii. 15; Lk. xxii. 6 (ἀτερ ὄχλου in the absence of the multitude; hence, without tumult), 35. ['Teaching' 3, 10; Herm. sim. 5, 4, 5].*

ἀτιμάζω; 1 aor. ἠτίμασα; [Pass., pres. ἀτιμάζομαι]; 1 aor. inf. ἀτιμασθῆναι; (fr. ἀτιμος; hence) *to make ἀτιμος, to dishonor, insult, treat with contumely*, whether in word, in deed, or in thought: [Mk. xii. 4 T Tr mrg. WH (cf. ἀτιμάω and -μός)]; Lk. xx. 11; Jn. viii. 49; Acts v. 41; Ro. ii. 23; Jas. ii. 6 [W. § 40, 5, 2; B. 202 (175)]. Pass.: Ro. i. 24, on which cf. W. 326 (305 sq.); [and § 39, 3 N. 3]. (In Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down; Sept.)*

ἀτιμάω, -ῶ: [1 aor. ἠτίμησα]; (τιμή); *to deprive of honor, despise, treat with contempt or contumely*: τινά, Mk. xii. 4 L Tr txt. ἠτίμησαν (see ἀτιμάζω and -μός). (In Grk. writ. [chiefly Epic] fr. Hom. down.)*

ἀτιμία, -ας, ἡ, (ἀτιμος), *dishonor, ignominy, disgrace*, [fr. Hom. down]: 1 Co. xi. 14; opp. to δόξα, 2 Co. vi. 8; 1 Co. xv. 43 (ἐν ἀτιμίᾳ sc. ὄν, in a state of disgrace, used of the unseemliness and offensiveness of a dead body);

κατ' ἀτιμίαν equiv. to ἀτιμος, with contempt sc. of myself, 2 Co. xi. 21 [R. V. *by way of disparagement*, cf. κατά, II. fin.]; πάθη ἀτιμίας base lusts, vile passions, Ro. i. 26, cf. W. § 34, 3 b.; [B. § 132, 10]. εἰς ἀτιμίαν for a dishonorable use, of vessels, opp. to τιμή: Ro. ix. 21; 2 Tim. ii. 20.*

ἀτιμος, -ον, (τιμή); fr. Hom. down; *without honor, un-honored, dishonored*: Mt. xiii. 57; Mk. vi. 4; 1 Co. iv. 10 (opp. to ἐνδοξος); *base, of less esteem*: 1 Co. xii. 23 [here the neut. plur. of the compar., ἀτιμότερα (Rec.¹⁵ ἀτιμότερα)].*

ἀτιμῶω, -ῶ: [pf. pass. ptep. ἠτιμωμένους]; (ἀτιμος); fr. Aeschyl. down; *to dishonor, mark with disgrace*: Mk. xii. 4 R G, see ἀτιμάω [and ἀτιμάζω].*

ἀτμός, -ίδος, ἡ, *vapor*: Jas. iv. 14; καπνοῦ (Joel ii. 30 [al. iii. 3]), Acts ii. 19 [opp. to καπνός in Aristot. meteor. 2, 4 p. 359^b, 29 sq., to νέφος ibid. 1, 9 p. 346^b, 32]. (In Grk. writ. fr. [Hdt. 4, 75 and] Plat. Tim. p. 86 e. down.)*

ἀτομος, -ον, (τέμνω to cut), *that cannot be cut in two or divided, indivisible*, [Plat. Soph. 229 d.; of time, Aristot. phys. 8, 8 p. 263^b, 27]: ἐν ἀτόμῳ in a moment, 1 Co. xv. 52.*

ἀτοπος, -ον, (τόπος), *out of place; not befitting, unbecoming*, (so in Grk. writ. fr. Thuc. down; very often in Plato); in later Grk. in an ethical sense, *improper, wicked*: Lk. xxiii. 41 (ἀτοπὸν τι πράσσειν, as in Job xxvii. 6; 2 Macc. xiv. 23); Acts xxv. 5 L T Tr WH; (Sept. for Job iv. 8; xi. 11, etc. Joseph. antt. 6, 5, 6; Plut. de aud. poet. c. 3 φαυλά and ἄτοπα); of men: 2 Th. iii. 2 (ἀτοποι καὶ ποιηροί; Luth. *unartig*, more correctly *unrighteous* [(iniquus), A. V. *unreasonable*, cf. Ellic. ad loc.]). *inconvenient, harmful*: Acts xxviii. 6 μηδὲν ἀτοπον εἰς αὐτὸν γινόμενον, no injury, no harm coming to him, (Thuc. 2, 49; Joseph. antt. 11, 5, 2; Hdian. 4, 11, 7 [4, ed. Bekk.]).*

Ἀττάλεια [-λία T WH (see I, ι)], -ας, ἡ, *Attalia*, a maritime city of Pamphylia in Asia, very near the borders of Lycia, built and named by Attalus Philadelphus, king of Pergamum; now *Antali* [or *Adalia*; cf. Dict. of Geog.]: Acts xiv. 25.*

αὐγάω: 1 aor. inf. αὐγάσαι; (αὐγή); 1. in Grk. writ. transitively, *to beam upon, irradiate*. 2. in the Bible intrans. *to be bright, to shine forth*: 2 Co. iv. 4 [L mrg. Tr mrg. καταυγ. see φωτισμός, b.], (Lev. xiii. 24–28, [etc.]). [COMP.: δι-, κατα-αὐγάω].*

αὐγή, -ῆς, ἡ, *brightness, radiance*, (cf. Germ. *Auge* [eye], of which the tragic poets sometimes use αὐγή, see Pape [or L. and S.; cf. Lat. *lumina*]), especially *of the sun*; hence ἡλίον is often added (Hom. and sqq.), *daylight*; hence ἀχρῆς [-ρι T Tr WH] αὐγῆς even till break of day, Acts xx. 11 (Polyaen. 4, 18 p. 386 κατὰ τὴν πρόωτην αὐγὴν τῆς ἡμέρας). [SYN. see φέγγος, fin.]*

Αὐγουστος, -ου, ὁ, *Augustus* [cf. Eng. *Majesty*; see σεβαστός, 2], the surname of G. Julius Caesar Octavianus, the first Roman emperor: Lk. ii. 1.*

αὐθάδης, -ες, (fr. αὐτός and ἡδομαι), *self-pleasing, self-willed, arrogant*: Tit. i. 7; 2 Pet. ii. 10. (Gen. xlix. 3, 7;

Prov. xxi. 24. In Grk. writ. fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down.) [Trench § xciii.]*

αὐθ-αίρετος, -ον, (fr. αὐτός and αἰρέομαι), *self-chosen*; in Grk. writ. esp. of states or conditions, as δουλεία, Thuc. 6, 40, etc., more rarely of persons; *voluntary, of free choice, of one's own accord*, (as στρατηγός, Xen. an. 5, 7, 29, explained § 28 by ὅς ἐαυτὸν ἔληται): 2 Co. viii. 3, 17.*

αὐθεντίω, -ῶ; (a bibl. and eccl. word; fr. αὐθέντης contr. fr. αὐτοέντης, and this fr. αὐτός and ἔντεα arms [al. ἔντης, cf. Hesych. συνέντης· συνεργός; cf. Lobeck, Technol. p. 121]; hence a. acc. to earlier usage, *one who with his own hand kills either others or himself*. b. in later Grk. writ. *one who does a thing himself, the author* (τῆς πράξεως, Polyb. 23, 14, 2, etc.); *one who acts on his own authority, autocratic*, i. q. αὐτοκράτωρ an absolute master; cf. Lobeck ad Phryn. p. 120 [also as above; cf. W. § 2, 1 c.]; *to govern one, exercise dominion over one*: τῶς, 1 Tim. ii. 12.*

αὐλίω, -ῶ: 1 aor. ἠύλησα; [pres. pass. ptc. τὸ αὐλοῦμενον]; (αὐλός); *to play on the flute, to pipe*: Mt. xi. 17; Lk. vii. 32; 1 Co. xiv. 7. (Fr. [Alem., Hdt.,] Xen. and Plat. down.)*

αὐλή, -ης, ἡ, (ἄω to blow; hence) prop. *a place open to the air* (διαπνεόμενος τόπος αὐλή λέγεται, Athen. 5, 15 p. 189 b.); 1. among the Greeks in Homer's time *an uncovered space around the house, enclosed by a wall, in which the stables stood* (Hom. Od. 9, 185; Il. 4, 433); hence among the Orientals that *roofless enclosure in the open country in which flocks were herded at night, a sheep-fold*: Jn. x. 1, 16. 2. *the uncovered court-yard of the house*, Hebr. רצף, Sept. αὐλή, Vulg. atrium. In the O. T. particularly of the courts of the tabernacle and of the temple at Jerusalem; so in the N. T. once: Rev. xi. 2 (τῆν αὐλήν τὴν ἔξωθεν [Rec.^α ἔσωθεν] τοῦ ναοῦ). The dwellings of the higher classes usually had two αὐλαί, one exterior, between the door and the street, called also προαύλιον (q. v.); the other interior, surrounded by the buildings of the dwelling itself. The latter is mentioned Mt. xxvi. 69 (where ἔξω is opp. to the room in which the judges were sitting); Mk. xiv. 66; Lk. xxii. 55. Cf. Win. RWB. s. v. Häuser; [B. D. Am. ed. s. v. Court; BB.DD. s. v. House]. 3. *the house itself, a palace*: Mt. xxvi. 3, 58; Mk. xiv. 54; xv. 16; Lk. xi. 21; Jn. xviii. 15, and so very often in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. Od. 4, 74 down [cf. Eustath. 1483, 39 τῆς αὐλῆς ὀνόματι τὰ δώματα δηλοῖ, Suid. col. 652 c. αὐλή· ἡ τοῦ βασιλέως οἰκία. Yet this sense is denied to the N. T. by Meyer et al.; see Mey. on Mt. 1. c.].*

αὐλητής, -οῦ, ὁ, (αὐλίω), *a flute-player*: Mt. ix. 23; Rev. xviii. 22. (In Grk. writ. fr. [Theogn. and] Hdt. 6, 60 down.)*

αὐλιζομαι: depon.; impf. ἠύλιζομην; 1 aor. ἠύλισθην [Veitch s. v.; B. 51 (44); W. § 39, 2]; (αὐλή); in Sept. mostly for יָלַד; 1. prop. *to lodge in the court-yard esp. at night*; of flocks and shepherds. 2. *to pass the night in the open air, bivouac*. 3. *univ. to pass the night, lodge*: so Mt. xxi. 17; Lk. xxi. 37 (ἐξερχόμενος ἠύλιζετο εἰς τὸ ὄρος, going out to pass the night he retired

to the mountain; cf. B. § 147, 15). (In Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down.)*

αὐλός, -οῦ, ὁ, (ἄω, αἶω), [fr. Hom. down], *a pipe*: 1 Co. xiv. 7. [Cf. *Stainer*, Music of the Bible, ch. v.]*

αὐξάνω, and earlier (the only form in Pind. and Soph. [Veitch s. v. says, 'Hes. Mimn. Soph. Thuc. always have αὐξω or αὐξομαι, and Pind. except αὐξάνοι Fr. 130 (Bergk)'] αὐξω (Eph. ii. 21; Col. ii. 19); impf. ἠύξανον; fut. αὐξήσω; 1 aor. ἠύξασα; [Pass., pres. αὐξάνομαι]; 1 aor. ἠύξθησθαι; 1. trans. *to cause to grow, to augment*: 1 Co. iii. 6 sq.; 2 Co. ix. 10. Pass. *to grow, increase, become greater*: Mt. xiii. 32; Mk. iv. 8 L T Tr WH; 2 Co. x. 15; Col. i. 6 [not Rec.]; εἰς τὴν ἐπίγνωσιν τοῦ θεοῦ unto the knowledge of God, Col. i. 10 (G L T Tr WH τῇ ἐπιγνώσει τοῦ θεοῦ); εἰς σωτηρίαν [not Rec.] to the attaining of salvation, 1 Pet. ii. 2. 2. acc. to later usage (fr. Aristot. an. post. 1, 13 p. 78^a, 6, etc., down; but nowhere in Sept. [cf. B. 54 (47); 145 (127); W. § 38, 1]) intrans. *to grow, increase*: of plants, Mt. vi. 28; Mk. iv. 8 Rec.; Lk. xii. 27 [not Tdf.; Tr mrg. br. αὐξ.]; Lk. xiii. 19; of infants, Lk. i. 80; ii. 40; of a multitude of people, Acts vii. 17. of inward Christian growth: εἰς Χριστόν, in reference to [W. 397 (371); yet cf. Ellic. ad loc.] Christ, Eph. iv. 15; εἰς ναόν, so as to form a temple, Eph. ii. 21; ἐν χάριτι, 2 Pet. iii. 18; with an acc. of the substance, τὴν αὐξήσιν, Col. ii. 19 [cf. W. § 32, 2; B. § 131, 5, also Bp. Lghtft.'s note ad loc.]; of the external increase of the gospel it is said ὁ λόγος ἠύξασα: Acts vi. 7; xii. 24; xix. 20; of the growing authority of a teacher and the number of his adherents (opp. to ἐλαττοῦσθαι), Jn. iii. 30. [Comp.: συν-, ὑπερ-αὐξάνω.]*

αὐξήσις, -εως, ἡ, (αὐξω), *increase, growth*: Eph. iv. 16; τοῦ θεοῦ, effected by God, Col. ii. 19; cf. Meyer ad loc. ([Hdt.,] Thuc., Xen., Plat., and subseq. writ.)*

αὐξω, see αὐξάνω.

αὔριον, adv., (fr. αὔρα the morning air, and this fr. αἶω to breathe, blow; [acc. to al. akin to ἠώς, Lat. aurora; Curtius § 613, cf. Vaniček p. 944]), *to-morrow* (Lat. cras): Mt. vi. 30; Lk. xii. 28; Acts xxiii. 15 Rec., 20; xxv. 22; 1 Co. xv. 32 (fr. Is. xxii. 13); σήμερον καὶ αὔριον, Lk. xiii. 32 sq.; Jas. iv. 13 [Rec.^α G; al. σήμε. ἢ αὔρ.]. ἡ αὔριον sc. ἡμέρα [W. § 64, 5; B. § 123, 8] the morrow, Mt. vi. 34; Acts iv. 3; ἐπὶ τὴν αὔριον, on the morrow, i. e. the next morning, Lk. x. 35; Acts iv. 5; τὸ [L τὰ; WH om.] τῆς αὔριον, what the morrow will bring forth, Jas. iv. 14. [From Hom. down.]*

αὐστηρός, -ά, -όν, (fr. αὔω to dry up), *harsh* (Lat. austerus), *stringent of taste, αὐστηρὸν καὶ γλυκὺ (καὶ πικρὸν)*, Plat. legg. 10, 897 a.; οἶνος, Diog. Laërt. 7, 117. of mind and manners, *harsh, rough, rigid*, [cf. Trench § xiv.]: Lk. xix. 21, 22; (Polyb. 4, 20, 7; Diog. Laërt. 7, 26, etc. 2 Macc. xiv. 30).*

αὐτάρκεια, -ας, ἡ, (αὐτάρκης, q. v.), *a perfect condition of life, in which no aid or support is needed*; equiv. to τελειότης κτήσεως ἀγαθῶν, Plat. def. p. 412 b.; often in Aristot. [defined by him (pol. 7, 5 init. p. 1326^b, 29) as follows: τὸ πάντα ὑπάρχειν κ. δεῖσθαι μηθενὸς αὐτάρκης; cf. Bp. Lghtft. on Phil. iv. 11]; hence, *a sufficiency of the*

necessaries of life: 2 Co. ix. 8; subjectively, a mind contented with its lot, contentment: 1 Tim. vi. 6; (Diog. Laërt. 10, 130).*

αὐτάρκης [on the accent see Chandler § 705], -ες, (αὐτός, ἀρκείω), [fr. Aeschyl. down], sufficient for one's self, strong enough or possessing enough to need no aid or support; independent of external circumstances; often in Grk. writ. fr. [Aeschyl. and] Hdt. 1, 32 down. Subjectively, contented with one's lot, with one's means, though the slenderest: Phil. iv. 11, (so Sir. xl. 18; Polyb. 6, 48, 7; Diog. Laërt. 2, 24 of Socrates, αὐτάρκης καὶ σεμνός). [Cf. αὐτάρκεια.]*

αὐτοκατάκριτος, -ον, (αὐτός, κατακρίνω), self-condemned: Tit. iii. 11; (eccl. writ. [cf. W. § 34, 3]).*

αὐτόματος, -ον, and -η, -ον, (fr. αὐτός and μέμαα to desire eagerly, fr. obsol. theme μάω), moved by one's own impulse, or acting without the instigation or intervention of another, (fr. Hom. down); often of the earth producing plants of itself, and of the plants themselves and fruits growing without culture; [on its adverbial use cf. W. § 54, 2]; Mk. iv. 28; (Hdt. 2, 94; 8, 138; Plat. polit. p. 272 a.; [Theophr. h. p. 2, 1]; Diod. 1, 8, etc. Lev. xxv. 5, 11). of gates opening of their own accord: Acts xii. 10, (so in Hom. Il. 5, 749; Xen. Hell. 6, 4, 7; Apoll. Rh. 4, 41; Plut. Timol. 12; Nonn. Dion. 44, 21; [Dion Cass. 44, 17]).*

αὐτόπηξ, -ον, ὄ, (αὐτός, ΟΠΤΩ), seeing with one's own eyes, an eye-witness, (cf. αὐτήκοος one who has himself heard a thing): Lk. i. 2. (In Grk. writ. fr. Hdt. down).*

αὐτός, -ή, -ό, pron. ("derived from the particle αὐ with the added force of a demonstrative pronoun. In itself it signifies nothing more than again, applied to what has either been previously mentioned or, when the whole discourse is looked at, must necessarily be supplied." Klotz ad Devar. ii. p. 219; [see Vaniček p. 268]). It is used by the bibl. writ. both of the O. T. and of the N. T. far more frequently than the other pronouns; and in this very frequent and almost inordinate use of it, they deviate greatly from prof. auth.; cf. B. § 127, 9. [On classic usage cf. Hermann, Opusc. i. 308 sqq., of which dissertation a summary is given in his edition of Viger pp. 732-736.]

I. self, as used (in all persons, genders, numbers) to distinguish a person or thing from or contrast it with another, or to give him (it) emphatic prominence.

1. When used to express Opposition or Distinction, it is added **a.** to the subjects implied in the verb, the personal pronouns ἐγώ, ἡμεῖς, σύ, etc., being omitted: Lk. v. 37 (αὐτὸς ἐκχυθήσεται the wine, as opp. to the skins); Lk. xxii. 71 (αὐτοὶ γὰρ ἠκούσαμεν we ourselves, opp. to witnesses whose testimony could have been taken); Jn. ii. 25 (αὐτὸς ἐγίνωσκεν, opp. to testimony he might have called for); Jn. iv. 42 (we ourselves, not thou only); Jn. ix. 21 [T Tr WH om.]; Acts xviii. 15 (ὄψεσθε αὐτοί); xx. 34; xxii. 19; 1 Th. i. 9, etc.; with a negative added, 'he does not himself do this or that,' i. e. he leaves it to others: Lk. vi. 42 (αὐτός, viz. thou, οὐ βλέπων); Lk. xi. 46 (αὐτοί, viz. γὰρ, οὐ προσψάυετε), 52; Jn. xviii. 28; 3

Jn. 10. With the addition of καὶ to indicate that a thing is ascribed to one equally with others: Lk. xiv. 12 (μήποτε καὶ αὐτοὶ σε ἀντικαλέσωσι); xvi. 28; Acts ii. 22 [G L T Tr WH om. καὶ]; Jn. iv. 45; xvii. 19, 21; Phil. ii. 24, etc. In other pass. καὶ αὐτός is added to a subject expressly mentioned, and is placed after it; and in translation may be joined to the predicate and rendered like-wise: Lk. i. 36 (ἡ συγγενής σου καὶ αὐτὴ συνειληφύα υἱόν ἡ.γ. kinswoman herself also, i. e. as well as thou); Mt. xxvii. 57 (ὅς καὶ αὐτὸς ἐμαθήτευσεν [L T Tr WH txt. τεύθη] τῷ Ἰησοῦ); Lk. xxiii. 51 [R G]; Mk. xv. 48; Acts viii. 13 (ὁ δὲ Σίμων καὶ αὐτὸς ἐπίστευσεν); xv. 32; xxi. 24; 1 Jn. ii. 6; Gal. ii. 17; Heb. xiii. 3. **b.** it is added to subjects expressed, whether to pronouns personal or demonstrative, or to nouns proper or common: Jn. iii. 28 (αὐτοὶ ὑμεῖς ye yourselves bear witness, not only have I affirmed); Acts xx. 30 (ἐξ ὑμῶν αὐτῶν from among your own selves, not only from other quarters); Ro. xv. 14 (καὶ αὐτὸς ἐγώ I of myself also, not only assured by report, cf. i. 8); 1 Co. v. 13 (ἐξ ὑμῶν αὐτῶν from your own society, opp. to them that are without, of whose character God must be the judge); 1 Co. vii. 35; xi. 13; 1 Th. iv. 9; αὐτοὶ οὗτοι, Acts xxiv. 20; αὐτοῦ τούτου (masc.), Acts xxv. 25; Ἰησοῦς αὐτός Jesus himself, personally, opp. to those who baptized by his command, Jn. iv. 2; αὐτὸς Ἰησοῦς, opp. to those who believed on him on account of his miracles, Jn. ii. 24; Jesus himself, not others only, Jn. iv. 44; αὐτ. Δαυεὶδ, opp. to the doctors of the law, whose decision did not seem quite to agree with the words of David, Mk. xii. 36 sq.; Lk. xx. 42; αὐτὸς ὁ Σαρανάς, opp. to his ministers, 2 Co. xi. 14; αὐτὸς ὁ θεός, God himself, not another, Rev. xxi. 3; αὐτὰ τὰ ἐπουράνια, the heavenly things themselves [i. e. sanctuary], opp. to its copies, Heb. ix. 23 [see ἐπουράνιος, 1 c.]. **c.** it is used to distinguish one not only from his companions, disciples, servants, — as Mk. ii. 25 (αὐτὸς καὶ οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ); Jn. ii. 12; iv. 53; xviii. 1, — but also from things done by him or belonging to him, as Jn. vii. 4 (τί ποιεῖ καὶ ζητεῖ αὐτός [L Tr mrg. WH mrg. αὐτό]); 1 Co. iii. 15 (τιὸς τὸ ἔργον κατακαίσεται, αὐτὸς δὲ σωθήσεται); Lk. xxiv. 15 (αὐτὸς ὁ) Ἰησοῦς, Jesus himself in person, opp. to their previous conversation about him). **d.** self to the exclusion of others, i. e. he etc. alone, by one's self: Mk. vi. 31 (ὑμεῖς αὐτοὶ ye alone, unattended by any of the people; cf. Fritzsche ad loc.); Jn. xiv. 11 (διὰ τὰ ἔργα αὐτὰ [WH mrg. αὐτοῦ]); Ro. vii. 25 (αὐτὸς ἐγώ I alone, unaided by the Spirit of Christ; cf. viii. 2); 2 Co. xii. 13 (αὐτὸς ἐγώ, unlike the other preachers of the gospel); Rev. xix. 12; cf. Herm. ad Vig. p. 733 iii.; Matth. § 467, 5; Kühner § 468 Anm. 2; [Jelf § 656, 3]; with the addition of μόνος (as often in Attic writ.): Jn. vi. 15. **e.** self, not prompted or influenced by another, i. e. of one's self, of one's own accord: Jn. xvi. 27 (so even Hom. Il. 17, 254; and among Attic writ. esp. Xen.). **2.** When it gives Prominence, it answers **a.** to our emphatic he, she, it: Mt. i. 21 (αὐτὸς σώσει ἡε and no other); Mt. v. 4-10 (αὐτοί); vi. 4 [R G]; xvii. 5 (αὐτοῦ ἀκούετε); Lk. vi. 35; xvii. 16; xxiv. 21; Jn. ix. 21 (αὐτὸς [T Tr WH om.] . . .

αὐτὸν . . . αὐτός); Acts x. 42 [L txt. Tr txt. WH οὗτος]; Gal. iv. 17 (αὐτούς); Eph. ii. 10 (αὐτοῦ); Col. i. 17; 1 Jn. ii. 2; iv. 5; Jas. ii. 6 sq. So in Grk. writ. also fr. Hom. down; cf. *Herm.* ad Vig. p. 734 v. It is used with the same force after relative sentences, where Greek prose uses οὗτος: Mt. xii. 50 (ὅστις ἂν ποιῆσῃ . . . , αὐτός μου ἀδελφός ἐστιν, where in Mk. iii. 35 οὗτος); Mt. xxvi. 48; Mk. xiv. 44; cf. B. 107 (94) sq. Less emphatically, αὐτός is put before subjects, serving to recall them again: Mt. iii. 4 (αὐτὸς δὲ Ἰωάννης now he, whom I spoke of, John); Mk. vi. 17 (αὐτὸς γὰρ Ἡρώδης); Ro. viii. 16 (αὐτὸ τὸ πνεῦμα). b. it points out some one as chief, leader, master of the rest (often so in Grk., as in the well-known phrase of the Pythagoreans αὐτὸς ἔφα [cf. W. § 22, 3, 4 and p. 150 (142)]): of Christ, Mt. viii. 24; Mk. iv. 38; vi. 47; viii. 29; Lk. v. 16 sq.; ix. 51; x. 38; of God, Lk. vi. 35; Heb. xiii. 5; 1 Jn. iv. 19 [not Lchm.]. c. it answers to our *very, just, exactly*, (Germ. *eben, gerade*): Ro. ix. 8 (αὐτὸς ἐγὼ I myself, the very man who seems to be inimical to the Israelites); 2 Co. x. 1 (I myself, who bore myself lowly in your presence, as ye said); αὐτὰ τὰ ἔργα, Jn. v. 36; often in Luke ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ or ὥρᾳ, αὐτῷ τῷ καιρῷ, in that very day, hour, season: Lk. ii. 38; x. 21; xii. 12; xiii. 1, 31; xx. 19; xxiii. 12; xxiv. 13, 33; Acts xvi. 18. In the writings of Paul αὐτὸ τοῦτο *this very thing*: Gal. ii. 10; 2 Co. vii. 11; Phil. i. 6; eis αὐτὸ τοῦτο *for this very purpose, on this very account*: Ro. ix. 17; xiii. 6; 2 Co. v. 5; Eph. vi. 22; Col. iv. 8; and in the same sense [for this very thing] the simple accus. (as in Attic, cf. Matth. § 470, 7; Kühner ii. 267 Anm. 6; W. § 21 N. 2) τοῦτο αὐτό, 2 Co. ii. 3 [but see Mey. ad loc.], and αὐτὸ τοῦτο, 2 Pet. i. 5 [Lchm. reads here αὐτοί]. d. *even, Lat. vel, adeo*, (in Hom.; cf. *Herm.* ad Vig. p. 733 il.): καὶ αὐτῇ ἡ κτίσις, Ro. viii. 21; οὐδὲ ἡ φύσις αὐτῆς, 1 Co. xi. 14; καὶ [Tr om. L WH br. καὶ] αὐτὸς ὁ υἱός, 1 Co. xv. 28; καὶ αὐτῇ Σάρρα *even Sarah herself*, although a feeble old woman, Heb. xi. 11 [yet WH mrg. reads the dat. αὐτῇ Σάρρα; see καταβολή, 1].

II. αὐτός has the force of a simple personal pronoun of the third person, answering to our unemphatic *he, she, it*; and that 1. as in classic Grk., in the oblique cases, *him, her, it, them*, etc.: numberless instances, — as in the gen. absolute, e. g. αὐτοῦ ἐλθόντος, λαλήσαντος, etc.; or in the acc. with inf., eis τὸ εἶναι αὐτοὺς ἀναπολογητοὺς, Ro. i. 20; or after prepositions, ἐξ αὐτοῦ, ἐν αὐτῷ, etc.; or where it indicates the possessor, ὁ πατὴρ αὐτοῦ; or a person as the (dir. or indir.) object of an active verb, as ἐπίδωσει αὐτῷ, Mt. vii. 9; ἀσπάσασθε αὐτήν, Mt. x. 12; ἀφείς αὐτούς, Mt. xxvi. 44; ἦν διανεύων αὐτοῖς, Lk. i. 22; οὐκ εἶα αὐτὰ λαλεῖν, Lk. iv. 41; ἡ σκοτία αὐτὸ οὐ κατέλαβε, Jn. i. 5. But see αὐτοῦ below. 2. Contrary to Grk. usage, in the N. T. even in the Nominative it is put for a simple personal pronoun of the third person, where the Greeks say οὗτος or ὁ δέ, or use no pronoun at all. This has been convincingly shown by B. 107 (93) sqq.; and yet some of the examples adduced by him are not decisive, but either must be or can be referred to the usage illustrated under I. 1; — those in which αὐτός is used of

Christ, apparently to I. 1 b. But, in my opinion, the question is settled even by the following: αὐτός, Mt. xiv. 2; Mk. xiv. 15; Lk. i. 22; xv. 14; so too in the Sept (cf. *Thiersch*, De Pentat. vers. Alex. p. 98); Sir. xlix. 7; Tob. vi. 11; αὐτοί, Mk. ii. 8 (οὕτως αὐτοὶ διαλογίζονται in Grsb.); Lk. ix. 36; xiv. 1; xxii. 23; αὐτό, Lk. xi. 14 [Tr mrg. WH om., Tr txt. br.]. Whether αὐτῇ and αὐταί also are so used, is doubtful; cf. B. 109 (95). 3. Sometimes in the oblique cases the pron. is omitted, being evident from the context: Mk. vi. 5 (ἐπιθείς, sc. αὐτοῖς); Jn. iii. 34 (δίδωσι, sc. αὐτῷ); Jn. x. 29 (δέδωκέ μοι, sc. αὐτοῦς); Acts xiii. 3 (ἀπέλυσαν, sc. αὐτοῦς); Rev. xviii. 21 (ῥβαλεν, sc. αὐτόν), etc. 4. Not infrequently αὐτός in the oblique cases is added to the verb, although the case belonging to this very verb has preceded: Mt. viii. 1 (καταβάντι δὲ αὐτῷ [L Tr WH gen. absol.] ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄρους ἠκολούθησαν αὐτῷ); Mt. iv. 16; v. 40; viii. 23, 28 [RG]; ix. 28; xxv. 29 (ἀπὸ [om. by L T Tr WH] τοῦ μὴ ἔχοντος . . . ἀπ' αὐτοῦ); xxvi. 71 [RGLbr. T]; Mk. v. 2 [RG]; ix. 28 [RG]; Jn. xv. 2 (πάν κλήμα . . . αἶρει αὐτό); Acts vii. 21 [RG]; Jas. iv. 17; Rev. ii. 7; vi. 4 [L Tr mrg. br.]; cf. W. § 22, 4 a.; B. 142 (125). Doubtless the writer, while writing the earlier words with the intention of joining them to the leading verb to follow, marked off these very words as a clause by themselves, as if they formed a protasis; and so, when he came to the leading verb, he construed it just as though it were to form an apodosis. 5. By a Hebraism αὐτός is used redundantly in relative sentences: ἧς εἶχε τὸ θυγάτριον αὐτῆς, Mk. vii. 25; οὗ τῷ μάλωπι αὐτοῦ, 1 Pet. ii. 24 (RG T, but Tr mrg. br. αὐτοῦ); esp. in the Apocalypse: ἦν οὐδεὶς δύναται κλείσαι αὐτήν, Rev. iii. 8 (acc. to the true text); οἷς ἐδόθη αὐτοῖς, Rev. vii. 2; add vs. 9; xiii. 12; xvii. 9; far oftener in the Sept.; rare in Grk. writ. [fr. Callim. ep. 44]; cf. *Herm.* ad Vig. p. 709; [B. § 143, 1]; W. § 22, 4 b. where add to the exx. IIdian. 8, 6, 10 [5 Bekk.] οἷς ἐπιφουῶσι αὐτοῖς τὰς λοιπὰς πόλεις πύλα ἀνοίγνυσθαι. But to this construction must not be referred Mt. iii. 12 οὗ τὸ πτύον ἐν τῇ χειρὶ αὐτοῦ, nor 1 Pet. ii. 24 δὲ τὰς ἁμαρτίας ἡμῶν αὐτὸς ἀνήνεγκεν. For in the latter passage αὐτός is in contrast with us, who must otherwise have paid the penalty of our sins; and in the former the sense is, 'he holds his winnowing-shovel in his hand.' 6. Very often αὐτός is used rather laxly, where the subject or the object to which it must be referred is not expressly indicated, but must be gathered especially from some preceding name of a province or city, or from the context: Mt. iv. 23 (περιῆγεν τὴν Γαλιλαίαν διδάσκων ἐν ταῖς συναγωγαῖς αὐτῶν, i. e. of the Galileans); Acts viii. 5 (Σαμαρείας ἐκήρυσσεν αὐτοῖς, i. e. τοῖς Σαμαρείταις); xx. 2 (αὐτοῖς, i. e. the inhabitants τῶν μερῶν ἐκείνων); 2 Co. ii. 13 (αὐτοῖς, i. e. the Christians of Troas); Mt. xix. 2 (ὄχλοι πολλοὶ καὶ ἐθεράπευσεν αὐτούς, i. e. their sick); 1 Pet. iii. 14 (φόβον αὐτῶν, i. e. of those who may be able κακῶσαι you, vs. 13); Lk. xxiii. 51 (τῇ βουλῇ αὐτῶν, i. e. of those with whom he had been a βουλευτής); Heb. viii. 8 (αὐτοῖς [L T WH Tr mrg. αὐτοῦς; see μέφομαι] i. e. τοῖς ἔχουσι τὴν διαθήκην τὴν πρώτην); Lk. ii. 22 (τοῦ καθαρισμοῦ αὐτῶν,

of the purification prescribed by the law of Moses to women in child-bed); Jn. viii. 44 (ψεύστης ἐστὶν καὶ ὁ πατήρ αὐτοῦ, i. e. of the liar; cf. Baumg.-Crusius and Meyer ad loc.). By this rather careless use of the pronoun it came about that at length αὐτοὶ alone might be used for ἄνθρωποι: Mt. viii. 4; Mk. i. 44; Lk. v. 14, 17 [here T WH Tr mrg. αὐτῶν]; cf. W. § 22, 3; B. § 127, 8. 7. Sometimes, in relative sentences consisting of several members, the second member is not joined to the first by the relative ὅς, but by a loose connection proceeds with καὶ αὐτός; as, Lk. xvii. 31; Acts iii. 13 (ὃν ὑμεῖς παρεδώκατε καὶ ἠρνήσασθε αὐτὸν [L T WH om. Tr br. αὐτῶν]); 1 Co. viii. 6 (ἐξ οὗ τὰ πάντα καὶ ἡμεῖς εἰς αὐτὸν, for καὶ εἰς ὃν ἡμεῖς); 2 Pet. ii. 3. This is the usage likewise of Greek as well as of Hebrew; cf. W. 149 (141); [B. 283 (243)]; Bnhdy. p. 304.

III. ὁ αὐτός, ἡ αὐτή, τὸ αὐτό, with the article, *the same*; 1. without a noun: ὁ αὐτός, immutable, Heb. i. 12; xiii. 8, (Thuc. 2, 61); τὸ αὐτό: — ποιεῖν, Mt. v. 46 [R G T WH txt., 47 L T Tr WH]; Lk. vi. 33; λέγειν, to profess the same opinion, 1 Co. i. 10; ὀνειδίζω, not in the same manner but reproached him with the same, cast on him the same reproach, Mt. xxvii. 44, (ὀνειδίζω τοιαῦτα, Soph. Oed. Col. 1002). τὰ αὐτά: Acts xv. 27; Ro. ii. 1; Eph. vi. 9. ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτό [Rec.* passim ἐπιτοαυτό] (Hesych. ὁμοῦ, ἐπὶ τὸν αὐτὸν τόπον), to the same place, in the same place: Mt. xxii. 34; Acts i. 15; ii. 1; 1 Co. xi. 20; xiv. 23, (Ps. ii. 2; 2 S. ii. 13; 3 Macc. iii. 1; Sus. 14); together: Lk. xvii. 35; Acts iii. 1 [L T Tr WH join it to ch. ii.; 1 Co. vii. 5]; κατὰ τὸ αὐτό, (Vulg. simul), together: Acts xiv. 1 (for ἓν, Ex. xxvi. 24; 1 K. iii. 18; exx. fr. Grk. writ. are given by Kypke, Observv. ii. p. 69 sqq.). Like adj. of equality ὁ αὐτός is foll. by the dat.: ἐν καὶ τὸ αὐτὸ τῇ ἐξυρημένῃ, 1 Co. xi. 5, (Sap. xviii. 11; 4 Macc. viii. 5; x. 2, 13, and often in Grk. writ., cf. W. 150 (141)). 2. With a noun added: Mt. xxvi. 44; Mk. xiv. 39 (τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον); Lk. vi. 38 [R G L mrg.] (τῷ αὐτῷ μέτρῳ); Phil. i. 30; 1 Co. i. 10 (ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ νοί); 1 Co. xii. 4 (τὸ δὲ αὐτὸ πνεῦμα), etc. τὰ αὐτά (with the force of a subst.: the same kind) τῶν παθημάτων, 1 Pet. v. 9. [Cf. ταῦτά.]

αὐτοῦ, prop. neuter genitive of the pron. αὐτός, in that place, there, here: Mt. xxvi. 36; [Lk. ix. 27 (R L ὅδε)]; Acts xv. 34 (a spurious vs. [see WH. App. ad loc.]); xviii. 19 (L Tr mrg. ἐκεῖ); xxi. 4 (Lchm. αὐτοῖς).*

αὐτοῦ, -ης, -οῦ, of himself, herself, itself, i. q. εἰαυτοῦ, q. v. It is very common in the edd. of the N. T. by the Elzevirs, Griesbach, Knapp, al.; but Bengel, Matthaei, Lchm., Tdf., Trg. have everywhere substituted αὐτοῦ, αὐτῷ, etc. for αὐτοῦ, αὐτῷ, etc. "For I have observed that the former are used almost constantly [not always then? Grimm] not only in uncial codd. of the viii. ix. and x. cent., but also in many others (and not N. T. codd. alone). That this is the correct mode of writing is proved also by numerous examples where the pron. is joined to prepositions; for these last are often found written not εἰς, ἀφ, μεθ, καθ, ἀνθ, etc., but ἐπ, ἀπ, μετ, κατ, ἀντ." Tdf. Proleg. ad N. T., ed. 2 p. xxvi. [ed. 8 p. 126]; cf. his Proleg. ad Sept., ed. 1 p. lxx. [ed. 4 p. xxxiii. (not in

ed. 6)]. Bleek entertains the same opinion and sets it forth at length in his note on Heb. i. 3, vol. ii. 1 p. 67 sqq. The question is hard to decide, not only because the breathings and accents are wanting in the oldest codd., but also because it often depends upon the mere preference of the writer or speaker whether he will speak in his own person, or acc. to the thought of the person spoken of. Certainly in the large majority of the passages in the N. T. αὐτοῦ is correctly restored; but apparently we ought to write δι' αὐτοῦ (Rec. εἰαυτοῦ [so L mrg. T WH]), Ro. xiv. 14 [L txt. Tr δι' αὐτ.]; εἰς αὐτόν, Col. i. 20 [al. εἰς αὐτ.]; αὐτὸς περὶ αὐτοῦ [T Tr txt. WH εἰαυτοῦ], Jn. ix. 21. Cf. W. 151 (143); [B. 111 (97) sq.; Bp. Lghtft. on Col. l. c., and see esp. Hort in Westcott and Hort's Grk. Test., App. p. 144 sq.; these editors have introduced the aspirated form into their text "nearly twenty times" (e. g. Mt. vi. 34; Lk. xii. 17, 21; xxiii. 12; xxiv. 12; Jn. ii. 24; xiii. 32; xix. 17; xx. 10; Acts xiv. 17; Ro. i. 27; 2 Co. iii. 5; Eph. ii. 15; Phil. iii. 21; 1 Jn. v. 10; Rev. viii. 6, etc.). Cf. Rutherford, New Phryn. p. 432].

αὐτοφάρος, -ον, (αὐτός and φάρ a thief, φωρά a theft), [fr. Soph. down]; prop. caught in the act of theft; then univ. caught in the act of perpetrating any other crime; very often in the phrases ἐπ' αὐτοφάρῳ (as one word ἐπαντοφάρῳ) τινὰ λαμβάνειν, pass. λαμβάνεσθαι, καταλαμβάνεσθαι, ἀλίσκεσθαι, (fr. Hdt. 6, 72 on), the crime being specified by a participle: μοιχευομένη, Jn. viii. 4 [R G], as in Ael. nat. an. 11, 15; Plut. mor. vi. p. 446 ed. Tauchn. [x. p. 723 ed. Reiske, cf. Nicias 4, 5; Eumen. 2, 2]; Sext. Empir. adv. Rhet. 65 [p. 151 ed. Fabric.].*

αὐτόχειρ, -ρος, ὁ, (αὐτός and χεῖρ, cf. μακρόχειρ, ἀδικόχειρ), doing a thing with one's own hand: Acts xxvii. 19. (Often in the tragedians and Attic orators).*

αὐχέω; (in pres. and impf. fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down, but rare in prose); prop. to lift up the neck, hence to boast: μεγάλα αὐχεῖ, Jas. iii. 5 L T Tr WH for R G μεγαλαυχεῖ q. v.*

αὐχμηρός, -ά, -όν, (αὐχμέω to be squalid, squalid, dirty, (Xen., Plat., sqq.)), and since dirty things are destitute of brightness, dark: 2 Pet. i. 19, Aristot. de color. 3 τὸ λαμπρὸν ἢ στιλβόν . . . ἢ τοῦναντίον αὐχμηρὸν καὶ ἀλαμπές. (Hesych., Suidas, Pollux).*

ἀφαιρέω, -ῶ; fut. ἀφαιρήσω (Rev. xxii. 19 Rec. [fr. Erasmus, apparently on no Ms. authority; see Tdf.'s note]), and ἀφελῶ (ibid. G L T Tr WH; on this rarer fut. cf. Bittm. Ausf. Spr. ii. p. 100); 2 aor. ἀφείλον; 1 fut. pass. ἀφαιρεθήσομαι; Mid., pres. ἀφαιρούμαι; 2 aor. ἀφειλόμην; [see αἰρέω]; in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down; to take from, take away, remove, carry off: τί, Lk. i. 25; to cut off, τὸ ὠτίον, Mt. xxvi. 51; Mk. xiv. 47 [L T Tr WH τὸ ὠτῆριον]; Lk. xxii. 50 [τὸ οὖς], (τὴν κεφαλὴν τινος, 1 Macc. vii. 47; for ἵνῃ, 1 S. xvii. 51); to take away, τὶ ἀπό with gen. of a thing, Rev. xxii. 19; τὶ ἀπό with gen. of pers. Lk. x. 42 [T WH om. L Tr br. ἀπὸ], (Gen. xxxi. 31; Job xxxvi. 7; Prov. iv. 16 [Alex.], etc.); mid. (prop. to take away or bear off for one's self), Lk. xvi. 3, (Lev. iv. 10; Mic. ii. 8; in Grk. writ. with a simple gen. for ἀπό τινος); ἀφαιρεῖν τὰς ἀμαρτίας to take away sins, of

victims expiating them, Heb. x. 4, (Jer. xi. 15; Sir. xlvii. 11); mid. of God putting out of his sight, remembering no more, the sins committed by men, i. e. granting pardon for sins (see ἀμαρτία, 2 a.): Ro. xi. 27.*

ἀφανής, -ές, (φαίνω), not manifest, hidden: Heb. iv. 13. (Often in Grk. writ. fr. [Aeschyl. and] Hdt. down.) [Cf. δῆλος, and Schmidt ch. 130.]*

ἀφανίζω; [Pass., pres. ἀφανίζομαι]; 1 aor. ἠφανίσθην; (ἀφανής); a. to snatch out of sight, to put out of view, to make unseen, (Xen. an. 3, 4, 8 ἡλιον νεφέλη παρακαλύψασα ἠφάνισε sc. τὴν πόλιν, Plat. Phil. 66 a. ἀφανίζοντες κρύπτομεν). b. to cause to vanish away, to destroy, consume: Mt. vi. 19 sq. (often so in Grk. writ. and Sept. [cf. B. § 130, 5]); Pass. to perish: Acts xiii. 41 (Luth. vor Schrecken vergehen); to vanish away, Jas. iv. 14, (Hdt. 7, 6; 167; Plat. et sqq.). c. to deprive of lustre, render unsightly; to disfigure: τὸ πρόσωπον, Mt. vi. 16.*

ἀφανισμός, -ού, ὁ, (ἀφανίζω, q. v.), disappearance; destruction: Heb. viii. 13. (Theophr., Polyb., Diod., Plut., Lcian., al.; often in Sept., particularly for ἡρῆ and ἡρῆσ.)*

ἀφαντος, -ον, (fr. φαίνομαι), taken out of sight, made invisible: ἀφαντος ἐγένετο ἀπ' αὐτῶν, he departed from them suddenly and in a way unseen, he vanished, Lk. xxiv. 31. (In poets fr. Hom. down; later in prose writ. also; Diod. 4, 65 ἐμπεσὼν εἰς τὸ χάσμα . . . ἀφαντος ἐγένετο, Plut. orac. def. c. 1. Sometimes angels, withdrawing suddenly from human view, are said ἀφανεῖς γίνεσθαι: 2 Macc. iii. 34; Acta Thom. §§ 27 and 43.)*

ἀφειδών, -ώνος, ὁ, apparently a word of Macedonian origin, which Suidas calls 'barbarous'; the place into which the alvine discharges are voided; a privy, sink; found only in Mt. xv. 17; Mk. vii. 19. It appears to be derived not from ἀφ' ἰδρῶν a podicibus, but from ἀφειδρος, the same Macedon. word which in Lev. xii. 5; xv. 19 sqq. answers to the Hebr. ἡרῆ sordes menstruum. Cf. Fischer's full discussion of the word in his De vitiiis lex. N. T. p. 698 sqq.*

ἀφειδία (ἀφειδεία Lehm., see s. v. εἰ, ι), -ας, ἡ, (the disposition of a man who is ἀφειδής, unsparing), unsparing severity: with gen. of the object, τοῦ σώματος, Col. ii. 23 (τῶν σωματίων ἀφειδεῖν, Lys. 2, 25 (193, 5); Diod. 13, 60; 79 etc. [see Bp. Lghtft. on Col. l. c.]; in Plat. defin. p. 412 d. ἀφειδεία means liberality).*

ἀφειδών, i. q. ἀπειδών, q. v. Cf. B. 7; Mullaen p. 22; W. 45 (44); [Tdf. Proleg. p. 91 sq., Sept. ed. 4 Proleg. p. xxxiii.; Scriuener's ed. of cod. Cantab. Intr. p. xlvii. (11); esp. WH. App. p. 143 sq., Meisterhans § 20, and Bp. Lghtft. on Phil. ii. 23; Curtius p. 687 sq.].

ἀφελότης, -ητος, ἡ, (fr. ἀφελής without rock, smooth, plain, and this fr. φελλεύς rocky land), simplicity, [A. V. singleness]: καρδίας, Acts ii. 46. (found only here [and in eccl. writ.]. The Greeks used ἀφελεία).*

ἀφελπίω, i. q. ἀπελπίζω, q. v.; cf. ἀφειδών.

ἀφεσις, -εως, ἡ, (ἀφήμι); 1. release, as from bondage, imprisonment, etc.: Lk. iv. 18 (19), (Is. lxi. 1 sq.; Polyb. 1, 79, 12, etc.). 2. ἀφεσις ἁμαρτιῶν forgiveness, pardon, of sins (prop. the letting them go, as if they had

not been committed [see at length Trench § xxxiii.]), remission of their penalty: Mt. xxvi. 28; Mk. i. 4; Lk. i. 77; iii. 3; xxiv. 47; Acts ii. 38; v. 31; x. 43; xiii. 38; xxvi. 18; Col. i. 14; τῶν παραπτωμάτων, Eph. i. 7; and simply ἀφεσις: Mk. iii. 29; Heb. ix. 22; x. 18, (φόνου, Plat. legg. 9 p. 869 d.; ἐγκλημάτων, Diod. 20, 44 [so Dion. Hal. l. 8 § 50, see also 7, 33; 7, 46; esp. 7, 64; ἀμαρτημάτων, Philo, vit. Moys. iii. 17; al.]).*

ἀφή, -ης, ἡ, (ἀπῶ to fasten together, to fit), (Vulg. junctura [and nexus]), bond, connection, [A. V. joint (see esp. Bp. Lghtft. on Col. as below)]: Eph. iv. 16; Col. ii. 19. (Plut. Anton. c. 27.)*

ἀφθαρσία, -ας, ἡ, (ἀφθαρος, cf. ἀκαθαρσία), (Tertull. and subseq. writ. incorruptibilitas, Vulg. incorruptio [and incorruptela]), incorruption, perpetuity: τοῦ κόσμου, Philo de incorr. mund. § 11; it is ascribed to τὸ θεῖον in Plut. Arist. c. 6; of the body of man exempt from decay after the resurrection, 1 Co. xv. 42 (ἐν ἀφθ. sc. θν), 50, 53 sq.; of a blessed immortality (Sap. ii. 23; vi. 19; 4 Macc. xvii. 12), Ro. ii. 7; 2 Tim. i. 10. τινὰ ἀγαπᾶν ἐν ἀφθαρσίᾳ to love one with never diminishing love, Eph. vi. 24 [cf. Mey. ad loc. The word seems to have the meaning purity, sincerity, incorruptness in Tit. ii. 7 Rec.*].*

ἀφθαρος, -ον, (φθείρω), uncorrupted, not liable to corruption or decay, imperishable: of things, 1 Co. ix. 25; 1 Pet. i. 4, 23; iii. 4; [ἀφθ. κήρυγμα τῆς αἰωνίου σωτηρίας, Mk. xvi. WH in (rejected) 'Shorter Conclusion']. immortal: of the risen dead, 1 Co. xv. 52; of God, Ro. i. 23; 1 Tim. i. 17. (Sap. xii. 1; xviii. 4. [Aristot.], Plut., Lcian., al. [Cf. Trench § lxviii.])*

ἀφθορία, -ας, ἡ, (ἀφθορος uncorrupted, fr. φθείρω), uncorruptness: Tit. ii. 7 L T Tr WH; see ἀδιαφθορία.*

ἀφήμι; pres. 2 pers. sing. ἀφεῖς (fr. the form ἀφέω, Rev. ii. 20 for Rec. ἐῖς), [3 pers. plur. ἀφιοῦσιν Rev. xi. 9 Tdf. edd. 2, 7, fr. a form ἀφίεω; cf. B. 48 (42)]; impf. 3 pers. sing. ἤφιε, with the augm. before the prep., Mk. i. 34; xi. 16, fr. the form ἀφίω; whence also pres. 1 pers. plur. ἀφίωμεν Lk. xi. 4 L T Tr WH for ἀφίεμεν Rev. and 3 pers. ἀφίουσιν Rev. xi. 9 L T Tr WH; [see WH. App. p. 167]; fut. ἀφήσω; 1 aor. ἀφήκα, 2 pers. sing. -κες Rev. ii. 4 T Tr WH [cf. κοπιᾶω]; 2 aor. impv. ἄφες, ἄφετε, subj. 3 pers. sing. ἀφή, 2 pers. plur. ἀφήτε, [inf. ἀφείναι (Mt. xxiii. 23 L T Tr WH; Lk. v. 21 L txt. T Tr WH)], ptcp. ἀφείς, ἀφέντες; Pass., pres. ἀφίεμαι, [yet 3 pers. plur. ἀφίονται Jn. xx. 23 WH mrg. etc.; cf. ἀφίω above]; pf. 3 pers. plur. ἀφίονται (a Doric form [cf. W. § 14, 3 a.; B. 49 (42); Kühner § 285, 4], Mt. ix. 2, 5; Mk. ii. 5, [9] — in both these Gospels L [exc. in Mk. mrg.] T Tr WH have restored the pres. 3 pers. plur. ἀφίενται; Lk. v. 20, 23; vii. 47, [48]; Jn. xx. 23 L txt. T Tr txt. WH txt.; 1 Jn. ii. 12); 1 aor. ἀφίθην; fut. ἀφείθσομαι; cf. W. § 14, 3; B. 48 (42); [WH. App. p. 167; Veitch s. v. ἦμι]; (fr. ἀπό and ἦμι); [fr. Hom. down]; to send from (ἀπό) one's self; 1. to send away; a. to bid go away or depart: τοὺς ὄχλους, Mt. xiii. 36 [al. refer this to 3 below]; τὴν γυναῖκα, of a husband putting away his wife, 1 Co. vii. 11–13, (Hdt. 5, 39; and subst. ἀφεσις, Plut. Pomp. c. 42, 6). b. to send forth, yield up, emit: τὸ

πνεῦμα, to expire, Mt. xxvii. 59 (τὴν ψυχὴν, Gen. xxxv. 18; Hdt. 4, 190 and often in other Grk. writ. [see πνεῦμα, 2]), φωνήν to utter a cry (emittere vocem, Liv. 1, 58), Mk. xv. 37 (Gen. xlv. 2 and often in Grk. writ.; [cf. Heinichen on Euseb. h. e. 8, 14, 17]). c. to let go, let alone, let be; e. to disregard: Mt. xv. 14. β. to leave, not to discuss now, a topic, used of teachers, writers, speakers, etc.: Heb. vi. 1, (Eur. Andr. 392; Theophr. char. praef. § 3; for other examples fr. Grk. writ. see Bleek on Heb. vol. ii. 2 p. 144 sq.), [al. take the word in Heb. l. c. as expressive of the duty of the readers, rather than the purpose of the writer; and consequently refer the passage to 3 below]. γ. to omit, neglect: Mt. xxiii. 23, [Lk. xi. 42 R G]; Mk. vii. 8; Ro. i. 27. δ. to let go, give up, a debt, by not demanding it (opp. to κρατεῖν, Jn. xx. 23), i. e. to remit, forgive: τὸ δάνειον, Mt. xviii. 27; τὴν ὀφειλήν, Mt. xviii. 32; τὰ ὀφειλήματα, Mt. vi. 12; τὰ παραπτώματα, vi. 14 sq.; Mk. xi. 25 sq. [T Tr WH om. verse 26]; τὰς ἀμαρτίας, τὰ ἀμαρτήματα, τὰς ἀνομίας, Mt. ix. 2, 5 sq.; xii. 31; Mk. ii. 5, 7; iii. 28; Lk. v. 20 sq. 23; Ro. iv. 7 (fr. Ps. xxxi. (xxxii.) 1); 1 Jn. i. 9; Jas. v. 15, (Is. xxii. 14; xxxiii. 24, etc.); τ. ἐπίνοιαν τῆς καρδίας, Acts viii. 22, (τὴν αἰτίαν, Hdt. 6, 30; τὰ χρέια, Ael. v. h. 14, 24); absolutely, ἀφίηται τινὶ to forgive one: Mt. xii. 32; xviii. 21, 35; Mk. iv. 12; Lk. xi. 4; xii. 10; xvii. 3 sq.; xxiii. 34 [L br. WH reject the pass.]. e. to give up, keep no longer: τὴν πρώτην ἀγάπην, Rev. ii. 4. 2. to permit, allow, not to hinder; a. foll. by a pres. inf. [B. 258 (222)]: Mk. x. 14; Lk. xviii. 16 ἄφετε ἔρχεσθαι καὶ μὴ κωλύετε αὐτά, Mt. xiii. 30; Mk. i. 34; Jn. xi. 44; xviii. 8. by the aor. inf.: Mt. viii. 22; xxiii. 13 (14); Mk. v. 37; vii. 12, 27; Lk. viii. 51; ix. 60; xii. 39; Rev. xi. 9. b. without an inf.: Mt. iii. 15 (ἄφες ἄρτι permit it just now). with acc. of the pers. or thing permitted: Mt. iii. 15 τότε ἀφήσιν αὐτόν, Mk. v. 19; xi. 6; xiv. 6; Lk. xiii. 8; Jn. xiii. 7 R G; xi. 48; Acts v. 38 (L T Tr WH; R G εἴσατε); Rev. ii. 20 (Rec. ἔσ). c. ἀφίημι τινὶ τι, to give up a thing to one: Mt. v. 40 (ἄφες αὐτῷ καὶ τὸ ἱμάτιον). d. foll. by ἴνα: Mk. xi. 16; Jn. xii. 7 L T Tr WH, a later construction, cf. W. § 44, 8; B. 238 (205). e. foll. by the simple hortative subjunc.: Mt. vii. 4; Lk. vi. 42 (ἄφες ἐκβάλλω); Mt. xxvii. 49; Mk. xv. 36, (ἄφετε ἴδωμεν); Epict. diss. 1, 9, 15 ἄφες δεῖξωμεν, 3, 12, 15 ἄφες ἴδω. Cf. B. 209 (181) sq.; W. 285 (268). 3. to leave, go away from one; to depart from any one, a. in order to go to another place: Mt. xxii. 22; xxvi. 44; Mk. viii. 13 (Mt. xvi. 4 καταλείπων); xii. 12; xiii. 34; Jn. iv. 3; xvi. 28. b. to depart from one whom one wishes to quit: Mt. iv. 11; so of diseases departing, ἀφήκεν τινα ὁ πυρετός, Mt. viii. 15; Mk. i. 31; Lk. iv. 39; Jn. iv. 52. c. to depart from one and leave him to himself, so that all mutual claims are abandoned: τὸν πατέρα, Mt. iv. 22; Mk. i. 20; Mt. xviii. 12 (Lk. xv. 4 καταλείπει). Thus also ἀφίηται τὰ ἑαυτοῦ to leave possessions, home, etc.: Mt. iv. 20; xix. 27, 29; Mk. i. 18; x. 28 sq.; Lk. v. 11; xviii. 28 sq. d. to desert one (wrongfully): Mt. xxvi. 56; Mk. xiv. 50; Jn. x. 12. e. to go away leaving something behind: Mt. v. 24; Jn. iv. 28. f. to leave one by not taking him as a companion: opp. to παραλαμβάνειν, Mt. xxiv. 40 sq.;

Lk. xvii. 34 sq. g. to leave on dying, leave behind one: τέκνα, γυναῖκα, Mt. xxii. 25; Mk. xii. 20, 22, (Lk. xx. 31 καταλείπω). h. to leave so that what is left may remain, leave remaining: οὐ μὴ ἀφελθῆ ὡδε λίθος ἐπὶ λίθον [or λίθῳ], Mt. xxiv. 2; Mk. xiii. 2; Lk. xxi. 6. 1. ἀφίηται foll. by the acc. of a noun or pron. with an acc. of the predicate [B. § 144, 18]: Lk. x. 30 (ἡμιθανῆ); Jn. xiv. 18 (τινὰ ὀρφανόν); Mt. xxiii. 38; Lk. xiii. 35, (but Lchm. om. ἔρημος in both pass., WH txt. om. in Mt., G T Tr WH om. in Luke; that being omitted, ἀφίηται means to abandon, to leave destitute of God's help); Acts xiv. 17 (ἀμάρτυρον ἑαυτόν [L T Tr αὐτόν (WH αὐτ. q. v.)]).

ἀφικνέομαι, -οῦμαι: 2 aor. ἀφικόμην; (ικνέομαι to come); very often in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down; to come from (ἀπό) a place (but often the prep. has almost lost its force); to come to, arrive at; in the N. T. once, tropically: Ro. xvi. 19 (ὑμῶν ὑπακοὴ εἰς πάντας ἀφίκετο your obedience has reached the ears of [A. V. is come abroad unto] all men; Sir. xlvii. 16 εἰς νήσους ἀφίκετο τὸ ὄνομα σου. Joseph. antt. 19, 1, 16 εἰς τὸ θέατρον . . . ἀφίκετο ὁ λόγος).*

ἀφιλάγαθος, -ον, (a priv. and φιλάγαθος), opposed to goodness and good men, [R. V. no lover of good]; found only in 2 Tim. iii. 3.*

ἀφιλάργυρος, -ον, (a priv. and φιλάργυρος), not loving money, not avaricious; only in the N. T., twice viz. 1 Tim. iii. 3; Heb. xiii. 5. [Cf. Trench § xxiv.]*

ἀφί-εις, -εως, ἡ, (ἀφικνέομαι), in Grk. writ. generally arrival; more rarely departure, as Hdt. 9, 17; Dem. 1463, 7; [1484, 8]; Joseph. antt. 4, 8, 47; 3 Macc. vii. 18; and so in Acts xx. 29.*

ἀφίστημι: 1 aor. ἀπέστησα; 2 aor. ἀπέστην; Mid., pres. ἀφίσταμαι, impv. ἀφίστασο (1 Tim. vi. 5 Rec.; cf. W. § 14, 1 e.); [impf. ἀφιστάμην]; fut. ἀποστήσομαι; 1. transitively, in pres., impf., fut., 1 aor. active, to make stand off, cause to withdraw, to remove; trop. to excite to revolt: Acts v. 37 (ἀπέστησε λαὸν . . . ὀπίσω αὐτοῦ drew away after him; τινὰ ἀπό τινος, Deut. vii. 4, and in Grk. writ. fr. Hdt. 1, 76 down). 2. intransitively, in pf., plpf., 2 aor. active, to stand off; stand aloof, in various senses [as in Grk. writ.] acc. to the context: ἀπό with gen. of pers. to go away, depart, from any one, Lk. xiii. 27 (fr. Ps. vi. 9; cf. Mt. vii. 23 ἀποχωρεῖτε ἀπ' ἐμοῦ); Acts xii. 10; xix. 9; to desert, withdraw from, one, Acts xv. 38; to cease to vex one, Lk. iv. 13; Acts v. 38; xxii. 29; 2 Co. xii. 8; to fall away, become faithless, ἀπὸ θεοῦ, Heb. iii. 12; to shun, flee from, ἀπὸ τῆς ἀδικίας, 2 Tim. ii. 19. Mid. to withdraw one's self from: absol. to fall away, Lk. viii. 13; [τῆς πίστεως, 1 Tim. iv. 1, cf. W. 427, 428 (398)]; to keep one's self away from, absent one's self from, Lk. ii. 37 (οὐκ ἀφίστατο ἀπὸ [T Tr WH om. ἀπὸ] τοῦ ἱεροῦ, she was in the temple every day); from any one's society or fellowship, 1 Tim. vi. 5 Rec.*

ἀφίως, adv., (akin to αἴφνης, see in αἰφνίδιος above), suddenly: Acts ii. 2; xvi. 26; xxviii. 6. (Sept.; [Aeschyl.], Thuc. and subseq. writ.)*

ἀφόβως, adv., (φόβος), without fear, boldly: Lk. i. 74; Phil. i. 14; 1 Co. xvi. 10; Jude 12. [From Xen. down.]*

ἀφομοίω, -ῶ: [pf. pass. ptepr. ἀφωμοιωμένος (on augm.

see *WH*. App. p. 161]); to cause a model to pass off (ἀπό) into an image or shape like it,—to express itself in it, (cf. ἀπεικάζειν, ἀπεικονίζειν, ἀποπλάσσειν, ἀπομυμείσθαι); to copy; to produce a fac-simile: τὰ κατὰ εἶδη, of painters, Xen. mem. 3, 10, 2; often in Plato. Pass. to be made like, rendered similar: so Heb. vii. 3. (Ep. Jer. 4 (5), 62 (63), 70 (71); and in Plato.)*

ἀφ-οράω, -ῶ; to turn the eyes away from other things and fix them on something; cf. ἀποβλέπω. trop. to turn one's mind to: εἰς τινα, Heb. xii. 2 [W. § 66, 2 d.], (εἰς θέν, 4 Macc. xvii. 10; for exx. fr. Grk. writ. cf. Bleek on Heb. vol. ii. 2 p. 862). Further, cf. ἀπειδον.*

ἀφ-ορίζω; impf. ἀφώριζον; Attic fut. ἀφοριῶ Mt. xxv. 32 (T WH ἀφορίζω); xiii. 49, [W. § 13, 1 c.; B. 37 (32)]; 1 aor. ἀφώρισα; Pass., pf. pterp. ἀφωρισμένος; 1 aor. impv. ἀφορίσθητε; (ορίζω to make a ὄρος or boundary); to mark off from (ἀπό) others by boundaries, to limit, to separate: ἑαυτὸν, from others, Gal. ii. 12; τοὺς μαθητάς, from those unwilling to obey the gospel, Acts xix. 9; ἐκ μέσου τινῶν, Mt. xiii. 49; ἀπό τιως, xxv. 32. Pass. in a reflex. sense: 2 Co. vi. 17. absol.: in a bad sense, to exclude as disreputable, Lk. vi. 22; in a good sense, τινὰ εἰς τι, to appoint, set apart, one for some purpose (to do something), Acts xiii. 2; Ro. i. 1; τινὰ foll. by a telic inf., Gal. i. 15 [(?) see the Comm. ad loc.]. ([Soph.], Eur., Plat., Isocr., Dem., Polyb., al.; very often in Sept. esp. for לְהַכְרִיז, הִנְיָה, הִרְיָה, etc.)*

ἀφ-ορμή, -ῆς, ἡ, (ἀπό and ὁρμή q. v.); 1. prop. a place from which a movement or attack is made, a base of operations: Thuc. 1, 90 (τὴν Πελοπόννησον πᾶσιν ἀναχώρησιν τε καὶ ἀφορμὴν ἰκανὴν εἶναι); Polyb. 1, 41, 6. 2. metaph. that by which endeavor is excited and from which it goes forth; that which gives occasion and supplies matter for an undertaking, the incentive; the resources we avail ourselves of in attempting or performing anything: Xen. mem. 3, 12, 4 (τοῖς ἑαυτῶν παισὶ καλλίους ἀφορμὰς εἰς τὸν βίον καταλείπουσι), and often in Grk. writ.; λαμβάνειν, to take occasion, find an incentive, Ro. vii. 8, 11; δίδόναι, 2 Co. v. 12; 1 Tim. v. 14, (3 Macc. iii. 2; both phrases often also in Grk. writ.); 2 Co. xi. 12; Gal. v. 13. On the meanings of this word see Viger. ed. *Herm.* p. 81 sq.; Phryn. ed. *Lob.* p. 223 sq.; [Rutherford, New Phryn. p. 304].*

ἀφ-ορίζω; (ἀφρός); to foam: Mk. ix. 18, 20. (Soph. El. 719; Diod. 3, 10; Athen. 11, 43 p. 472 a.; [al.]) [COMP. : ἐπ-αφρίζω].*

ἀφρός, -οῦ, ὁ, foam: Lk. ix. 39. (Hom. Il. 20, 168; [al.])*

ἀφροσύνη, -ης, ἡ, (ἀφρων), foolishness, folly, senselessness: 2 Co. xi. 17, 21; thoughtlessness, recklessness, Mk. vii. 22. [From Hom. down].*

ἀφρων, -ονος, ὁ, ἡ, -ον, τό, (fr. a priv. and φρήν, cf. εὐφρων, σάφρων), [fr. Hom. down], prop. without reason ([εἶδωλα, Xen. mem. 1, 4, 4]; of beasts, ibid. 1, 4, 14), senseless, foolish, stupid; without reflection or intelligence, acting rashly: Lk. xi. 40; xii. 20; Ro. ii. 20; 1 Co. xv. 36; 2 Co. xi. 16, 19 (opp. to φρόνιμος, as in Prov. xi. 29); 2 Co. xii. 6, 11; Eph. v. 17 (opp. to συνιέντες); 1 Pet. ii. 15. [A strong term; cf. Schmidt ch. 147 § 17].*

ἀφ-υπνώω, -ῶ; 1 aor. ἀφύπνωσα; (ὑπνώω to put to sleep, to sleep); a. to awaken from sleep (Anthol. Pal. 9, 517, 5). b. to fall asleep, to fall off to sleep: Lk. viii. 23; for this the ancient Greeks used καθυπνώω; see *Lobeck* ad Phryn. p. 224. [Herm. vis. 1, 1.]*

ἀφ-υστερέω, -ῶ; (a later Grk. word); 1. to be behindhand, come too late (ἀπό so as to be far from, or to fail, a person or thing); used of persons not present at the right time: Polyb. 22, 5, 2; Posidon. ap. Athen. 4, 37 (i. e. 4 p. 151 e.); [al.]; ἀπὸ ἀγαθῆς ἡμέρας to fail (to make use of) a good day, to let the opportunity pass by, Sir. xiv. 14. 2. transitively, to cause to fail, to withdraw, take away from, defraud: τὸ μᾶνα σου οὐκ ἀφυστέρησας ἀπὸ στόματος αὐτῶν, Neh. ix. 20 (for γῆν to withhold); pf. pass. pterp. ἀφυστερημένος (μισθός), Jas. v. 4 T Tr WH after *κ* B*, [Rec. ἀπεστερημένος, see ἀποστερέω, also s. v. ἀπό, II. 2 d. bb., p. 59^b].*

ἄφωνος, -ον, (φωνή), voiceless, dumb; without the faculty of speech; used of idols, 1 Co. xii. 2 (cf. Ps. cxv. 5 (cxiii. 13); Hab. ii. 18); of beasts, 2 Pet. ii. 16. 1 Co. xiv. 10 τσαῦτα γένη φωνῶν καὶ οὐδὲν αὐτῶν [L T Tr WH om. αὐτ.] ἄφωνον, i. e. there is no language destitute of the power of language, [R. V. txt. no kind (of voice) is without signification], (cf. the phrases βίος ἀβίωτος a life unworthy of the name of life, χάρις ἀχαρίς). used of one that is patiently silent or dumb: ἀμνός, Acts viii. 32 fr. Is. liii. 7. (In Grk. writ. fr. [Theog.], Pind., Aeschyl. down).*

Ἄχαις [WH Ἄχας], ὁ, (so Sept. for ἰηκ possessing, possessor and in Joseph. Ἀχάζης, -ου, ὁ), Ahaz, king of Judah, [fr. c. b. c. 741 to c. b. c. 725; cf. B. D. s. v. Israel, kingdom of], (2 K. xvi. 1 sqq.; 2 Chr. xxviii. 16 sqq.; Is. vii. 1 sqq.): Mt. i. 9.*

Ἄχαια [WH Ἄχαια (see I, ι)], -ας, ἡ, Achaia; 1. in a restricted sense, the maritime region of northern Peloponnesus. 2. in a broader sense, fr. b. c. 146 on [yet see Dict. of Geog. s. v.], a Roman province embracing all Greece except Thessaly. So in the N. T.: Acts xviii. 12, 27; xix. 21; Ro. xv. 26; xvi. 5 Rec.; 1 Co. xvi. 15; 2 Co. i. 1; ix. 2; xi. 10; 1 Th. i. 7 sq. [B. D. s. v.]*

Ἀχαιῖκος, -οῦ, ὁ, Achaicus, the name of a Christian of Corinth: 1 Co. xvi. 17.*

ἀχάριστος, -ον, (χαρίζομαι), ungracious; a. unpleasing (Hom. Od. 8, 236; 20, 392; Xen. oec. 7, 37; al.). b. unthankful (so in Grk. writ. fr. Hdt. 1, 90 down): Lk. vi. 35; 2 Tim. iii. 2. (Sir. xxix. 17; Sap. xvi. 29).*

[Ἄχας, Mt. i. 9 WH; see Ἄχας.]

Ἀχιλῆς, ὁ, Achim, prop. name of one of the ancestors of Christ, not mentioned in the O. T.: Mt. i. 14.*

ἀχειροποίητος, -ον, (χειροποίητος, q. v.), not made with hands: Mk. xiv. 58; 2 Co. v. 1; Col. ii. 11 [where cf. Bp. Lightf.]. (Found neither in prof. auth. nor in the Sept. [W. § 34, 3].)*

[Ἀχελδαμάχ: Acts i. 19 T Tr for R G Ἀκελδαμά q. v.] ἄχλυσ, -ύος, ἡ, a mist, dimness, (Lat. caligo), esp. over the eyes, (a poetic word, often in Hom.; then in Hesiod, Aeschyl.; in prose writ. fr. [Aristot. meteor. 2, 8 p. 367],

17 etc. and] Polyb. 34, 11, 15 on; [of a cataract, Dioscor. Cf. Trench § c.]: Acts xiii. 11. (Joseph. antt. 9, 4, 3 τὰς τῶν πολεμίων ὄψεις ἀμαρῶσαι τὸν θεὸν παρεκάλει ἀλλὰν αὐταῖς ἐπιβαλόντα. Metaph. of the mind, Clem. Rom. 2 Cor. 1, 6 ἀχλύος γέμειν.)*

ἀχρεῖος, -ον, (χρεῖος useful), useless, good for nothing: Mt. xxv. 30 (δοῦλος, cf. Plat. Alc. i. 17 p. 122 b. τῶν οἰκετῶν τὸν ἀχρεῖότατον); by an hyperbole of pious modesty in Lk. xvii. 10 'the servant' calls himself ἀχρεῖον, because, although he has done all, yet he has done nothing except what he ought to have done; accordingly he possesses no merit, and could only claim to be called 'profitable,' should he do more than what he is bound to do; cf. Bengel ad loc. (Often in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down; Xen. mem. 1, 2, 54 ἀχρεῖον καὶ ἀνοφελές. Sept. 2 S. vi. 22 equiv. to ἡρῶ low, base.) [Syn. cf. Tittmann ii. p. 11 sq.; Ellic. on Philem. 11.]*

ἀχρεῖω, -ῶ: 1 aor. pass. ἠχρεῖώθη; (ἀχρεῖος, q. v.); to make useless, render unserviceable: of character, Ro. iii. 12 (fr. Ps. xiii. (xiv.) 3), where L mrg. T Tr WH read ἠχρεῖώθησαν fr. the rarer ἀχρεος i. q. ἀχρεῖος. (Several times prop. in Polyb.)*

ἀχρηστος, -ον, (χρηστός, and this fr. χράομαι), useless, unprofitable: Philem. 11 (here opp. to εὐχρηστος). (In Grk. writ. fr. Hom. [i. e. Batrach. 70; Theogn.] down.) [Syn. cf. Tittmann ii. 11 sq.; Trench § c. 17; Ellic. on Philem. 11.]*

ἄχρι and ἄχρις (the latter of which in the N. T. is nowhere placed before a consonant, but the former before both vowels and consonants, although euphony is so far regarded that we almost constantly find ἄχρι ἧς ἡμέρας, ἄχρις οὗ, cf. B. 10 (9); [W. 42]; and ἄχρι οὗ is not used except in Acts vii. 18 and Rev. ii. 25 by L T Tr WH and Lk. xxi. 24 by T Tr WH; [to these instances must now be added 1 Co. xi. 26 T Tr WH; xv. 25 T Tr WH; Ro. xi. 25 WH (see their App. p. 148); on the usage in secular authors ('where -ρι is the only Attic form, but in later auth. the Epic -ρις prevailed', L. and S. s. v.) cf. Lobeck, Pathol. Elementa, vol. ii. p. 210 sq.; Rutherford, New Phryn. p. 64; further, Klotz ad Devar. vol. ii. 1 p. 230 sq.]); a particle indicating the terminus ad quem. (On its use in the Grk. writ. cf. Klotz u. s. p. 224 sqq.) It has the force now of a prep. now of a conj., even to; until, to the time that; (on its derivation see below). **1.** as a Preposition it takes the gen. [cf. W. § 54, 6], and is used a. of Place: Acts xi. 5; xiii. 6; xx. 4 [T Tr mrg. WH om., Tr txt. br.]; xxviii. 15; 2 Co. x. 13 sq.; Heb. iv. 12 (see μερισμός, 2); Rev. xiv. 20; xviii. 5. **b.** of Time: ἄχρι καιροῦ, until a season that seemed to him opportune, Lk. iv. 13 [but cf. καιρός, 2 a.]; until a certain time, for a season, Acts xiii. 11; [ἄχρι (vel μέχρι, q. v. 1 a.) τοῦ θερισμοῦ, Mt. xiii. 30 WH mrg. cf. ἔως, II. 5]; ἄχρι ἧς ἡμέρας until the day that etc. Mt. xxiv. 38; Lk. i. 20; xvii. 27; Acts i. 2; [ἄχρι (Rec. et al. ἔως) τῆς ἡμέρας ἧς, Acts i. 22 Tdf.]; ἄχρι ταύτης τῆς ἡμέρας and ἄχρι τῆς ἡμέρας ταύτης, Acts

ii. 29; xxiii. 1; xxvi. 22; ἄχρι [-ρις R G] ἡμερῶν πέντε even to the space of five days, i. e. after [A. V. in] five days, Acts xx. 6; ἄχρις [-ρι T Tr WH] αὔτης, Acts xx. 11; ἄχος τοῦ νῦν, Ro. viii. 22; Phil. i. 5; ἄχρι τέλους, Heb. vi. 11; Rev. ii. 26; see besides, Acts iii. 21; [xxii. 22]; Ro. i. 13; v. 13; 1 Co. iv. 11; 2 Co. iii. 14; Gal. iv. 2; Phil. i. 6 [-ρι L T Tr WH]. **c.** of Manner and Degree: ἄχρι θανάτου, Acts xxii. 4 (even to delivering unto death); Rev. ii. 10 (to the enduring of death itself); Rev. xii. 11; and, in the opinion of many interpreters, Heb. iv. 12 [see μερισμός, 2]. **d.** joined to the rel. οὗ (ἄχρις οὗ for ἄχρι τούτου, φ) it has the force of a conjunction, until, to the time that: foll. by the indic. pret., of things that actually occurred and up to the beginning of which something continued, Acts vii. 18 (ἄχρις οὗ ἀνέστη βασιλεύς); xxvii. 33. foll. by a subj. aor. having the force of a fut. pf., Lk. xxi. 24 L T Tr WH; Ro. xi. 25; 1 Co. xi. 26 [Rec. ἄχρις οὗ ἄν]; Gal. iii. 19 [not WH txt. (see 2 below)]; iv. 19 [T Tr WH μέχρις]; Rev. vii. 3 Rec.^{els} G; ἄχρις οὗ ἄν until, whenever it may be [cf. W. § 42, 5 b.], 1 Co. xv. 25 [Rec.]; Rev. ii. 25. with indic. pres. as long as: Heb. iii. 13; cf. Bleek ad loc. and B. 231 (199). **2.** ἄχρις without οὗ has the force of a simple Conjunction, until, to the time that: foll. by subj. aor., Lk. xxi. 24 R G; Rev. vii. 3 L T Tr WH; xv. 8; [xvii. 17 Rec.]; xx. 3, [5 ~ L T Tr WH]; with indic. fut., Rev. xvii. 17 [L T Tr WH]; [ἄχρις ἄν foll. by subj. aor., Gal. iii. 19 WH txt. (see 1 d. above)]. Since ἄχρι is akin to ἀκή and ἀκρός [but cf. Vaníček p. 22; Curtius § 166], and μέχρι to μήκος, μακρός, by the use of the former particle the reach to which a thing is said to extend is likened to a height, by the use of μέχρι, to a length; ἄχρι, indicating ascent, signifies up to; μέχρι, indicating extent, is unto, as far as; cf. Klotz u. s. p. 225 sq. But this primitive distinction is often disregarded, and each particle used of the same thing; cf. ἄχρι τέλους, Heb. vi. 11; μέχρι τέλους, ibid. iii. 6, 14; Xen. symp. 4, 37 περίεστί μοι καὶ ἐσθιοντι ἄχρι τοῦ μὴ πεινῆν ἀφικέσθαι καὶ πίνοντι μέχρι τοῦ μὴ διψῆν. Cf. Fritzsche on Ro. v. 13, vol. i. p. 308 sqq.; [Ellic. on 2 Tim. ii. 9. "Ἄχρι occurs 20 times in the writings of Luke; elsewhere in the four Gospels only in Mt. xxiv. 38.]*

ἄχυρον, -ον, τό, a stalk of grain from which the kernels have been beaten out; straw broken up by a threshing machine, chaff: Mt. iii. 12; Lk. iii. 17. (In Grk. writ. fr. Hdt. 4, 72; Xen. oec. 18. 1, 2, 6 down; mostly in plur. τὰ ἄχυρα; in Job xxi. 18 Sept. also of the chaff wont to be driven away by the wind.)*

ἀψευδής, -ές, (ψεύδος), without lie, truthful: Tit. i. 2. (In Grk. writ. fr. Hes. theog. 233 down.)*

ἀψυθος, -ου, ή, wormwood, Absinthe: Rev. viii. 11; δ ἀψυθος ibid. is given as a prop. name to the star which fell into the waters and made them bitter.*

ἀψυχος, -ον, (ψυχή), without a soul, lifeless: 1 Co. xiv. 7. (In Grk. writ. from [Archil., Simon. and] Aeschylus down.)*

B

Baál

Baál [so accented also by Pape (Eigenn. s. v.), Kuenen and Cobet (Ro. as below); but L T (yet the name of the month, 1 K. vi. 5 (38), Bâál) Tr WH etc. Bâál; so Etym. Magn. 194, 19; Suid. 1746 a. etc. *Dind.* in Steph. Thesaur. s. v. Bâál or Baál], *ó, ἡ*, an indecl. noun (Hebr. *בַּעַל*, Chald. *בַּעַל* contr. fr. *בַּעַל*), *lord*: Ro. xi. 4. This was the name of the supreme heavenly divinity worshipped by the Shemitic nations (the Phœnicians, Canaanites, Babylonians, Assyrians), often also by the Israelites themselves, and represented by the Sun: *τῆ Baál*, Ro. xi. 4. Cf. *Win.* RWB. [and BB.DD.] s. v. and *J. G. Müller* in Herzog i. p. 637 sqq.; *Merz* in Schenkel i. 322 sqq.; *Schlottmann* in Riehm p. 126 sq. Since in this form the supreme power of nature generating all things, and consequently a male deity, was worshipped, with which the female deity Astarte was associated, it is hard to explain why the Sept. in some places say *ó Ba* (Num. xxii. 41; Judg. ii. 13; 1 K. xvi. 31; xix. 18, etc.), in others *ἡ Baál* (Hos. ii. 8; 1 S. vii. 4, etc. [yet see Dillmann, as below, p. 617]). Among the various conjectures on this subject the easiest is this: that the Sept. called the deity *ἡ Baál* in derision, as weak and impotent, just as the Arabs call idols goddesses and the Rabbins *תַּלְתֵּי לַאֲלֹהִים*; so *Gesenius* in Rosenmüller's Repert. i. p. 139 and Tholuck on Ro. i. c.; [yet cf. Dillmann, as below, p. 602; for other opinions and ref. see Meyer ad loc.; cf. W. § 27, 6 N. 1. But Prof. Dillmann shows (in the Monatsbericht d. Akad. zu Berlin, 16 Juni 1881, p. 601 sqq.), that the Jews (just as they abstained from pronouncing the word Jehovah) avoided uttering the abhorred name of Baal (Ex. xxiii. 13). As a substitute in Aramaic they read *בַּעַל שֵׁם עֵלֹהִים* or *בַּעַל שֵׁם יְהוָה*, and in Greek *αἰσχύνῃ* (cf. 1 K. xviii. 19, 25). This substitute in Grk. was suggested by the use of the fem. article. Hence we find in the Sept. *ἡ B.* everywhere in the prophetic bks. Jer., Zeph., Hos., etc., while in the Pentateuch it does not prevail, nor even in Judges, Sam., Kings, (exc. 1 S. vii. 4; 2 K. xxi. 3). It disappears, too, (when the worship of Baal had died out) in the later versions of Aq., Sym., etc. The apostle's use in Ro. i. c. accords with the sacred custom; cf. the substitution of the Hebr. *תַּלְתֵּי* in Ish-bosheth, Mephi-bosheth, etc. 2 S. ii. 8, 10; iv. 4 with 1 Chr. viii. 33, 34, also 2 S. xi. 21 with Judg. vi. 32; etc.]*

Baβυλών, -ωνος, ἡ, (Hebr. *בַּבְּלֹן* fr. *בָּלַל* to confound, acc. to Gen. xi. 9; cf. Aeschyl. Pers. 52 *Βαβυλῶν δ' ἡ πολὺ-χρυσος πᾶμμικτον ὄχλον πέμπει σύρδην*. But more correctly, as it seems, fr. *בַּבְּלֹן* the gate i. e. the court or city of Belus [Assyr. *Bâb-Il* the Gate of God; (perh. of Il, the supreme God); cf. *Schrader*, Keilinschr. u. d.

Baθύνω

Alt. Test. 2te Aufl. p. 127 sq.; *Oppert* in the Zeitsch. d. Deutsch. Morg. Gesellschaft, viii. p. 195]), *Babylon*, formerly a very celebrated and large city, the residence of the Babylonian kings, situated on both banks of the Euphrates. Cyrus had formerly captured it, but Darius Hystaspis threw down its gates and walls, and Xerxes destroyed [?] the temple of Belus. At length the city was reduced almost to a solitude, the population having been drawn off by the neighboring Seleucia, built on the Tigris by Seleucus Nicanor. [Cf. Prof. Rawlinson in B. D. s. v. and his Herodotus, vol. i. Essays vi. and viii., vol. ii. Essay iv.] The name is used in the N. T. 1. of the city itself: Acts vii. 43; 1 Pet. v. 13 (where some have understood Babylon, a small town in Egypt, to be referred to; but in opposition cf. *Mayerhoff*, Einl. in die petrin. Schriften, p. 126 sqq.; [cf. 3 fin. below]). 2. of the territory, Babylonia: Mt. i. 11 sq. 17; [often so in Grk. writ.]. 3. allegorically, of *Rome* as the most corrupt seat of idolatry and the enemy of Christianity: Rev. xiv. 8 [here Rec.¹⁸ *Βαβυλων*]; xvi. 19; xvii. 5; xviii. 2, 10, 21, (in the opinion of some 1 Pet. v. 13 also; [cf. 1 fin. above]).*

βαθύς, adv., deeply: *ἄρθρον βαθείως* sc. *ἄνθρωπος* (cf. Bnhdy. p. 338), deep in the morning, at early dawn, Lk. xxiv. 1 L T Tr WH; so Meyer ad loc. But *βαθείως* here is more correctly taken as the Attic form of the gen. fr. *βαθύς*, q. v.; cf. B. 26 (23); [*Lob. Phryn.* p. 247].*

βαθμός, -ου, ὁ, (fr. obsol. *βάω* i. q. *βαίνω*, like *σταθμός* [fr. *ἴσθημι*]), *threshold, step*; of a grade of dignity and wholesome influence in the church, [R. V. *standing*], 1 Tim. iii. 13 [cf. *Ellic.* ad loc.]. (Used by [Sept. 1 S. v. 5; 2 K. xx. 9; also Sir. vi. 36]; Strabo, [Plut.], Leian., Appian, Artemid., [al.]; cf. *Lob.* ad Phryn. p. 324).*

βάθος, -εος (-ους), τό, (connected with the obsol. verb *βάζω, βάω* [but cf. Curtius § 635; Vaniček p. 195]; cf. *βαθύς, βάσσω*, and *ὁ βυθός, ὁ βυσσός*; Germ. *Boden*), *depth, height*, — [acc. as measured down or up]; 1. prop.: Mt. xiii. 5; Mk. iv. 5; Ro. viii. 39 (opp. to *ὑψωμα*); Eph. iii. 18 (opp. to *ὑψος*); of 'the deep' sea (the 'high seas'), Lk. v. 4. 2. metaph.: *ἡ κατὰ βάθους πτωχεία αὐτῶν*, deep, extreme, poverty, 2 Co. viii. 2; *τὰ βάθη τοῦ θεοῦ the deep things of God*, things hidden and above man's scrutiny, esp. the divine counsels, 1 Co. ii. 10 (*τοῦ Σατανᾶ*, Rev. ii. 24 Rec.; *καρδίας ἀνθρώπου*, Judith viii. 14; [τὰ β. τῆς θείας γνώσεως, Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 40, 1 (cf. Lghtft. ad loc.)]); inexhaustible abundance, immense amount, πλοῦτου, Ro. xi. 33 (so also Soph. Aj. 130; *βαθὺς πλοῦτος*, Ael. v. h. 3, 18; *κακῶν*, [Aeschyl. Pers. 465, 712]; Eur. Hel. 303; Sept. Prov. xviii. 3).*

βαθύνω: [impf. *ἐβάθυνον*]; (*βαθύς*); *to make deep*: Lk.

vi. 48, where ἔσκαψε καὶ ἐβάθυνε is not used for βαθέως ἔσκαψε, but ἐβάθυνε expresses the continuation of the work, [he dug and deepened i. e. went deep]; cf. W. § 54, 5. (In Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down.)*

βαθός, -εία, -ύ, [cf. βάθος], deep; prop.: Jn. iv. 11. metaph.: ὕπνος, a deep sleep, Acts xx. 9 (Sir. xxii. 7; often also in Grk. writ.); ὄρθρος (see βαθέως), Lk. xxiv. 1 ([Arstph. vesp. 216]; Plat. Crito 43 a.; Polyae. 4, 9, 1; ἔτι βαθέως ὄρθρου, Plat. Prot. 310 a. [cf. also Philo de mutat. nom. § 30; de vita Moys. i. § 32]); τὰ βαθέα τοῦ Σατανᾶ, Rev. ii. 24 (G L T Tr WH; cf. βάθος).*

βατον [al. also βάιον (or even βάιον, Chandler ed. 1 p. 272); on its deriv. (fr. the Egyptian) cf. Steph. Thesaur. s. v. βαίς], -ου, τό, a palm-branch; with τῶν φοινίκων added [so Test. xii. Patr. test. Naph. § 5] (after the fashion of οἰκοδεσπότης τῆς οἰκίας, ὑποπόδιον τῶν ποδῶν, [cf. W. 603 (561)]), Jn. xii. 13. (A bibl. and eccles. word: 1 Macc. xiii. 51; Cant. vii. 8 Symm.; Lev. xxiii. 40 unknown trans. In the Grk. church Palm-Sunday is called ἡ κυριακὴ τῶν βαιῶν. Cf. Fischer, De vitili Lexx. N. T. p. 18 sqq.; [Sturz, Dial. Maced. etc. p. 88 sq.; esp. Soph. Lex. s. v.].)*

Βαλαάμ, ὁ, indecl., (in Sept. for בַּלְאָם, acc. to Gesenius ["perhaps"] fr. בָּא and בַּי non-populus, i. e. foreign; acc. to Jo. Simonis equiv. to בַּי מְלָא a swallowing up of the people; in Joseph. ὁ Βάλαμος), Balaam (or Bileam), a native of Pethor a city of Mesopotamia, endued by Jehovah with prophetic power. He was hired by Balak (see Βαλάκ) to curse the Israelites; and influenced by the love of reward, he wished to gratify Balak; but he was compelled by Jehovah's power to bless them (Num. xxii.—xxiv.; Deut. xxiii. 5 sq.; Josh. xiii. 22; xxiv. 9; Mic. vi. 5). Hence the later Jews saw in him a most abandoned deceiver: Rev. ii. 14; 2 Pet. ii. 15; Jude 11. Cf. Win. RWB. [and BB.DD.] s. v.*

Βαλάκ, ὁ, indecl., (בַּלְאָם empty [so Gesen. in his Thesaur., but in his later works he adopts (with Furst et al.) an act-sense 'one who makes empty,' 'a devastator,' 'spoiler'; see BD. Am. ed. s. v.]), Balak, king of the Moabites (Num. xxii. 2 sq. and elsewhere): Rev. ii. 14.*

βαλάντιον and βαλλάντιον (so L T Tr WH; cf. [Tdf. Proleg. p. 79]; Fritzsche on Mk. p. 620; W. p. 43; Passow, Lex. [also L. and S.] s. v.), -ου, τό, a money-bag, purse: Lk. x. 4; xii. 33; xxii. 35 sq. (Sept. Job xiv. 17 cf. [Simon. 181]; Arstph. ran. 772; Xen. symp. 4, 2; Plat. Gorg. p. 503 e.; Hdian. 5, 4, 4 [3 ed. Bekk.], and other writ.)*

βάλλω; fut. βαλώ; pf. βέβληκα; 2 aor. ἔβαλον (3 pers. plur. ἔβαλον in Lk. xxiii. 34; Acts xvi. 23, ἔβαλαν, the Alex. form, in Acts xvi. 37 L T Tr WH; [Rev. xviii. 19 Lchm., see WH. App. p. 165 and] for reff. ἀπέρχομαι init.); Pass., [pres. βάλλομαι]; pf. βέβλημαι; plpf. ἐβεβλήμην; 1 aor. ἐβλήθην; 1 fut. βληθήσομαι; to throw,—either with force, or without force yet with a purpose, or even carelessly; 1. with force and effort: βάλλειν τιὰ ῥαπίσμασι to smite one with slaps, to buffet, Mk. xiv. 65 Rec. (an imitation of the phrases, τιὰ βάλλειν λίθους, βέλεσι, τόξω, etc., κακοῖς, ψόγω, σκόμμασι, etc., in Grk. writ.; cf. Passow i. p. 487; [L. and S. v. I. 1 and 3]; for the Rec. ἔβαλλον we must read with

Fritzsche and Schott ἔβαλον, fr. which arose ἔλαβον, adopted by L T Tr WH; βαλεῖν and λαβεῖν are often confounded in codd.; cf. Grimm on 2 Macc. v. 6; [Scrivener, Introd. p. 10]); βάλλειν λίθους ἐπὶ τιμὴν or τιμᾶ, Jn. viii. (7), 59; χουὴν ἐπὶ τὰς κεφαλὰς, Rev. xviii. 19 [WH mrg. ἐπέβ.]; κοινορτὸν εἰς τὸν ἀέρα, Acts xxii. 23; τὶ εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν, Mk. ix. 42; Rev. viii. 8; xviii. 21; εἰς τὸ πῦρ, Mt. iii. 10; xviii. 8; Lk. iii. 9; Mk. ix. 22; Jn. xv. 6; εἰς κλίβανον, Mt. vi. 30; Lk. xii. 28; εἰς γέενναν, Mt. v. [29], 30 [R G]; Mk. ix. 47; εἰς τ. γῆν, Rev. viii. 5, 7; xii. 4, 9, 13; εἰς τ. ληρὸν, Rev. xiv. 19; εἰς τ. λαμνῆν, Rev. xix. 20; xx. 10, 14 sq.; εἰς τ. ἄβυσσον, Rev. xx. 3; absol. and in the pass. to be violently displaced from a position gained, Rev. xii. 10 L T Tr WH. an attack of disease is said βάλλειν τιὰ εἰς κλίσην, Rev. ii. 22; Pass. to lie sick abed, be prostrated by sickness: βέβλημαι ἐπὶ κλίσης, Mt. ix. 2; Mk. vii. 30 [R G L mrg.]; with ἐπὶ κλίσης omitted, Mt. viii. 6, 14, cf. Lk. xvi. 20; τιὰ εἰς φυλακὴν, to cast one into prison, Mt. v. 25; xviii. 30; Lk. xii. 58; xxiii. 19 [R G L], 25; Jn. iii. 24; Acts xvi. 23 sq. 37; Rev. ii. 10; [β. ἐπὶ τιμᾶ τὴν χεῖρα or τὰς χεῖρας to lay hand or hands on one, apprehend him, Jn. vii. 44 L T Tr WH, also 30 L mrg.]; δρέπανον εἰς γῆν to apply with force, thrust in, the sickle, Rev. xiv. 19; μάχαιραν βάλλειν (to cast, send) ἐπὶ τ. γῆν, Mt. x. 34, which phrase gave rise to another found in the same passage, viz. εἰρήνην βάλλ. ἐπὶ τ. γῆν to cast (send) peace; ἔξω, to cast out or forth: Mt. v. 13; xiii. 48; Lk. xiv. 35 (34); 1 Jn. iv. 18; Jn. xv. 6; ἐαυτὸν κάτω to cast one's self down: Mt. iv. 6; Lk. iv. 9; ἐαυτὸν εἰς τ. θάλασσαν, Jn. xxi. 7; pass. in a reflex. sense [B. 52 (45)], βλήθητι, Mt. xxi. 21; Mk. xi. 23; τὶ ἀφ' ἐαυτοῦ to cast a thing from one's self, throw it away: Mt. v. 29 sq.; xviii. 8; ὕδωρ ἐκ τοῦ στόματος, Rev. xii. 15 sq. (cast out of his mouth, Luther schoss aus ihrem Munde); ἐνώπιον with gen. of place, to cast before (eagerly lay down), Rev. iv. 10; of a tree casting its fruit because violently shaken by the wind, Rev. vi. 13. Intrans. to rush (throw one's self [cf. W. 251 (236); 381 (357) note¹; B. 145 (127)]): Acts xxvii. 14; (Hom. Il. 11, 722; 23, 462, and other writ.; [cf. L. and S. v. III. 1]). 2. without force and effort; to throw or let go of a thing without caring where it falls: κληρὸν to cast a lot into the urn [B. D. s. v. Lot], Mt. xxvii. 35; Mk. xv. 24; Lk. xxiii. 34; Jn. xix. 24 fr. Ps. xxi. (xxii.) 19; (κύβους, Plat. legg. 12 p. 968 e. and in other writ.). to scatter: κόπρια [Rec.² κοπρίαν], Lk. xiii. 8; seed ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς, Mk. iv. 26; εἰς κῆπον, Lk. xiii. 19. to throw, cast, into: ἀργύριον εἰς τὸν κορβανᾶν [L mrg. Tr mrg. κορβᾶν], Mt. xxvii. 6; χαλκῶν, δῶρα, etc., εἰς τὸ γαζοφυλάκιον, Mk. xii. 41–44; Lk. xxi. 1–4, cf. Jn. xii. 6. βάλλειν τί τιμῆ, to throw, cast, a thing to: τὸν ἄρτον τοῖς κυναρίοις, Mt. xv. 26; Mk. vii. 27; ἔμπροσθέν τιμῶς, Mt. vii. 6; ἐνώπιόν τιμῶς, Rev. ii. 14 (see σκάνδαλον, b. β.); to give over to one's care uncertain about the result: ἀργύριον τοῖς τραπεζίταις, to deposit, Mt. xxv. 27. of fluids, to pour, to pour in: foll. by εἰς, Mt. ix: 17; Mk. ii. 22; Lk. v. 37; Jn. xiii. 5, (οἶνον εἰς τὸν πίθον, Epictet. 4, 13, 12; of rivers, ῥόον εἰς ἄλα, Ap. Rhod. 2, 401, etc.; Sept. Judg. vi. 19 [Ald., Compl.]); to pour

out, ἐπί τινος, Mt. xxvi. 12. 3. to move, give motion to, not with force yet with attention and for a purpose; εἰς τι, to put into, insert: Mk. vii. 33 (τοὺς δακτύλους εἰς τὰ ὄτα); Jn. xx. 25, 27; xviii. 11; χαλίνους εἰς τὸ στίγμα, Jas. iii. 3; to let down, cast down: Jn. v. 7; Mt. iv. 18 [cf. Mk. i. 16 Rec.]; Mt. xvii. 27. Metaph.: εἰς τὴν καρδίαν τινός, to suggest, Jn. xiii. 2 (τὸ ἐν θυμῷ τινος, Hom. Od. 1, 201; 14, 269; εἰς νοῦν, schol. ad Pind. Pyth. 4, 133; al.; ἐμβάλλειν εἰς νοῦν τινι, Plut. vit. Timol. c. 3). [COMP.: ἀμφι-, ἀνα-, ἀντι-, ἀπο-, δια-, ἐκ-, ἐμ-, παρ-εμ-, ἐπι-, κατα-, μετα-, παρα-, περι-, προ-, συμ-, ὑπερ-, ὑπο-βάλλω.]

βαπτίζω; [impf. ἐβαπτίζον; fut. βαπτίσω; 1 aor. ἐβάπτισα; Pass., [pres. βαπτίζομαι]; impf. ἐβαπτίζομαι; pf. ptc. βαπτισμένος; 1 aor. ἐβαπτίσθη; 1 fut. βαπτισθήσομαι; 1 aor. mid. ἐβαπτίσθη; (frequent. [?] fr. βάπτω, like βαλλίζω fr. βάλλω); here and there in Plat., Polyb., Diod., Strab., Joseph., Plut., al. I. 1. prop. to dip repeatedly, to immerse, submerge, (of vessels sunk, Polyb. 1, 51, 6; 8, 8, 4; of animals, Diod. 1, 36). 2. to cleanse by dipping or submerging, to wash, to make clean with water; in the mid. and the 1 aor. pass. to wash one's self, bathe; so Mk. vii. 4 [where WH txt. ἠαντίσθωνται]; Lk. xi. 38, (2 K. v. 14 ἐβαπτίσαστο ἐν τῷ Ἰορδάνῃ, for ἕλθῃ; Sir. xxxi. (xxxiv.) 30; Judith xii. 7). 3. metaph. to overwhelm, as ἰδιώτας τὰς εἰσφορὰς, Diod. 1, 73; δφλήμασι, Plut. Galba 21; τῇ συμφορᾷ βαπτισμένος, Heliod. Aeth. 2, 3; and alone, to inflict great and abounding calamities on one: ἐβάπτισαν τὴν πόλιν, Joseph. b. j. 4, 3, 3; ἡ ἀνομία με βαπτίζει, Is. xxi. 4 Sept.; hence βαπτίζεσθαι βάπτισμα (cf. W. 225 (211); [B. 148 (129)]); cf. λούεσθαι τὸ λουτρόν, Ael. de nat. an. 3, 42), to be overwhelmed with calamities, of those who must bear them, Mt. xx. 22 sq. Rec.; Mk. x. 38 sq.; Lk. xii. 50, (cf. the Germ. etwas auszubaden haben, and the use of the word e. g. respecting those who cross a river with difficulty, ἕως τῶν μαστῶν οἱ περὶ βαπτίζομενοι διέβαινον, Polyb. 3, 72, 4; [for exx. see Soph. Lex. s. v.; also T. J. Conant, Baptizein, its meaning and use, N. Y. 1864 (printed also as an App. to their revised version of the Gosp. of Mt. by the "Am. Bible Union"); and esp. four works by J. W. Dale entitled Classic, Judaic, Johannic, Christic, Baptism, Phil. 1867 sqq.; D. B. Ford, Studies on the Bapt. Quest. (including a review of Dr. Dale's works), Bost. 1879)]. II. In the N. T. it is used particularly of the rite of sacred ablution, first instituted by John the Baptist, afterwards by Christ's command received by Christians and adjusted to the contents and nature of their religion (see βάπτισμα, 3), viz. an immersion in water, performed as a sign of the removal of sin, and administered to those who, impelled by a desire for salvation, sought admission to the benefits of the Messiah's kingdom; [for patristic reff. respecting the mode, ministrant, subjects, etc. of the rite, cf. Soph. Lex. s. v.; Dict. of Chris. Antiq. s. v. Baptism]. a. The word is used absolutely, to administer the rite of ablution, to baptize, (Vulg. baptizo; Tertull. tingo, tinguo, [cf. mergio, de corona mil. §3]): Mk. i. 4; Jn. i. 25 sq. 28; iii. 22 sq. 26; iv. 2; x. 40; 1 Co. i. 17; with the cognate noun τὸ βάπτισμα, Acts xix. 4; ὁ βαπτίζων substantively

i. q. ὁ βαπτιστής, Mk. vi. 14, [24 T Tr WH]. τινά, Jn. iv. 1; Acts viii. 38; 1 Co. i. 14, 16. Pass. to be baptized: Mt. iii. 13 sq. 16; Mk. xvi. 16; Lk. iii. 21; Acts ii. 41; viii. 12, 13, [36]; x. 47; xvi. 15; 1 Co. i. 15 L T Tr WH; x. 2 L T Tr mrg. WH mrg. Pass. in a reflex. sense [i. e. Mid. cf. W. § 38, 3], to allow one's self to be initiated by baptism, to receive baptism: Lk. [iii. 7, 12]; vii. 30; Acts ii. 38; ix. 18; xvi. 33; xviii. 8; with the cognate noun τὸ βάπτισμα added, Lk. vii. 29; 1 aor. mid., 1 Co. x. 2 (L T Tr mrg. WH mrg. ἐβαπτίσθησαν [cf. W. § 38, 4 b.]); Acts xxii. 16. foll. by a dat. of the thing with which baptism is performed, ὕδατι, see bb. below. b. with Prepositions; aa. εἰς, to mark the element into which the immersion is made: εἰς τὸν Ἰορδάνην, Mk. i. 9. to mark the end: εἰς μετάνοιαν, to bind one to repentance, Mt. iii. 11; εἰς τὸ Ἰωάννου βάπτισμα, to bind to the duties imposed by John's baptism, Acts xix. 3 [cf. W. 397 (371)]; εἰς ὄνομα τινος, to profess the name (see ὄνομα, 2) of one whose follower we become, Mt. xxviii. 19; Acts viii. 16; xix. 5; 1 Co. i. 13, 15; εἰς ἄφεσιν ἁμαρτιῶν, to obtain the forgiveness of sins, Acts ii. 38; εἰς τὸν Μωϋσῆν, to follow Moses as a leader, 1 Co. x. 2. to indicate the effect: εἰς ἐν σῶμα, to unite together into one body by baptism, 1 Co. xii. 13; εἰς Χριστόν, εἰς τὸν θάνατον αὐτοῦ, to bring by baptism into fellowship with Christ, into fellowship in his death, by which fellowship we have died to sin, Gal. iii. 27; Ro. vi. 3, [cf. Mey. on the latter pass., Ellic. on the former]. bb. ἐν, with dat. of the thing in which one is immersed: ἐν τῷ Ἰορδάνῃ, Mk. i. 5; ἐν τῷ ὕδατι, Jn. i. 31 (L T Tr WH ἐν ὕδ., but cf. Mey. ad loc. [who makes the art. deictic]). of the thing used in baptizing: ἐν ὕδατι, Mt. iii. 11; Mk. i. 8 [T WH Tr mrg. om. Tr txt. br. ἐν]; Jn. i. 26, 33; cf. B. § 133, 19; [cf. W. 412 (384); see ἐν, I. 5 d. a.]; with the simple dat., ὕδατι, Lk. iii. 16; Acts i. 5; xi. 16. ἐν πνεύματι ἁγίῳ, to imbue richly with the Holy Spirit, (just as its large bestowment is called an outpouring): Mt. iii. 11; Mk. i. 8 [L Tr br. ἐν]; Lk. iii. 16; Jn. i. 33; Acts i. 5; xi. 16; with the addition καὶ πυρὶ to overwhelm with fire (those who do not repent), i. e. to subject them to the terrible penalties of hell, Mt. iii. 11. ἐν ὀνόματι τοῦ κυρίου, by the authority of the Lord, Acts x. 48. cc. Pass. ἐπὶ [L Tr WH ἐν] τῷ ὀνόματι Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, relying on the name of Jesus Christ, i. e. reposing one's hope on him, Acts ii. 38. dd. ὑπὲρ τῶν νεκρῶν on behalf of the dead, i. e. to promote their eternal salvation by undergoing baptism in their stead, 1 Co. xv. 29; cf. [W. 175 (165); 279 (262); 382 (358)]; Meyer (or Beet) ad loc.; esp. Neander ad loc.; Rückert, Progr. on the passage, Jen. 1847; Paret in Ewald's Jahrb. d. bibl. Wissensch. ix. p. 247; [cf. B. D. s. v. Baptism XII Alex.'s Kitto ibid. VI.]*

βάπτισμα, -τος, τό, (βαπτίζω), a word peculiar to N. T. and eccl. writ., immersion, submersion; 1. used trop. of calamities and afflictions with which one is quite overwhelmed: Mt. xx. 22 sq. Rec.; Mk. x. 38 sq.; Lk. xii. 50, (see βαπτίζω, I. 3). 2. of John's baptism, that purificatory rite by which men on confessing their sins were bound to a spiritual reformation, obtained the par-

don of their past sins and became qualified for the benefits of the Messiah's kingdom soon to be set up: Mt. iii. 7; xxi. 25; Mk. xi. 30; Lk. vii. 29; xx. 4; Acts i. 22; x. 37; xviii. 25; [xix. 3]; *βάπτ. μετανοίας*, binding to repentance [W. 188 (177)], Mk. i. 4; Lk. iii. 3; Acts xiii. 24; xix. 4. 3. of Christian baptism; this, according to the view of the apostles, is a rite of sacred immersion, commanded by Christ, by which men confessing their sins and professing their faith in Christ are born again by the Holy Spirit unto a new life, come into the fellowship of Christ and the church (1 Co. xii. 13), and are made partakers of eternal salvation; [but see art. "Baptism" in BB.DD., McC. and S., Schaff-Herzog]: Eph. iv. 5; Col. ii. 12 [L mrg. Tr μῶ q. v.]; 1 Pet. iii. 21; *εἰς τὸν θάνατον*, Ro. vi. 4 (see *βαπτίζω*, II. b. aa. fin.). [Trench § xcix.]*

βαπτισμός, -οῦ, ὁ, (*βαπτίζω*), a washing, purification effected by means of water: Mk. vii. 4, 8 [R G L Tr in br.] (*ξεστῶν καὶ ποτηρίων*); of the washings prescribed by the Mosaic law, Heb. ix. 10. *βαπτισμῶν διδασχῆς* equiv. to *διδασχῆς περὶ βαπτισμῶν*, Heb. vi. 2 [where L txt. WH txt. *βαπτ. διδασχῆν*], which seems to mean an exposition of the difference between the washings prescribed by the Mosaic law and Christian baptism. (Among prof. writ. Josephus alone, antt. 18, 5, 2, uses the word, and of John's baptism; [respecting its interchange with *βάπτισμα* cf. exx. in *Soph.* Lex. s. v. 2 and Bp. Lghtft. on Col. ii. 12, where L mrg. Tr read *βαπτισμός*; cf. Trench § xcix.])*

βαπτιστής, -οῦ, ὁ, (*βαπτίζω*), a baptizer; one who administers the rite of baptism; the surname of John, the forerunner of Christ: Mt. iii. 1; xi. 11 sq.; [xiv. 2, 8; xvi. 14; xvii. 13]; Mk. vi. 24 [T Tr WH τοῦ βαπτίζοντος], 25; viii. 28; Lk. vii. 20, 28 [T Tr WH om.], 33; ix. 19; also given him by Josephus, antt. 18, 5, 2, and found in no other prof. writ. [Joh. d. Täufer by Breest (1881), Köhler ('84).]*

βάπτω: [fut. *βάψω*, Jn. xiii. 26 T Tr WH]; 1 aor. *ἔβαψα*; pf. pass. ptc. *βεβαμμένος*; in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down; in Sept. for *לִבְטֹב*; a. to dip, dip in, immerse: *τί*, Jn. xiii. 26 [but in 26^a Lchm. *ἐμβάψας*, as in 26^b L txt. R G]; foll. by a gen. of the thing into which the object is dipped (because only a part of it is touched by the act of dipping), Lk. xvi. 24 (cf. *ἀπτεσθαί τινος, λούεσθαι ποταμοῖο*, Hom. II. 5, 6; 6, 508; cf. B. § 132, 25; [W. § 30, 8 c.]). b. to dip into dye, to dye, color: *ιμάτιον αἵματι*, Rev. xix. 13 [Tdf. *περιπεραμμένον*, see s. v. *περιπράινω*; WH *περατισμένον*, see *ραντίζω*]. (Hdt. 7, 67; Anth. 11, 68; Joseph. antt. 3, 6, 1.) [COMP.: *ἐμ-βάπτω*.]*

βάρ, Chald. *בַּר* [cf. Ps. ii. 12; Prov. xxxi. 2]; *בַּר יִוָּנָה* son of Jonah (or Jonas): Mt. xvi. 17, where L T WH *Βαριωνά* (q. v.) *Barjonah* (or *Barjonas*), as if a surname, like *Βαρνάβας*, etc. [R. V. *Bar-Jonah*. Cf. *Ἰωνᾶς*, 2.]*

Βαραββᾶς, -ᾶ, ὁ, (fr. *בַּר* son, and *בַּבְבַּא* father, hence son of a father i. e. of a master [cf. Mt. xxiii. 9]), a captive robber whom the Jews begged Pilate to release instead of Christ: Mt. xxvii. 16 sq. (where codd. mentioned by Origen, and some other authorities, place *Ἰησοῦν* before *Βαραββᾶν*, approved by Fritzsche, De Wette, Meyer, Bieck, al.; [cf. *WH*. App. and Tdf.'s note ad loc.; also

Treg. Printed Text, etc. p. 194 sq.]), 20 sq. 26; Mk. xv. 7, 11, 15; Lk. xxiii. 18; Jn. xviii. 40.*

Βαράκ, ὁ, indecl., (*בָּרַק* lightning), *Barak*, a commander of the Israelites (Judg. iv. 6, 8): Heb. xi. 32. [BB.DD.]*

Βαραχίας, -ου, ὁ, (*יְהוָה בְּרַכְךָ* Jehovah blesses), *Barachiah*: in Mt. xxiii. 35 said to have been the father of the *Zachariah* slain in the temple; cf. *Ζαχαρίας*.*

βάρβαρος, -ον; 1. prop. one whose speech is rude, rough, harsh, as if repeating the syllables *βαρβάρ* (cf. Strabo 14, 2, 28 p. 662; *ὀνοματοποιήται ἡ λέξις*, Etym. Magn. [188, 11 (but Gaisf. reads *βράγχος* for *βάρβαρος*); cf. Curtius § 394; Vaniček p. 561]); hence 2. one who speaks a foreign or strange language which is not understood by another (Hdt. 2, 158 *βαρβάρους πάντας οἱ Αἰγύπτιοι καλέουσι τοὺς μὴ σφίσι ὁμογλώσσους*, Ovid. trist. 5, 10, 37 *barbarus hic ego sum, quia non intelligor ulli*); so 1 Co. xiv. 11. 3. The Greeks used *βάρβαρος* of any foreigner ignorant of the Greek language and the Greek culture, whether mental or moral, with the added notion, after the Persian war, of rudeness and brutality. Hence the word is applied in the N. T., but not reproachfully, in Acts xxviii. 2, 4, to the inhabitants of Malta [i. e. *Μελίτη*, q. v.], who were of Phœnician or Punic origin; and to those nations that had, indeed, some refinement of manners, but not the opportunity of becoming Christians, as the Scythians, Col. iii. 11 [but cf. Bp. Lghtft. ad loc.]. But the phrase *Ἕλληνες τε καὶ βάρβαροι* forms also a periphrasis for all peoples, or indicates their diversity yet without reproach to foreigners (Plat. Theæt. p. 175 a.; Isocr. Euag. c. 17 p. 192 b.; Joseph. antt. 4, 2, 1 and in other writ.); so in Ro. i. 14. (In Philo de Abr. § 45 sub fin. of all nations not Jews. Josephus b. j. prooem. 1 reckons the Jews among barbarians.) Cf. Grimm on 2 Macc. ii. 21 p. 61; [Bp. Lghtft. on Col. u. s.; B. D. s. v. Barbarian].*

βαρέω, -ῶ: to burden, weigh down, depress; in the N. T. found only in Pass., viz. pres. ptc. *βαρούμενοι*, impv. *βαρείσθω*; 1 aor. *ἐβαρήθην*; pf. ptc. *βεβαρημένος*; the better writ. do not use the pres.; they use only the ptcps. *βεβαρηώς* and *βεβαρημένος*; see Matth. § 227; W. 83 (80); [B. 54 (47); Veitch s. v.]. Used simply: to be weighed down, oppressed, with external evils and calamities, 2 Co. i. 8; of the mental oppression which the thought of inevitable death occasions, 2 Co. v. 4; *ὀφθαλμοὶ βεβαρημένοι*, sc. *ὑπνω*, weighed down with sleep, Mk. xiv. 40 (L T Tr WH *καταβαρυνόμενοι*); Mt. xxvi. 43; with *ὑπνω* added, Lk. ix. 32; *ἐν* (3) *κραυπᾷ*, Lk. xxi. 34 Rec. *βαρυνθῶσιν*, [see *βαρύνω*], (Hom. Od. 19, 122 *οἶνω βεβαρηόρες*, Diod. Sic. 4, 38 *τῆ νόσφ*); *μὴ βαρείσθω* let it not be burdened, sc. with their expense, 1 Tim. v. 16, (*εἰσφοραῖς*, Dio Cass. 46, 32). [COMP.: *ἐπι-, κατα-βαρέω*.]*

βαρέως, adv., (*βαρός*, q. v.), heavily, with difficulty: Mt. xiii. 15; Acts xxviii. 27, (Is. vi. 10). [From Hdt. on.]*

Βαρθολομαῖος, -ου, ὁ, (*בְּרַתְלַי בֶּרַךְ* son of Tolmai), *Bartholomew*, one of the twelve apostles of Christ: Mt. x. 3; Mk. iii. 18; Lk. vi. 14; Acts i. 13. [See *Ναθαναήλ* and BB.DD.]*

Βαριησοῦς, ὁ, (ῤῥ son, ἡΨ̄ Jesus), *Bar-Jesus*, a certain false prophet: Acts xiii. 6 [where Tdf. -σοῦ; see his note. Cf. Ἐλύμας].*

Βαριωνᾶς, -ᾶ [cf. B. 20 (17 sq.)], ὁ, (fr. ῤῥ son, and ἡΨ̄ Jonah [al. ἡΨ̄ i. e. Johanan, Jona, John; cf. Mey. on Jn. i. 42 (43) and Lghtft. as below]), *Bar-Jonah* [or *Bar-Jonas*], the surname of the apostle Peter: Mt. xvi. 17 [L T WH; in Jn. i. 42 (43); xxi. 15 sqq. son of *John*; see *Lghtft.* Fresh Revision, etc., p. 159 note (Am. ed. p. 137 note)]; see in βάρ and Ἰωνᾶς, 2.*

Βαρνάβας, -α [B. 20 (18)], ὁ, (ῤῥ son, and ἡΨ̄); acc. to Luke's interpretation νιδὸς παρακλήσεως, i. e. excelling in the power τῆς παρακλήσεως, Acts iv. 36; see *παρακλήσις*, 5), *Barnabas*, the surname of *Joses* [better *Joseph*], a Levite, a native of Cyprus. He was a distinguished teacher of the Christian religion, and a companion and colleague of Paul: Acts ix. 27; xi. 22, [25 Rec.], 30; xii. 25; xiii.-xv.; 1 Co. ix. 6; Gal. ii. 1, 9, 13; Col. iv. 10.*

βάρος, -τος, τό, *heaviness, weight, burden, trouble*: load, ἐπιτιθέναι τινί (Xen. oec. 17, 9), to impose upon one difficult requirements, Acts xv. 28; βάλλειν ἐπὶ τινα, Rev. ii. 24 (where the meaning is, 'I put upon you no other injunction which it might be difficult to observe'; cf. *Düsterdieck* ad loc.); βασιτάζειν τὸ βάρος τινός, i. e. either the burden of a thing, as τὸ βάρος τῆς ἡμέρας the wearisome labor of the day Mt. xx. 12, or that which a person bears, as in Gal. vi. 2 (where used of troublesome moral faults; the meaning is, 'bear one another's faults'). αἰώνιον βάρος δόξης a weight of glory never to cease, i. e. vast and transcendent glory (blessedness), 2 Co. iv. 17; cf. W. § 34, 3; (πλούτου, Plut. Alex. M. 48). *weight* i. q. *authority*: ἐν βάρει εἶναι to have authority and influence, 1 Th. ii. 7 (6), (so also in Grk. writ.; cf. *Wesseling* on Diod. Sic. 4, 61; [exx. in *Suidas* s. v.]). [SYN. see ἄγκος].*

Βαρσαβῆς [-σαββᾶς L T Tr WH; see *WH.* App. p. 159], -ᾶ [B. 20 (18)], ὁ, *Barsabas* [or *Barsabbas*] (i. e. son of *Saba* [al. *Zaba*]); 1. the surname of a certain *Joseph*: Acts i. 23, [B. D. s. v. *Joseph Barsabas*]. 2. the surname of a certain *Judas*: Acts xv. 22, [B. D. s. v. *Judas Barsabas*].*

Βαρτιμαῖος [Tdf. -μαῖος, yet cf. *Chandler* § 253], -ου, ὁ, (son of *Timæus*), *Bartimæus*, a certain blind man: Mk. x. 46.*

βαρύνω: to weigh down, overcharge: Lk. xxi. 34 (1 aor. pass. subj.) βαρυνθῶσιν Rec. [cf. W. 83 (80); B. 54 (47)], for βαρηθῶσιν; see *βαρέω*. [COMP.: καταβαρύνω.]*

βαρῦς, -εία, -ύ, *heavy*; 1. prop. i. e. heavy in weight: φορτίον, Mt. xxiii. 4 (in xi. 30 we have the opposite, ελαφρόν). 2. metaph. a. *burdensome*: ἐντολή, the keeping of which is grievous, 1 Jn. v. 3. b. *severe, stern*: ἐπιστολή, 2 Co. x. 10 [al. *imposing, impressive*, cf. *Wetstein* ad loc.]. c. *weighty*, i. e. of great moment: τὰ βαρύτερα τοῦ νόμου the weightier precepts of the law, Mt. xxiii. 23; αἰτιάματα [better αἰτιώματα (q. v.)], Acts xxv. 7. d. *violent, cruel, unsparring*, [A. V. *grievous*]: λῆκοι, Acts xx. 29 (so also Hom. Il. i. 89; Xen. Ages. 11, 12).*

βαρύτιμος, -ον, (βαρῦς and τιμή), of weighty (i. e. great)

value, very precious, costly: Mt. xxvi. 7 [R G Tr txt. WH], (so *Strabo* 17 p. 798; selling at a great price, *Heliod.* 2, 30 [var.]; possessed of great honor, *Aeschyl.* suppl. 25 [but *Dindorf* (Lex. s. v.) gives here (after a schol.) severely punishing]).*

βασανίζω: [impf. ἐβασάνιζον]; 1 aor. ἐβασάνισα; Pass., [pres. βασανίζομαι]; 1 aor. ἐβασανίσθην; 1 fut. βασανίσθησομαι; (βάσανος); 1. prop. to test (metals) by the touchstone. 2. to question by applying torture. 3. to torture (2 Macc. vii. 13); hence 4. univ. to vex with grievous pains (of body or mind), to torment: τινά, Mt. viii. 29; Mk. v. 7; Lk. viii. 28; 2 Pet. ii. 8; Rev. xi. 10; passively, Mt. viii. 6; Rev. ix. 5; xx. 10; of the pains of child-birth, Rev. xii. 2 (cf. *Anthol.* 2, p. 205 ed. *Jacobs*); with ἐν and the dat. of the material in which one is tormented, Rev. xiv. 10. 5. Pass. to be harassed, distressed; of those who at sea are struggling with a head wind, Mk. vi. 48; of a ship tossed by the waves, Mt. xiv. 24. (In Grk. writ. fr. Hdt. down. Often in O. T. Apoc.)*

βασανισμός, -οῦ, ὁ, (βασανίζω, q. v.); 1. a testing by the touchstone or by torture. 2. torment, torture; a. the act of tormenting: Rev. ix. 5. b. the state or condition of those tormented: Rev. xviii. 7, 10, 15; ὁ κάπνος τοῦ βασανισμοῦ αἰτῶν the smoke of the fire by which they are tormented, Rev. xiv. 11. (4 Macc. ix. 6; xi. 2; [al.]; bad wine is called *βασανισμός* by *Alexis* in *Athen.* 1, 56 p. 30 f.)*

βασανιστής, -οῦ, ὁ, (βασανίζω), one who elicits the truth by the use of the rack, an inquisitor, torturer, ([*Antiphon*; al.]; *Dem.* p. 978, 11; *Philo* in *Flacc.* § 11 end; [de concupisc. § 1; quod omn. prob. lib. 16; *Plut.* an vitios. ad infel. suff. § 2]); used in Mt. xviii. 34 of a jailer (δεσμοφύλαξ Acts xvi. 23), doubtless because the business of torturing was also assigned to him.*

βάσανος, -ου, ἡ, [*Curtius* p. 439]; a. the touchstone, [called also *basanite*, Lat. *lapis Lydius*], by which gold and other metals are tested. b. the rack or instrument of torture by which one is forced to divulge the truth. c. torture, torment, acute pains: used of the pains of disease, Mt. iv. 24; of the torments of the wicked after death, ἐν βασάνοις ὑπάρχειν, Lk. xvi. 23 (Sap. iii. 1; 4 Macc. xiii. 14); hence ὁ τόπος τῆς βασάνου is used of *Gehenna*, Lk. xvi. 28. (In Grk. writ. fr. [*Theogn.*], *Pind.* down.)*

Βασιλεία, -ας, ἡ, (fr. *Βασίλειω*; to be distinguished fr. *Βασίλεια* a queen; cf. *Ιερεία* priesthood fr. *Ιερεύω*, and *Ιερεία* a priestess fr. *Ιερεύς*), [fr. Hdt. down]; 1. royal power, kingship, dominion, rule: Lk. i. 33; xix. 12, 15; xxii. 29; Jn. xviii. 36; Acts i. 6; Heb. i. 8; 1 Co. xv. 24; Rev. xvii. 12; of the royal power of *Jesus* as the triumphant Messiah, in the phrase ἐρχεσθαι ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ αὐτοῦ, i. e. to come in his kingship, clothed with this power: Mt. xvi. 28; Lk. xxiii. 42 [εἰς τὴν β. L mrg. Tr mrg. WH txt.]; of the royal power and dignity conferred on Christians in the Messiah's kingdom: Rev. i. 6 (acc. to Tr txt. WH mrg. ἐποίησεν ἡμῖν or L ἡμῶν [yet R G T WH txt. Tr mrg. ἡμᾶς] βασιλείαν [Rec. βασιλείς]); τοῦ θεοῦ, the royal power and dignity belonging to God, Rev. xii.

10. 2. *a kingdom* i. e. the territory subject to the rule of a king: Mt. xii. 25 sq.; xxiv. 7; Mk. iii. 24; vi. 23; xiii. 8; Lk. xi. 17; xxi. 10; plur.: Mt. iv. 8; Lk. iv. 5; Heb. xi. 33. 3. Frequent in the N. T. in reference to the Reign of the Messiah are the following phrases: ἡ βασιλεία τοῦ θεοῦ (מְלִכְוּתָא דְּקַדְשִׁימָא, Targ. Is. xl. 9; Mic. iv. 7), prop. *the kingdom over which God rules*; ἡ βασιλεία τοῦ Χριστοῦ (מְלִכְוּת דְּרִישִׁימָא, Targ. Jonath. ad Is. liii. 10), *the kingdom of the Messiah*, which will be founded by God through the Messiah and over which the Messiah will preside as God's vicegerent; ἡ βασ. τῶν οὐρανῶν, only in Matthew, but very frequently [some 33 times], *the kingdom of heaven*, i. e. the kingdom which is of heavenly or divine origin and nature (in rabbin. writ. מְלִכְוּת הַשָּׁמַיִם is *the rule of God, the theocracy* viewed universally, not the Messianic kingdom); sometimes simply ἡ βασιλεία: Mt. iv. 23, etc.; Jas. ii. 5; once ἡ βασ. τοῦ Δαυίδ, because it was supposed the Messiah would be one of David's descendants and a king very like David, Mk. xi. 10; once also ἡ βασ. τοῦ Χριστοῦ καὶ θεοῦ, Eph. v. 5. Relying principally on the prophecies of Daniel—who had declared it to be the purpose of God that, after four vast and mighty kingdoms had succeeded one another and the last of them shown itself hostile to the people of God, at length its despotism should be broken, and the empire of the world pass over for ever to the holy people of God (Dan. ii. 44; vii. 14, 18, 27)—the Jews were expecting a kingdom of the greatest felicity, which God through the Messiah would set up, raising the dead to life again and renovating earth and heaven; and that in this kingdom they would bear sway for ever over all the nations of the world. This kingdom was called *the kingdom of God* or *the kingdom of the Messiah*; and in this sense must these terms be understood in the utterances of the Jews and of the disciples of Jesus when conversing with him, as Mt. xviii. 1; xx. 21; Mk. xi. 10; Lk. xvii. 20; xix. 11. But Jesus employed the phrase *kingdom of God* or *of heaven* to indicate *that perfect order of things which he was about to establish, in which all those of every nation who should believe in him were to be gathered together into one society, dedicated and intimately united to God, and made partakers of eternal salvation*. This kingdom is spoken of as now begun and actually present, inasmuch as its foundations have already been laid by Christ and its benefits realized among men that believe in him: Mt. xi. 12; xii. 28; xiii. 41 (in this pass. its earthly condition is spoken of, in which it includes bad subjects as well as good); Lk. xvii. 21; 1 Co. iv. 20; Ro. xiv. 17 (where the meaning is, 'the essence of the kingdom of God is not to be found in questions about eating and drinking'); Col. i. 13. But far more frequently the kingdom of heaven is spoken of as a future blessing, since its consummate establishment is to be looked for on Christ's solemn return from the skies, the dead being called to life again, the ills and wrongs which burden the present state of things being done away, the powers hostile to God being vanquished: Mt. vi. 10; viii. 11; xxvi. 29; Mk. ix. 1; xv. 43; Lk. ix.

27; xiii. 28 sq.; xiv. 15; xxii. 18; 2 Pet. i. 11; also in the phrases εἰσέρχασθαι εἰς τ. βασ. τ. οὐρανῶν or τ. θεοῦ: Mt. v. 20; vii. 21; xviii. 3; xix. 23, 24; Mk. ix. 47; x. 23, 24, 25; Lk. xviii. 24 [T Tr txt. WH εἰσπορεύονται], 25; Jn. iii. 5; Acts xiv. 22; κληρονομία τῆς βασιλείας, Jas. ii. 5; κληρονομεῖν τ. β. τ. θ.; see d. below. By a singular use ἡ βασ. τοῦ κυρίου ἡ ἐπουράνιος *God's heavenly kingdom*, in 2 Tim. iv. 18, denotes the exalted and perfect order of things which already exists in heaven, and into which true Christians are ushered immediately after death; cf. Phil. i. 23; Heb. xii. 22 sq. The phrase βασ. τῶν οὐρανῶν or τοῦ θεοῦ, while retaining its meaning *kingdom of heaven* or *of God*, must be understood, according to the requirements of the context, a. of the beginning, growth, potency, of the divine kingdom: Mt. xiii. 31–33; Mk. iv. 30; Lk. xiii. 18. b. of its fortunes: Mt. xiii. 24; Mk. iv. 26. c. of the conditions to be complied with in order to reception among its citizens: Mt. xviii. 23; xx. 1; xxii. 2; xxv. 1. d. of its blessings and benefits, whether present or future: Mt. xiii. 44 sq.; Lk. vi. 20; also in the phrases ζητεῖν τὴν βασ. τ. θεοῦ, Mt. vi. 33 [L T WH om. τ. θεοῦ]; Lk. xii. 31 [αὐτοῦ L txt. T Tr WH]; δέχεσθαι τ. βασ. τ. θ. ὡς παιδίον, Mk. x. 15; Lk. xviii. 17; κληρονομεῖν τ. β. τ. θ. Mt. xxv. 34; 1 Co. vi. 9 sq.; xv. 50; Gal. v. 21; see in κληρονομία, 2. e. of the congregation of those who constitute the royal 'city of God': ποιεῖν τινὰς βασιλείαν, Rev. i. 6 G T WH txt. Tr mrg. [cf. 1 above]; v. 10 (here R G βασιλείς, so R in the preceding pass.), cf. Ex. xix. 6. Further, the following expressions are noteworthy: of persons fit for admission into the divine kingdom it is said αὐτῶν or τοιούτων ἐστὶν ἡ βασ. τῶν οὐρ. or τοῦ θεοῦ: Mt. v. 3, 10; xix. 14; Mk. x. 14; Lk. xviii. 16. δίδοναι τιναί τ. βασ. is used of God, making men partners of his kingdom, Lk. xii. 32; παραλαμβάνειν of those who are made partners, Heb. xii. 28. διὰ τὴν βασ. τ. οὐρ. to advance the interests of the heavenly kingdom, Mt. xix. 12; ἕνεκεν τῆς βασ. τ. θ. for the sake of becoming a partner in the kingdom of God, Lk. xviii. 29. Those who announce the near approach of the kingdom, and describe its nature, and set forth the conditions of obtaining citizenship in it, are said διαγγέλλειν τ. βασ. τ. θ. Lk. ix. 60; εὐαγγελίζεσθαι τὴν β. τ. θ. Lk. iv. 43; viii. 1; xvi. 16; περὶ τῆς βασ. τ. θ. Acts viii. 12; κηρύσσειν τὴν βασ. τ. θ. Lk. ix. 2; Acts xx. 25; xxviii. 31; τὸ εὐαγγέλιον τῆς βασ. Mt. iv. 23; ix. 35; xxiv. 14; with the addition of τοῦ θεοῦ, Mk. i. 14 R L br. ἡγγικεν ἡ βασ. τ. οὐρ. or τοῦ θεοῦ, is used of its institution as close at hand: Mt. iii. 2; iv. 17; Mk. i. 15; Lk. x. 9, 11. it is said ἔρχεσθαι i. e. *to be established*, in Mt. vi. 10; Lk. xi. 2; xvii. 20; Mk. xi. 10. In accordance with the comparison which likens the kingdom of God to a palace, the power of admitting into it and of excluding from it is called κλείει τῆς β. τ. οὐρ. Mt. xvi. 19; κλείειν τὴν β. τ. οὐρ. to keep from entering, Mt. xxiii. 13 (14). υἱοὶ τῆς βασ. are those to whom the prophetic promise of the heavenly kingdom extends: used of the Jews, Mt. viii. 12; of those gathered out of all nations who have shown themselves worthy of a share in this kingdom, Mt. xiii. 38. (In the O. T.

Apocr. ἡ βασιλ. τοῦ θεοῦ denotes *God's rule, the divine administration*, Sap. vi. 5; x. 10; Tob. xiii. 1; so too in Ps. cii. (ciii.) 19; civ. (cv.) 11-13; Dan. iv. 33; vi. 26; *the universe subject to God's sway, God's royal domain*, Song of the Three Children 32; ἡ βασιλεία, simply, *the O. T. theocratic commonwealth*, 2 Macc. i. 7.) Cf. *Fleck*, De regno divino, Lips. 1829; *Baumg.-Crusius*, Bibl. Theol. p. 147 sqq.; *Tholuck*, Die Bergrede Christi, 5te Aufl. p. 55 sqq. [on Mt. v. 3]; *Cölln*, Bibl. Theol. i. p. 567 sqq., ii. p. 108 sqq.; *Schmid*, Bibl. Theol. des N. T. p. 262 sqq. ed. 4; *Baur*, Neutest. Theol. p. 69 sqq.; *Weiss*, Bibl. Theol. d. N. T. § 13; [also in his *Leben Jesu*, bk. iv. ch. 2]; *Schürer*, [Neutest. Zeitgesch. § 29 (esp. par. 8) and reff. there; also] in the *Jahrb. für protest. Theol.*, 1876, pp. 166-187 (cf. *Lipsius* *ibid.* 1878, p. 189); [B.D. Am. ed. s. v. *Kingdom of Heaven*, and reff. there].

βασιλειος, (rarely -εία), -ειον, *royal, kingly, regal*: 1 Pet. ii. 9. As subst. τὸ βασιλείον (Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 3; Prov. xviii. 19 Sept.; Joseph. antt. 6, 12, 4), and much oftener (fr. Hdt. 1, 30 down) in plur. τὰ βασιλεια (Sept. Esth. i. 9, etc.), *the royal palace*: Lk. vii. 25 [A. V. *kings' courts*].*

βασιλεύς, -έως, ὁ, *leader of the people, prince, commander, lord of the land, king*; univ.: οἱ βασιλεῖς τῆς γῆς, Mt. xvii. 25; Rev. xvi. 14 [L T Tr WH om. τῆς γῆς], etc.; τῶν ἐθνῶν, Lk. xxii. 25; of the king of Egypt, Acts vii. 10, 18; Heb. xi. 23, 27; of David, Mt. i. 6; Acts xiii. 22; of Herod the Great and his successors, Mt. ii. 1 sqq.; Lk. i. 5; Acts xii. 1; xxv. 13; of a tetrarch, Mt. xiv. 9; Mk. vi. 14, 22, (of the son of a king, Xen. oec. 4, 16; "reges Syriae, regis Antiochi pueros, scitis Romae nuper fuisse," Cic. Verr. ii. 4, 27, cf. de senectute 17, 59; [Verg. Aen. 9, 223]); of a Roman emperor, 1 Tim. ii. 2; 1 Pet. ii. 17, cf. Rev. xvii. 9 (10), (so in prof. writ. in the Roman age, as in Joseph. b. j. 5, 13, 6; Hdian. 2, 4, 8 [4 Bekk.]); of the son of the emperor, *ibid.* 1, 5, 15 [5 Bekk.]; of the Messiah, ὁ βασιλεύς τῶν Ἰουδαίων, Mt. ii. 2, etc.; τοῦ Ἰσραὴλ, Mk. xv. 32; Jn. i. 49 (50); xii. 13; of Christians, as to reign over the world with Christ in the millennial kingdom, Rev. i. 6; v. 10 (Rec. in both pass. and Grsb. in the latter; see βασιλεία, 3 e.); of God, the supreme ruler over all, Mt. v. 35; 1 Tim. i. 17 (see αἰών, 2); Rev. xv. 3; βασιλεὺς βασιλείων, Rev. xvii. 14 [but here as in xix. 16 of the victorious Messiah]; ὁ βασιλεὺς τῶν βασιλευμένων, 1 Tim. vi. 15, (2 Macc. xiii. 4; 3 Macc. v. 35; Enoch 9, 4; [84, 2; Philo de decal. § 10]; cf. [κύριος τῶν βασιλ. Dan. ii. 47]; κύριος τ. κυρίων, Deut. x. 17; Ps. cxxxv. (cxxxvi.) 3; [so of the king of the Parthians, Plut. Pomp. § 38, 1]).

βασιλεύω; fut. βασιλεύσω; 1 aor. ἐβασίλευσα; (βασιλεύς); — in Grk. writ. [fr. Hom. down] with gen. or dat., in the sacred writ., after the Hebr. (לַיְהוָה), foll. by ἐπί with gen. of place, Mt. ii. 22 (where L T WH om. ἵδρ. ἐπί); Rev. v. 10; foll. by ἐπί with acc. of the pers., Lk. i. 33; xix. 14, 27; Ro. v. 14; [cf. W. 206 (193 sq.); B. 169 (147)] — *to be king, to exercise kingly power, to reign*: univ., 1 Tim. vi. 15; Lk. xix. 14, 27; of the governor of a country, although not possessing kingly

rank, Mt. ii. 22; of God, Rev. xi. 15, 17; xix. 6; of the rule of Jesus, the Messiah, Lk. i. 33; 1 Co. xv. 25; Rev. xi. 15; of the reign of Christians in the millennium, Rev. v. 10; xx. 4, 6; xxii. 5; hence Paul transfers the word to denote the supreme moral dignity, liberty, blessedness, which will be enjoyed by Christ's redeemed ones: Ro. v. 17 (cf. De Wette and Thol. ad loc.); 1 Co. iv. 8. Metaph. *to exercise the highest influence, to control*: Ro. v. 14, 17, 21; vi. 12. The aor. ἐβασίλευσα denotes *I obtained royal power, became king, have come to reign*, in 1 Co. iv. 8 [cf. W. 302 (283); B. 215 (185)]; Rev. xi. 17; xix. 6, (as often in Sept. and prof. writ.; cf. Grimm on 1 Macc. p. 11; Breitenbach or Kühner on Xen. mem. 1, 1, 18; on the aor. to express entrance into a state, see Buhdy. p. 382; Krüger § 53, 5, 1; [Kühner § 386, 5; Goodwin § 19 N. 1]). [COMP.: συμ-βασίλευω].*

βασιλικός, -ή, -όν, *of or belonging to a king, kingly, royal, regal*; of a man, *the officer or minister of a prince, a courtier*: Jn. iv. 46, 49, (Polyb. 4, 76, 2; Plut. Sol. 27; often in Joseph.). *subject to a king*: of a country, Acts xii. 20. *befitting or worthy of a king, royal*: ἐσθής, Acts xii. 21. Hence metaph. *principal, chief*: νόμος, Jas. ii. 8 (Plat. Min. p. 317 c. τὸ ὀρθὸν νόμος ἐστὶ βασιλικός, Xen. symp. 1, 8 βασιλικὸν κάλλος; 4 Macc. xiv. 2).*

[**βασιλλικός**, -ου, ὁ, (dimin. of βασιλεύς), *a petty king*; a reading noted by WH in their (rejected) marg. of Jn. iv. 46, 49. (Polyb., al.)].*

βασιλοῦσα, -ης, ἡ, *queen*: Mt. xii. 42; Lk. xi. 31; Acts viii. 27; Rev. xviii. 7. (Xen. oec. 9, 15; Aristot. oec. 9 [in Bekker, Anecd. i. p. 84; cf. frag. 385 (fr. Poll. 8, 90) p. 1542, 25]; Polyb. 23, 18, 2 [excerpt. Vales. 7], and often in later writ.; Sept.; Joseph.; the Atticists prefer the forms βασιλῆς and βασιλεια; cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 225; [on the termination, corresponding to Eng. -ess, cf. W. 24; B. 73; Soph. Lex. p. 37; Sturz, De dial. Maced. et Alex. p. 151 sqq.; Curtius p. 653]).*

βάσις, -εως, ἡ, (BAΩ, βαίνω) 1. *a stepping, walking*, (Aeschyl., Soph., al.). 2. *that with which one steps, the foot*: Acts iii. 7, (Plat. Tim. p. 92 a. et al.; Sap. xiii. 18).*

βασκαίνω: 1 aor. ἐβάσκανα, on which form cf. W. [75 (72)]; 83 (80); [B. 41 (35)]; Lob. ad Phryn. p. 25 sq.; Paralip. p. 21 sq.; (βάζω, βάσκω [φάσκω] to speak, talk); τινά [W. 223 (209)]; 1. *to speak ill of one, to slander, traduce him*, (Dem. 8, 19 [94, 19]; Ael. v. h. 2, 13, etc.). 2. *to bring evil on one by feigned praise or an evil eye, to charm, bewitch one*, (Aristot. probl. 20, 34 [p. 926, 24]; Theocr. 6, 39; Ael. nat. an. 1, 35); hence, of those who lead away others into error by wicked arts (Diod. 4, 6); Gal. iii. 1. Cf. Schott [or Bp. Lghtft.] ad loc.; Lob. ad Phryn. p. 462.*

βαστάζω; fut. βαστάσω; 1 aor. ἐβάστασα; 1. *to take up with the hands*: λίθους, Jn. x. 31, (λαβάν, Hom. Od. 11, 594; τὴν μάχαιραν ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς, Joseph. antt. 7, 11, 7). 2. *to take up in order to carry or bear; to put upon one's self (something) to be carried; to bear what is burdensome*: τὸν σταυρόν, Jn. xix. 17; Lk. xiv. 27, (see σταυρός

2 a. and b.); Metaph.: βασιάζειν τι, to be equal to understanding a matter and receiving it calmly, Jn. xvi. 12 (Epict. ench. 29, 5); φορτίον, Gal. vi. 5; βαστάσει τὸ κρίμα, must take upon himself the condemnation of the judge, Gal. v. 10 (ἄσπῃ κῆρ), Mic. vii. 9). Hence to bear, endure: Mt. xx. 12; Acts xv. 10 (ζυγόν); Ro. xv. 1; Gal. vi. 2; Rev. ii. 2 sq. (Epict. diss. 1, 3, 2; Anthol. 5, 9, 3; in this sense the Greeks more commonly use φέρειν.) 3. simply to bear, carry: Mt. iii. 11; Mk. xiv. 13; Lk. vii. 14; xxii. 10; Rev. xvii. 7; pass., Acts iii. 2; xxi. 35. τὸ ὄνομά μου ἐνώπιον ἐθνῶν, so to bear it that it may be in the presence of Gentiles, i. e. by preaching to carry the knowledge of my name to the Gentiles, Acts ix. 15. to carry on one's person: Lk. x. 4; Gal. vi. 17 [cf. Ellic. ad loc.]; of the womb carrying the foetus, Lk. xi. 27; to sustain, i. e. uphold, support: Ro. xi. 18. 4. by a use unknown to Attic writ., to bear away, carry off: νόσους, to take away or remove by curing them, Mt. viii. 17 (Galen de compos. medicam. per gen. 2, 14 [339 ed. Bas.] ψάρας τε θεραπεύει καὶ ὑπόπια βαστάζει) [al. refer the use in Mt. l. c. to 2; cf. Meyer]. Jn. xii. 6 (ἐβάσταξε used to pilfer [R. V. txt. took away; cf. our 'shoplifting', though perh. this lift is a diff. word, see Skeat s. v.]); Jn. xx. 15, (Polyb. 1, 48, 2 ὁ ἀνεμος τοὺς πύργους τῇ βίᾳ βαστάζει, Apollod. bibl. 2, 6, 2; 3, 4, 3; Athen. 2, 26 p. 46 f.; 15, 48 p. 693 e.; very many instances fr. Joseph. are given by Krebs, Observv. p. 152 sqq.). [SYN. cf. Schmidt ch. 105.]*

βάτος, -ου, ἡ and (in Mk. xii. 26 G L T Tr WH) ὁ, (the latter acc. to Moeris, Attic; the former Hellenistic; cf. Fritzsche on Mk. p. 532; W. 63 (62) [cf. 36; B. 12 (11)]), [fr. Hom. down], a thorn or bramble-bush [cf. B. D. s. v. Bush]: Lk. vi. 44; Acts vii. 30, 35; ἐπὶ τοῦ (τῆς) βάτου at the Bush, i. e. where it tells about the Bush, Mk. xii. 26; Lk. xx. 37; cf. Fritzsche on Ro. xi. 2; [B. D. s. v. Bible IV. 1].*

βάτος, -ου, ὁ, Hebr. נֶאֱ a bath, [A. V. measure], a Jewish measure of liquids containing 72 sextarii [between 8 and 9 gal.], (Joseph. antt. 8, 2, 9): Lk. xvi. 6 [see B. D. s. v. Weights and Measures II. 2].*

βάτραχος, -ου, ὁ, a frog, (fr. Hom. [i. e. Batrach., and Hdt.] down): Rev. xvi. 13.*

βαττολογία [T WH βατταλ. (with * B, see WH. App. p. 152)], -ῶ: 1 aor. subj. βαττολογῆσω; a. to stammer, and, since stammerers are accustomed to repeat the same sounds, b. to repeat the same things over and over, to use many and idle words, to babble, prate; so Mt. vi. 7, where it is explained by ἐν τῇ πολυλογίᾳ, (Vulg. multum loqui; [A. V. to use vain repetitions]); cf. Tholuck ad loc. Some suppose the word to be derived from Battus, a king of Cyrene, who is said to have stuttered (Hdt. 4, 155); others from Battus, an author of tedious and wordy poems; but comparing βατταρίζω, which has the same meaning, and βάρβαρος (q. v.), it seems far more probable that the word is onomatopoeitic. (Simple in Epict. [ench. 30 fin.] p. 340 ed. Schweigh.)*

βδελυγμα, -τος, τό, (βδελύσσομαι), a bibl. and eccl. word; in Sept. mostly for בְּרִיחַ, also for גִּרְשׁ and גִּרְשָׁ, a foul

thing (loathsome on acct. of its stench), a detestable thing; (Tertull. abominamentum); Luth. Greuel; [A. V. abomination]; a. univ.: Lk. xvi. 15. b. in the O. T. often used of idols and things pertaining to idolatry, to be held in abomination by the Israelites; as 1 K. xi. 6 (5); xx. (xxi.) 26; 2 K. xvi. 3; xxi. 2; 1 Esdr. vii. 13; Sap. xii. 23; xiv. 11; hence in the N. T. in Rev. xvii. 4 sq. of idol-worship and its impurities; ποιεῖν βδελυγμα κ. ψεῦδος, Rev. xxi. 27. c. the expression τὸ βδ. τῆς ἐρημώσεως the desolating abomination [al. take the gen. al.; e. g. Mey. as gen. epe.] in Mt. xxiv. 15; Mk. xiii. 14, (1 Macc. i. 54), seems to designate some terrible event in the Jewish war by which the temple was desecrated, perh. that related by Joseph. b. j. 4, 9, 11 sqq. (Sept. Dan. xi. 31; xii. 11, βδ. (τῆς) ἐρημώσεως for ἄσπῃ γῆρῃ and ἄσπῃ ἄσπῃ, Dan. ix. 27 βδ. τῶν ἐρημώσεων for ἄσπῃ γῆρῃ ἄσπῃ the abomination (or abominations) wrought by the desolator, i. e. not the statue of Jupiter Olympius, but a little idol-altar placed upon the altar of whole burnt-offerings; cf. Grimm on 1 Macc. p. 31; Hengstenberg, Authentie des Daniel, p. 85 sq.; [the principal explanations of the N. T. phrase are noticed in Dr. Jas. Morison's Com. on Mt. l. c.])*

βδελυκτός, -ή, ὄν, (βδελύσσομαι), abominable, detestable: Tit. i. 16. (Besides only in Prov. xvii. 15; Sir. xli. 5; 2 Macc. i. 27; [cf. Philo de victim. offer. § 12 sub fin.])*

βδελύσσω: (βδέω quietly to break wind, to stink); 1. to render foul, to cause to be abhorred: τὴν ὄσμην, Ex. v. 21; to defile, pollute: τὰς ψυχάς, τ. ψυχὴν, Lev. xi. 43; xx. 25; 1 Macc. i. 48; pf. pass. ptep. ἐβδελυγμένος abominable, Rev. xxi. 8, (Lev. xviii. 30; Prov. viii. 7; Job xv. 16; 3 Macc. vi. 9; βδελυσσόμενος, 2 Macc. v. 8). In native Grk. writ. neither the act. nor the pass. is found. 2. βδελύσσομαι; depon. mid. (1 aor. ἐβδελυξάμην often in Sept. [Joseph. b. j. 6, 2, 10]; in Grk. writ. depon. passive, and fr. Arstph. down); prop. to turn one's self away from on account of the stench; metaph. to abhor, detest: τί, Ro. ii. 22.*

βέβαιος, -αία (W. 69 (67); B. 25 (22)), -αίον, (BAΩ, βαινω), [fr. Aeschyl. down], stable, fast, firm; prop.: ἄγκυρα, Heb. vi. 19; metaph. sure, trusty: ἐπαγγελία, Ro. iv. 16; κλήσις καὶ ἐκλογή, 2 Pet. i. 10; λόγος προφητικός, 2 Pet. i. 19; unshaken, constant, Heb. iii. 14; ἐλπὶς, 2 Co. i. 7 (6), (4 Macc. xvii. 4); παρρησία, Heb. iii. 6 (but WH Tr mrg. in br.); valid and therefore inviolable, λόγος, Heb. ii. 2; διαθήκη, Heb. ix. 17. (With the same meanings in Grk. writ. fr. Hdt. down.)*

βεβαιῶω, -ῶ; fut. βεβαιώσω; 1 aor. ἐβεβαίωσα; Pass., [pres. βεβαιούμαι]; 1 aor. ἐβεβαίωθην; (βέβαιος); to make firm, establish, confirm, make sure: τὸν λόγον, to prove its truth and divinity, Mk. xvi. 20; τὰς ἐπαγγελίας make good the promises by the event, i. e. fulfil them, Ro. xv. 8 (so also in Grk. writ. as Diod. 1, 5); Pass.: τὸ μαρτύριον τοῦ Χριστοῦ, 1 Co. i. 6; ἡ σωτηρία . . . εἰς ἡμᾶς ἐβεβαίωθη, a constructio praegnans [W. § 66, 2 d.] which may be resolved into εἰς ἡμᾶς παρεδόθη καὶ ἐν ἡμῖν βέβαιος ἐγένετο, Heb. ii. 3 cf. 2; see βέβαιος. of men made steadfast and constant in soul: Heb. xiii. 9; 1 Co. i. 8 (βεβαιώσσει ὑμᾶς

ἀνεγκλίτους will so confirm you that ye may be unprovable [W. § 59, 6 fin.]; 2 Co. i. 21 (βεβαιῶν ἡμᾶς εἰς Χριστόν, causing us to be steadfast in our fellowship with Christ; cf. Meyer ad loc.); ἐν τῇ πίστει, Col. ii. 7 [L T Tr WH om. ἐν]. (In Grk. writ. fr. Thuc. and Plat. down.) [COMP.: δια-βεβαίωμαι.]*

βεβαιώσις, -εως, ἡ. (βεβαιῶω), confirmation: τοῦ εὐαγγελίου, Phil. i. 7; εἰς βεβαιώσιν to produce confidence, Heb. vi. 16. (Sap. vi. 19. Thuc., Plut., Dio Cass., [al.]*)

βέβηλος, -ον, (βαῶ, βαινω, βηλός threshold); 1. accessible, lawful to be trodden; prop. used of places; hence 2. profane, equiv. to ἡγ [i. e. unhallowed, common], Lev. x. 10; 1 S. xxi. 4; opp. to ἅγιος (as in [Ezek. xxii. 26]; Philo, vit. Moys. iii. § 18): 1 Tim. iv. 7; vi. 20; 2 Tim. ii. 16; of men, profane i. e. ungodly: 1 Tim. i. 9; Heb. xii. 16. (Often in Grk. writ. fr. Aeschyl. down.) [Cf. Trench § ci.]*

βεβηλωσ, -ῶ; 1 aor. ἐβεβήλωσα; (βέβηλος); to profane, desecrate: τὸ σάββατον, Mt. xii. 5; τὸ ἱερόν, Acts xxiv. 6. (Often in Sept. for ἡγ); Judith ix. 8; 1 Macc. ii. 12, etc.; Heliod. 2, 25.)*

Βεελζεβούλ and, as written by some [yet no Greek] authorities, Βεελζεβούβ [cod. B Βεεζεβούλ, so cod. * exc. in Mk. iii. 22; adopted by WH, see their App. p. 159; cf. B. 6], ὁ, indecl., Beelzebub or Beelzebub, a name of Satan, the prince of evil spirits: Mt. x. 25; xii. 24, 27; Mk. iii. 22; Lk. xi. 15, 18, 19. The form Βεελζεβούλ is composed of βῆγ (rabbin. for βῆγ dung) and γῆγ, lord of dung or of filth, i. e. of idolatry; cf. Lightfoot on Mt. xii. 24. The few who follow Jerome in preferring the form Βεελζεβούβ derive the name fr. βῆγ γῆγ, lord of flies, a false god of the Ekronites (2 K. i. 2) having the power to drive away troublesome flies, and think the Jews transferred the name to Satan in contempt. Cf. Win. RWB. s. v. Beelzebub: and J. G. M(üller) in Herzog vol. i. p. 768 sqq.; [BB.DD.; cf. also Meyer and Dr. Jas. Morison on Mt. x. 25; some, as Weiss (on Mk. l. c.; Bibl. Theol. § 23 a.), doubt alike whether the true derivation of the name has yet been hit upon, and whether it denotes Satan or only some subordinate 'Prince of demons']. (Besides only in eccl. writ., as Ev. Nicod. c. 1 sq.)*

Βελιάλ, ὁ, (γῆγ) worthless, wickedness), Belial, a name of Satan, 2 Co. vi. 15 in Rec.^{bes} L. But Βελίαρ (q. v.) is preferable, [see WH. App. p. 159; B. 6].*

Βελίαρ, ὁ, indecl., Beliar, a name of Satan in 2 Co. vi. 15 Rec.^{et} G T Tr WH, etc. This form is either to be ascribed (as most suppose) to the harsh Syriac pronunciation of the word Βελιάλ (q. v.), or must be derived from γῆγ ἡγ lord of the forest, i. e. who rules over forests and deserts, (cf. Sept. Is. xiii. 21; Mt. xii. 43; [BB.DD. s. v. Belial, esp. Alex.'s Kitto]). Often in eccl. writ.*

βελόνη, -ης, ἡ, (βέλος); a. the point of a spear. b. a needle: Lk. xviii. 25 L T Tr WH; see ραφίς. ([Batr. 130], Arstph., Aeschin., Aristot., al.; cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 90.)*

βέλος, -εος, τό, (βάλλω), a missile, a dart, javelin, arrow: Eph. vi. 16. [From Hom. down.]*

βελτιών, -ον, gen. -ονος, better; neut. adverbially in 2 Tim. i. 18 [W. 242 (227); B. 27 (24)]. Soph., Thuc., al.)*

Βενιαμίν [-μείν L T Tr WH; see WH. App. 155, and s. v. εἰ, εἰ], ὁ, (Ἰσραὴλ), i. e. Ἰσραὴλ son of the right hand, i. e. of good fortune, Gen. xxxv. 18), Benjamin, Jacob's twelfth son; φυλὴ Βενιαμίν the tribe of Benjamin: Acts xiii. 21; Ro. xi. 1; Phil. iii. 5; Rev. vii. 8.*

Βερνίκη, -ης, ἡ, (for Βερενίκη, and this the Macedonic form [cf. Sturz, De dial. Mac. p. 31] of Φερενίκη [i. e. victorious]), Bernice or Berenice, daughter of Herod Agrippa the elder. She married first her uncle Herod, king of Chalcis, and after his death Polemon, king of Cilicia. Deserting him soon afterwards, she returned to her brother Agrippa, with whom previously when a widow she was said to have lived incestuously. Finally she became for a time the mistress of the emperor Titus (Joseph. antt. 19, 5, 1; 20, 7, 1 and 3; Tacit. hist. 2, 2 and 81; Suet. Tit. 7): Acts xxv. 13, 23; xxvi. 30. Cf. Hausrath in Schenkel i. p. 396 sq.; [Farrar, St. Paul, ii. 599 sq.]*

Βέρουα, -ας, ἡ, (also Βέρρουα [i. e. well-watered]), Beræa, a city of Macedonia, near Pella, at the foot of Mount Bermius: Acts xvii. 10, 13.*

Βεροιαίος, -α, -ον, Βεραean: Acts xx. 4.*

[Βηθσαιδά, given by L mrg. Tr mrg. in Lk. x. 13 where Rec. etc. Βηθσαιδά, q. v.]

Βηθαβαρά, -ᾶς, [-ῶ Rec.^{bes}, indecl.], ἡ, (ἡγῆγ ἡγ) place of crossing, i. e. where there is a crossing or ford, cf. Germ. Furthhausen), Bethabara: Jn. i. 28 Rec. [in Rec.^{et} of 1st decl., but cf. W. 61 (60)]; see [WH. App. ad loc. and] Βηθανία, 2.*

Βηθανία, -ας, ἡ, (ἡγῆγ ἡγ) house of depression or misery [cf. B.D. Am. ed.], Bethany; 1. a town or village beyond the Mount of Olives, fifteen furlongs from Jerusalem: Jn. xi. 1, 18; xii. 1; Mt. xxi. 17; xxvi. 6; Lk. xix. 29 [here WH give the accus. -νά (see their App. p. 160), cf. Tr mrg.]; xxiv. 50; Mk. xi. 1, 11 sq.; xiv. 3; now a little Arab hamlet, of from 20 to 30 families, called el-'Aziriyeh or el-'Azir (the Arabic name of Lazarus); cf. Robinson i. 431 sq.; [BB.DD. s. v.]. 2. a town or village on the east bank of the Jordan, where John baptized: Jn. i. 28 L T Tr WH, [see the preceding word]. But Origen, although confessing that in his day nearly all the codd. read ἐν Βηθανία, declares that when he journeyed through those parts he did not find any place of that name, but that Bethabara was pointed out as the place where John had baptized; the statement is confirmed by Eusebius and Jerome also, who were well acquainted with the region. Hence it is most probable that Bethany disappeared after the Apostles' time, and was restored under the name of Bethabara; cf. Lücke ad loc. p. 391 sqq. [Cf. Prof. J. A. Paine in Phila. S. S. Times for Apr. 16, 1881, p. 243 sq.]*

Βηθεσδά, ἡ, indecl., (Chald. ܒܝܬܗܝܬܐ, i. e. house of mercy, or place for receiving and caring for the sick), Bethesda, the name of a pool near the sheep-gate at Jerusalem, the waters of which had curative powers: Jn. v. 2 [here L mrg. WH mrg. read Βηθσαιδά, T WH txt. Βηθζαθά (q. v.)]. What locality in the modern city is its representative is not clear; cf. Win. RWB. s. v.;

Arnold in Herzog ii. p. 117 sq.; Robinson i. 330 sq. 342 sq.; [B.D. s. v.; "The Recovery of Jerusalem" (see index)].*

Βηθζαθά, ἡ, (perh. fr. Chald. ܒܝܬ ܙܝܘܢ house of olives; not, as some suppose, ܒܝܬ ܢܘܗܐ house of newness, Germ. *Neuhaus*, since it cannot be shown that the Hebr. 𐤒 is ever represented by the Grk. ζ), *Bethzatha*: Jn. v. 2 T [WH txt.] after codd. * LD and other authorities (no doubt a corrupt reading, yet approved by Keim ii. p. 177, [see also *WH*. App. ad loc.]), for Rec. Βηθεσθά, q. v. [Cf. *Kawzsch*, Gram. d. Bibl.-Aram. p. 9.]*

Βηθλεέμ, ἡ, [indecl.], (in Joseph. not only so [antt. 8, 10, 1], but also Βηθλεέμη, -ης, antt. 6, 8, 1; 11, 7; [7, 1, 3]; ἀπό Βηθλεέμων, 5, 2, 8; ἐκ Βηθλεέμων, 5, 9, 1; [cf. 7, 13; 9, 2]), *Bethlehem*, (𐤁𐤏𐤋𐤍 ܒܝܬ ܠܚܡ house of bread), a little town, named from the fertility of its soil, six Roman miles south of Jerusalem; now *Beit Lachm*, with about 3000 ["5000", Baedeker] inhabitants: Mt. ii. 1, 5 sq. 8, 16; Lk. ii. 4, 15; Jn. vii. 42. Cf. *Win*. RWB. s. v.; Robinson i. p. 470 sqq.; Raumer p. 313 sqq.; *Tobler*, *Bethlehem* in Palästina u.s.w. 1849; [*Socin* (i. e. Baedeker), Hdbk. etc., s. v.; *Porter* (i. e. Murray) ib.; BB.DD.].*

Βηθσαϊδά [WH -σαϊδά; see I, ε] and (Mt. xi. 21 R G T WH) -δα, ἡ, indecl. but with acc. [which may, however, be only the alternate form just given; cf. *WH*. App. p. 160] Βηθσαϊδάν [B. 17 (16 sq.); Win. 61 (60); *Tdf*. Proleg. p. 119 sq.], (Syr. ܒܝܬ ܨܝܕܐ i. e. house or place of hunting or fishing), *Bethsaida*; 1. a small city (παλις, Jn. i. 44 (45)) or a village (κώμη, Mk. viii. 22, 23) on the western shore of the Lake of Gennesaret: Jn. i. 44 (45); Mt. xi. 21; Mk. vi. 45; Lk. x. 13 [here L mrg. Tr mrg. Βηθσαϊδά; cf. *Tdf*. Proleg. u. s.]; Jn. xii. 21 (where τῆς Γαλιλαίας is added). 2. a village in lower Gaulanitis on the eastern shore of Lake Gennesaret, not far from the place where the Jordan empties into it. Philip the tetrarch so increased its population that it was reckoned as a city, and was called *Julias* in honor of Julia, the daughter of the emperor Augustus (Joseph. antt. 18, 2, 1; Plin. h. n. 5, 15). Many think that this city is referred to in Lk. ix. 10, on account of Mk. vi. 32, 45; Jn. vi. 1; others that the Evangelists disagree. Cf. *Win*. RWB. s. v.; Raumer p. 122 sq.; [BB.DD. s. v. 3. In Jn. v. 2 Lchm. mrg. WH mrg. read Βηθσαϊδά; see s. v. Βηθεσθά.]*

Βηθφαγή [but Lchm. uniformly, Treg. in Mt. and Mk. and R G in Mt. -γη (B. 15; W. 52 (51)); cf. *Tdf*. Proleg. p. 103]; in Mt. xxi. 1 *Tdf*. ed. 7-σφαγή], ἡ, indecl., (fr. ܒܝܬ ܦܝܓܝ house of unripe figs), *Bethphage*, the name of a country-seat or hamlet (Euseb. calls it *κώμη*, Jerome *villula*), on the Mount of Olives, near Bethany: Mt. xxi. 1; Mk. xi. 1 R G Tr txt. WH txt., but Tr mrg. in br.; Lk. xix. 29. [BB.DD. s. v.]*

Βῆμα, -τος, τό, (fr. ΒΑΩ, βαίω), [fr. Hom. (h. Merc.), Pind. down]; 1. a step, pace; βῆμα ποδός the space which the foot covers, a foot-breadth, Acts vii. 5 (for ܒܝܬ ܩܝܡܐ Dent. ii. 5, cf. Xen. an. 4, 7, 10; Cyr. 7, 5, 6). 2. a raised place mounted by steps; a platform, tribune:

used of the official seat of a judge, Mt. xxvii. 19; Jn. xix. 13; Acts xviii. 12, 16 sq.; xxv. 6, 10, [17]; of the judgment-seat of Christ, Ro. xiv. 10 (L T Tr WH τοῦ θεοῦ); 2 Co. v. 10; of the structure, resembling a throne, which Herod built in the theatre at Caesarea, and from which he used to view the games and make speeches to the people, Acts xii. 21; (of an orator's pulpit, 2 Macc. xiii. 26; Neh. viii. 4. Xen. mem. 3, 6, 1; Hdtian. 2, 10, 2 [1 ed. Bekk.]).*

βήρυλλος, -ου, ὁ, ἡ, *beryl*, a precious stone of a pale green color (Plin. h. n. 37, 5 (20) [i. e. 37, 79]): Rev. xxi. 20. (Tob. xiii. 17; neut. βηρύλλιον equiv. to ܒܝܬ ܘܠ, Ex. xxviii. 20; xxxvi. 20 (xxxix. 13)). Cf. *Win*. RWB. s. v. Edelsteine, 11; [esp. *Riehm*, HWB. ib. 3 and 12].*
βίαι, -ας, ἡ; 1. strength, whether of body or of mind: Hom. and subseq. writ. 2. strength in violent action, force: μετὰ βίας by the use of force, with violence, Acts v. 26; xxiv. 7 [Rec.]; shock τῶν κυμάτων, Acts xxvii. 41 [R G, but Tr txt. br. al. om. τῶν κυμάτων]; διὰ τ. βίαν τοῦ ὄχλου, the crowd pressing on so violently, Acts xxi. 35. [SYN.-see δύναμις, fin.]*

βιάζω: (βία); to use force, to apply force; τινά, to force, inflict violence on, one; the Act. is very rare and almost exclusively poetic, [fr. Hom. down]; Pass. [B. 53 (46)] in Mt. xi. 12 ἡ βασιλεία τ. οὐρ. βιάζεται, the kingdom of heaven is taken by violence, carried by storm, i. e. a share in the heavenly kingdom is sought for with the most ardent zeal and the intensest exertion; cf. Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 15 (23) πόλεις τὰς βεβιασμένας; [but see Weiss, Jas. Morison, Norton, in loc.]. The other explanation: the kingdom of heaven suffereth violence sc. from its enemies, agrees neither with the time when Christ spoke the words, nor with the context; cf. Fritzsche, De Wette, Meyer, ad loc. Mid. βιάζομαι foll. by εἰς τι to force one's way into a thing, (εἰς τὴν Ποτιδαίαν, Thuc. 1, 63; εἰς τὸ ἔξω, 7, 69; εἰς τὴν παρεμβολήν, Polyb. 1, 74, 5; εἰς τὰ ἐντός, Philo, vit. Moys. i. § 19; εἰς τὸ στρατόπεδον, Plut. Otho 12, etc.): εἰς τ. βασιλείαν τοῦ θεοῦ, to get a share in the kingdom of God by the utmost earnestness and effort, Lk. xvi. 16. [COMP.: παραβιάζομαι.]*

βίαιος, -α, -ον, (βία), violent, forcible: Acts ii. 2 [A. V. mighty]. (In Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down.)*

βιαστής, -ου, ὁ, (βιάζω); 1. strong, forceful: Pind. Ol. 9, 114 [75]; Pyth. 4, 420 [236; but Pind. only uses the form βιατός, so al.]. 2. using force, violent: Philo, agric. § 19. In Mt. xi. 12 those are called βιασταί by whom the kingdom of God βιάζεται, i. e. who strive to obtain its privileges with the utmost eagerness and effort.*

βιβλαρίδιον, -ου, τό, (dimin. of the dimin. βιβλίον fr. ἡ βίβλος), a little book: Rev. x. 2, 8 [L Tr WH βιβλίον, *Tdf*. 2 and 7 βιβλιδάριον, q. v.], 9, 10. Not found in prof. auth. [Herm. vis. 2, 4, 3]; cf. W. 96 (91).*

βιβλιδάριον, -ου, τό, (fr. βιβλίδιον, like ἱματιδάριον fr. ἱματιδίον), a little book: Rev. x. 8 *Tdf*. [edd. 2 and] 7. (Arstph. frag. 596).*

βιβλίον, -ου, τό, (dimin. of βίβλος), a small book, a scroll: Lk. iv. 17, 20; Jn. xx. 30; Gal. iii. 10; 2 Tim. iv.

13, etc.; a written document; a sheet on which something has been written, β. ἀποστασίου [*bill of divorce*]: Mt. xix. 7; Mk. x. 4; see ἀποστάσιον, 1. βιβλίον ζωῆς, the list of those whom God has appointed to eternal salvation: Rev. xiii. 8 [Rec. τῆ βίβλῳ]; xvii. 8; xx. 12; xxi. 27; see ζωή, 2 b. [From Hdt. down.]

βίβλος, -ου, ἡ, (or rather ἡ βύβλος [but the form βίβλος more com. when it denotes a writing], the plant called papyrus, Theophr. hist. plant. 4, 8, 2 sq.; [Plin. h. n. 13, 11 sq. (21 sq.)]; fr. its bark [rather, the cellular substance of its stem (for it was an endogenous plant)] paper was made [see Tristram, Nat. Hist. etc. p. 433 sq.; esp. Dureau de la Malle in the Mémoires de l'Acad. d. Inscr. etc. tom. 19 pt. 1 (1851) pp. 140-183, and (in correction of current misapprehensions) Prof. E. Abbot in the Library Journal for Nov. 1878, p. 323 sq., where other reff. are also given], a written book, a roll or scroll: Mt. i. 1; Lk. iii. 4; Mk. xii. 26; Acts i. 20; τῆς ζωῆς, Phil. iv. 3; Rev. iii. 5, etc.; see βιβλίον. [From Aeschyl. down.]

βιβρώσκω: pf. βίβρωκα; to eat: Jn. vi. 13. (In Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down; often in Sept.)*

Βιθυνία, -ας, ἡ, Bithynia, a province of Asia Minor, bounded by the Euxine Sea, the Propontis, Mysia, Phrygia, Galatia, Paphlagonia: Acts xvi. 7; 1 Pet. i. 1. [Cf. B. D. s. v.; Dict. of Grk. and Rom. Geog. s. v.; Conybeare and Howson, St. Paul, etc. ch. viii.]*

βίος, -ου, ὁ, [fr. Hom. down]; a. life extensively, i. e. the period or course of life [see below and Trench § xxvii.]: Lk. viii. 14; 1 Tim. ii. 2; 2 Tim. ii. 4; 1 Jn. ii. 16; 1 Pet. iv. 3 [Rec.]. b. (as often in Grk. writ. fr. Hes. opp. 230, 575; Hdt., Xen.) that by which life is sustained, resources, wealth, [A. V. living]: Mk. xii. 44; Lk. viii. 43 [WH om. Tr mrg. br. cl.]; xv. 12, 30; xxi. 4; 1 Jn. iii. 17 [goods]. (For βίῳ in Prov. xxxi. 14 (xxix. 32).)*

[Syn. βίος, ζωή: ζ. existence (having death as its antithesis); β. the period, means, manner, of existence. Hence the former is more naturally used of animals, the latter of men; cf. zoology, biography. N. T. usage exalts ζωή, and so tends to debase βίος. But see Bp Lghl's Ign. ad Rom. 7.]

βιώω, -ῶ: 1 aor. inf. βιώσαι; for which in Attic the 2 aor. inf. βιώναι is more common, cf. W. 84 (80); [B. 54 (48); Veitch or L. and S. s. v.]; (βίος); [fr. Hom. down]; to spend life, to live: τὸν χρόνον, to pass the time, 1 Pet. iv. 2; (Job xxix. 18; ἡμέρας, Xen. mem. 4, 8, 2). [Syn. see βίος, fin.]*

βιώσκει, -εως, ἡ, manner of living and acting, way of life: Acts xxvi. 4. (Sir. prolog. 10 διὰ τῆς ἐνόμου βιώσεως; not found in prof. auth.)*

βιωτικός, -ή, -όν, pertaining to life and the affairs of this life: Lk. xxi. 34; 1 Co. vi. 3 sq. (The word, not used in Attic, first occurs in Aristot. h. a. 9, 17, 2 [p. 616^b, 27]; γρηῖται βιωτικά is often used, as Polyb. 4, 73, 8; Philo, vit. Moys. iii. § 18 fin.; Diod. 2, 29; Artemid. oneir. 1, 31. Cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 354 sq.)*

βλαβερός, -ά, -όν, (βλάπτω), hurtful, injurious, (Xen. mem. 1, 5, 3 opp. to ὠφέλιμος): 1 Tim. vi. 9 ἐπιθυμία

βλαβεραί, cf. ἡδοναί βλ. Xen. mem. 1, 3, 11. (Often in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. [i. e. h. Merc. 36 (taken fr. Hes. opp. 365)] down; once in Sept., Prov. x. 26.)*

βλάπτω: fut. βλάψω; 1 aor. ἔβλαψα; to hurt, harm, injure: τινά, Mk. xvi. 18; Lk. iv. 35. (Very often in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down; Tob. xii. 2; 2 Macc. xii. 22, etc.)*

βλαστάνω, 3 pers. sing. pres. subj. βλαστῆ fr. the form βλαστᾶω, Mk. iv. 27 L T Tr WH (cf. B. 55 (48)); [Eccl. ii. 6; Herm. sim. 4, 1 sq.]; 1 aor. ἐβλάστησα (cf. W. 84 (80); [B. l. c.]); 1. intransitively, to sprout, bud, put forth leaves: Mk. iv. 27; Mt. xiii. 26; Heb. ix. 4; (Num. xvii. 8; Joel ii. 22, etc.; in Grk. writ. fr. Pind. down). 2. in later Grk. writ. transitively, to produce: τὸν καρπὸν, Jas. v. 18. (Gen. i. 11, etc.)*

Βλάστος [i. e. a sprout], -ου, ὁ, Blastus, the chamberlain of king Herod Agrippa I.: Acts xii. 20 [cf. Mey. ad loc.]*

βλασφημία, -ῶ; impf. ἐβλασφήμουν; 1 aor. ἐβλασφήμησα; Pass., [pres. βλασφημοῦμαι]; 1 fut. βλασφημηθήσομαι; (βλάσφημος, q. v.); to speak reproachfully, rail at, revile, calumniate, (Vulg. blasphemio); absol.: Lk. xxii. 65; Acts xiii. 45; xviii. 6; xxvi. 11; 1 Tim. i. 20; 1 Pet. iv. 4; with acc. of pers. or thing (as in later Grk., Joseph., Plut., Appian, etc.): Mt. xxvii. 39; Mk. iii. 28 L T Tr WH; xv. 29; Lk. xxiii. 39; Tit. iii. 2; Jas. ii. 7; Jude 10; with the cognate noun βλασφημίαν, to utter blasphemy (Plat. legg. 7 p. 800 c.; see ἀγαπάω ad fin.), Mk. iii. 28 R G (where L T Tr WH ὄσα for ὄσας, see above); [foll. by ἐν, 2 Pet. ii. 12; cf. Bttm. as at end, and see ἀγροέω, a.]. Pass. βλασφημοῦμαι to be evil spoken of, reviled, railed at: Ro. iii. 8; xiv. 16; 1 Co. iv. 13 (T WH Tr mrg. δυσφημοῦμενοι); x. 30; Tit. ii. 5; 2 Pet. ii. 2; τὸ ὄνομα τινος, Ro. ii. 24; 1 Tim. vi. 1. Spec. of those who by contemptuous speech intentionally come short of the reverence due to God or to sacred things (for ἡτ), 2 K. xix. 6, 22 cf. 4; cf. Grimm on 2 Macc. x. 34); absol.: Mt. ix. 3; xxvi. 65; Mk. ii. 7 L T Tr WH; [Jn. x. 36]; τὸν θεόν, Rev. xvi. 11, 21; τὴν θεάν, Acts xix. 37 (G L T Tr WH τὴν θεόν); τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ θεοῦ, Rev. xiii. 6; xvi. 9; τὸ πνεῦμα τοῦ θεοῦ (βλασφημεῖται), 1 Pet. iv. 14 Rec.; δόξας, Jude 8; 2 Pet. ii. 10 (see δόξα, III. 3 b. γ.); εἰς τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ ἅγ. Mk. iii. 29; Lk. xii. 10, (εἰς θεούς, Plat. rep. 2 p. 381 e.). The earlier Grks. say βλασφ. εἰς τινα, περί or κατά τινος; [on the N. T. constructions cf. W. 222 (208); 629 (584); B. 146 (128)].*

βλασφημία, -ας, ἡ, railing, reviling, (Vulg. blasphemia); a. univ. slander, detraction, speech injurious to another's good name: Mt. xii. 31; xv. 19; Mk. iii. 28; vii. 22; Eph. iv. 31; Col. iii. 8; 1 Tim. vi. 4; Jude 9 (κρίσις βλασφημίας, i. q. κρίσις βλάσφημος in 2 Pet. ii. 11, a judgment pronounced in reproachful terms); Rev. ii. 9. b. specifically, impious and reproachful speech injurious to the divine majesty: Mt. xxvi. 65; Mk. ii. 7 [R G]; xiv. 64; Lk. v. 21; Jn. x. 33; Rev. xiii. 5 [not Lchm.]; ὄνομα or ὄνόματα βλασφημίας i. q. βλάσφημα (cf. W. § 34, 3 b.; [B. § 132, 10]): Rev. xiii. 1; xvii. 3 [R G Tr, see γέμω]; τοῦ πνεύματος, gen. of obj., Mt. xii. 31; πρὸς τὸν θεόν, Rev. xiii. 6. (Eur., Plat., Dem., al.; for πῆμα, Ezek. xxxv.

12.) [BB.DD. s. v. Blasphemy; *Campbell*, Diss. on the Gospels, diss. ix. pt. ii.]*

βλάσφημος, -ον, (βλάξ sluggish, stupid, and φήμη speech, report, [al. βλάπτω (q. v.) and φ.]), *speaking evil, slanderous, reproachful, railing, abusive*: Acts vi. 11 (ρήματα βλάσφημα εἰς Μωϋσῆν καὶ τὸν θεόν); [vi. 13 Rec. (β. βλ. κατὰ τοῦ τόπου τοῦ ἁγίου)]; 2 Pet. ii. 11 (see βλασφημία, a.); Rev. xiii. 5 [Lchm.]; βλάσφημος as subst. a *blasphemer*: 1 Tim. i. 13; 2 Tim. iii. 2. (Is. lxvi. 3; Sap. i. 6; Sir. iii. 16; 2 Macc. ix. 28; [x. 36 (cf. 4)]); in Grk. writ. fr. Dem. down.)*

βλέμμα, -τος, τό, (βλέπω); a *look, glance*: βλέμματι κ. ἀκοῇ in seeing and hearing, 2 Pet. ii. 8 [cf. *Warfield* in Presbyt. Rev. for 1883 p. 629 sqq.]. (Eur., Arstph., Dem., Plut., al.)*

βλέπω; [impf. ἔβλεπον]; fut. βλέψω; 1 aor. ἔβλεψα; [pres. pass. βλέπομαι]; Sept. for הִבִּיחַ, הִבִּיחַ, הִבִּיחַ, הִבִּיחַ; in Grk. writ. fr. Aeschyl. down; to see, discern; 1. with the bodily eye; a. to be possessed of sight, have the power of seeing, opp. to τυφλός: Mt. xii. 22: xiii. 16; xv. 31; Jn. ix. 7, 15, 19, 25; Acts ix. 9; Ro. xi. 8, 10; Rev. iii. 18, etc. (Soph. Oed. Col. 73; Arstph. Plut. 15; Xen. mem. 1, 3, 4; Ael. v. h. 6, 12, etc. Ex. iv. 11; xxiii. 8, etc. Tob. xi. 15). τὸ βλέπειν sight, the power of seeing, Lk. vii. 21 (G L T Tr WH om. τό). b. to perceive by the use of the eyes, to see, look, descry; a. absol.: βλέπόντων αὐτῶν while they were looking, Acts i. 9; [xxii. 11 Tr mrg. WH mrg.]; ἔρχου καὶ βλέπε, Rec. in Rev. vi. 1, 3, 5, 7. β. with acc. of pers. or thing: Mt. vii. 3; xi. 4; xxiv. 2; Mk. v. 31; viii. 23 sq.; xiii. 2; Lk. vi. 41; xxiv. 12 [T om. L Tr br. WH reject the vs.]; Jn. i. 29; Acts iv. 14, etc.; [Rev. xviii. 18 Rec. ὁράντες]; τὴν φωνήν, him who uttered the voice, Rev. i. 12; ὄραμα, Acts xii. 9; he who has free access to one, as princes, ministers, and personal friends have to a king, is said βλ. τὸ πρόσωπόν τινος (הִבִּיחַ הַמֶּלֶךְ, 2 K. xxv. 19; Jer. lii. 25; Esth. i. 14); hence in Mt. xviii. 10 angels of closest access or of highest rank are referred to (see ἀρχάγγελος). Pass. τὰ βλεπόμενα the things that are seen: 2 Co. iv. 18; Heb. xi. 3 (L T Tr WH τὸ βλεπόμενον, the sum-total or complex of things seen); ἐλπὶς βλεπομένη hope of things that are seen, i. e. that are present, Ro. viii. 24. c. to turn the eyes to anything, to look at, look upon, gaze at: γυναῖκα, Mt. v. 28; εἰς τι or τινα [W. § 33 g.], Lk. ix. 62; Jn. xiii. 22; Acts iii. 4; εἰς τὸν οὐρανόν, Acts i. 11 T Tr WH; in the sense of looking into (i. e. in order to read), βιβλίον, Rev. v. 3 sq. d. univ. to perceive by the senses, to feel: τὸν ἀνεμον ἰσχυρόν [T WH om. ἰσχυ.], Mt. xiv. 30, (κτύπον δέδορκα, Aeschyl. sept. 104). e. to discover by use, to know by experience: τι, Ro. vii. 23; foll. by ὅτι, 2 Co. vii. 8; by attract. τὸ θηρίον, ὅτι κτλ. Rev. xvii. 8; ὑπὲρ δὲ βλέπει με for ὑπὲρ τοῦτο, δὲ βλέπει με ὄντα, lest he think me greater than on personal knowledge he finds me to be, 2 Co. xii. 6. 2. metaph. to see with the mind's eye; a. to have (the power of) understanding: βλέποντες οὐ βλέπουνσι, though endued with understanding they do not understand, Mt. xiii. 13; Lk. viii. 10. b. to discern mentally, observe, perceive, discover, understand; absol.: δι' ἐσώτηρου, 1 Co. xiii. 12; of

the omniscient God βλέπων ἐν τῷ κρυπτῷ seeing in secret, where man sees nothing, Mt. vi. 4, 6, 18 [here L T Tr WH βλ. ἐν τ. κρυφαίῳ]; ἐγγίζουσιν τὴν ἡμέραν, Heb. x. 25 (fr. certain external signs); Ἰησοῦν . . . ἐστεφανωμένον, we see (from his resurrection and from the effects and witness of the Holy Spirit) Jesus crowned, Heb. ii. 9; foll. by ὅτι, Heb. iii. 19; Jas. ii. 22. c. to turn the thoughts or direct the mind to a thing, to consider, contemplate, look to; absol. βλέπετε take heed: Mk. xiii. 23, 33; with an acc. of the thing or pers., 1 Co. i. 26; x. 18; 2 Co. x. 7; Phil. iii. 2; Col. ii. 5; foll. by πῶς with indic. [W. 300 (282); B. 255 (219)], Lk. viii. 18; 1 Co. iii. 10; Eph. v. 15; to weigh carefully, examine, foll. by interrog. τί with indic. Mk. iv. 24; εἰς πρόσωπόν τινος, to look at i. e. have regard to one's external condition, — used of those who are influenced by partiality: Mt. xxii. 16; Mk. xii. 14. By a use not found in Grk. auth. εἰσὶν βλέπειν to look to one's self (i. q. sibi cavere): Mk. xiii. 9; foll. by ἵνα μή [cf. B. 242 (209)], 2 Jn. 8; βλέπειν ἀπὸ τινος (i. q. sibi cavere ab aliquo) to beware of one [W. 223 (209), cf. 39 (38); B. 242 (209), cf. 323 (278)], Mk. viii. 15; xii. 38; look to in the sense of providing, taking care: foll. by ἵνα, 1 Co. xvi. 10; foll. by μή with subj. aor., Mt. xxiv. 4; Mk. xiii. 5; Lk. xxi. 8; Acts xiii. 40; 1 Co. viii. 9 (μήπως); x. 12; Gal. v. 15; Heb. xii. 25; foll. by μή with fut. indic., Col. ii. 8; Heb. iii. 12. The Grks. say ὁρᾶν μή, [cf. W. 503 (468 sq.); B. 242 sq. (209)]. 3. in a geographical sense, like Lat. specto [Eng. look], of places, mountains, buildings, etc., turned towards any quarter, as it were facing it: foll. by κατὰ with acc., Acts xxvii. 12 [cf. B. D. Am. ed. s. v. Phenice], (Sept. [Num. xxi. 20]; Ezek. xi. 1; [xliv. 1; xlvii. 1]; πρόσ, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 17; mem. 3, 8, 9; Hdian. 6, 5, 2; Diog. Laërt. 1, 2, 48; Sept. Ezek. ix. 2; xl. 24; [xlv. 1]; εἰς, viii. 3, etc. [for other exx. see Soph. Lex. s. v.]). [SYN. see s. v. ὁράω. COMP.: ἀνα-, ἀπο-, δια-, ἐμ-, ἐπι-, περι-, προ-βλέπω.]

βλητός, -α, -ον, (βάλλω), which must be thrown or put, (see βάλλω, 2); found only in neut.: Mk. ii. 22 (WH T om. Tr br.); Lk. v. 38 βλητόν ἐστὶ foll. by acc. τὸν οἶνον, cf. Matth. § 447, 3 a.; [B. 190 (165)]. (Besides only in Basil i. p. 137 c. ed. Benedict.)*

Βοανηργές ([RG, so Suid. (ed. Gaisf. 751 a.); but] L T Tr WH Βοανηργές), Boanerges, Hebr. שִׁבְיָן i. e. sons of thunder (as Mark himself explains it), [the name given by our Lord to James and John the sons of Zebedee]: Mk. iii. 17; β pronounced Boa as Noabhyim for Nebhyim; see *Lghift*. Horae Hebr. ad loc.; שִׁבְיָן, in Ps. lv. 15 a tumultuous crowd, seems in Syriac to have signified thunder; so that the name Βοανηργές seems to denote fiery and destructive zeal that may be likened to a thunder-storm, and to make reference to the occurrence narrated in Lk. ix. 54. [Cf. Dr. Jas. Morison's Com. on Mk. L c.; *Kautzsch*, Gram. d. Bibl.-Aram. p. 9.]*

βοάω, -ῶ; [impf. ἐβόων Acts xxi. 34 Rec.]; 1 aor. ἐβόησα; (βοή); fr. Hom. down; in Sept. mostly for הִבִּיחַ, רָצַח, רָצַח, to cry aloud, shout, (Lat. boō); 1. to raise a cry: of joy, Gal. iv. 27 (fr. Is. liv. 1); of pain,

Mt. xxvii. 46 L mrg. Tr WH; Acts viii. 7. 2. *to cry i. e. speak with a high, strong voice*: Mt. iii. 3, Mk. i. 3, Lk. iii. 4, Jn. i. 23, (all fr. Is. xl. 3); Mk. xv. 34; Lk. ix. 38 (RG ἀναβ.); [xviii. 38]; Acts xvii. 6; xxi. 34 Rec.; xxv. 24 (RG ἐπιβ.). 3. *πρός τινα to cry to one for help, implore his aid*: Lk. xviii. 7 [T Tr WH αὐτῶ; cf. W. 212 (199)], (1 S. vii. 8; 1 Chr. v. 20; Hos. vii. 14, etc. for ἤν πρῆ). [COMP.: ἀνα-, ἐπι-βοάω.]*

[SYN. βοάω, καλέω, κρᾶζω, κραυγάζω: It is not un-instructive to notice that in classic usage καλεῖν denotes 'to cry out' for a purpose, *to call*; βοᾶν to cry out as a manifestation of feeling; κρᾶζειν to cry out harshly, often of an inarticulate and brutish sound; thus καλεῖν suggests intelligence; βοᾶν sensibilities; κρᾶζειν instincts; hence, βοᾶν esp. a cry for help. κραυγάζειν, intensive of κρᾶζω, denotes to cry coarsely, in contempt, etc. Cf. Schmidt ch. 3.]

Boés, ó, Mt. i. 5 T WH, for Rec. Boós, q. v.

βοή, -ῆς, ἡ, *a cry*: Jas. v. 4 (of those imploring vengeance). From Hom. down.*

βοήθεια, -ας, ἡ, (see βοηθῆω), *help*: Heb. iv. 16, (often in Sept., chiefly for ἡγγ and ἡγ; in Grk. writ. fr. Thuc. and Xen. down); plur. *helps*: Acts xxvii. 17 [see Hackett ad loc.; B.D. s. v. Ship 4; Smith, Voyage and Shipwr. of St. Paul, pp. 106 sq. 204 sq.; cf. ἰποζών-νυμ].*

βοηθῆω, -ῶ, 1 aor. ἐβοήθησα; (fr. βοή a cry and θέω to run); in Sept. chiefly for ἡγ; in Grk. writ. fr. [Aeschyl. and] Hdt. down; prop. *to run to the cry* (of those in danger); hence univ. *to help, succor, bring aid*: τινί, Mt. xv. 25; Mk. ix. 22, 24 (βοήθει μου τῇ ἀπιστίᾳ, "quod fiduciae meae deest bonitate tua supple," Grotius); Acts xvi. 9; xxi. 28; 2 Co. vi. 2; Heb. ii. 18; Rev. xii. 16.*

βοηθός, -όν, *helping, (v)nes*, Hdt. 5, 97; στήριγμα, Tob. viii. 6; mostly as subst. [so fr. Hdt. down] *a helper*: Heb. xiii. 6 (of God, fr. Ps. cxvii. (cxviii.) 7, as often in Sept.).*

βόθυνος, -ου, ó, *a pit, a ditch*: Mt. xii. 11; xv. 14; Lk. vi. 39. (Solon in Bekker's Anecd. i. 85; Xen. oec. 19, 3; Theophr. hist. pl. 4, 2, 2 [(var.); al.]; Sept. 2 S. xviii. 17, etc.).*

βολή, -ῆς, ἡ, (βίλλω), *a throw*: ὡσεὶ λίθου βολήν about a stone's throw, as far as a stone can be cast by the hand, Lk. xxii. 41, (ὡσεὶ τόξου βολήν, Gen. xxi. 16; μέχρι λίθου κ. ἀκοντίου βολῆς, Thuc. 5, 65; ἐξ ἀκοντίου βολῆς, Xen. Hell. 4, 5, 15).*

βολῆω: 1 aor. ἐβόλισα; (βολίς a missile, dart; a line and plummet with which mariners sound the depth of the sea, a sounding-lead); *to heave the lead, take soundings*: Acts xxvii. 28. (Besides only in Eustath.; [Mid. intrans. *to sink* in water, Geopon. 6, 17].)*

βολίς, -ίδος, ἡ, (βίλλω), *a missile, dart, javelin*: Heb. xii. 20 Rec. fr. Ex. xix. 13. (Neh. iv. 17; Num. xxiv. 8; [Sap. v. 22; Hab. iii. 11]; Plut. Demetr. 3.)*

Boóς, ó, (ἡβῆ fleetness [but see B.D. Am. ed.]), Booz, [more commonly] Boaz, a kinsman of Ruth, afterwards her (second) husband, (Ruth ii. 1 sqq.; 1 Chr. ii. 11):

Mt. i. 5 [Boós L Tr, Boés T WH]; Lk. iii. 32 [L T Tr WH Boós].*

βόρβωρος, -ου, ó, *dung, mire*: 2 Pet. ii. 22. (Sept.; Aeschyl., Arstph., Plat., sqq.; ἐν βορβώρῳ κυλίεσθαι, of the vicious, Epict. diss. 4, 11, 29).*

βορρᾶς, -ᾶ [W. § 8, 1; B. 20 (18)], ó, (equiv. to βορέας, -έου), often [in Attic writ.], in Sept. for ἡβῆ; 1. *Boreas; the north-north-east wind*. 2. *the north*: Lk. xiii. 29; Rev. xxi. 13, [cf. W. 121 (115) s. v. μεσημβρία].*

βόσκω; as in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down, *to feed*: Mk. v. 14; Lk. xv. 15; ἀρῖα, πρόβατα, Jn. xxi. 15, 17, (in a fig. disc. portraying the duty of a Christian teacher to promote in every way the spiritual welfare of the members of the church); ó βόσκων a herdsman: Mt. viii. 33; Lk. viii. 34. In Pass. and Mid. [pres. ptc. βοσκόμενος, cf. W. § 38, 2 note] of flocks or herds, *to feed, graze*: Mt. viii. 30; Mk. v. 11; Lk. viii. 32. (In Sept. for ἡγῆ).*

[SYN. βόσκειν, ποιμαίνειν: π. is the wider, β. the narrower term; the former includes oversight, the latter denotes nourishment; π. may be rendered *tend*, β. specifically *feed*. See Trench § xxv.; Mey. on Jn. u. s.; Schmidt ch. 200.]

Βοσώρ, ó, (ἡγῆ a torch, a lamp; Sept. Βεώρ, Num. xxii. 5; xxxi. 8; Deut. xxiii. 4; by change of ῖ into σ, Βοσώρ), *Bosor*, the father of Balaam: 2 Pet. ii. 15 [WH txt. Βεώρ].*

βοτάνη, -ης, ἡ, (βόσκω), *an herb fit for fodder, green herb, growing plant*: Heb. vi. 7. (Hom., Pind., Plat., Eur., Diod., Ael., al. Sept. for κῆρ, ῥῆρ, βῆγ. [Metaph. of men, Ignat. ad Eph. 10, 3; ad Trall. 6, 1; ad Philad. 3, 1].)*

βότερος, -ος, ó, *a bunch or cluster of grapes*: Rev. xiv. 18 [cf. B. 14 (13)]. (Gen. xl. 10; Num. xiii. 24 sq. Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down).*

βουλευτής, -οῦ, ó, *a councillor, senator, (buleuta*, Plin. epp.): first in Hom. II. 6, 114; of a member of the Sanhedrin, Mk. xv. 43; Lk. xxiii. 50. (Job iii. 14; xii. 17).*

βουλεύω: 1. *to deliberate, take counsel, resolve, give counsel*, (Is. xxiii. 8; [fr. Hom. down]). 2. *to be a councillor or senator, discharge the office of a senator*: Xen. mem. 1, 1, 18; Plat. Gorg. p. 473 e.; [al.]. In the N. T. Mid., [pres. βουλεύομαι; impf. ἐβουλεύομην; fut. βουλεύσομαι, Lk. xiv. 31 L mrg. T WH; 1 aor. ἐβουλευσάμην]; 1. *to deliberate with one's self, consider*: foll. by εἰ, Lk. xiv. 31, (Xen. mem. 3, 6, 8). 2. *to take counsel, resolve*: foll. by inf., Acts v. 33 [R G T Tr mrg.]; xv. 37 [Rec.]; xxvii. 39; τί, 2 Co. i. 17; foll. by ἵνα, Jn. xi. 53 L T Tr txt. WH; xii. 10 [cf. W. § 38, 3]. [COMP.: παρα-(-μαι), συμ-βουλεύω.]*

βουλή, -ῆς, ἡ, (βούλομαι), fr. Hom. down; often in Sept. for ἡγῆ; *counsel, purpose*: Lk. xxiii. 51 (where distinguished fr. ἡ πράξις); Acts v. 38; xxvii. 12 (see τίθημι, 1 a.), 42; plur. 1 Co. iv. 5; ἡ βουλή τοῦ θεοῦ, Acts xiii. 36; esp. of the purpose of God respecting the salvation of men through Christ: Lk. vii. 30; Acts ii. 23; iv. 28; [Heb. vi. 17]; πᾶσαν τὴν βουλήν τοῦ θεοῦ all the

contents of the divine plan, Acts xx. 27; ἡ βουλή τοῦ θελήματος αὐτοῦ the counsel of his will, Eph. i. 11.*

βούλημα, -τος, τό, (βούλομαι), *will, counsel, purpose*: Acts xxvii. 43; Ro. ix. 19; 1 Pet. iv. 3 (Rec. θέλημα). (2 Macc. xv. 5; in Grk. writ. fr. Plat. down.) [SYN. cf. θέλω, fin.]*

βούλομαι, 2 pers. sing. βούλει Lk. xxii. 42 (Attic for βούλη, cf. W. § 13, 2 a.; B. 42 (37)); impf. ἐβουλόμην (Attic [(cf. Veitch), yet commonly] ἡβουλόμην); 1 aor. ἐβουλήθην (Mt. i. 19) and ἡβουλήθην (2 Jn. 12 R G; but al. ἐβουλήθ. cf. [WH. App. p. 162]; W. § 12, 1 c.; B. 33 (29)); Sept. for πῦρ, γῆ; [fr. Hom. down]; *to will, wish*; and 1. commonly, *to will deliberately, have a purpose, be minded*: foll. by an inf., Mk. xv. 15; Acts v. 28, 33 (L WH Tr txt. for R G T ἐβουλεύοντο); xii. 4; xv. 37 (L T Tr WH for R ἐβουλεύσατο); xviii. 27; xix. 30; xxii. 30; xxiii. 28; xxvii. 43; xxviii. 18; 2 Co. i. 15; Heb. vi. 17; 2 Jn. 12; 3 Jn. 10 (τοὺς βουλομένους sc. ἐπιδέχσθαι τοὺς ἀδελφούς); Jude 5; Jas. i. 18 (βουληθεὶς ἀπεκύρσει ἡμᾶς of his own free will he brought us forth, with which will it ill accords to say, as some do, that they are tempted to sin by God). with an acc. of the obj. τοῦτο, 2 Co. i. 17 (L T Tr WH for R βουλεύόμενος); foll. by an acc. with inf. 2 Pet. iii. 9. of the will electing or choosing between two or more things, answering to the Lat. *placet mihi*: Mt. i. 19 (cf. ἐθυμίσθαι, 20); xi. 27 [not L mrg.]; Lk. x. 22; xxii. 42; Acts xxv. 20; [1 Co. xii. 11]; Jas. iii. 4; iv. 4; foll. by the subj. βούλεσθε, ἡμῖν ἀπολύσω; *is it your will I should release unto you?* (cf. W. § 41 a. 4 b.; B. § 139, 2), Jn. xviii. 39. of the will prescribing, foll. by an acc. with inf.: Phil. i. 12 (γινώσκων ὑμᾶς βούλομαι I would have you know, κνω ye); 1 Tim. ii. 8; v. 14; Tit. iii. 8. 2. of willing as an affection, *to desire*: foll. by an inf., 1 Tim. vi. 9 (οἱ βουλόμενοι πλουτεῖν); Acts xvii. 20; xviii. 15; ἐβουλόμην (on this use of the impf. see B. 217 (187) sq.; [cf. W. 283 (266); Bp. Lghtft. on Philem. 13]), Acts xxv. 22; Philem. 13. On the difference between βούλομαι and θέλω, see θέλω, fin.*

βουνός, -οῦ, ό, a Cyrenaic word acc. to Hdt. 4, 199, which Eustath. [831, 33] on Il. 11, 710 says was used by Philemon [Noθ. 1], a comic poet (of the 3d cent. B. C.). It was rejected by the Atticists, but from Polyb. on [who (5, 22, 1 sq.) uses it interchangeably with λόφος] it was occasionally received by the later Grk. writ. (Strabo, Pausan., Plut., al.) in Sept. very often for πῦρ; (perh. fr. BAQ to ascend [cf. Hesych. βουνοί: βωμοί, and βωμίδες in Hdt. 2, 125 (Schmidt ch. 99, 11)]); *a hill, eminence, mound*: Lk. iii. 5 (Is. xl. 4); xxiii. 30 (Hos. x. 8). Cf. Sturz, De dial. Maced. etc. p. 153 sq.; Lob. ad Phryn. p. 355 sq.; [Donaldson, New Crat. § 469].*

βοῦς, βοός, acc. sing. βόυν, [acc. plur. βόας, B. 14 (13)], ό, ἡ, an ox, *a cow*: Lk. xiii. 15; xiv. 5, 19; Jn. ii. 14 sq.; 1 Co. ix. 9; 1 Tim. v. 18. [From Hom. down].*

βραβεῖον, -ου, τό, (βραβεύς the arbiter and director of a contest, who awards the prize; called also βραβευτής, Lat. *designator*), *the award to the victor in the games, a prize*, (in eccl. Lat. *brabeum, brabium*), (Vulg. *bravium*):

1 Co. ix. 24; metaph. of the heavenly reward for Christian character, Phil. iii. 14. (Oppian, cyn. 4, 197; Lycophr. 1154; ὑπομονῆς βρ. Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 5, 5 [where see Lghtft., Gebh. and Harn.]; ἀφθαρσίας, Mart. Polyc. 17.)*

βραβεῖω; in Grk. writ. fr. Isoc. and Dem. down; 1. *to be a βραβεύς or umpire* (see βραβεῖον). 2. *to decide, determine*. 3. *to direct, control, rule*: Col. iii. 15 [where see Meyer; contra, Bp. Lghtft. COMP.: κατα-βραβεύω.]*

βραδύνω; (βραδύς); *to delay, be slow*; 1. rarely trans. *to render slow, retard*: τὴν σωτηρίαν, Sept. Is. xlvi. 13; pass. ὀδός, Soph. El. 1501 [cf. O. C. 1628]. Mostly 2. intrans. *to be long, to tarry, loiter*, (so fr. Aeschyl. down): 1 Tim. iii. 15; unusually, with gen. of the thing which one delays to effect, 2 Pet. iii. 9 τῆς ἐπαγγελίας [A. V. *is not slack concerning his promise*] i. e. to fulfil his promise; cf. W. § 30, 6 b. (Sir. xxxii. (xxxv.) 22.)*

βραδυνκλώω, -ῶ; (βραδύς and πλοῦς); *to sail slowly*: pres. ptp. in Acts xxvii. 7. (Artem. oneir. 4, 30.)*

βραδύς -εία, -ύ, *slow*; a. prop.: εἰς τι, Jas. i. 19. b. metaph. *dull, inactive, in mind; stupid, slow to apprehend or believe*, (so Hom. Il. 10, 226; opp. to συνερός, Polyb. 4, 8, 7; τὸν νοῦν, Dion. Hal. de Att. oratt. 7 [de Lys. judic.]; δυσμαθία· βραδυτῆς ἐν μαθήσει, Plat. defin. p. 415 e.): with a dat. of respect, τῇ καρδίᾳ, Lk. xxiv. 25. [SYN. see ἀργός, fin.]*

βραδυτής (on accent cf. Bttm. Ausf. Spr. ii. p. 417 sq.; [Chandler §§ 634, 635; W. 52 sq. (52)]), -ήτος, ἡ, (βραδύς), *slowness, delay*: 2 Pet. iii. 9. (From Hom. down.)*

βραχίων, -ονος, ό, [fr. Hom. down], *the arm*: the βραχίων of God is spoken of Hebraistically for *the might, the power of God*, Lk. i. 51 (cf. Deut. iv. 34; v. 15; xxvi. 8); Jn. xii. 38 (Is. liii. 1); Acts xiii. 17.*

βραχύς, -εία, -ύ, *short, small, little*, (fr. Pind., Hdt., Thuc. down); a. of place; neut. βραχύ adverbially, *a short distance, a little*: Acts xxvii. 28 (2 S. xvi. 1; Thuc. 1, 63). b. of time; βραχύ τι *a short time, for a little while*: Heb. ii. 7, 9, (where the writer transfers to time what the Sept. in Ps. viii. 6 says of rank); Acts v. 34 [here L T Tr WH om. τι]; μετὰ βραχύ shortly after, Lk. xxii. 58. c. of quantity and measure; βραχύ τι [Tr txt. WH om. L Tr mrg. br. τι] *some little part, a little*: Jn. vi. 7 (βραχύ τι τοῦ μέλιτος, 1 S. xiv. 29; ἔλαιον βραχύ, Joseph. antt. 9, 4, 2; βραχύτατος λιβανωτός, Philo de vict. off. § 4); διὰ βραχείων in few sc. words, briefly, Heb. xiii. 22 (so [Plat., Dem., al. (cf. Bleek on Heb. l. c.)] Joseph. b. j. 4, 5, 4; ἐν βραχυτάτῳ δηλοῦν to show very briefly, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 15).*

βρέφος, -ους, τό; a. *an unborn child, embryo, fetus*: Lk. i. 41, 44; (Hom. Il. 23, 266; Plut. rep. Stoic. 41 τὸ βρ. ἐν τῇ γαστρὶ). b. *a new-born child, an infant, a babe*, (so fr. Pind. down): Lk. ii. 12, 16; xviii. 15; Acts vii. 19; 1 Pet. ii. 2; ἀπὸ βρέφους from infancy, 2 Tim. iii. 15 (so ἐκ βρέφους, Anth. Pal. 9, 567).*

βρέχω; 1 aor. ἔβρεξα; fr. Pind. and Hdt. down; 1. *to moisten, wet, water*: Lk. vii. 38 (τ. πόδας δάκρυσαι, cf. Ps. vi. 7), 44. 2. in later writ. (cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 291 [W. 23]) *to water with rain* (Polyb. 1C, 12, 3), *to*

cause to rain, to pour the rain, spoken of God: *ἐπί τινα*, Mt. v. 45; to send down like rain: *κύριος ἔβρεξε θεῖον κ. πῦρ*, Gen. xix. 24; *χάλαζαν*, Ex. ix. 23; [*μάννα*, Ps. lxxvii. (lxxviii.) 24]; impers. *βρέχει* it rains (cf. W. § 58, 9 b. β.): Jas. v. 17; with added acc., *πῦρ κ. θεῖον*, Lk. xvii. 20; with added subject, *ὕετός*, Rev. xi. 6.*

βροῦτή, -ῆς, ἡ, thunder: Mk. iii. 17 (on which see *βοανεργές*); Jn. xii. 29; Rev. iv. 5; vi. 1; viii. 5; x. 3 sq.; xi. 19; xiv. 2; xvi. 18; xix. 6. [From Hom. down].*

βροχή, -ῆς, ἡ, (*βρέχω*, q. v.), a later Grk. word (cf. *Lob. ad Phryn.* p. 291), a besprinkling, watering, rain: used of a heavy shower or violent rainstorm, Mt. vii. 25, 27; Ps. lxxvii. (lxxviii.) 10; civ. (cv.) 32, for *ὄψις*.*

βρόχος, -ου, ὁ, a noose, slip-knot, by which any person or thing is caught, or fastened, or suspended, (fr. Hom. down): *βρόχον ἐπιβάλλειν τινί* to throw a noose upon one, a fig. expression borrowed from war [or the chase] (so *βρ. περιβάλλειν τινί*, Philo, vit. Moys. iii. § 34; Joseph. b. j. 7, 4), i. e. by craft or by force to bind one to some necessity, to constrain him to obey some command, 1 Co. vii. 35.*

βρυγμός, -οῦ, ὁ, (*βρύχω*, q. v.), a gnashing of teeth: with *τῶν ὀδόντων* added, a phrase denoting the extreme anguish and utter despair of men consigned to eternal condemnation, Mt. viii. 12; xiii. 42, 50; xxii. 13; xxiv. 51; xxv. 30; Lk. xiii. 28. (In Sir. li. 3 *βρυγμός* is attributed to beasts, which gnash the teeth as they attack their prey; in Prov. xix. 12 Sept. for *ἰβρῖν* snarling, growling; in the sense of biting, Nic. th. 716, to be derived fr. *βρύκω* to bite; cf. Fritzsche on Sir. as above, p. 308.)*

βρύκω: [impf. *ἔβρυχον*]; to grind, gnash, with the teeth: *ὀδόντας ἐπί τινα*, Acts vii. 54, (Job xvi. 9; Ps. xxxiv. (xxxv.) 16; xxxvi. (xxxvii.) 12 for *ἰβρῖν* and *ἰβρῖν*; intrans. without *ὀδόντας*, [Hermipp. ap.] Plut. Pericl. 33 fin.; [Hipp. (see L. and S.)]). Of the same origin as *βρύκω* (cf. *δέχω* and *δέκω*), to bite, chew; see *Hermann* on Soph. Philoct. 735; [Ellendt, *Lex. Soph.* s. v. *βρύκω*].*

βρύω; 1. intrans. to abound, gush forth, teem with juices, ([akin to *βλύω*, *φλύω*; see *Lob. Techn.* p. 22 sq.; Curtius p. 531], cf. Germ. *Brust*, *Brühe*); often so fr. Hom. down (Il. 17, 56 *ἔρνος ἀνθεῖ βρύει*). 2. more rarely trans. to send forth abundantly: absol. to teem, ἡ γῆ βρύει, Xen. venat. 5, 12; with an acc. of flowers, fruits, *Χάριτες ῥόδα βρούουσι*, Anacr. 44, 2 (37, 2); to send forth water, Jas. iii. 11.*

βρώμα, -τος, τό, (*βρώω* i. q. *βιβρώσκω*), that which is eaten, food; (fr. Thuc. and Xen. down): 1 Co. viii. 8, 13; x. 3; Ro. xiv. 15, 20; plur.: Mt. xiv. 15; Mk. vii. 19; Lk. iii. 11; ix. 13; 1 Co. vi. 13; 1 Tim. iv. 3; Heb. xiii. 9; *βρώματα κ. πόματα* meats and drinks, Heb. ix. 10 (as in Plat. legg. 11 p. 932 e.; 6 p. 782 a.; Critias p. 115 b.; in sing. Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 17). of the soul's aliment, i. e. either instruction, 1 Co. iii. 2 (as solid food opp. to *τὸ*

γάλα), or that which delights and truly satisfies the mind, Jn. iv. 34.*

βρώσιμος, -ον, (*βρώσις*), eatable: Lk. xxiv. 41. (Lev. xix. 23; Ezek. xlvi. 12. Aeschyl. Prom. 479; [Antiatt. in *Bekker*, Anecd. p. 84, 25].)*

βρώσις, -εως, ἡ, (*βρώω*, *βιβρώσκω*); 1. the act of eating, (Tertull. *esus*): *βρώσις κ. πόσις*, Ro. xiv. 17 (on which see *βασιλεία*, 3); with gen. of the obj. 1 Co. viii. 4 (Plat. de rep. 10 p. 619 c. *παίδων αὐτοῦ*); in a wider sense, *corrosion*: Mt. vi. 19 sq. 2. as almost everywhere in Grk. writ. that which is eaten, food, aliment: Heb. xii. 16; *εἰς βρώσιν* for food, 2 Co. ix. 10 (Sap. iv. 5); *βρώσις καὶ* [so WH txt. Tr mrg.; al. ἡ] *πόσις*, Col. ii. 16, (Hom. Od. 1, 191; Plat. legg. 6, 783 c.; Xen. mem. 1, 3, 15; [cf. Fritzsche on Rom. iii. p. 200 note; per contra Mey. or Ellie. on Col. l. c.]). used of the soul's aliment — either that which refreshes it, Jn. iv. 32, or nourishes and supports it unto life eternal, Jn. vi. 27, 55.*

βρώσκω, unused pres. whence pf. *βέβρωκα*; see *βιβρώσκω*.

βυθίζω; [pres. pass. *βυθίζομαι*]; (*βυθός*, q. v.); to plunge into the deep, to sink: *ὥστε βυθίζεσθαι αὐτά*, of ships (as Polyb. 2, 10, 5; 16, 3, 2; [Aristot., Diod., al.]), so that they began to sink, Lk. v. 7; metaph. *τινὰ εἰς ὄλεθρον* [A. V. *drown*], 1 Tim. vi. 9.*

βυθός, -οῦ, ὁ, the bottom (of a ditch or trench, Xen. oec. 19, 11); the bottom or depth of the sea, often in Grk. writ. fr. Aeschyl. Prom. 432 down; the sea itself, the deep sea: 2 Co. xi. 25, as in Ps. cvi. (cvii.) 24; so Lat. *profundum* in Lucan, Phars. 2, 680 "*profundi ora videns*."*

βυρσίνος, -έως, ὁ, (*βύρσα* a skin stripped off, a hide), a tanner: Acts ix. 43; x. 6, 32. (Artem. oneir. 4, 56.) [Cf. B.D. Am. ed. s. v. Tanner].*

βύσσινος, -η, -ον, (ἡ *βύσσις*, q. v.; cf. *ἀκάνθινος*, *ἀμαράντινος*), made of fine linen; neut. *βύσσινον* sc. *ἱμάτιον* (W. 591 (550); [B. 82 (72)]), (a) fine linen (garment): Rev. xviii. 12 (Rec. *βύσσου*), 16; xix. 8, 14 [WH mrg. *λευκοβύσσινον* (for *βύσσινον λευκόν*)]. (Gen. xli. 42; 1 Chr. xv. 27. Aeschyl., Hdt., Eur., Diod. 1, 85; Plut., al.)*

βύσσις, -ου, ἡ, [*Vaniček*, Fremdwörter, s. v.], *byssus*, a species of Egyptian flax (found also in India and Achaia) — or linen made from it — very costly, delicate, soft, white, and also of a yellow color, (see respecting it Pollux, onomast. l. 7 c. 17 § 75): Lk. xvi. 19; Rev. xviii. 12 Rec. (In Sept. generally for *ψψ*, also *ἰῖβ*, cf. 1 Chr. xv. 27; 2 Chr. v. 12; cf. *Win.* RWB. s. v. *Baumwolle*; [BB.DD. s. vv. *Byssus* and *Linen*]. Joseph. antt. 3, 6, 1 sq.; 3, 7, 2; Philostr. vit. Apoll. 2, 20 [p. 71 ed. Olear.]; on the flax of Achaia growing about Elis, cf. Pausan. 5, 5, 2; 7, 21, 7.)*

βωμός, -οῦ, ὁ, (see *βουός*), an elevated place; very freq. in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down, a raised place on which to offer sacrifice, an altar: Acts xvii. 23. (Often in Sept. for *ἱεῖμα*.)*

Γ

Γαββαθᾶ

γαζοφυλάκιον

Γαββαθᾶ [-θά WH], ἡ, indecl., *Gubbatha*, Chald. ܡܗܒܐ, (Hebr. 𐤁𐤀 the back); hence a raised place, an elevation, (cf. C. F. A. Fritzsche, Ueber die Verdienste Tholucks u.s.w. p. 102 sq.; Delitzsch in the Zeitschr. f. luth. Theol. for 1876, p. 605; [Wünsche, Neue Beiträge u.s.w. p. 560]; but see the somewhat diff. opinion of Keim, Jesu von Nazara, iii. 365): Jn. xix. 13, where is added the rather loose interpretation λιθόστρωτον, i. e. a stone pavement, which some interpreters think was a portable pavement, or the square blocks such as the Roman generals carried with them, to be laid down not only under their seats in general, but also under those they occupied in administering justice (cf. Suet. Jul. Caes. 46 and Casaubon ad loc.). This opinion is opposed by the circumstance that John is not accustomed to add a Greek interpretation except to the Hebr. names of fixed Jewish localities, cf. v. 2; ix. 7; xix. 17; and that this is so in the present case is evident from the fact that he has said εἰς τόπον, i. e. in a definite locality which had that name. Besides, it cannot be proved that that custom of the military commanders was followed also by the governors of provinces residing in cities. Doubtless the Chaldaic name was given to the spot from its shape, the Greek name from the nature of its pavement. Cf. below under λιθόστρωτον; Win. RWB. s. v. Lithostroton; [BB.DD. s. v. Gabbatha; Tholuck, Beiträge zur Spracherklärung u.s.w. p. 119 sqq.]*

Γαβριήλ, ὁ, (ܡܗܪܝܠ, fr. ܡܪܝ strong man, hero, and ܠܗ God), indecl., *Gabriel*, one of the angel-princes or chiefs of the angels (Dan. viii. 16; ix. 21): Lk. i. 19, 26; see ἀρχάγγελος [and reff. s. v. ἄγγελος, fin.; BB.DD. s. v.]*

γάγγραινα, -ης, ἡ, (γρᾶω or γρᾶίνω to gnaw, eat), a gangrene, a disease by which any part of the body suffering from inflammation becomes so corrupted that, unless a remedy be seasonably applied, the evil continually spreads, attacks other parts, and at last eats away the bones: 2 Tim. ii. 17 [where cf. Ellic.]. (Medical writ. [cf. Wetst. ad l. c.]; Plut. discr. am. et adulat. c. 36.)*

Γάδ, ὁ, (גַּד fortune, cf. Gen. xxx. 11; [xliv. 19; on the meaning of the word see B.D. s. v.]), indecl., *Gad*, the seventh son of the patriarch Jacob, by Zilpah, Leah's maid: Rev. vii. 5.*

Γαδαρηνός, -ή, -όν, (fr. the prop. name Γαδάρᾱ; cf. the adj. Ἀβιλιηνή, Μαγδαληνή), of *Gadara*, a *Gadarene*. *Gadara* was the capital of Peræa (Joseph. b. j. 4, 7, 3), situated opposite the southern extremity of the Lake of Gennesaret to the south-east, but at some distance from the lake on the banks of the river Hieromax (Plin. h. n. 5, 16), 60 stadia from the city Tiberias (Joseph. vita 65), inhabited chiefly by Gentiles (Joseph. antt. 17,

11, 4); cf. Win. RWB. s. v. *Gadara*; Rütschi in Herzog iv. p. 636 sq.; Kneucker in Schenkel ii. 313 sq.; Riehm, HWB. p. 454; [BB.DD. s. v.]. χώρα τῶν Γαδαρηνῶν the country of the *Gadarenes*, *Gadaris*: Mk. v. 1 Rec.; Lk. viii. 26 Rec., 37 RG [but here ἡ περίχωρος τῶν Γ.], and in Mt. viii. 28 T Tr WH; but the Mss. differ in these pass.; see Γερασσηνοί and Γεργεσηνοί.*

γάσα, -ης, ἡ, a Persian word, adopted by the Greeks and Latins (Cic. off. 2, 22), the royal treasury, treasure, riches, (Curt. 3, 13, 5 pecuniam regiam, quam gazam Persae vocant): Acts viii. 27. ([Theophr.], Polyb., Diod. 17, 35 and 64; Plut., al. Sept. 2 Esdr. v. 17; vii. 20.)*

Γάζα, -ης [B. 17 (15)], ἡ, (גַּז i. e. strong, fortified, (cf. *Valentia*); the ζ being represented by γ, cf. ܡܗܪܝܠ ܡܗܘܪܝܠ, formerly a celebrated city of the Philistines, situated on a hill near the southern border of the land of Israel, between Raphia and Ascalon, twenty stadia [‘at the most,’ Arrian.exp. Alex. 2, 26; “seven,” Strabo 16, 30] from the sea and eleven geographical miles from Jerusalem. It was fortified and surrounded by a massive wall. Although held by a Persian garrison, Alexander the Great captured it after a siege of two months, but did not destroy it ([Joseph. antt. 11, 8, 4]; Diod. 17, 48; Plut. Alex. 25; Curt. 4, 6 sq.). Afterwards, in the year B. C. 96, Alexander Jannæus, king of the Jews, took it after a year's siege and destroyed it (Joseph. antt. 13, 13, 3). Gabinius rebuilt it B. C. 58 (Joseph. l. c. 14, 5, 3). Finally the emperor Augustus gave it [B. C. 30] to Herod the Great (Joseph. l. c. 15, 7, 3), after whose death it was annexed to Syria (Joseph. l. c. 17, 11, 4). Modern *Ghuzzeh* [or *Ghazzeh*], an unfortified town, having an area of two English miles, with between fifteen and sixteen thousand inhabitants. Mentioned in the N. T. in Acts viii. 26, where the words αὕτη ἐστὶν ἔρημος refer to ἡ ὁδός; Philip is bidden to take the way which is ἔρημος, solitary; cf. Meyer ad loc.; [W. § 18, 9 N. 3; B. 104 (91)]. A full history of the city is given by Stark, Gaza u. d. philistäische Küste. Jena, 1852; a briefer account by Win. RWB. [see also BB. DD.] s. v. *Gaza*; Arnold in Herzog iv. p. 671 sqq.*

γαζοφυλάκιον, -ου, τό, (fr. γάζα, q. v., and φυλακή; hence i. q. θησαυροφυλάκιον, Hesych.), a repository of treasure, esp. of public treasure, a treasury: Esth. iii. 9; 1 Esdr. viii. 18, 44; 1 Macc. iii. 28. In Sept. used for ܡܗܪܝܠ and ܡܗܘܪܝܠ of apartments constructed in the courts of the temple, in which not only the sacred offerings and things needful for the temple service were kept, but in which also the priests, etc., dwelt: Neh. xiii. 7; x. 37 sqq.; of the sacred treasury, in which not only treasure but also

the public records (1 Macc. xiv. 49; cf. Grimm ad loc.) were stored, and the property of widows and orphans was deposited (2 Macc. iii. 10; cf. Grimm ad loc.): 1 Macc. xiv. 49; 2 Macc. iii. 6, 28, 40; iv. 42; v. 18. Josephus speaks of both *γαζοφυλάκια* (plur.) in the women's court of Herod's temple, b. j. 5, 5, 2; 6, 5, 2; and *τὸ γαζοφ.*, antt. 19, 6, 1. In the N. T., in Mk. xii. 41, 43; Lk. xxi. 1; Jn. viii. 20 (*ἐν τῷ γαζοφ. at, near, the treasury* [yet cf. W. § 48, a. 1 c.]), *τὸ γαζ.* seems to be used of that receptacle mentioned by the Rabbins to which were fitted thirteen chests or boxes, *תרופיץ* i. e. *trumpets*, so called from their shape, and into which were put the contributions made voluntarily or paid yearly by the Jews for the service of the temple and the support of the poor; cf. *Lightfoot*, *Horae Hebr. et Talm.* p. 536 sq.; *Lücke* [*Tholuck*, or *Godet*] on Jn. viii. 20; [*B. D. Am. ed. s. v. Treasury*]. (*Strabo* 2 p. 319 [i. e. 7, 6, 1].)*

Γάιος [WH *Γαίος* (cf. I, ε)], -ου, ὁ, *Gaius* or *Caius*; the name of a Christian 1. of *Derbe*: Acts xx. 4. 2. of *Macedonia*: Acts xix. 29. 3. of *Corinth*, Paul's host during his [second] sojourn there: Ro. xvi. 23; 1 Co. i. 14. 4. of an unknown Christian, to whom the third Ep. of John was addressed: 3 Jn. vs. 1. [*B. D. Am. ed. s. v. Gaius*; *Farrar*, *Early Days of Christianity*, ii. 506.]*

γάλα, -λακτος [cf. Lat. *lac*; *Curtius* § 123], τό, [from Hom. down], *milk*: 1 Co. ix. 7. *Metaph. of the less difficult truths of the Christian religion*, 1 Co. iii. 2; Heb. v. 12 sq. (*Quintil.* 2, 4, 5 "doctoribus hoc esse curae velim, ut teneras adhuc mentes more nutricum mollius alant et satiari velut quodam jucundioris disciplinae lacte patiantur," [cf. *Siegfried*, *Philo von Alex.* p. 329, cf. p. 261]); of the word of God, by which souls newly regenerate are healthfully nourished unto growth in the Christian life, 1 Pet. ii. 2.*

Γαλάτης, -ου, ὁ, a *Galatian*, (see *Galatia*): Gal. iii. 1. (1 Macc. viii. 2; 2 Macc. viii. 20.)*

Γαλατία, -ας, ἡ, *Galatia*, Gallogræcia, a region of Asia Minor, bounded by Paphlagonia, Pontus, Cappadocia, Lycæonia, Phrygia, and Bithynia. It took its name from those Gallic tribes that crossed into Asia Minor B. C. 278, and after roaming about there for a time at length settled down permanently in the above-mentioned region, and intermarried with the Greeks. From B. C. 189 on, though subject to the Romans, they were governed by their own chiefs; but B. C. 24 [al. 25] their country was formally reduced to a Roman province, (cf. *Liv.* 37, 8; 38, 16 and 18; *Joseph.* antt. 16, 6; *Strabo* 12, 5, 1 p. 567; *Flor.* 2, 11 [i. e. 1, 27]): Gal. i. 2; 1 Co. xvi. 1; 2 Tim. iv. 10 [T Tr mrg. Γαλλίαν]; 1 Pet. i. 1. Cf. *Grimm*, *Ueb. d. (keltische) Nationalität der kleinasiat. Galater*, in the *Stud. u. Krit.* for 1876, p. 199 sqq.; replied to by *K. Wieseler*, *Die deutsche Nationalität d. kleinasiat. Galater*. Gütersl. 1877; [but see *Hertzberg* in the *Stud. u. Krit.* for 1878, pp. 525-541; *Bp. Lightfoot* in his *Com. on Gal.*, *Dissertation* i. also *Intr.* § 1].*

Γαλατικός, -ή, -όν, *Galatian*, belonging to *Galatia*: Acts xvi. 6; xviii. 23.*

γαλήνη, -ης, ἡ, (adj. ὁ, ἡ, *γαλήνως* calm, cheerful), *calm-*

ness, stillness of the sea, a calm: Mt. viii. 26; Mk. iv. 39; Lk. viii. 24. (From Hom. down.)*

Γαλιλαία, -ας, ἡ, *Galilee*, (fr. *Γαλιλάη*, 2 K. xv. 29; *Γαλιλάη*, *Josh.* xx. 7; xxi. 32; *Γαλιλάη*, 1 K. ix. 11, i. e. *the circle* or *circuit*, by which name even before the exile a certain district of northern Palestine was designated; Sept. *Γαλιλαία*); the name of a region of northern Palestine, bounded on the north by Syria, on the west by Sidon, Tyre, Ptolemais and their territories and the promontory of Carmel, on the south by Samaria and on the east by the Jordan. It was divided into *Upper Galilee* (extending from the borders of Tyre and Sidon to the sources of the Jordan), and *Lower Galilee* (which, lower and more level, embraced the lands of the tribes of Issachar and Zebulun and the part of Naphtali bordering on the Sea of Galilee): ἡ ἄνω καὶ ἡ κάτω *Γαλιλαία* (*Joseph.* b. j. 3, 3, 1, where its boundaries are given). It was a very fertile region, populous, having 204 towns and villages (*Joseph.* vit. 45), and inasmuch as it had, esp. in the upper part, many Gentiles among its inhabitants (*Judg.* i. 30-33; *Strabo* 16, 34 p. 760), it was called, Mt. iv. 15, *Γαλιλαία τῶν ἐθνῶν* (*Is.* viii. 23 (ix. 1)), and, 1 Macc. v. 15, *Γαλιλαία ἀλλοφύλων*. Often mentioned in the Gospels, and three times in the Acts, viz. ix. 31; x. 37; xiii. 31. [Cf. *Merrill*, *Galilee in the Time of Christ*, Boston 1881.]

Γαλιλαῖος, -αία, -αῖον, *Galilæan*, a native of *Galilee*: Mt. xxvi. 69; Mk. xiv. 70; Lk. xiii. 1 sq.; xxii. 59; xxiii. 6; Jn. iv. 45; Acts i. 11; ii. 7; v. 37.*

Γαλλία, -ας, ἡ, *Gallia*: 2 Tim. iv. 10 T Tr mrg., by which is to be understood *Galatia* in Asia Minor or *Γαλατία ἡ ἐφεά*, App. b. civ. 2, 49. [See esp. *Bp. Lightfoot*. *Com. on Gal.* pp. 3, 31 (*Am. ed.* pp. 11, 37).]*

Γαλλίων, -ωνος, ὁ, *Gallio*, proconsul of Achaia, elder brother of L. Annaeus Seneca the philosopher. His original name was *Marcus Annaeus Novatus*, but after his adoption into the family of Junius Gallio the rhetorician, he was called *Gallio*: Acts xviii. 12, 14, 17. [Cf. *B. D. Am. ed.*; *Farrar*, *St. Paul*, i. 566 sq.]*

Γαμαλιήλ, ὁ, (*Γαλιλάη* recompense of God [God the avenger, *Fürst*]; *Num.* i. 10; ii. 20), indecl., *Gamaliel* (distinguished by the Jews from his grandson of the same name by the title *ἡλίας*, the elder), a Pharisee and doctor of the law, son of R. Simeon, grandson of Hillel, and teacher of the apostle Paul. He is said to have had very great influence in the Sanhedrin, and to have died eighteen years before the destruction of Jerusalem. A man of permanent renown among the Jews: Acts v. 34; xxii. 3. Cf. *Grätz*, *Gesch. d. Juden*, iii. p. 289 sqq.; *Schenkel*, *BL.* ii. p. 328 sqq.; [esp. *Alex.'s Kitto* s. v. *Gamaliel I.* (cf. *Farrar*, *St. Paul*, i. 44 and exc. v.)].*

γαμέω, -ῶ; impf. ἐγάμουν (Lk. xvii. 27); 1 aor. ἐγήμα (the classic form, [Mt. xxii. 25 L T Tr WH]; Lk. xiv. 20; 1 Co. vii. 28* R G, 28*) and ἐγάμησα (the later form, Mt. v. 32; [xxii. 25 R G]; Mk. vi. 17; x. 11; 1 Co. vii. 9, [28* L T Tr WH], 33); pf. γεγάμηκα; 1 aor. pass. ἐγαμήθην; (cf. W. 84 (80); B. 55 (48); *Bttm.* *Ausf. Spr.* ii. 134; *Lob.* ad Phryn. p. 742; [Veitch s. v.]); 1 used of the man, as in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down, to lead

in marriage, take to wife; a. with the addition of γυναίκα or other acc.: Mt. v. 32 [here WH br. the cl.]; xix. 9; Mk. vi. 17; x. 11; Lk. xiv. 20; xvi. 18. b. without a case, absol. to get married, to marry, [cf. B. 145 (127)]: Mt. xix. 10; xxii. 25, 30; xxiv. 38; Mk. xii. 25; Lk. xvii. 27; xx. 34 sq.; 1 Co. vii. 28, 33; (Ael. v. h. 4, 1; οἱ γεγαμηκότες, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 4; opp. to ἀγαμοί, Xen. symp. 9, 7). Pass. and Mid. γαμέομαι τινι, of women [Lat. nubere alicui, cf. B. § 133, 8], to give one's self in marriage [W. § 38, 3]: 1 aor. pass., Mk. x. 12 (where L T Tr WH γαμήση ἄλλον for R G γαμηθῆ ἄλλω); 1 Co. vii. 39. 2. contrary to Grk. usage, the Act. γαμεῖν is used of women, to give one's self in marriage; and a. with the acc.: Mk. x. 12 L T Tr WH (see above); b. absol.: 1 Co. vii. 28, 34 (ἡ γαμήσασα, opp. to ἡ ἀγαμος); 1 Tim. v. 11, 14. 3. absol. of both sexes: 1 Tim. iv. 3; 1 Co. vii. 9 sq. 36 (γαμεῖσσαν, sc. the virgin and he who seeks her to wife). In the O. T. γαμεῖν occurs only in 2 Macc. xiv. 25.*

γαμίζω; [Pass., pres. γαμίζομαι; impf. ἐγαμίζουην]; (γάμος); to give a daughter in marriage: 1 Co. vii. 38* [L T Tr WH, 38*] G L T Tr WH; Pass.: Mt. xxii. 30 L T Tr WH; [xxiv. 38 T WH]; Mk. xii. 25; Lk. xvii. 27; xx. 35 [WH mrg. γαμίζονται]. (The word is mentioned in Apoll. de constr. 3, 31 p. 280, 10 ed. Bekk.) [COMP.: ἐκ-γαμίζω.]*

γαμίσκω, i. q. γαμίζω, q. v. [Mt. xxiv. 38 Lchm.]; Pass. [pres. γαμίσκομαι]; Mk. xii. 25 R G; Lk. xx. 34 L T Tr WH, [35 WH mrg.]; cf. W. 92 (88); and Tdf.'s note on Mt. xxii. 30]. (Aristot. pol. 7, 14, 4 etc.) [COMP.: ἐκ-γαμίσκω.]*

γάμος, -ου, ὁ, [prob. fr. r. gam to bind, unite; Curtius p. 546 sq.], as in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down; 1. a wedding or marriage-festival: Jn. ii. 1 sq.; Rev. xix. 7 (under the figure of a marriage here is represented the intimate and everlasting union of Christ, at his return from heaven, with his church); τὸ δείπνον τοῦ γάμου, ibid. 9 (a symbol of the future blessings of the Messiah's kingdom); esp. a wedding-banquet, a marriage-feast: Mt. xxii. 8, 10 [here T WH Tr mrg. νυμφῶν], 11, 12; plur. (referring apparently to the several acts of feasting), Mt. xxii. 2 sqq. 9; xxv. 10; Lk. xii. 36; xiv. 8, (cf. W. § 27, 3; B. 23 (21)). 2. marriage, matrimony: Heb. xiii. 4.*

γάρ, a conjunction, which acc. to its composition, γέ and ἄρα (i. q. ἄρ), is properly a particle of affirmation and conclusion, denoting truly therefore, verily as the case stands, "the thing is first affirmed by the particle γέ, and then is referred to what precedes by the force of the particle ἄρα" (Klotz ad Devar. ii. 1, p. 232; cf. Kühner ii. p. 724; [Jelf § 786; W. 445 (415) sq.]). Now since by a new affirmation not infrequently the reason and nature of something previously mentioned are set forth, it comes to pass that, by the use of this particle, either the reason and cause of a foregoing statement is added, whence arises the causal or argumentative force of the particle, for (Lat. nam, enim; Germ. denn); or some previous declaration is explained, whence γάρ takes on an explicative force:

for, the fact is, namely (Lat. videlicet, Germ. nämlich). Thus the force of the particle is either conclusive, or demonstrative, or explicative and declaratory; cf. Rost in Passow's Lex. i. p. 535 sqq.; Kühner ii. pp. 724 sqq. 852 sqq.; [cf. L. and S. s. v.]. The use of the particle in the N. T. does not differ from that in the classics.

I. Its primary and original Conclusive force is seen in questions (in Grk. writ. also in exclamations) and answers expressed with emotion; where, acc. to the connexion, it may be freely represented by assuredly, verily, forsooth, why, then, etc.: ἐν γὰρ τούτῳ etc. ye profess not to know whence he is; herein then is assuredly a marvellous thing, why, herein etc. Jn. ix. 30; οὐ γάρ, ἀλλὰ etc. by no means in this state of things, nay verily, but etc. Acts xvi. 37; certainly, if that is the case, 1 Co. viii. 11 L T Tr WH. It is joined to interrogative particles and pronouns: μή γάρ etc. Jn. vii. 41 (do ye then suppose that the Christ comes out of Galilee? What, doth the Christ, etc.?). μή γάρ . . . οὐκ, 1 Co. xi. 22 (what! since ye are so eager to eat and drink, have ye not, etc.?). τίς γάρ, τί γάρ: Mt. xxvii. 23 (τί γάρ κακὸν ἐποίησεν, ye demand that he be crucified like a malefactor, Why, what evil hath he done?); Mt. ix. 5 (your thoughts are evil; which then do ye suppose to be the easier, etc.?). Mt. xvi. 26; xxiii. 17, 19; Lk. ix. 25; Acts xix. 35; τί γάρ; for τί γάρ ἐστίν, what then? i. e. what, under these circumstances, ought to be the conclusion? Phil. i. 18 [cf. Ellic. ad loc.]; πῶς γάρ, Acts viii. 31; cf. Klotz l. c. p. 245 sqq.; Kühner ii. p. 726; [Jelf ii. p. 608]; W. 447 (416). Here belongs also the vexed passage Lk. xviii. 14 ἢ γὰρ ἐκέλευς (so G T Tr mrg., but L WH Tr txt. παρ' ἐκείνου) or do ye suppose then that that man went down approved of God? cf. W. 241 (226).

II. It adduces the Cause or gives the Reason of a preceding statement or opinion; 1. univ.: Mt. ii. 5; vi. 24; Mk. i. 22; ix. 6; Lk. i. 15, 18; xxi. 4; Jn. ii. 25; Acts ii. 25; Ro. i. 9, 11; 1 Co. xi. 5; Heb. ii. 8; 1 Jn. ii. 19; Rev. i. 3, and very often. In Jn. iv. 44 γάρ assigns the reason why now at length Jesus betook himself into Galilee; for the authority denied to a prophet in his own country (Galilee), he had previously to seek and obtain among strangers; cf. 45; Meyer [yet see ed. 6 (Weiss)] ad loc.; Strauss, Leben Jesu, i. 725 ed. 3; Neander, Leben Jesu, p. 385 sq. ed. 1 [Am. trans. pp. 100, 168]; Ewald, Jahrb. d. bibl. Wissensch. x. p. 108 sqq. 2. Often the sentences are connected in such a way that either some particular statement is established by a general proposition ('the particular by the universal'), as in Mt. vii. 8; xiii. 12; xxii. 14; Mk. iv. 22, 25; Jn. iii. 20; 1 Co. xii. 12; Heb. v. 13, etc.; or what has been stated generally, is proved to be correctly stated by a particular instance ('the universal by the particular'): Mk. vii. 10; Lk. xii. 52, 58; Ro. vii. 2; 1 Co. i. 26; xii. 8. 3. To sentences in which something is commanded or forbidden, γάρ annexes the reason why the thing must either be done or avoided: Mt. i. 20 sq.; ii. 20; iii. 9; vii. 2; Ro. xiii. 11; Col. iii. 3;

1 Th. iv. 3; Heb. ii. 2, and very often. In Phil. ii. 13 γάρ connects the verse with vs. 12 thus: work out your salvation with most intense earnestness, for nothing short of this accords with God's saving efficiency within your souls, to whom you owe both the good desire and the power to execute that desire. 4. To questions, γάρ annexes the reason why the question is asked: Mt. ii. 2 (we ask this with good reason, for we have seen the star which announces his birth); Mt. xxii. 28; Ro. xiv. 10; 1 Co. xiv. 9; Gal. i. 10. 5. Frequently the statement which contains the cause is interrogative; τίς, τί γάρ: Lk. xxii. 27; Ro. iv. 3; xi. 34; 1 Co. ii. 16; vii. 16; Heb. i. 5; xii. 7; τί γάρ for τί γάρ ἐστίν, Ro. iii. 3 (cf. Fritzsche ad loc.; [Ellic. on Phil. i. 18]); ἡνὰ τί γάρ, 1 Co. x. 29; ποία γάρ, Jas. iv. 14 [WH txt. om. Tr br. γάρ]. 6. Sometimes in answers it is so used to make good the substance of a preceding question that it can be rendered *yea, assuredly*: 1 Co. ix. 10; 1 Th. ii. 20; cf. Kühner ii. p. 724. 7. Sometimes it confirms, not a single statement, but the point of an entire discussion: Ro. ii. 25 (it is no advantage to a wicked Jew, *for* etc.). On the other hand, it may so confirm but a single thought as to involve the force of asseveration and be rendered *assuredly, yea*: Ro. xv. 27 (εὐδόκησαν γάρ); so also καὶ γάρ, Phil. ii. 27. 8. It is often said that the sentence of which γάρ introduces the cause, or renders the reason, is not expressed, but must be gathered from the context and supplied in thought. But that this ellipsis is wholly imaginary is clearly shown by Klotz ad Devar. ii. 1 p. 236 sq., cf. W. 446 (415) sq. The particle is everywhere used in reference to something expressly stated. Suffice it to append a very few examples; the true nature of many others is shown under the remaining heads of this article: In Mt. v. 12 before γάρ some supply 'nor does this happen to you alone'; but the reason is added why a great reward in heaven is reserved for those who suffer persecution, which reason consists in this, that the prophets also suffered persecution, and that their reward is great no one can doubt. In Ro. viii. 18 some have supplied 'do not shrink from this suffering with Christ'; but on the use of γάρ here, see III. a. below. On Mk. vii. 28 [T Tr WH om. L br. γάρ], where before καὶ γάρ some supply 'but help me,' or 'yet we do not suffer even the dogs to perish with hunger,' see 10 b. below. In Acts ix. 11 before γάρ many supply 'he will listen to thee'; but it introduces the reason for the preceding command. 9. When in successive statements γάρ is repeated twice or thrice, or even four or five times, either a. one and the same thought is confirmed by as many arguments, each having its own force, as there are repetitions of the particle [Mey. denies the coördinate use of γάρ in the N. T., asserting that the first is argumentative, the second explicative, see his Comm. on the pass. to follow, also on Ro. viii. 6]: Mt. vi. 32; Ro. xvi. 18 sq.; or b. every succeeding statement contains the reason for its immediate predecessor, so that the statements are subordinate one to another: Mk. vi. 52; Mt. xvi. 25-27; Jn. iii. 19 sq.; v. 21 sq.; Acts ii. 15; Ro. iv.

18-15; viii. 2 sq. 5 sq.; 1 Co. iii. 3 sq.; ix. 15-17 (where five times in G L T Tr WH); 1 Co. xvi. 7; Jas. ii. 10, etc.; or c. it is repeated in a different sense: Mk. ix. 39-41; Ro. v. 6 sq. (where cf. W. 453 (422)); x. 2-5 (four times); Jas. iv. 14 [WH txt. om. Tr br. the first γάρ, L WH mrg. om. the second]. 10. καὶ γάρ (on which cf. Kühner ii. p. 854 sq.; W. 448 (417)); [Ellic. on 2 Thess. iii. 10] is a. *for, and truly, (etenim, namque;* [the simple rendering *for* is regarded as inexact by many; cf. Mey. on 2 Co. xiii. 4 and see *Hartung*, Partikeln, i. 137 sq.; Krüger § 69, 32, 21]); Mk. xiv. 70; Lk. xxii. 37 [L Tr br. γάρ]; 1 Co. v. 7; xi. 9; xii. 13. b. *for also, for even, (nam etiam):* Mt. viii. 9; Mk. x. 45; Lk. vi. 32; Jn. iv. 45; 1 Co. xii. 14, etc. In Mk. vii. 28 καὶ γάρ [R G L br.] τὰ κυνάρια etc. the woman, by adducing an example, confirms what Christ had said, but the example is of such a sort as also to prove that her request ought to be granted. τὲ γάρ *for indeed* (Germ. *denn ja*): Ro. vii. 7; cf. Fritzsche ad loc.; W. 448 (417). ἰδοὺ γάρ, see under ἰδοὺ.

III. It serves to explain, make clear, illustrate, a preceding thought or word: *for* i. q. *that is, namely;* a. so that it begins an exposition of the thing just announced [cf. W. 454 (423) sq.]: Mt. i. 18 [R G]; xix. 12; Lk. xi. 30; xviii. 32. In Ro. viii. 18 γάρ introduces a statement setting forth the nature of the συνδοξασθῆναι just mentioned. b. so that the explanation is intercalated into the discourse, or even added by way of appendix: Mt. iv. 18; Mk. i. 16; ii. 15; v. 42; Ro. vii. 1; 1 Co. xvi. 5. In Mk. xvi. 4 the information ἦν γάρ μέγας σφόδρα is added to throw light on all that has been previously said (in vs. 3 sq.) about the stone.

IV. As respects Position: γάρ never occupies the first place in a sentence, but the second, or third, or even the fourth (ὁ τοῦ θεοῦ γάρ υἱός, 2 Co. i. 19—acc. to true text). Moreover, "not the number but the nature of the word after which it stands is the point to be noticed," *Hermann* on Soph. Phil. 1437.

γαστήρ, -ρός (poet. -έρος), ἡ, in Grk. auth. fr. Hom. down; in Sept. for גַּסְתָּר; 1. *the belly*; by meton. of the whole for a part, 2. *Lat. uterus, the womb*: ἐν γαστρὶ ἔχειν *to be with child* [see ἔχω, I. 1 b.]: Mt. i. 18, 23; xxiv. 19; Mk. xiii. 17; Lk. xxi. 23; 1 Th. v. 3; Rev. xii. 2; (in Sept. for גַּרְדָּה, Gen. xvi. 4 sq.; xxxviii. 25; Is. vii. 14, etc.; Hdt. 3, 32 and vit. Hom. 2; Artem. oncir. 2, 18 p. 105; 3, 32 p. 177; Pausan., Hdian., al.); συλλαμβάνεσθαι ἐν γαστρὶ *to conceive, become pregnant*, Lk. i. 31. 3. *the stomach*; by synecdoche *a glutton, gourmandizer*, a man who is as it were all stomach, Hes. theog. 26 (so also γάστρις, Arstph. av. 1604; Ael. v. h. 1, 28; and Lat. *venter* in Lucil. sat. 2, 24 ed. Gerl. 'vivite ventres')· γαστέρες ἀργαί, Tit. i. 12; see ἀργός, b.*

γά, an enclitic particle, answering exactly to no one word in Lat. or Eng.; used by the bibl. writ. much more rarely than by Grk. writ. How the Greeks use it, is shown by (among others) *Hermann* ad Vig. p. 822 sqq.; *Klotz* ad Devar. ii. 1 p. 272 sqq.; *Rost* in Passow's Lex. i. p. 538 sqq.; [L. and S. s. v.; *T. S. Evans* in Journ. of class. and sacr. Philol. for 1857, p. 187 sqq.]. It indi-

icates that the meaning of the word to which it belongs has especial prominence, and therefore that that word is to be distinguished from the rest of the sentence and uttered with greater emphasis. This distinction "can be made in two ways, by mentioning either the least important or the most; thus it happens that γέ seems to have contrary significations: at least and even" (Hermann l. c. p. 822). 1. where what is least is indicated; *indeed, truly, at least: διά γε τὴν ἀναίδειαν*, Lk. xi. 8 (where, since the force of the statement lies in the substantive not in the preposition, the Greek should have read *διὰ τὴν γε ἀναίδ.*, cf. Klotz l. c. p. 327; Rost l. c. p. 542; [L. and S. s. v. IV.]); *διά γε τὸ παρέχειν μοι κόπον*, at least for this reason, that she troubleth me [A. V. *yet because* etc.], Lk. xviii. 5 (better Greek *διὰ τό γε* etc.). 2. where what is most or greatest is indicated; *even: ὅς γε* the very one who etc., *precisely he who* etc. (Germ. *der es ja ist, welcher* etc.), Ro. viii. 32; cf. Klotz l. c. p. 305; *Matthiae*, Lex. Euripid. i. p. 613 sq. 3. joined to other particles it strengthens their force; a. *ἀλλά γε* [so most edd.] or *ἀλλάγε* [Grseb.] (cf. W. § 5, 2): Lk. xxiv. 21; 1 Co. ix. 2; see *ἀλλά*, I. 10. b. *ἀρα γε* or *ἀραγε*, see *ἀρα*, 4. *ἀρά γε*, see *ἀρα*, 1. c. *εἵγε* [so G T, but L Tr WH *εἶ γε*; cf. W. u. s.; Lips. Gram. Unters. p. 123], foll. by the indic. *if indeed, seeing that*, "of a thing believed to be correctly assumed" (*Herm. ad Vig.* p. 831; cf. *Fritzsche*, Praeliminarien u. s. v. p. 67 sqq.; *Anger*, Laodicenerbrief, p. 46; [W. 448 (417 sq.)]. Others hold that Hermann's statement does not apply to the N. T. instances. Acc. to Meyer (see notes on 2 Co. v. 3; Eph. iii. 2; Gal. iii. 4) the certainty of the assumption resides not in the particle but in the context; so Ellicott (on Gal. l. c., Eph. l. c.); cf. Bp. Lghtft. on Gal. l. c.; Col. i. 23. Hermann's canon, though assented to by Bornemann (Cyprou, 2, 2, 3 p. 132), Stallbaum (Meno p. 36), al., is qualified by *Bäumlein* (Partikeln, p. 64 sq.), who holds that γέ often has no other effect than to emphasize the condition expressed by *ei*; cf. also Winer ed. Moulton p. 561]), *if, that is to say; on the assumption that*, (see *εἵπερ* s. v. *ei*, III. 13): Eph. iii. 2; iv. 21; Col. i. 23; with *καί* added, *if that also, if it be indeed*, (Germ. *wenn denn auch*): *εἵγε* [L Tr WH mrg. *εἶ περ*] *καὶ ἐνδυσάμενοι, οὐ γυμνοὶ εὐρεθ.* if indeed we shall be found actually clothed (with a new body), not naked, 2 Co. v. 3 (cf. Meyer ad loc.); *εἵγε καὶ εἰκῆ* sc. *τοσαῦτα ἐπάθετε*, if indeed, as I believe, ye have experienced such benefits *in vain*, and have not already received harm from your inclination to Judaism, Gal. iii. 4 [yet cf. Mey., Ellic., Bp. Lghtft., al. ad loc.]. d. *εἰ δὲ μήγε* [or *εἰ δὲ μὴ γε* Lchm. Treg.] (also in Plat., Arstph., Plut., al.; cf. Bornemann, Scholia ad Luc. p. 95; Klotz ad Devar. ii. 2 p. 527), stronger than *εἰ δὲ μὴ* [B. 393 (336 sq.); cf. W. 583 (543); 605 (563)]; Mey. on 2 Cor. xi. 16], a. after affirmative sentences, *but unless perchance, but if not*: Mt. vi. 1; Lk. x. 6; xiii. 9. β. after negative sentences, *otherwise, else, in the contrary event*: Mt. ix. 17; Lk. v. 36 sq.; xiv. 32; 2 Co. xi. 16. e. *καίγε* [so G T, but L Tr WH *καί γε*; cf. reff. under *εἵγε* above], (cf. Klotz ad Devar. ii. 1 p. 319; [W. 438 (408)]), a. *and at*

least: Lk. xix. 42 [Tr txt. WH om. L Tr mrg. br.]. β. *and truly, yea indeed, yea and*: Acts ii. 18; xvii. 27 L Tr WH. f. *καίτοιγε* [so G T WH, but L *καίτοι γε*, Tr *καί τοι γε*; cf. reff. under c. above. Cf. Klotz ad Devar. ii. 2 p. 654; W. 444 (413)], *although indeed, and yet indeed*: Jn. iv. 2; also in Acts xiv. 17 [R G]; xvii. 27 Rec. g. *μενοῦνγε* see in its place. h. *μήτιγε*, see *μήτι*, [and in its place].*

Γεδεών, ó, indecl. [in the Bible (cf. B. p. 15 (14)), and in Suidas (e. g. 1737 a.); but] in Joseph. antt. 5, 6, [3 and] 4 Γεδεών, -ώνος, (ΓΥΓ) cutting off, [al. tree-feller i. e. mighty warrior], fr. ΓΥΓ, *Gideon*, a leader of the Israelites, who delivered them from the power of the Midianites (Judg. vi. -viii.): Heb. xi. 32 [where A. V. unfortunately follows the Grk. spelling *Ge deon*].*

γέενα [al. would accent *γέενα*, deriving it through the Chaldee. In Mk. ix. 45 Rec.* *γέενα*, -ης [B. 17 (15)], ἡ, (fr. Γῆ Γῆ, Neh. xi. 30; more fully Γῆ Γῆ Γῆ, Josh. xv. 8; xviii. 16; 2 Chr. xxviii. 3; Jer. vii. 32; Γῆ Γῆ Γῆ, 2 K. xxiii. 10 K'thibh; Chald. Γῆ Γῆ, the valley of the son of lamentation, or of the sons of lamentation, the valley of lamentation, Γῆ Γῆ being used for Γῆ Γῆ lamentation; see *Hiller*, Onomasticum; cf. Hitzig [and Graf] on Jer. vii. 31; [Böttcher, De Inferis, i. p. 82 sqq.]; acc. to the com. opinion Γῆ Γῆ is the name of a man), *Gehenna*, the name of a valley on the S. and E. of Jerusalem [yet apparently beginning on the W., cf. Josh. xv. 8; *Pressel* in Herzog s. v.), which was so called from the cries of the little children who were thrown into the fiery arms of Moloch [q. v.], i. e. of an idol having the form of a bull. The Jews so abhorred the place after these horrible sacrifices had been abolished by king Josiah (2 K. xxiii. 10), that they cast into it not only all manner of refuse, but even the dead bodies of animals and of unburied criminals who had been executed. And since fires were always needed to consume the dead bodies, that the air might not become tainted by their putrefaction, it came to pass that the place was called *γέενα τοῦ πυρός* [this common explanation of the descriptive gen. *τοῦ πυρός* is found in Rabbi David Kimchi (fl. c. A. D. 1200) on Ps. xxvii. 18. Some suppose the gen. to refer not to purifying fires but to the fires of Molech; others regard it as the natural symbol of penalty (cf. Lev. x. 2; Num. xvi. 35; 2 K. i.; Ps. xi. 6; also Mt. iii. 11; xiii. 42; 2 Th. i. 8, etc.). See *Böttcher*, u. s. p. 84; Mey., (Thol.,) Wetst. on Mt. v. 22]; and then this name was transferred to that place in Hades where the wicked after death will suffer punishment: Mt. v. 22, 29 sq.; x. 28; Lk. xii. 5; Mk. ix. 43, 45; Jas. iii. 6; *γέενα τοῦ πυρός*, Mt. v. 22; xviii. 9; Mk. ix. 47 [R G Tr mrg. br.]; *κρίσις τῆς γέενης*, Mt. xxiii. 33; *ὕδς τῆς γέενης*, worthy of punishment in Gehenna, Mt. xxiii. 15. Further, cf. *Dillmann*, Buch Henoch, 27, 1 sq. p. 131 sq.; [B. D. Am. ed.; *Böttcher*, u. s. p. 80 sqq.; *Hamburger*, Real-Encycl., Abth. i. s. v. Hölle; *Bartlett*, Life and Death eternal, App. H.].*

Γεθσημανή, or **Γεθσημανεί** (T WH), or **Γεθσημανεί** (L Tr); [on the accent in codd. see *Tdf.* Proleg. p. 103; W. § 6, 1 m.; indecl. B. 15 (14)], (fr. Γῆ press, and ἄρησθαι),

Gethsemane, the name of a 'place' (χωρίον [an enclosure or landed property]) at the foot of the Mount of Olives, beyond the torrent Kidron: Mt. xxvi. 36; Mk. xiv. 32. [B. D. Am. ed. s. v.]*

γεῖτων, -ονος, ὁ, ἡ, [fr. γῆ, hence originally 'of the same land,' cf. Curtius § 132], fr. Hom. down, a neighbor: Lk. xiv. 12; xv. 6, 9; Jn. ix. 8.*

γελάω, -ᾶ; fut. γελάσω (in Grk. writ. more com. γελάσομαι [B. 53 (46); W. 84 (80)]); [fr. Hom. down]; to laugh: Lk. vi. 21 (opp. to κλαίω), 25. [COMP.: κατα-γελάω.]*

γέλωσ, -ωτος, ὁ, laughter: Jas. iv. 9. [From Hom. down.]*

γεμίζω: 1 aor. ἐγίμισα; Pass., [pres. γεμίζομαι]; 1 aor. ἐγεμίσθην; (γέμω, q. v.); to fill, fill full; a. absol. in pass.: Mk. iv. 37; Lk. xiv. 23. b. τί τινος, to fill a thing full of something: Mk. xv. 36; Jn. ii. 7; vi. 13; Rev. xv. 8, (Aeschyl. Ag. 443; al.); τι ἀπό τινος, of that which is used for filling, Lk. xv. 16 [not WH Tr mrg.]; also in the same sense τι ἔκ τινος, Rev. viii. 5; [cf. Lk. xv. 16 in WH mrg.], (ἵππ. ἀλγ., Ex. xvi. 32; Jer. li. 34, etc. [cf. W. § 80, 8 b.; B. 163 (143)]).*

γέμω, defect. verb, used only in pres. and impf., [in N. T. only in pres. indic. and ptc.]; to be full, filled full; a. τινος (as generally in Grk. writ.): Mt. xxiii. 25 Lchm., 27; Lk. xi. 39; Ro. iii. 14 (fr. Ps. ix. 28 (x. 7)); Rev. iv. 6, 8; v. 8; xv. 7; xvii. 3 R G (see below), 4; xxi. 9. b. ἔκ τινος: Mt. xxiii. 25 (γέμουσιν ἐξ ἀρπαγῆς [L om. Tr br. ἐξ] their contents are derived from plunder; see γεμίζω, b. [and reff. there]). c. Hebraistically (see πληρῶω, 1 [cf. B. 164 (143); W. § 30, 8 b.]), with acc. of the material, γέμουρα [Treg. γέμον τὰ ὀνόματα βλασφημίας, Rev. xvii. 3 [L T Tr WH (see above and cf. B. 80 (70))].*

γενεά, -άς, ἡ, (GENΩ, γίνομαι [cf. Curtius p. 610]); Sept. often for γεν; in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down; 1. a begetting, birth, nativity: Hdt. 3, 33; Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 8, etc.; [others make the collective sense the primary signif., see Curtius u. s.]. 2. passively, that which has been begotten, men of the same stock, a family; a. prop. as early as Hom.; equiv. to ἡγεμῶν, Gen. xxxi. 3, etc.; σώζειν Ῥαχάβην κ. τὴν γενεάν αὐτῆς, Joseph. antt. 5, 1, 5. the several ranks in a natural descent, the successive members of a genealogy: Mt. i. 17, (ἐβδόμη γενεὰ οὗτός ἐστιν ἀπὸ τοῦ πρώτου, Philo, vit. Moys. i. § 2). b. metaph. a race of men very like each other in endowments, pursuits, character; and esp. in a bad sense a perverse race: Mt. xvii. 17; Mk. ix. 19; Lk. ix. 41; xvi. 8; [Acts ii. 40]. 3. the whole multitude of men living at the same time: Mt. xxiv. 34; Mk. xiii. 30; Lk. i. 48 (πᾶσαι αἱ γενεαί); xxi. 32; Phil. ii. 15; used esp. of the Jewish race living at one and the same period: Mt. xi. 16; xii. 39, 41 sq. 45; xvi. 4; xxiii. 36; Mk. viii. 12, 38; Lk. xi. 29 sq. 32, 50 sq.; xvii. 25; Acts xiii. 36; Heb. iii. 10; ἄνθρωποι τῆς γενεᾶς ταύτης, Lk. vii. 31; ἄνθρωπος τῆς γεν. ταύ. Lk. xi. 31; τὴν δὲ γενεάν αὐτοῦ τίς διηγήσεται, who can describe the wickedness of the present generation, Acts viii. 33 (fr. Is. liii. 8 Sept.) [but cf. Mey. ad loc.]. 4. an age (i. e. the time ordinarily occupied by each successive generation), the space of from 30 to 33 years (Hdt. 2, 142 et al.; Heraclit. in Plut. def. orac. c. 11), or ὁ χρόνος, ἐν ᾧ γεν-

ῶντα παρέχει τὸν ἐξ αὐτοῦ γεγεννημένον ὁ γενήσας (Plut. l. c.); in the N. T. com. in plur.: Eph. iii. 5 [W. § 31, 9 a.; B. 186 (161)]; παρωχημέναις γενεαῖς in ages gone by, Acts xiv. 16; ἀπὸ τῶν γενεῶν for ages, since the generations began, Col. i. 26; ἐκ γενεῶν ἀρχαίων from the generations of old, from ancient times down, Acts xv. 21; εἰς γενεὰς γενεῶν unto generations of generations, through all ages, for ever, (a phrase which assumes that the longer ages are made up of shorter; see αἰών, 1 a.): Lk. i. 50 R L (ἰσχυρῶς ἰσχυρῶς, Is. li. 8); εἰς γενεὰς κ. γενεὰς unto generations and generations, ibid. T Tr WH equiv. to ἰσχυρῶς ἰσχυρῶς, Ps. lxxxix. 2 sq.; Is. xxxiv. 17; very often in Sept.; [add. εἰς πάσας τὰς γενεὰς τοῦ αἰῶνος τῶν αἰώνων, Eph. iii. 21, cf. Ellic. ad loc.] (γενεά is used of a century in Gen. xv. 16, cf. Knobel ad loc., and on the senses of the word see the full remarks of Keim iii. 206 [v. 245 Eng. trans.]).*

γενεαλογία, -ᾶ; [pres. pass. γενεαλογούμαι]; to act the genealogist (γενεά and λέγω), to recount a family's origin and lineage, trace ancestry, (often in Hdt.; Xen., Plat., Theophr., Leian., Ael., al.; [Sept. 1 Chr. v. 2]); pass. to draw one's origin, derive one's pedigree: ἔκ τινος, Heb. vii. 6.*

γενεαλογία, -ας, ἡ, a genealogy, a record of descent or lineage, (Plat. Crat. p. 396 c.; Polyb. 9, 2, 1; Dion. Hal. antt. 1, 11; [al.]. Sept. [edd. Ald., Compl.] 1 Chr. vii. 5, 7; ix. 22; [iv. 33 Compl.; Ezra viii. 1 ib.]); in plur. of the orders of aeons, according to the doctrine of the Gnostics: 1 Tim. i. 4; Tit. iii. 9; cf. De Wette on Tit. i. 14 [substantially reproduced by Alf. on 1 Tim. l. c.; see also Holtzmann, Pastoralbriefe, pp. 126 sq. 134 sq. 143].*

γενέσια, -ων, τὰ [cf. W. 176 (166)], (fr. the adj. γενέσιος fr. γένεσις), a birth-day celebration, a birth-day feast: Mk. vi. 21; Mt. xiv. 6; (Alciph. epp. 3, 18 and 55; Dio Cass. 47, 18, etc.; ἡ γενέσιος ἡμέρα, Joseph. antt. 12, 4, 7). The earlier Greeks used γενέσια of funeral commemorations, a festival commemorative of a deceased friend (Lat. feriae denicales), see Lob. ad Phryn. p. 103 sq.; [Rutherford, New Phryn. p. 184; W. 24 (23)]. Cf. Keim ii. p. 516 [iv. 223 Eng. trans.].*

γένεσις, -εως, ἡ, (GENΩ [Curtius § 128]), in Grk. writ. for the first time in Hom. II. 14, 201 [cf. 246]; 1. source, origin: βιβλος γενεσεως τινος a book of one's lineage, i. e. in which his ancestry or his progeny are enumerated (i. q. τῶν γῆνητων ἡμεῶν, Gen. v. 1, etc.), [Mt. i. 1]. 2. used of birth, nativity, in Mt. i. 18 and Lk. i. 14, for Rec. γέννησις (ἡμέραι τῆς γενεσεως μου equiv. to ἀφ' οὗ ἐγεννήθην, Judith xii. 18 cf. 20); πρόσωπον τῆς γενεσεως his native (natural) face, Jas. i. 23. 3. of that which follows origin, viz. existence, life: ὁ τροχὸς τῆς γενεσεως the wheel [cf. Eng. "machinery"] of life, Jas. iii. 6 (cf. Grimm on Sap. vii. 5); but others explain it the wheel of human origin which as soon as men are born begins to run, i. e. the course [cf. Eng. "round"] of life.*

γενετή, -ῆς, ἡ, (GENΩ, γίνομαι), (cf. Germ. die Gewordenheit), birth; hence very often ἐκ γενετῆς from birth on (Hom. II. 24, 535; Aristot. eth. Nic. 6, 13, 1 p. 1144^b, 6 etc.; Polyb. 3, 20, 4; Diod. 5, 32, al.; Sept. Lev. xxv. 47); Jn. ix. 1.*

γένημα, -ατος, τό, (fr. γίνομαι), a form supported by the best Mss. in Mt. xxvi. 29; Mk. xiv. 25; Lk. xii. 18; xxii. 18; 2 Co. ix. 10, and therefore adopted by T [see his Proleg. p. 79] Tr [L WH (see WH. App. p. 148 and below)], printed by Grsb. only in Lk. xii. 18; 2 Co. ix. 10, but given by no grammarian, and therefore attributed by Fritzsche (on Mk. p. 619 sq.) to the carelessness of transcribers, — for Rec. [but in Lk. l. c. R* reads γεννημ.] γένημα, q. v. In Mk. xiv. 25 Lchm. has retained the common reading; [and in Lk. xii. 18 Tr txt. WH have σίτον. In Ezek. xxxvi. 30 codd. A B read γενήματα].*

γεννάω, -ῶ; fut. γενήσω; 1 aor. ἐγένησα; pf. γεγέννηκα; [Pass., pres. γεννάομαι, -ῶμαι]; pf. γεγέννημαι; 1 aor. ἐγενήθην; (fr. γέννα, poetic for γένος); in Grk. writ. fr. Pind. down; in Sept. for γῆ; to beget; 1. properly: of men begetting children, Mt. i. 1-16; Acts vii. 8, 29; foll. by ἐκ with gen. of the mother, Mt. i. 3, 5, 6; more rarely of women giving birth to children, Lk. i. 13, 57; xxiii. 29; Jn. xvi. 21; εἰς δουλείαν to bear a child unto bondage, that will be a slave, Gal. iv. 24, ([Xen. de rep. Lac. 1, 3]; Lucian. de sacrif. 6; Plut. de liber. educ. 5; al.; Sept. Is. lxvi. 9; 4 Macc. x. 2, etc.). Pass. to be begotten: τὸ ἐν αὐτῇ γεννηθέν that which is begotten in her womb, Mt. i. 20; to be born: Mt. ii. 1, 4 [W. 266 (250); B. 203 (176)]; xix. 12; xxvi. 24; Mk. xiv. 21; Lk. i. 35; Jn. iii. 4; [Acts vii. 20]; Ro. ix. 11; Heb. xi. 23; with the addition εἰς τὸν κόσμον, Jn. xvi. 21; foll. by ἐν with dat. of place, Acts xxii. 3; ἀπὸ τινος, to spring from one as father, Heb. xi. 12 [L WH mrg. ἐγενήθ. see Tdf. ad loc.]; ἐκ τινος to be born of a mother, Mt. i. 16; ἐκ πορνείας, Jn. viii. 41; ἐξ αἱμάτων, ἐκ θελήματος ἀνδρός, Jn. i. 13; ἐκ τῆς σαρκός, Jn. iii. 6 [Rec.st γεγεννημ.]; ἐν ἀμαρτίας ὄλος, Jn. ix. 34 (see ἀμαρτία, 2 a.); εἰς τὴν, to be born for something, Jn. xviii. 37; 2 Pet. ii. 12 [Tdf. γεγεννημ. so Rec.st bez.]; with an adj.: τυφλὸς γεγέννημαι, Jn. ix. 2, 19 sq. 32; ῥωμαῖος to be supplied, Acts xxii. 28; τῇ διαλέκτῳ, ἐν ᾗ ἐγενήθημεν, Acts ii. 8; γεννηθεὶς κατὰ σάρκα begotten or born according to (by) the working of natural passion; κατὰ πνεῦμα according to (by) the working of the divine promise, Gal. iv. 29, cf. 23. 2. metaph. a. univ. to engender, cause to arise, excite: μάχας, 2 Tim. ii. 23 (Βλάβην, λύπην, etc. in Grk. writ.). b. in a Jewish sense, of one who brings others over to his way of life: ἡμεῖς ἐγέννησα I am the author of your Christian life, 1 Co. iv. 15; Philem. 10, (Sanhedr. fol. 19, 2 "If one teaches the son of his neighbor the law, the Scripture reckons this the same as though he had begotten him"; [cf. Philo, leg. ad Gaium § 8]). c. after Ps. ii. 7, it is used of God making Christ his son; a. formally to show him to be the Messiah (υἰὸν τοῦ θεοῦ), viz. by the resurrection: Acts xiii. 33. β. to be the author of the divine nature which he possesses [but cf. the Comm. on the pass. that follow]: Heb. i. 5; v. 5. d. peculiarly, in the Gospel and 1 Ep. of John, of God conferring upon men the nature and disposition of his sons, imparting to them spiritual life, i. e. by his own holy power prompting and persuading souls to put faith in Christ and live a new life consecrated to himself; absol.: 1 Jn. v. 1;

mostly in pass., ἐκ θεοῦ or ἐκ τοῦ θεοῦ ἐγεννήθησαν, γεγέννηται, γεγεννημένοι, etc.: Jn. i. 13; 1 Jn. ii. 29 [Rec.st γεγέννηται]; iii. 9; iv. 7; v. 1, 4, 18; also ἐκ τοῦ πνεύματος γεννάσθαι, Jn. iii. 6 [Rec.st γεγεννημ.], 8; ἐξ ὕδατος καὶ πνεύματος (because that moral generation is effected in receiving baptism [(?) cf. Schaff's Lange, Godet, Westcott, on the words, and reff. s. v. βάπτισμα, 3]), Jn. iii. 5; ἀνωθεν γεννάσθαι, Jn. iii. 3, 7 (see ἀνωθεν, c.) equiv. to τέκνον θεοῦ γίνεσθαι, i. 12. [COMP.: ἀνα-γεννάω.]*

γέννημα, -τος, τό, (fr. γεννάω), that which has been begotten or born; a. as in the earlier Grk. writ. fr. Soph. down, the offspring, progeny, of men or of animals: ἐχιδνῶν, Mt. iii. 7; xii. 34; xxiii. 33; Lk. iii. 7; (γυναικῶν, Sir. x. 18). b. fr. Polyb. [1, 71, 1 etc.] on [cf. W. 23], the fruits of the earth, products of agriculture, (in Sept. often γεννήματα τῆς γῆς): Lk. xii. 18 (where Tr [txt. WH] τὸν σίτον); τῆς ἀμπέλου, Mt. xxvi. 29; Mk. xiv. 25; Lk. xxii. 18; cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 286. Metaph. fruit, reward, profit: τῆς δικαιοσύνης, 2 Co. ix. 10, (Hos. x. 12; τῆς σοφίας, Sir. i. 17; vi. 19). Further, see γένμα.*

Γεννησαρέτ [so G T Tr WH], -ρέθ [Lchm. in Mt. xiv. 34], [Γεννησαρέτ Rec. in Mk. vi. 53; cf. Tdf. ed. 2 Proleg. p. xxxv., ed. 7 Proleg. p. liv. note⁸], (Targums גִּנְיָרֵת or גִּנְיָרֵת [acc. to Delitzsch (Römerbr. in d. Hebr. übers. p. 27) גִּנְיָרֵת, גִּנְיָרֵת]; Γεννησαρά, 1 Macc. xi. 67; Joseph. b. j. 2, 20, 6 etc.; Genesara, Plin. 5, 15), Gennesaret, a very lovely and fertile region on the Sea of Galilee (Joseph. b. j. 3, 10, 7): ἡ γῆ Γεννησ. Mt. xiv. 34; Mk. vi. 53; ἡ λίμνη Γεννησ. Lk. v. 1, anciently גִּנְיָרֵת הַיָּם, Num. xxxiv. 11, or גִּנְיָרֵת הַיָּם, Josh. xii. 3, fr. the city גִּנְיָרֵת, Deut. iii. 17, which was near by; called in the Gospels ἡ θάλασσα τῆς Γαλιλαίας, Mk. i. 16; Mt. iv. 18; ἡ θάλασσα τῆς Τιβεριάδος, Jn. vi. 1; xxi. 1. The lake, acc. to Joseph. b. j. 3, 10, 7, is 140 stadia long and 40 wide; [its extreme dimensions now are said to average 12½ m. by 6½ m., and its level to be nearly 700 ft. below that of the Mediterranean]. Cf. Rüetschi in Herzog v. p. 6 sq.; Furrer in Schenkel ii. p. 322 sqq.; [Wilson in "The Recovery of Jerusalem," Pt. ii.; Robinson, Phys. Geog. of the Holy Land, p. 199 sqq.; BB.DD. For conjectures respecting the derivation of the word cf. Alex.'s Kitto sub fin.; Merrill, Galilee in the Time of Christ, § vii.]*

γέννησις, -εως, ἡ, (γεννάω), a begetting, engendering, (often so in Plat.); nativity, birth: Rec. in Mt. i. 18 and Lk. i. 14; see γένεσις, 2.*

γεννητός, -ή, -όν, (γεννάω), begotten, born, (often in Plat.; Diod. 1, 6 sqq.); after the Hebr. (גִּנְיָרֵת הַיָּם, Job xiv. 1, etc.), γεννητοὶ γυναικῶν [B. 169 (147)], born of women] is a periphrasis for men, with the implied idea of weakness and frailty: Mt. xi. 11; Lk. vii. 28.*

γένος, -ους, τό, (ΓΕΝΩ, γίνομαι), race; a. offspring: τινός, Acts xvii. 28 sq. (fr. the poet Aratus); Rev. xxii. 16. b. family: Acts [iv. 6, see ἀρχιερεῖς, 2 fin.]; vii. 13 [al. refer this to c.]; xiii. 26. c. stock, race: Acts vii. 19; 2 Co. xi. 26; Phil. iii. 5; Gal. i. 14; 1 Pet. ii. 9; (Gen. xi. 6; xvii. 14, etc. for οὗ); nation (i. e. nationality or descent from a particular people): Mk. vii. 26; Acts iv. 36; xviii. 2, 24. d. concr. the aggregate of many indivi-

viduals of the same nature, kind, sort, species: Mt. xiii. 47; xvii. 21 [T WH om. Tr br. the vs.]; Mk. ix. 29; 1 Co. xii. 10, 28; xiv. 10. (With the same significations in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down.)*

Γερασηνός, -ού, ὁ, *Gerasene*, i. e. belonging to the city Gerasa (τὰ Γέρασα, Joseph. b. j. 3, 3, 3): Mt. viii. 28 [Lchm.]; Mk. v. 1 [L T WH Tr txt.]; Lk. viii. 26 and 37 [L Tr WH] acc. to very many codd. seen by Origen. But since Gerasa was a city situated in the southern part of Peræa (Joseph. l. c., cf. 4, 9, 1), or in Arabia (Orig. opp. iv. 140 ed. De la Rue), that cannot be referred to here; see **Γαδαρηνός**, and the next word.*

Γεργεσινός, -ῆ, -όν, *Gergesene*, belonging to the city Gergesa, which is assumed to have been situated on the eastern shore of Lake Gennesaret: Mt. viii. 28 Rec. But this reading depends on the authority and opinion of Origen, who thought the variants found in his Mss. **Γαδαρηνών** and **Γερασσηνών** (see these words) must be made to conform to the testimony of those who said that there was formerly a certain city Gergesa near the lake. But Josephus knows nothing of it, and states expressly (antt. 1, 6, 2), that no trace of the ancient Gergesites [A. V. Girgashites, cf. B. D. s. v.] (mentioned Gen. xv. 20; Josh. xxiv. 11) had survived, except the names preserved in the O. T. Hence in Mt. viii. 28 we must read **Γαδαρηνών** [so T Tr WH] and suppose that the jurisdiction of the city Gadara extended quite to the Lake of Gennesaret; but that Matthew (viii. 34) erroneously thought that this city was situated on the lake itself. For in Mk. v. 14 sq.; Lk. viii. 34, there is no objection to the supposition that the men came to Jesus from the rural districts alone. [But for the light thrown on this matter by modern research, see B. D. Am. ed. s. v. Gadara; Thomson, The Land and the Book, ii. 34 sqq.; Wilson in "The Recovery of Jerusalem" p. 286 sq.]*

γερουσία, -ας, ἡ, (adj. **γερούσιος**, belonging to old men, **γέρον**), a senate, council of elders; used in prof. auth. of the chief council of nations and cities (ἐν ταῖς πόλεσι αἱ γερουσίαι, Xen. mem. 4, 4, 16; in the O. T. of the chief council not only of the whole people of Israel, Ex. iii. 16, etc.; 1 Macc. xii. 6, etc.; but also of cities, Deut. xix. 12, etc.); of the Great Council, the Sanhedrin of the Jews: Acts v. 21, where to τὸ συνέδριον is added καὶ πᾶσαν τὴν γερουσίαν τῶν υἱῶν Ἰσραὴλ and indeed (καὶ explicative) all the senate, to signify the full Sanhedrin. [Cf. Schürer, Die Gemeindeverfassung d. Juden in Rom in d. Kaiserzeit nach d. Inschriften dargestellt. Leips. 1879, p. 18 sq.; Hatch, Bamp. Lects. for 1880, p. 64 sq.]*

γέρον, -οντος, ὁ, [fr. Hom. down], an old man: Jn. iii. 4. [SYN. cf. Augustine in Trench § cvii. 2.]*

γεῦω: [cf. Lat. *gusto*, Germ. *kosten*; Curtius § 131]; to cause to taste, to give one a taste of, τινά (Gen. xxv. 30). In the N. T. only Mid. **γεύομαι**: fut. **γεύσομαι**; 1 aor. **έγευσάμην**; 1. to taste, try the flavor of: Mt. xxvii. 34; contrary to better Grk. usage (cf. W. § 30, 7 c. [and p. 36; Antioch. Pal. 6, 120]) with acc. of the obj.: Jn. ii. 9. 2. to taste, i. e. perceive the flavor of, partake of, enjoy: τως, Lk. xiv. 24 (γεύσεται μου τοῦ δείπνου, i. e. shall par-

take of my banquet); hence, as in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down, i. q. to feel, make trial of, experience: τωός, Heb. vi. 4; ῥῆμα θεοῦ, ib. 5, (τῆς γνώσεως, Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 36, 2). as in Chald., Syr. and Rabbin. writers, **γεύεσθαι τοῦ θανάτου** [W. 33 (32)]: Mt. xvi. 28; Mk. ix. 1; Lk. ix. 27; Jn. viii. 52; Heb. ii. 9; [cf. Wetstein on Mt. l. c.; Meyer on Jn. l. c.; Bleek, Lünem., Alf. on Heb. l. c.]. foll. by **δτι**: 1 Pet. ii. 3 (Ps. xxxiii. (xxxiv.) 9). 3. to take food, eat: absol., Acts x. 10; xx. 11; cf. *Kypke*, Observv. ii. p. 47; to take nourishment, eat — [but substantially as above], with gen. **μηδενός**, Acts xxiii. 14; with the ellipsis of a gen. denoting unlawful food, Col. ii. 21.*

γεωργέω, -ῶ, [pres. pass. **γεωργοῦμαι**]; (γεωργός, q. v.); to practise agriculture, to till the ground: τὴν γῆν (Plat. Theag. p. 121 b.; Eryx. p. 392 d.; [al.]; 1 Esdr. iv. 6; 1 Macc. xiv. 8); Pass.: Heb. vi. 7.*

γεώργιον, -ου, τό, a (cultivated) field: 1 Co. iii. 9 [A. V. husbandry (with marg. tillage)]. (Prov. xxiv. 45 (30); xxxi. 16 (xxix. 34); Theag. in schol. Pind. Nem. 3, 21; Strabo 14, 5, 6 p. 671; [al.].)*

γεωργός, -ού, ὁ, (fr. γῆ and ΕΡΓΩ), fr. [Hdt.], Xen. and Plat. down; a husbandman, tiller of the soil: 2 Tim. ii. 6; Jas. v. 7; several times in Sept.; used of a vine-dresser (Ael. nat. an. 7, 28; [Plat. Theag. p. 178 d.; al.] in Mt. xxi. 33 sqq.; Mk. xii. 1 sq. 7, 9; Lk. xx. 9 sq. 14, 16; Jn. xv. 1.*

γῆ, gen. **γῆς**, ἡ, (contr. fr. γέα, poet. γαία), Sept. very often for **ἡ γῆ** and **ἡ γῆ**, earth; 1. arable land: Mt. xiii. 5, 8, 23; Mk. iv. 3, 20, 26, 28, 31; Lk. xiii. 7; xiv. 35 (34); Jn. xii. 24; Heb. vi. 7; Jas. v. 7; Rev. ix. 4; 6 of the earthy material out of which a thing is formed, with the implied idea of frailty and weakness: ἐκ γῆς χοϊκός, 1 Co. xv. 47. 2. the ground, the earth as a standing-place, (Germ. *Boden*): Mt. x. 29; xv. 35; xxiii. 35; xxvii. 51; Mk. viii. 6; ix. 20; xiv. 35; Lk. xxii. 44 [L br. WH reject the pass.]; xxiv. 5; Jn. viii. 6, 8, [i. e. Rec.]; Acts ix. 4, 8. 3. the main land, opp. to sea or water: Mk. iv. 1; vi. 47; Lk. v. 3; viii. 27; Jn. vi. 21; xxi. 8 sq. 11; Rev. xii. 12. 4. the earth as a whole, the world (Lat. *terrarum orbis*); a. the earth as opp. to the heavens: Mt. v. 18, 35; vi. 10; xvi. 19; xviii. 18; xxiv. 35; Mk. xiii. 31; Lk. ii. 14; Jn. xii. 32; Acts ii. 19; iv. 24; 2 Pet. iii. 5, 7, 10, 13; Rev. xxi. 1; τὰ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς the things and beings that are on the earth, Eph. i. 10; Col. i. 16 [T WH om. L Tr br. τὰ]; involving a suggestion of mutability, frailty, infirmity, alike in thought and in action, Mt. vi. 19; τὰ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς (equiv. to τὰ ἐπίγεια, Phil. iii. 19) terrestrial goods, pleasures, honors, Col. iii. 2 (opp. to τὰ ἄνω); τὰ μέλη ὑμῶν τὰ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς the members of your earthly body, as it were the abode and instruments of corrupt desires, Col. iii. 5; ὁ ὢν ἐκ τῆς γῆς . . . λαλεῖ (in contrast with Christ as having come from heaven) he who is of earthly (human) origin, has an earthly nature, and speaks as his earthly origin and nature prompt, Jn. iii. 31. b. the inhabited earth, the abode of men and animals: Lk. xxi. 35; Acts i. 8; x. 12; xi. 6; xvii. 26; Heb. xi. 13; Rev. iii. 10; αἶψην ζωὴν τως or τινά ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς, Acts viii. 33; xxii. 22; κληρο-

νομεῖν τὴν γῆν (see κληρονομία, 2), Mt. v. 5 (4); πῦρ βάλειν ἐπὶ [Rec. eis] τὴν γῆν, i. e. among men, Lk. xii. 49, cf. 51 and Mt. κ. 34; ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς among men, Lk. xviii. 8; Jn. xvii. 4. 5. a country, land enclosed within fixed boundaries, a tract of land, territory, region; simply, when it is plain from the context what land is meant, as that of the Jews: Lk. iv. 25; xxi. 23; Ro. ix. 28; Jas. v. 17; with a gentile noun added [then, as a rule, anarthrous, W. 121 (114 sq.)]: γῆ Ἰσραήλ, Mt. ii. 20 sq.; Ἰουδαία, Mt. ii. 6; Γεννησαρέτ, Mt. xiv. 34; Mk. vi. 53; Σοδῶμων κ. Γομόρρων, Mt. x. 15; xi. 24; Χαλδαίων, Acts vii. 4; Αἴγυπτος, (see Αἴγυπτος); ἡ Ἰουδαία γῆ, Jn. iii. 22; with the addition of an adj.: δαλτορία, Acts vii. 6; ἐκεῖνη, Mt. ix. 26, 31; with gen. of pers. one's country, native land, Acts vii. 3.

γῆρας, -ας (-ος), Ion. γήρεος, dat. γήρει, γήρει, τό, [fr. Hom. down], old age: Lk. i. 36 ἐν γήρει G L T Tr WH for Rec. ἐν γήρα, a form found without var. in Sir. xxv. 3; [also Ps. xci. (xcii.) 15; cf. Gen. xv. 15 Alex.; xxi. 7 ib.; xxv. 8 ib.; 1 Chr. xxix. 28 ib.; Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 10, 7 var.; cf. Tdf. Proleg. p. 117]; Fritzsche on Sir. iii. 12; Sturz, De dial. Maced. etc. p. 155; W. [36 and] 64 (62); [B. 15 (14)].*

γηράσκω or γηράω: 1 aor. ἐγήρασα; fr. Hom. down; [cf. W. 92 (88); Donaldson, New Crat. § 387]; to grow old: Jn. xxi. 18; of things, institutions, etc., to fail from age, be obsolescent: Heb. viii. 13 (to be deprived of force and authority; [here associated with παλαιούμενος — the latter (used only of things) marking the lapse of time, while γηράσκων carries with it a suggestion of the waning strength, the decay, incident to old age (cf. Schmidt ch. 46, 7; Theophr. caus. pl. 6, 7, 5): "that which is becoming old and faileth for age" etc.]).*

γίνομαι (in Ionic prose writ. and in com. Grk. fr. Aristot. on for Attic γίνομαι); [impf. ἐγινόμεν]; fut. γενήσομαι; 2 aor. ἐγενόμην (often in 3 pers. sing. optat. γένοιτο; [ptep. γενάμενος, Lk. xxiv. 22 Tdf. ed. 7]), and, with no diff. in signif., 1 aor. pass. ἐγενήθην, rejected by the Atticists (cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 108 sq.; [Thom. Mag. ed. Ritschl p. 75, 6 sq.]), not rare in later Grk., common in Sept. (Acts iv. 4; 1 Th. ii. 14; 1 Co. xv. 10, etc.), impv. γενήθητω (Mt. vi. 10; xv. 28, etc.); pf. γεγένημαι and γέγονα, 3 pers. plur. γέγοναν L T Tr WH in Ro. xvi. 7 and Rev. xxi. 6 (cf. [Tdf. Proleg. p. 124; WH. App. p. 166; Soph. Lex. p. 37 sq.; Curtius, Das Verbum, ii. 187]; W. 36 and 76 (73) sq.; Mullach p. 16; B. 43 (37 sq.)), [ptep. γεγονός]; plpf. 3 pers. sing. ἐγενόνη (Jn. vi. 17 [not Tdf.]; Acts iv. 22 [where L T Tr WH γεγόνει, cf. W. § 12, 9; B. 33 (29); Tdf.'s note on the pass.]); to become, and

1. to become, i. e. to come into existence, begin to be, receive being: absol., Jn. i. 15, 30 (ἔμπροσθέν μου γέγονεν); Jn. viii. 58 (πρὶν Ἀβραὰμ γενέσθαι); 1 Co. xv. 37 (τὸ σῶμα τὸ γενησόμενον); ἕκ τινος, to be born, Ro. i. 3 (ἐκ σπέρματος Δαυὶδ); Gal. iv. 4 (ἐκ γυναικός); Mt. xxi. 19 (μηκέτι ἐκ σοῦ καρπὸς γένηται, come from); of the origin of all things, Heb. xi. 3; διὰ τινος, Jn. i. 3, 10. to rise, arise, come on, appear, of occurrences in nature or in life: as γίνεται βροτή, Jn. xii. 29; ἀστραπή, Rev. viii. 5; σεισμός, Rev.

[vi. 12; xi. 13]; xvi. 18; γαλήνη, Mt. viii. 26; Mk. iv. 39; Lk. viii. 24; λαλαφή, Mk. iv. 37; γογγυσμός, Acts vi. 1; ζήτησις, Jn. iii. 25 [foll. by ἐκ of origin; στάσις καὶ ζήτησις], Acts xv. 2 [Grsb. questions ζήτησ., Rec. reads συζήτησ.]; πόλεμος, Rev. xii. 7; ἡ βασιλεία [or αἱ β.] κτλ. Rev. xi. 15; xii. 10; χαρά, Acts viii. 8, and in many other exx. Here belong also the phrases γίνεταί ἡμέρα it becomes day, day comes on, Lk. iv. 42; vi. 13; xxii. 66; Acts xii. 18; xvi. 35; xxiii. 12; xxvii. 29, 33, 39; γ. ὄψέ evening comes, Mk. xi. 19, i. q. γ. ὄψια, Mt. viii. 16, xiv. 15, 23; xvi. 2 [T br. WH reject the pass.]; xxvi. 20; Mk. xiv. 17; Jn. vi. 16, etc.; πρῶτα, Mt. xxvii. 1; Jn. xxi. 4; οὐξ, Acts xxvii. 27 [cf. s. v. ἐπιγίν. 2]; σκοτία, Jn. vi. 17 [not Tdf.]. Hence

2. to become i. q. to come to pass, happen, of events; a. univ.: Mt. v. 18; xxiv. 6, 20, 34; Lk. i. 20; xii. 54; xxi. 28; Jn. i. 28; xiii. 19, etc.; τοῦτο γέγονεν, ἴ' a etc. this hath come to pass that etc., Mt. i. 22; xxi. 4; xxvi. 56; τὰ γενόμενα or γινόμενα, Mt. xviii. 31; xxvii. 54; xxviii. 11; Lk. xxiii. 48; [cf. τὰ γενόμενα ἀγαθά, Heb. ix. 11 L WH txt. Tr mrg.]; τὸ γεγονός, Lk. xxiii. 47; τὸ γεγονός, Mk. v. 14; Lk. xxiv. 12 [T om. L Tr br. WH reject the vs.]; Acts iv. 21; τὸ ῥῆμα τὸ γεγονός, Lk. ii. 15; τὰ μέλλοντα γίνεσθαι, Lk. xxi. 36; Acts xxvi. 22; τὴν ἀνάστασιν ἤδη γεγονέναι, 2 Tim. ii. 18; θανάτου γενομένου a death having taken place (Germ. nach erfolgtem Tode), Heb. ix. 15. μὴ γένοιτο, a formula esp. freq. in Paul (and in Epictetus, cf. Schweigh. Index Graec. in Epict. p. 392), far be it! God forbid! [cf. Morison, Exposition of Rom. iii., p. 31 sq.]: Lk. xx. 16; Ro. iii. 4, 6, 31; vi. 2, 15; vii. 7, 13; ix. 14; xi. 1, 11; 1 Co. vi. 15; Gal. ii. 17; iii. 21 (equiv. to ἡ γῆ, Josh. xxii. 29, etc.); cf. Sturz, De dial. Maced. etc. p. 204 sq.; τί γέγονεν, ὅτι etc. what has come to pass, that etc. i. q. for what reason, why? Jn. xiv. 22 (τί ἐγένετο, ὅτι . . . Eccles. vii. 11 (10); τί ἐστίν, ὡς etc., Eur. Troad. 889). b. Very common in the first three Gospels, esp. that of Luke, and in the Acts, is the phrase καὶ ἐγένετο (ἦ) foll. by !); cf. W. § 65, 4 e. [also § 44, 3 c.], and esp. B. § 141, 6. a. καὶ ἐγένετο καὶ with a finite verb: Mk. ii. 15 ([Tr txt. καὶ γίνεταί], T WH καὶ γίν. [foll. by acc. and inf.]); Lk. ii. 15 [R G L br. Tr br.]; vii. 11; xiv. 1; xvii. 11; xix. 15; xxiv. 15 [WH br. καί]; foll. by καὶ ἰδοῦ, Mt. ix. 10 [T om. καί before ἰδ.]; Lk. xxiv. 4. β. much oftener καὶ is not repeated: Mt. vii. 28; Mk. iv. 4; Lk. i. 23; ii. [15 T WH], 46; vi. 12; vii. 11; ix. 18, 33; xi. 1; xix. 29; xxiv. 30. γ. καὶ ἐγέν. foll. by acc. with inf.: Mk. ii. 23 [W. 578 (537) note]; Lk. vi. 1, 6 [R G ἐγέν. δὲ καί]. c. In like manner ἐγένετο δέ a. foll. by καὶ with a finite verb: Lk. v. 1; ix. 28 [WH txt. om. L br. καί, 51; x. 38 R G T, L Tr mrg. br. καί]; Acts v. 7. β. ἐγένετο δέ foll. by a fin. verb without καί: Lk. i. 8; ii. 1, 6; [vi. 12 R G L]; viii. 40 [WH Tr txt. om. ἐγέν.]; ix. 37; xi. 14, 27. γ. ἐγένετο δέ foll. by acc. with inf.: Lk. iii. 21; [vi. 1, 6 L T Tr WH, 12 T Tr WH]; xvi. 22; Acts iv. 5; ix. 3 [without δέ], 32, 37; xi. 26 R G; xiv. 1; [xvi. 16; xix. 1]; xxviii. 8, [17]. δ. ἐγέν. δέ [ὡς δὲ ἐγέν.] foll. by τοῦ with inf.: Acts x. 25 (Rec. om. τοῦ), cf. Mey. ad loc. and W. 328 (307); [B. 270 (282)]. d. with dat. of

pers. to occur or happen to one, befall one: foll. by inf., Acts xx. 16; ἐὰν γένηται (sc. αὐτῷ) εὐρεῖν αὐτό, if it happen to him, Mt. xviii. 13; ἐμοὶ δὲ μὴ γένοιτο καυχᾶσθαι *far be it from me to glory*, Gal. vi. 14, (Gen. xlv. 7, 17; 1 K. xx. (xxi.) 3; Alciph. epp. 1, 26); foll. by acc. with inf. *it happened to me, that* etc.: Acts xi. 26 L T Tr WH [but acc. implied]; xxii. 6, 17, [cf. W. 323 (303); B. 305 (262)]; with adverbs, *go, fare*, (Germ. *ergehen*): εὖ, Eph. vi. 3, (μὴ γένοιτό σοι οὕτω κακῶς, Ael. v. h. 9, 36). with specification of the thing befalling one: τί γέγονεν [L T Trtxt. WH ἐγέν.] αὐτῷ, Acts vii. 40 (fr. Ex. xxxii. 1); ἐγένετο [L T Tr WH ἐγένετο] πάση ψυχῇ φόβος fear came upon, Acts ii. 43. — Mk. iv. 11; ix. 21; Lk. xix. 9; Jn. v. 14; xv. 7; Ro. xi. 25; 1 Co. iv. 5; 2 Co. i. 8 [G L T Tr WH om. dat.]; 2 Tim. iii. 11; 1 Pet. iv. 12; with the ellipsis of ἡμῖν, Jn. i. 17. ἐγένετο (αὐτῷ) γνώμη a purpose occurred to him, he determined, Acts xx. 3 [B. 268 (230), but T Tr WH read ἐγέν. γνώμης; see below, 5 e. a.]. foll. by prepositions: ἐπ' αὐτῇ upon (Germ. *bei* or *an*) her, Mk. v. 33 [R G L br.]; εἰς τινα, Acts xxviii. 6.

3. to arise, appear in history, come upon the stage: of men appearing in public, Mk. i. 4; Jn. i. 6, [on which two pass. cf. W. 350 (328); B. 308 (264) sq.]; 2 Pet. ii. 1; γεγόνασι, have arisen and now exist, 1 Jn. ii. 18.

4. to be made, done, finished: τὰ ἔργα, Heb. iv. 3; διὰ χειρῶν, of things fabricated, Acts xix. 26; of miracles to be performed, wrought: διὰ τῶν χειρῶν τινος, Mk. vi. 2; διὰ τινος, Acts ii. 43; iv. 16, 30; xii. 9; ὑπό τινος, Lk. ix. 7 (R L [but the latter br. ὑπ' αὐτοῦ]); xiii. 17; xxiii. 8; γεγόμενα εἰς Καφαρῶν. done unto (on) Capernaum i. e. for its benefit (W. 416 (388); [cf. B. 333 (286)]), Lk. iv. 23 [Rec. ἐν τῇ K.]. of commands, decisions, purposes, requests, etc. to be done, executed: Mt. vi. 10; xxi. 21; xxvi. 42; Mk. xi. 23; Lk. xiv. 22; xxiii. 24; Acts xxi. 14; γενησεται ὁ λόγος will be accomplished the saying, 1 Co. xv. 54. joined to nouns implying a certain action: ἡ ἀπόλεια γέγονε, Mk. xiv. 4; ἀπογραφὴ, Lk. ii. 2; ἐπαγγελία γενομένη ὑπὸ θεοῦ given by God, Acts xxvi. 6; ἀνάκρισις, Acts xxv. 26; νόμον μετὰθεσις, Heb. vii. 12; ἀφῆσις, Heb. ix. 22. of institutions, laws, etc. to be established, enacted: τὸ σάββατον ἐγένετο, the institution of the Sabbath, Mk. ii. 27; ὁ νόμος, Gal. iii. 17; οὐ γέγονεν οὕτως hath not been so ordained, Mt. xix. 8. of feasts, marriages, entertainments, to be kept, celebrated: τὸ πάσχα, Mt. xxvi. 2 (i. q. πῆγγ), 2 K. xxiii. 22; τὸ σάββατον, Mk. vi. 2; τὰ ἑγκαίνια, Jn. x. 22; [γεγεσιῶν γενομένων (cf. W. § 31, 9 b.; R G γεγεσιῶν ἀγομένων), Mt. xiv. 6], (τὰ Ὀλύμπια, Xen. Hell. 7, 4, 28; Ἰσθμια, 4, 5, 1); γάμος, Jn. ii. 1. οὕτως γένηται ἐν ἐμοί so done with me, in my case, 1 Co. ix. 15.

5. to become, be made, "in passages where it is specified who or what a person or thing is or has been rendered, as respects quality, condition, place, rank, character" (Wahl, Clavis Apocr. V. T. p. 101). a. with a predicate added, expressed by a subst. or an adj.: οἱ λίθοι οὗτοι ἄρτοι γίνονται, Mt. iv. 3; Lk. iv. 3; ὕδωρ οἶνον γεγενημένον, Jn. ii. 9; ἀρχιερεὺς γενόμενος, Heb. vi. 20; δαίκωνος, Col. i. 25; ὁ λόγος σὰρξ ἐγένετο, Jn. i. 14; ἀνὴρ, 1 Co. xiii. 11, and many other exx.; χάρις οὐκέτι γίνομαι χάρις grace

ceases to have the nature of grace, can no longer be called grace, Ro. xi. 6; ἀκαρπος γίνομαι, Mt. xiii. 22; Mk. iv. 19; — in Mt. xvii. 2; Lk. viii. 17; Jn. v. 6, and many other places. contextually, to show one's self, prove one's self: Lk. x. 36; xix. 17; xxiv. 19; Ro. xi. 34; xvi. 2; 2 Co. i. 18 Rec.; 1 Th. i. 6; ii. 7; Heb. xi. 6, etc.; esp. in exhortations: γίνεσθε, Mt. x. 16; xxiv. 44; Lk. vi. 36; Eph. iv. 32; Col. iii. 15; μὴ γίνου, Jn. xx. 27; μὴ γίνεσθε, Mt. vi. 16; Eph. v. 7, 17; 1 Co. x. 7; μὴ γινώμεθα, Gal. v. 26; hence used declaratively, i. q. to be found, shown: Lk. xiii. 2 (that it was shown by their fate that they were sinners); Ro. iii. 4; 2 Co. vii. 14; — γίνομαι τινί τις to show one's self (to be) some one to one: 1 Co. ix. 20, 22. b. with an interrog. pron. as predicate: τί ὁ Πέτρος ἐγένετο what had become of Peter, Acts xii. 18 [cf. use of τί ἐγέν. in Act. Phil. in Hell. § 23, Tdf. Acta apost. apocr. p. 104]. c. γίνεσθαι ὡς or ὡσεὶ τινα to become as or like to one: Mt. x. 25; xviii. 3; xxviii. 4; Mk. ix. 26; Lk. xxii. 44 [L br. WH reject the pass.]; Ro. ix. 29 (fr. Is. i. 9); 1 Co. iv. 13; Gal. iv. 12. d. γίνεσθαι εἰς τι to become i. e. be changed into something, come to be, issue in, something (Germ. zu etwas werden): ἐγενήθη εἰς κεφαλὴν γαλιλαίας, Mt. xxi. 42; Mk. xii. 10; Lk. xx. 17; Acts iv. 11; 1 Pet. ii. 7, — all after Ps. cxvii. (cxviii.) 22. Lk. xiii. 19 (εἰς δένδρον μέγα); Jn. xvi. 20; Acts v. 36; Ro. xi. 9 (fr. Ps. lxxviii. (lxxxix.) 23); 1 Th. iii. 5; Rev. viii. 11; xvi. 19, etc. (equiv. to ἡ ἡγῆ; but the expression is also classic; cf. W. § 29, 3 a.; B. 150 (131)). e. γίνεσθαι with Cases; a. with the gen. to become the property of any one, to come into the power of a person or thing, [cf. W. § 30, 5; esp. B. 162 (142)]: Lk. xx. 14 [L mrg. ἔσται], 33; Rev. xi. 15; [γνώμης, Acts xx. 3 T Tr WH (cf. ἔλπίδος μεγάλης γίν. Plut. Phoc. 23, 4)]; προφητεία ἰδίας ἐπιλύσεως οὐ γίνομαι no one can explain prophecy by his own mental power (it is not a matter of subjective interpretation), but to explain it one needs the same illumination of the Holy Spirit in which it originated, for etc. 2 Pet. i. 20. γεινῆσθαι with a gen. indicating one's age, (to be) so many years old: Lk. ii. 42; 1 Tim. v. 9. β. with the dat. [cf. W. 210 sq. (198)]: γίνεσθαι ἀνδρὶ to become a man's wife, Ro. vii. 3 sq. (ἡ ἡγῆ, Lev. xxii. 12; Ruth i. 12, etc.). f. joined to prepositions with their substantives; ἔν τινι, to come or pass into a certain state [cf. B. 330 (284)]: ἐν ἀγωνίᾳ, Lk. xxii. 44 [L br. WH reject the pass.]; ἐν ἐκστάσει, Acts xxii. 17; ἐν πνεύματι, Rev. i. 10; iv. 2; ἐν δόξῃ [R. V. came with (in) glory], 2 Co. iii. 7; ἐν παραβάσει, 1 Tim. ii. 14; ἐν ἑαυτῷ, to come to himself, recover reason, Acts xii. 11 (also in Grk. writ.; cf. Hermann ad Vig. p. 749); ἐν Χριστῷ, to be brought to the fellowship of Christ, to become a Christian, Ro. xvi. 7; ἐν ὁμοιώματι ἀνθρώπων, to become like men, Phil. ii. 7; ἐν λόγῳ κολακείας [R. V. were we found using] flattering speech, 1 Th. ii. 5. ἐπάνω τινός to be placed over a thing, Lk. xix. 19. μετὰ τινος or σὺν τινι to become one's companion, associate with him: Mk. xvi. 10; Acts vii. 38; xx. 18; ὑπό τινα to be made subject to one, Gal. iv. 4. [Cf. h. below.] g. with specification of the terminus of motion or the place of rest: εἰς with acc. of place, to come to some place, arrive at some

thing, Acts xx. 16; xxi. 17; xxv. 15; *ὡς ἐγένετο . . . εἰς τὰ ὦτά μου* when the voice came into my ears, Lk. i. 44; *εἰς* with acc. of pers., of evils coming upon one, Rev. xvi. 2 R G; of blessings, Gal. iii. 14; 1 Th. i. 5 [Lchm. *πρός*; Acts xxvi. 6 L T Tr WH]; *γενέσθαι ἐπὶ τοῦ τόπου*, Lk. xxii. 40; *ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς*, Jn. vi. 21 [Tdf. *ἐπὶ τὴν γ.*]; *ὤδε*, ib. 25 (*ἐκεῖ*, Xen. an. 6, 3 [5], 20; [cf. B. 71]); *ἐπὶ* with acc. of place, Lk. xxiv. 22; Acts xxi. 35; [Jn. vi. 21 Tdf.]; *ἐγένετο διωγμὸς ἐπὶ τὴν ἐκκλησίαν*, Acts viii. 1; *ἐγένετο φόβος* or *θάμβος ἐπὶ πάντας*, Lk. i. 65; iv. 36; Acts v. 5, 11; [ἐκστασις, Acts x. 10 (Rec. *ἐπέπεσεν*)]; *ἔλκος κακὸν κ. ποιηρὸν ἐπὶ τ. ἀνθρώπους*, Rev. xvi. 2 L T Tr WH; *ἐγένετο ῥῆμα ἐπὶ τινα, λόγος* or *φωὴ* *πρός τινα* (*came to*): Lk. iii. 2; Jn. x. 35; Acts vii. 31 [Rec.]; x. 13, (Gen. xv. 1, 4; Jer. i. 2, 11; xiii. 8; Ezek. vi. 1; Hos. i. 1); [ἐπαγγελία, Acts xiii. 32; xxvi. 6 Rec.]; *κατά* with acc. of place, Lk. x. 32 [Tr WH om.]; Acts xxvii. 7, (Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 15); *κατά* with gen.: *τὸ γενόμενον ῥῆμα καθ' ὅλης τῆς Ἰουδαίας* the matter the report of which spread throughout all Judæa, Acts x. 37; *πρός τινα*, 2 Jn. 12 (Rec. *ἐλθεῖν*); 1 Co. ii. 3; *σύν τινι*, to be joined to one as an associate, Lk. ii. 13, (Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 8); *ἐγγύς γίνεσθαι*, Eph. ii. 13; *τινός*, Jn. vi. 19; h. [with *ἐκ* of the source (see 1 above): Mk. i. 11 (Tdf. om. *ἐγέν.*); ix. 7 (T Tr mrg. WH); Lk. iii. 22; ix. 35; Acts xix. 34]; *γίνεσθαι ἐκ μέσου*, to be taken out of the way, 2 Th. ii. 7; *γενέσθαι ὁμοθυμαδόν*, of many come together in one place, Acts xv. 25 cf. ii. 1 [but only in R G; *γενομένοις ὁμοθυμαδόν* in xv. 25 may mean either *having become of one mind*, or possibly *having come together with one accord*. On the alleged use of *γίνομαι* in the N. T. as interchangeable with *εἶμι* see *Fritzschior*. Opusc. p. 284 note. COMP.: *ἀπο-, δια-, ἐπι-, παρα-, συμ- παρα-, προ-γίνομαι.*]

γινώσκω (Attic *γινώσκω*, see *γίνομαι* init.; fr. ΓΝΩΩ, as *βιβρώσκω* fr. ΒΡΩΩ); [impf. *ἐγίνωσκον*]; fut. *γνώσομαι*; 2 aor. *ἔγνων* (fr. ΓΝΩΜΙ), impv. *γνώθι, γνώτω*, subj. *γνώῃ* (3 pers. sing. *γνοῖ*, Mk. v. 43; ix. 30; Lk. xix. 15 L T Tr WH, for R G *γνόῃ* [B. p. 46 (40); cf. *διδωμι* init.]), inf. *γνώσθαι*, ptc. *γνοῦς*; pf. *ἔγνωκα* (Jn. xvii. 7; 3 pers. plur. *ἔγνωκαν* for *ἐγνώκασι*, see reff. in *γίνομαι* init.); plpf. *ἐγνώκειαν*; Pass., [pres. 3 pers. sing. *γινώσκειται* (Mk. xiii. 28 Tr mrg.)]; pf. *ἔγνωσμαι*; 1 aor. *ἐγνώσθην*; fut. *γνωσθήσομαι*; in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down; Sept. for *γῆ*; Lat. *nosco, novi* (i. e. *gnosco, gnovi*);

I univ. 1. *to learn to know, come to know, get a knowledge of*; pass. *to become known*: with acc., Mt. xxii. 18; Mk. v. 43; Acts xxi. 34; 1 Co. iv. 19; 2 Co. ii. 4; Col. iv. 8; 1 Th. iii. 5, etc. Pass., Mt. x. 26; Acts ix. 24; Phil. iv. 5, etc.; [impers. *γινώσκειται*, Mk. xiii. 28 Tr mrg. T 2, 7]; *τι ἔκ τινος*, Mt. xii. 33; Lk. vi. 44; 1 Jn. iv. 6; *τιὰ ἢ ὅτι ἐν τινι*, to find a sign in a thing by which to know, to recognize in or by something, Lk. xxiv. 35; Jn. xiii. 35; 1 Jn. iv. 2; *κατὰ τί γινώσσομαι τοῦτο*, the truth of this promise, Lk. i. 18 (Gen. xv. 8); *περὶ τῆς διδαχῆς*, Jn. vii. 17. often the object is not added, but is readily understood from what precedes: Mt. ix. 30; xii. 15 (the consultation held by the Pharisees); Mk. vii. 24 (he would have no one know that he was present); Mk. ix. 30; Ro. x. 19, etc.;

followed by *ὅτι*, Mt. xxi. 45; Jn. iv. 1; v. 6; xii. 9, etc.; foll. by the interrog. *τί*, Mt. vi. 3; Lk. xvi. 4; *ἀπό τινος*, to learn from one, Mk. xv. 45. with acc. of pers. to recognize as worthy of intimacy and love, to own; so those whom God has judged worthy of the blessings of the gospel are said *ὑπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ γινώσκεισθαι*, 1 Co. viii. 3; Gal. iv. 9, [on both cf. W. § 39, 3 Note 2; B. 55 (48)]; negatively, in the sentence of Christ *οὐδέποτε ἔγνων ὑμᾶς*, I never knew you, never had any acquaintance with you, Mt. vii. 23. *to perceive, feel*: *ἔγνω τῷ σώματι, ὅτι* etc. Mk. v. 29; *ἔγνων δύναμιν ἐξεληούσαν ἀπ' ἐμοῦ*, Lk. viii. 46. 2. *to know, understand, perceive, have knowledge of*; a. *to understand*: with acc., *τὰ λεγόμενα*, Lk. xviii. 34; *ἀναγινώσκεις*, Acts viii. 30; foll. by *ὅτι*, Mt. xxi. 45; Jn. viii. 27 sq.; 2 Co. xiii. 6; Gal. iii. 7; Jas. ii. 20; foll. by interrog. *τί*, Jn. x. 6; xiii. 12, 28; *ὃ κατεργάζομαι οὐ γινώσκω* I do not understand what I am doing, my conduct is inexplicable to me, Ro. vii. 15. b. *to know*: *τὸ θέλημα*, Lk. xii. 47; *τὰς καρδίας*, Lk. xvi. 15; *τὸν ἕλεος ἀμαρτῶν* ignorant of sin, i. e. not conscious of having committed it, 2 Co. v. 21; *ἐπιστολὴ γινωσκομένη καὶ ἀναγινωσκομένη*, 2 Co. iii. 2; *τινά*, to know one, his person, character, mind, plans: Jn. i. 48 (49); ii. 24; Acts xix. 15; 2 Tim. ii. 19 (fr. Num. xvi. 5); foll. by *ὅτι*, Jn. xxi. 17; Phil. i. 12; Jas. i. 3; 2 Pet. i. 20; foll. by acc. with inf. Heb. x. 34; foll. by an indirect question, Rev. iii. 3; *ἑλληνιστὶ γινώσκω* *to know Greek* (*græce scire*, Cic. de fin. 2, 5): Acts xxi. 37, (*ἐπίστασθαι συριστὶ*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 31; *græce nescire*, Cic. pro Flac. 4, 10); *ἵστε* (Rec. *ἔστε*) *γινώσκοντες* ye know, understanding etc. [R. V. *ye know of a surety*, etc.], Eph. v. 5; see W. 355 (383); [cf. B. 51 (44); 314 (269)]. impv. *γινώσκετε* *know ye*: Mt. xxiv. 32 sq. 43; Mk. xiii. 29; Lk. x. 11; Jn. xv. 18; Acts ii. 36; Heb. xiii. 23; 1 Jn. ii. 29. 3. by a Hebraistic euphemism [cf. W. 18], found also in Grk. writ. fr. the Alexandrian age down, *γινώσκω* is used of the carnal connection of male and female, *rem cum aliquo* or *aliqua habere* (cf. our *have a [criminal] intimacy with*): of a husband, Mt. i. 25; of the woman, Lk. i. 34; (Gen. iv. 1, 17; xix. 8; 1 S. i. 19, etc.; Judith xvi. 22; Callim. epigr. 58, 3; often in Plut.; cf. *Vögelin*, Plut. Brut. p. 10 sqq.; so also Lat. *cognosco*, Ovid. met. 4, 596; *novi*, Justin. hist. 27, 3, 11).

II. In particular *γινώσκω*, *to become acquainted with, to know*, is employed in the N. T. of the knowledge of God and Christ, and of the things relating to them or proceeding from them; a. *τὸν θεόν*, the one, true God, in contrast with the polytheism of the Gentiles: Ro. i. 21; Gal. iv. 9; also *τὸν μόνον ἀληθινὸν θεόν*, Jn. xvii. 3 cf. 1 Jn. v. 20; *τὸν θεόν*, the nature and will of God, in contrast with the false wisdom of both Jews and Gentiles, 1 Co. i. 21; *τὸν πατέρα*, the nature of God the Father, esp. the holy will and affection by which he aims to sanctify and redeem men through Christ, Jn. viii. 55; xvi. 3; 1 Jn. ii. 3 sq. 14 (13); iii. 1, 6; iv. 8; a peculiar knowledge of God the Father is claimed by Christ for himself, Jn. x. 15; xvii. 25; *γνώθι τὸν κύριον*, the precepts of the Lord, Heb. viii. 11; *τὸ θέλημα* (of God), Ro. ii. 18; *νοῦν κυρίου*, Ro. xi. 34; 1 Co. ii. 16; *τὴν σοφίαν τοῦ*

θεοῦ, 1 Co. ii. 8; τὰς ὁδοὺς τοῦ θεοῦ, Heb. iii. 10 (fr. Ps. xciv. (xcv.) 10). b. Χριστόν, his blessings, Phil. iii. 10; in Χριστόν ἐγνωκέναι κατὰ σάρκα, 2 Co. v. 16, Paul speaks of that knowledge of Christ which he had before his conversion, and by which he knew him merely in the form of a servant, and therefore had not yet seen in him the Son of God. Acc. to John's usage, γινώσκειν, ἐγνωκέναι Χριστόν denotes to come to know, to know, his Messianic dignity (Jn. xvii. 3; vi. 69); his divinity (τὸν ἀπ' ἀρχῆς, 1 Jn. ii. 13 sq. cf. Jn. i. 10), his consummate kindness towards us, and the benefits redounding to us from fellowship with him (in Christ's words γινώσκομαι ὑπὸ τῶν ἐμῶν, Jn. x. 14 [acc. to the crit. texts γινώσκουσιν με τὰ ἐμά]); his love of God (Jn. xiv. 31); his sinless holiness (1 Jn. iii. 6). John unites πιστεύειν and γινώσκειν, at one time putting πιστεύειν first: vi. 69 [cf. Schaff's Lange or Mey. ad loc.]; but at another time γινώσκειν: x. 38 (acc. to R G, for which L T Tr WH read ἵνα γνῶτε καὶ γινώσκητε [R. V. know and understand]); xvii. 8 [L br. κ. ἔγν.]; 1 Jn. iv. 16 (the love of God). c. γ. τὰ τοῦ πνεύματος the things which proceed from the Spirit, 1 Co. ii. 14; τὸ πνεῦμα τ. ἀληθείας καὶ τὸ πν. τῆς πλάνης, 1 Jn. iv. 6; τὰ μυστήρια τῆς βασιλείας τῶν οὐρανῶν, Mt. xiii. 11; τὴν ἀλήθειαν, Jn. viii. 32; 2 Jn. 1; absol., of the knowledge of divine things, 1 Co. xiii. 12; of the knowledge of things lawful for a Christian, 1 Co. viii. 2.

[Syn. γινώσκειν, εἰδέναι, ἐπίστασθαι, συνιέναι: In classic usage (cf. Schmidt ch. 13), γινώσκειν, distinguished from the rest by its original inchoative force, denotes a discriminating apprehension of external impressions, a knowledge grounded in personal experience. εἰδέναι, lit. 'to have seen with the mind's eye,' signifies a clear and purely mental perception, in contrast both to conjecture and to knowledge derived from others. ἐπίστασθαι primarily expresses the knowledge obtained by proximity to the thing known (cf. our understand, Germ. verstehen); then knowledge viewed as the result of prolonged practice, in opposition to the process of learning on the one hand, and to the uncertain knowledge of a dilettante on the other. συνιέναι implies native insight, the soul's capacity of itself not only to lay hold of the phenomena of the outer world through the senses, but by combination (σύν and ἰέναι) to arrive at their underlying laws. Hence συνιέναι may mark an antithesis to sense-perception; whereas γινώσκειν marks an advance upon it. As applied e. g. to a work of literature, γινώσκειν expresses an acquaintance with it; ἐπίστασθαι the knowledge of its contents; συνιέναι the understanding of it, a comprehension of its meaning. γινώσκειν and εἰδέναι most readily come into contrast with each other; if εἰδέναι and ἐπίστασθαι are contrasted, the former refers more to natural, the latter to acquired knowledge. In the N. T., as might be expected, these distinctions are somewhat less sharply marked. Such passages as John i. 26, 31, 48 (49); vii. 27 sq.; xxi. 17; 2 Co. v. 16; 1 Jn. v. 20 may seem to indicate that, sometimes at least, γινώσκω and οἶδα are nearly interchangeable: yet see Jn. iii. 10, 11; viii. 55 (yet cf. xvii. 25); 1 Jn. ii. 29 (know . . . perceive), and the characteristic use of εἰδέναι by John to describe our Lord's direct insight into divine things: iii. 11; v. 32 (contrast 42); vii. 29; viii. 55; xii. 50, etc.; cf. Bp. Lightft.'s note on Gal. iv. 9; Green, 'Critical Notes' etc. p. 75 (on Jn. viii. 55); Westcott on John ii. 24. γινώσκω and ἐπίσταμαι are associated in Acts xix. 15 (cf. Green, as above, p. 97); οἶδα and

γινώσκω in 1 Co. ii. 11; Eph. v. 5; οἶδα and ἐπίσταμαι in Jude 10. COMP.: ἀνα, δια, ἐπι, κατα, προ-γινώσκω.]

γλαῦκος, -ους, τό, μυαί, the sweet juice pressed from the grape; Nicand. alex. 184, 299; Plut., al.; Job xxxii. 19; sweet wine: Acts ii. 13. [Cf. BB. DD. s. v. Wine.]*

γλυκύς, -εία, -ύ, sweet: Jas. iii. 11 (opp. to πικρόν); 12 (opp. to ἀλυκόν); Rev. x. 9, [10]. [From Hom. down.]*

γλώσσα, -ης, ἡ, [fr. Hom. down], the tongue; 1. the tongue, a member of the body, the organ of speech: Mk. vii. 33, 35; Lk. i. 64; xvi. 24; 1 Co. xiv. 9; Jas. i. 26; iii. 5, 6, 8; 1 Pet. iii. 10; 1 Jn. iii. 18; [Rev. xvi. 10].

By a poetical and rhetorical usage, esp. Hebraistic, that member of the body which is chiefly engaged in some act has ascribed to it what belongs to the man; the tongue is so used in Acts ii. 26 (ἠγαλλίασθε ἡ γλώσσά μου); Ro. iii. 13; xiv. 11; Phil. ii. 11 (the tongue of every man); of the little tongue-like flames symbolizing the gift of foreign tongues, in Acts ii. 3. 2. a tongue, i. e. the language used by a particular people in distinction from that of other nations: Acts ii. 11; hence in later Jewish usage (Is. lxvi. 18; Dan. iii. 4; v. 19 Theod.; vi. 25; vii. 14 Theod.; Jud. iii. 8) joined with φυλή, λαός, ἔθνος, it serves to designate people of various languages [cf. W. 32], Rev. v. 9; vii. 9; x. 11; xi. 9; xiii. 7; xiv. 6; xvii. 15. λαλεῖν ἐτέραις γλώσσαις to speak with other than their native i. e. in foreign tongues, Acts ii. 4 cf. 6-11; γλώσσαις λαλεῖν καινὰς to speak with new tongues which the speaker has not learned previously, Mk. xvi. 17 [but Tr txt. WH txt. om. Tr mrg. br. καιναῖς]; cf. De Wette on Acts p. 27 sqq. [correct and supplement his reff. by Mey. on 1 Co. xii. 10; cf. also B. D. s. v. Tongues, Gift of].

From both these expressions must be carefully distinguished the simple phrases λαλεῖν γλώσσαις, γλώσσαις λαλεῖν, λαλεῖν γλώσση, γλώσση λαλεῖν (and προσεχεῖσθαι γλώσση, 1 Co. xiv. 14), to speak with (in) a tongue (the organ of speech), to speak with tongues; this, as appears from 1 Co. xiv. 7 sqq., is the gift of men who, rapt in an ecstasy and no longer quite masters of their own reason and consciousness, pour forth their glowing spiritual emotions in strange utterances, rugged, dark, disconnected, quite unfitted to instruct or to influence the minds of others: Acts x. 46; xix. 6; 1 Co. xii. 30; xiii. 1; xiv. 2, 4-6, 13, 18, 23, 27, 39. The origin of the expression is apparently to be found in the fact, that in Hebrew the tongue is spoken of as the leading instrument by which the praises of God are proclaimed (ἡ τῶν θείων ὕμνων μελωδός, 4 Macc. x. 21, cf. Ps. xxxiv. (xxxv.) 28; lxv. (lxvi.) 17; lxx. (lxxi.) 24; cxv. (cxvi.) 2; Acts ii. 26; Phil. ii. 11; λαλεῖν ἐν γλώσση, Ps. xxxviii. (xxxix.) 4), and that according to the more rigorous conception of inspiration nothing human in an inspired man was thought to be active except the tongue, put in motion by the Holy Spirit (καταχρηῆται ἕτερος αὐτοῦ τοῖς φωνητήριος ὀργάνοις, στόματι καὶ γλώττη πρὸς μῆνυσιν ὧν ἂν θέλη, Philo, rer. div. haer. § 53, [i. 510 ed. Mang.]); hence the contrast δὲ ἀ τοῦ νοῦ οὐδὲ [crit. edd. τῷ νοῖ] λαλεῖν, 1 Co. xiv. 19 cf. 9. The plur. in the phrase γλώσσαις λαλεῖν, used even of a single person (1 Co. xiv. 5 sq.), refers to the various motions of the tongue. By meton. of the cause for

the effect, γλώσσα *tongues* are equiv. to λόγοι ἐν γλώσσῃ (1 Co. xiv. 19) *words spoken in a tongue* (*Zungenvorträge*): xiii. 8; xiv. 22; γένη γλωσσῶν, 1 Co. xii. 10, 28, of which two kinds are mentioned viz. προσευχή and ψαλμός, 1 Co. xiv. 15; γλώσσαν ἔχω, something to utter with a tongue, 1 Co. xiv. 26. [On 'Speaking with Tongues' see, in addition to the discussions above referred to, Wendt in the 5th ed. of Meyer on Acts (ii. 4); Heinrici, Korinthierbriefe, i. 372 sqq.; Schaff, Hist. of the Chr. Church, i. 234-245 (1882); Farrar, St. Paul, i. 95 sqq.]*

γλωσσόκομον, -ου, τό, (for the earlier γλωσσοκομίον or γλωσσοκόμιον [W. 24 (23), 94 (90); yet see Boeckh, Corp. inscr. 2448, viii. 25, 31], fr. γλώσσα and κομῆω to tend); a. a case in which to keep the mouth-pieces of wind instruments. b. a small box for other uses also; esp. a casket, purse to keep money in: Jn. xii. 6; xiii. 29; cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 98 sq. (For ἰῆξ a chest, 2 Chr. xxiv. 8, 10 sq.; Joseph. ant. 6, 1, 2; Plut., Longin., al.)*

γναφεύς, -έως, ὁ, (also [earlier] κναφεύς, fr. γνάπτω or κνάπτω to card), a fuller: Mk. ix. 3. (Hdt., Xen., and sqq.; Sept. Is. vii. 3; xxxvi. 2; 2 K. xviii. 17.)*

γνήσιος, -α, -ον, (by syncope for γενήσιος fr. γίνομαι, γεν-, [cf. Curtius § 128]), legitimately born, not spurious; genuine, true, sincere: Phil. iv. 3; 1 Tim. i. 2; Tit. i. 4; τὸ τῆς ἀγάπης γνήσιον i. q. τὴν γνησιότητα [A. V. the sincerity], 2 Co. viii. 8. (From Hom. down.)*

γνησίως, adv., genuinely, faithfully, sincerely: Phil. ii. 20. [From Eur. down.]*

γνόφος, -ου, -ός, (for the earlier [and poetic] δνόφος, akin to νέφος [so Bittm. Lexil. ii. 266; but see Curtius pp. 704 sq. 706, cf. 535; Vaniček p. 1070]), darkness, gloom: Heb. xii. 18. (Aristot. de mund. c. 2 fin. p. 392^b, 12; Lcian. de mort. Peregr. 43; Dio Chrys.; Sept. also for ἰῆξ a cloud, Deut. iv. 11, etc. and for ἕρῃξ 'thick cloud,' Ex. xx. 21, etc.; [Trench § c.].)*

γνώμη, -ης, ἡ, (fr. γινώσκω); 1. the faculty of knowing, mind, reason. 2. that which is thought or known, one's mind; a. view, judgment, opinion: 1 Co. i. 10; Rev. xvii. 13. b. mind concerning what ought to be done, aa. by one's self, resolve, purpose, intention: ἐγένετο γνώμη [T Tr WH γνώμης, see γίνομαι 5 e. a.] τοῦ ὑποστρέφειν, Acts xx. 3 [B. 268 (230)]. bb. by others, judgment, advice: δίδόναι γνώμην, 1 Co. vii. 25, [40]; 2 Co. viii. 10. cc. decree: Rev. xvii. 17; χωρὶς τῆς σῆς γνώμης, without thy consent, Philem. 14. (In the same senses in Grk. writ.; [cf. Schmidt, ch. 13, 9; Mey. on 1 Co. i. 10].)*

γνωρίζω; fut. γνωρίσω (Jn. xvii. 26; Eph. vi. 21; Col. iv. 7), Attic -ῶ (Col. iv. 9 [L WH -ίσω; B. 37 (32); WH. App. p. 163]); 1 aor. ἐγνώρισα; Pass., [pres. γνωρίζομαι]; 1 aor. ἐγνωρίσθην; in Grk. writ. fr. Aeschyl. down [see ad fin.]; Sept. for γῆθη and Chald. γῆθη; 1. trans. to make known: τί, Ro. ix. 22 sq.; τί τινι, Lk. ii. 15; Jn. xv. 15; xvii. 26; Acts ii. 28; 2 Co. viii. 1; Eph. iii. 5, 10, [pass. in these two exx.]; Eph. vi. 21; Col. iv. 7, 9; 2 Pet. i. 16; τινὶ τὸ μυστήριον, Eph. i. 9; iii. 3 [G L T Tr WH read the pass.]; vi. 19; τινὶ ὅτι, 1 Co. xii. 3; τινὶ τε, ὅτι i. q. τινὶ ὅτι τε, Gal. i. 11; foll. by τί interrog. Col. i. 27; περί τινος, Lk. ii. 17 L T Tr WH;

γνωρίζεσθαι πρὸς τὸν θεόν be brought to the knowledge of God, Phil. iv. 6; γνωρίζεσθαι εἰς πάντα τὰ ἔθνη to be made known unto all the nations, Ro. xvi. 26; contextually and emphatically i. q. to recall to one's mind, as though what is made known had escaped him, 1 Co. xv. 1; with acc. of pers. [(Plut. Fab. Max. 21, 6)], in pass., to become known, be recognized: Acts vii. 13 Tr txt. WH txt. 2. intrans. to know: τί αἰρήσομαι, οὐ γνωρίζω, Phil. i. 22 [WH mrg. punctuate τί αἰρ.; οὐ γν.]; some refer this to 1 (R. V. mrg. I do not make known), cf. Mey. ad loc. In earlier Grk. γνωρίζω signifies either 'to gain a knowledge of,' or 'to have thorough knowledge of.' Its later (and N. T.) causative force seems to be found only in Aeschyl. Prom. 487; cf. Schmidt vol. i. p. 287; Bp. Lghtft. on Phil. l. c. COMP.: ἀνα-, δια-γνωρίζω.*

γνώσις, -εως, ἡ, (γινώσκω), [fr. Thuc. down], knowledge: with gen. of the obj., σωτηρίας, Lk. i. 77; τοῦ θεοῦ, the knowledge of God, such as is offered in the gospel, 2 Co. ii. 14, esp. in Paul's exposition of it, 2 Co. x. 5; τῆς δόξης τοῦ θεοῦ ἐν προσώπῳ Χριστοῦ, 2 Co. iv. 6; Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, of Christ as a saviour, Phil. iii. 8; 2 Pet. iii. 18; with subj. gen. τοῦ θεοῦ, the knowledge of things which belongs to God, Ro. xi. 33. γνώσις, by itself, signifies in general intelligence, understanding: Eph. iii. 19; the general knowledge of the Christian religion, Ro. xv. 14; 1 Co. i. 5; the deeper, more perfect and enlarged knowledge of this religion, such as belongs to the more advanced, 1 Co. xii. 8; xiii. 2, 8; xiv. 6; 2 Co. vi. 6; viii. 7; xi. 6; esp. of things lawful and unlawful for Christians, 1 Co. viii. 1, 7, 10 sq.; the higher knowledge of Christian and divine things which false teachers boast of, ψευδῶν-μος γνώσις, 1 Tim. vi. 20 [cf. Holtzmann, Pastoralbriefe, p. 132 sq.]; moral wisdom, such as is seen in right living, 2 Pet. i. 5; and in intercourse with others: κατὰ γνώσιν, wisely, 1 Pet. iii. 7. objective knowledge: what is known concerning divine things and human duties, Ro. ii. 20; Col. ii. 3; concerning salvation through Christ, Lk. xii. 52. Where γνώσις and σοφία are used together the former seems to be knowledge regarded by itself, the latter wisdom as exhibited in action: Ro. xi. 33; 1 Co. xii. 8; Col. ii. 3. ["γν. is simply intuitive, σοφ. is ratiocinative also; γν. applies chiefly to the apprehension of truths, σοφ. superadds the power of reasoning about them and tracing their relations." Bp. Lghtft. on Col. l. c. To much the same effect Fritzsche (on Ro. l. c.), "γν. perspicentia veri, σοφ. sapientia aut mentis sollertia, quae cognita intellectaque veritate utatur, ut res efficiendas efficiat." Meyer (on 1 Co. l. c.) nearly reverses Lghtft.'s distinction; elsewhere, however (e. g. on Col. l. c., cf. i. 9), he and others regard σοφ. merely as the more general, γν. as the more restricted and special term. Cf. Lghtft. u. s.; Trench § lxxv.]*

γνώστης, -ου, ὁ, (a knower), an expert; a connoisseur: Acts xxvi. 3. (Plut. Flam. c. 4; θεὸς ὁ τῶν κρυπτῶν γνώστης, Hist. Sus. vs. 42; of those who divine the future, 1 S. xxviii. 3, 9, etc.)*

γνωστός, -ή, -όν, known: Acts ix. 42; τινί, Jn. xviii. 15 sq.; Acts i. 19; xv. 18 R L; xix. 17; xxviii. 22; γνωστόν

ἔστω ὑμῖν *be it known to you*: Acts ii. 14; iv. 10; xiii. 38; xxviii. 28; contextually, *notable*, Acts iv. 16; *γνωστὸν ποιεῖν* to make known, disclose: Acts xv. 17 sq. G T Tr WH [al. construe *γνωστ.* as pred. of ταῦτα: R. V. mrg. *who doeth these things* which were known; cf. Mey. ad loc.]. τὸ γνωστὸν τοῦ θεοῦ, either *that which may be known of God*, or i. q. γνώσις τοῦ θεοῦ, for both come to the same thing: Ro. i. 19; cf. Fritzsche ad loc. and W. 235 (220), [and Meyer (ed. Weiss) ad loc.]. plur. of *γνωστοί acquaintance, intimates*, (Ps. xxx. (xxxi.) 12; [lxxxvii. (lxxxviii.) 9, 19]; Neh. v. 10): Lk. ii. 44; xxiii. 49. (In Grk. writ. fr. Aeschyl. down.)*

γογγύζω; impf. ἐγόγγυζον; 1 aor. ἐγόγγυσα; *to murmur, mutter, grumble, say anything in a low tone*, (acc. to Pollux and Phavorinus used of the cooing of doves, like the τουθούρω and τουθούρω of the more elegant Grk. writ.; cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 358; [W. 22; Bp. Lightf. on Phil. ii. 14]); hence of those who confer together secretly, τὸ περὶ τινας, Jn. vii. 32; of those who discontentedly complain: 1 Co. x. 10; πρὸς τινα, Lk. v. 30; μετ' ἀλλήλων, Jn. vi. 43; κατὰ τινας, Mt. xx. 11; περὶ τινας, Jn. vi. 41, 61. (Sept.; Antonin. 2, 3; Epict. diss. 1, 29, 55; 4, 1, 79; [al.]) [COMP. : δια-γογγύζω.]*

γογγυσμός, -οῦ, ὁ, (γογγύζω, q. v.), *a murmur, murmuring, muttering*; applied to a. secret debate: περὶ τινας, Jn. vii. 12. b. secret displeasure, not openly avowed: πρὸς τινα, Acts vi. 1; in plur. χωρὶς or ἄνευ γογγυσμῶν without querulous discontent, without murmurings, i. e. with a cheerful and willing mind, Phil. ii. 14; 1 Pet. iv. 9 (where L T Tr WH read the sing.). (Ex. xvi. 7 sqq.; Sap. i. 10 sq.; Antonin. 9, 37.)*

γογγυστής, -οῦ, ὁ, *a murmurer*, (Vulg., Augustine, *murmurator*), one who discontentedly complains (against God; for μεμφίμοιροι is added): Jude 16. [Prov. xxvi. 21 Theod., 22 Symm.; xxvi. 20, 22 Graec. Ven.]*

γόης, -ηρος, ὁ, (γῶα to bewail, howl); 1. *a wailer, howler*: Aeschyl. choëph. 823 [Hermann et al. γοητής]. 2. *a juggler, enchanter*, (because incantations used to be uttered in a kind of howl). 3. *a deceiver, impostor*: 2 Tim. iii. 13; (Hdt., Eur., Plat., and subseq. writ.)*

Γολγοθά [Tr WH, or -θα R G L T (see Tdf. Proleg. p. 102; Kautzsch p. 10); also -θ L WH mrg. in Jn. xix. 17; acc. -ᾶν Tdf. in Mk. xv. 22 (WH -ᾶν, see their App. p. 160), elsewhere indecl., W. 61 (60)], *Golgotha*, Chald. ܩܠܓܘܬܐ, Heb. ܩܠܓܘܬܐ (fr. ܩܠܓ to roll), i. e. *κρανίον, a skull* [Lat. *calvaria*], the name of a place outside of Jerusalem where Jesus was crucified; so called, apparently, because its form resembled a skull: Mt. xxvii. 33; Mk. xv. 22; Jn. xix. 17. Cf. *Tobler*, Golgotha. St. Gall. 1851; *Furrer* in Schenkel ii. 506 sqq.; *Keim*, Jesus von Naz. iii. 404 sq.; [Porter in Alex.'s Kitto s. v.; *F. Howe*, The true Site of Calvary, N. Y., 1871].*

Γόμορρα [or Γομόρρα, cf. Chandler § 167], -ας, ἡ, and -ων, τὰ, [cf. B. 18 (16)]; Tdf. Proleg. p. 116; WH. App. p. 156], *Gomorrhah*, (ܩܘܡܘܪܐ, cf. ܩܘܡܘܪܐ Gaza), the name of a city in the eastern part of Judæa, destroyed by the same earthquake [cf. B. D. s. v. Sea, The Salt] with Sodom and its neighbor cities: Gen. xix. 24. Their site is now occu-

pied by the Asphaltic Lake or Dead Sea [cf. BB. DD. s. vv. Gomorrhah and Sodom]: Mt. x. 15; Mk. vi. 11 R L in br.; Ro. ix. 29; 2 Pet. ii. 6; Jude 7.*

γόμος, -ου, ὁ, (γέμω); a. *the lading or freight of a ship, cargo, merchandise conveyed in a ship*: Acts xxi. 3, (Hdt. 1, 194; [Aeschyl.], Dem., al.; [in Sept. the load of a beast of burden, Ex. xxiii. 5; 2 K. v. 17]). b. *any merchandise*: Rev. xviii. 11 sq.*

γονεῖς, -έως, ὁ, (ΓΕΝΩ, γέγονα), [Hom. h. Cer., Hes., al.]; *a begetter, parent*; plur. oi γονεῖς *the parents*: Lk. ii. 41, 43 L txt. T Tr WH; [viii. 56]; xxi. 16; Jn. ix. 2, 3, 20, 22, 23; 2 Co. xii. 14; Ro. i. 30; Eph. vi. 1; Col. iii. 20; 2 Tim. iii. 2; acc. plur. γονεῖς: Mt. x. 21; [xix. 29 Lchm. mrg.]; Lk. ii. 27; [xviii. 29]; Mk. xiii. 12; [Jn. ix. 18]; on this form cf. W. § 9, 2; [B. 14 (13)].*

γόνυ, γόνατος, τό, [fr. Hom. down], *the knee*: Heb. xii. 12; τιθέναι τὰ γόνατα *to bend the knees, kneel down*, of persons supplicating: Lk. xxii. 41; Acts vii. 60; ix. 40; xx. 36; xxi. 5; of [mock] worshippers, Mk. xv. 19, so also προσπίπτειν τοῖς γόνασι τινας, Lk. v. 8 (of a suppliant in Eur. Or. 1332); κἀμπτεν τὰ γόνατα *to bow the knee*, of those worshipping God or Christ: τινί, Ro. xi. 4; πρὸς τινα, Eph. iii. 14; reflexively, γόνυ κἀμπτει τινί, to i. e. in honor of one, Ro. xiv. 11 (1 K. xix. 18); ἐν ὀνόματι Ἰησοῦ, Phil. ii. 10 (Is. xlv. 23).*

γονυπετία, -ῆ, 1 aor. ptep. γονυπετήσας; (γονυπετής, and this fr. γόνυ and ΠΕΤΩ i. q. πίπτω); *to fall on the knees*, the act of one imploring aid, and of one expressing reverence and honor: τινί, Mt. xvii. 14 Rec.; τινά, ibid. G L T Tr WH; Mk. i. 40 R G Tr txt. br. WH br.; x. 17; cf. W. 210 (197); [B. 147 sq. (129)]; ἔμπροσθεν τινας, Mt. xxvii. 29. (Polyb., Heliod.; eccl. writ.)*

γράμμα, -τος, τό, (γράφω), *that which has been written*; 1. *a letter* i. e. the character: Lk. xxiii. 38 [R G L br. Tr mrg. br.]; Gal. vi. 11. 2. *any writing, a document or record*; a. *a note of hand, bill, bond, account, written acknowledgment of debt*, (as scriptio in Varr. sat. Men. 8, 1 [cf. Edersheim ii. 283 sqq.]): Lk. xvi. 6 sq. ([Joseph. antt. 18, 6, 3], in L txt. T Tr WH plur. τὰ γράμματα; so of one document also in Antiph. p. 114, (30); Dem. p. 1034, 16; Vulg. cautio). b. *a letter, an epistle*: Acts xxviii. 21; (Hdt. 5, 14; Thuc. 8, 50; Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 26, etc.). c. τὰ ἱερὰ γράμματα *the sacred writings* (of the O. T.; [so Joseph. antt. prooem. § 3; 10, 10, 4 fin.; c. Ap. 1, 10; Philo, de vit. Moys. 3, 39; de praem. et poen. § 14; leg. ad Gai. § 29, etc.—but always τὰ ἱ. γ.]): 2 Tim. iii. 15 [here T WH om. L Tr br. τὰ]; γράμμα i. q. the written law of Moses, Ro. ii. 27; Μαυσιέως γράμματα, Jn. v. 47. Since the Jews so clave to the letter of the law that it not only became to them a mere letter but also a hindrance to true religion, Paul calls it γράμμα in a disparaging sense, and contrasts it with τὸ πνεῦμα i. e. the divine Spirit, whether operative in the Mosaic law, Ro. ii. 29, or in the gospel, by which Christians are governed, Ro. vii. 6; 2 Co. iii. 6 sq. [but in vs. 7 R G T WH read the plur. written in the Lat. mrg. Tr mrg.]. 3. τὰ γράμματα, like the Lat. *litterae*, Eng. *letters*, i. q. *learning*: Acts xxvi. 24; εἰδέναι, μεμαθηκέναι γρ. (cf. Germ. *studirt*

haben), of sacred learning, Jn. vii. 15. (μανθάνειν, ἐπίστασθαι, etc., γράμματα are used by the Greeks of the rudiments of learning; cf. Passow i. p. 571; [L. and S. s. v. Π. a.]*)

γραμματεὺς, -έως, (acc. plur. -είς, W. § 9, 2; [B. 14 (13)]), **δ**, (γράμμα), Sept. for רַבֵּן and רַבֵּשׁ; 1. in prof. auth. and here and there in the O. T. [e. g. 2 S. viii. 17; xx. 25; 2 K. xix. 2; xxv. 19; Ps. xlv. (xlv.) 2], a clerk, scribe, esp. a public scribe, secretary, recorder, whose office and influence differed in different states: Acts xix. 35, (Sir. x. 5); [cf. Lghtft. in The Contemp. Rev. for 1878, p. 294; Wood, Discoveries at Ephesus, App. Inscr. fr. the Great Theatre, p. 49 n.]. 2. in the Bible, a man learned in the Mosaic law and in the sacred writings, an interpreter, teacher: Mt. xxiii. 34; 1 Co. i. 20, (called also νομικός in Lk. x. 25, and νομοδιδάσκαλος in Lk. v. 17; [Meyer (on Mt. xxii. 35), while denying any essential diff. betw. γραμματεὺς and νομικός (cf. Lk. xi. 52, 53 — yet see crit. txts.), regards the latter name as the more specific (a jurisconsult) and Classic, γρ. as the more general (a learned man) and Hebraistic; it is also the more common in the Apoc., where νομ. occurs only 4 Macc. v. 3. As teachers they were called νομοδιδάσκαλοι. Cf. B. D. s. v. Lawyer, also s. v. Scribes I. 1 note]); Jer. viii. 8 (cf. ii. 8); Neh. viii. 1 sq.; xii. 26, 36; 2 Esdr. vii. 6, 11, and esp. Sir. xxxviii. 24, 31 sqq.; xxxix. 1–11. The γραμματεὺς explained the meaning of the sacred oracles, Mt. ii. 4 [γρ. τοῦ λαοῦ, Josh. i. 10; 1 Macc. v. 42; cf. Sir. xlv. 4]; xvii. 10; Mk. ix. 11; xii. 35; examined into the more difficult and subtle questions of the law, Mt. ix. 3; Mk. ii. 6 sq.; xii. 28; added to the Mosaic law decisions of various kinds thought to elucidate its meaning and scope, and did this to the detriment of religion, Mt. v. 20; xv. 1 sqq.; xxiii. 2 sqq.; Mk. vii. 1 sqq.; cf. Lk. xi. 46. Since the advice of men skilled in the law was needed in the examination of causes and the solution of difficult questions, they were enrolled in the Sanhedrin; and accordingly in the N. T. they are often mentioned in connection with the priests and elders of the people: Mt. xxi. 15; xxvi. 3 R G; Mk. xi. 18, 27; xiv. 1; xv. 1; Lk. xix. 47; xx. 1; xxii. 2. Cf. Schürer, Neutest. Zeitgesch. § 25 ii.; Klöpper in Schenkel v. 247 sqq.; [and thorough articles in BB.DD. s. v. Scribes; cf. W. Robertson Smith, The O. T. in the Jewish Ch., Lect. iii.]. 3. univ. a religious teacher: γραμματεὺς μαθητευθεὶς εἰς τὴν βασιλ. τῶν οὐρ. a teacher so instructed that from his learning and ability to teach advantage may redound to the kingdom of heaven, Mt. xiii. 52 [but G T Tr WH read μαθ. τῇ βασιλείᾳ (L ἐν τ. β.); and many interpret made a disciple unto the k. of h. (which is personified); see μαθητεύω, fin.].

γραπτός, -ής, -όν, **written**: Ro. ii. 15. [Gorg. apol. Palam. p. 190 sub fin.; Sept.; al.]*

γραφὴ, -ῆς, ἡ, (γράφω, cf. γλυφή and γλύφω); a. a writing, thing written, [fr. Soph. down]: πᾶσα γραφή every scripture sc. of the O. T., 2 Tim. iii. 16; plur. γραφαὶ ἅγαι, holy scriptures, the sacred books (of the O. T.), Ro. i. 2; προφητικαί, Ro. xvi. 26; αἱ γραφαὶ τῶν προφητῶν,

Mt. xxvi. 56. b. ἡ γραφή, the Scripture κατ' ἐξοχὴν, the holy scripture (of the O. T.), — and used to denote either the book itself, or its contents [some would restrict the sing. γραφή always to a particular passage; see Bp. Lghtft. on Gal. iii. 22]: Jn. vii. 38; x. 35; Acts viii. 32; Ro. iv. 3; Gal. iii. 22; iv. 30; Jas. ii. 8; 1 Pet. ii. 6; 2 Pet. i. 20; also in plur. αἱ γραφαί: Mt. xxi. 42; xxvi. 54; Mk. xiv. 49; Lk. xxiv. 27; Jn. v. 39; Acts xvii. 2, 11; xviii. 24, 28; 1 Co. xv. 3 sq.; once αἱ γραφαὶ comprehends also the books of the N. T. already begun to be collected into a canon, 2 Pet. iii. 16; by meton. ἡ γραφή is used for God speaking in it: Ro. ix. 17; Gal. iv. 30; ἡ γραφή is introduced as a person and distinguished from God in Gal. iii. 8. εἰδέναι τὰς γραφάς, Mt. xxii. 29; Mk. xii. 24; συνίναί, Lk. xxiv. 45. c. a certain portion or section of holy Scripture: Mk. xii. 10; Lk. iv. 21; Jn. xix. 37; Acts i. 16. [Cf. B. D. s. v. Scripture.]

γράφω; [impf. ἔγραφον]; fut. γράψω; 1 aor. ἔγραψα; pf. γέγραφα; Pass., [pres. γράφομαι]; pf. γέγραμμαι; [plpf. 3 pers. sing. ἐγγράπτω, Rev. xvii. 8 Lchm.]; 2 aor. ἔγράφην; (prop. to grave, scrape, scratch, engrave; cf. Germ. graben, eingraben; γράψεν δὲ οἱ ὀστέον ἀχρῖς αἰχμῇ, Hom. Π. 17, 599; σήματα γράψας ἐν πίνακι, ib. 6, 169; hence to draw letters), to write; 1. with reference to the form of the letters; to delineate (or form) letters on a tablet, parchment, paper, or other material: τῷ δακτύλῳ ἔγραψεν εἰς τὴν γῆν made figures on the ground, Jn. viii. 6 Rec.; οὕτω γράφω so am I accustomed to form my letters, 2 Thess. iii. 17; πηλικοῖς γράμμασι ἔγραψα with how large (and so, ill-formed [?]) letters I have written, Gal. vi. 11; cf. Winer, Rückert, Hilgenfeld ad loc. [for the views of those who regard ἔγρ. as covering the close of the Ep. only, see Bp. Lghtft. and Mey.; cf. W. 278 (261); B. 198 (171 sq.)]. 2. with reference to the contents of the writing; a. to express in written characters, foll. by the words expressed: ἔγραψε λέγων Ἰωάννης ἐστὶ τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ, Lk. i. 63; μὴ γράφει ὁ βασιλεὺς τῶν Ἰουδαίων κτλ. Jn. xix. 21; γράψον μακάριοι κτλ. Rev. xiv. 13. γράφω τι, Jn. xix. 22; pass. Rev. i. 3; τὴ ἐπί τι, Rev. ii. 17; xix. 16; τὴ ἐπὶ τινα, iii. 12; ἐπὶ τινος, xiv. 1. b. to commit to writing (things not to be forgotten), write down, record: Rev. i. 19 (γράψον ἃ εἶδες); x. 4; γράφειν εἰς βιβλίον, Rev. i. 11; ἐπὶ τὸ βιβλίον τῆς ζωῆς, Rev. xvii. 8; γεγραμμ. ἐν τ. βιβλίῳ [or τῇ βίβλῳ], ἐν τοῖς βιβλίοις, Rev. xiii. 8; xx. 12, 15; xxi. 27; xxiii. 18, 19; τὰ ὀνόματα ὑμῶν ἐγράφη [ἐν-ἐγ- Tr see N, v) γέγρ. T Tr WH] ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς, i. e. that ye have been enrolled with those for whom eternal blessedness has been prepared, Lk. x. 20; γράφειν τί τιμ, to record something for some one's use, Lk. i. 3. c. ἐγράφη and γέγραπται (in the Synoptists and Paul), and γεγραμμένον ἐστὶ (in John), are used of those things which stand written in the sacred books (of the O. T.); absol. γέγραπται, foll. by the quotation fr. the sacred vol.: Mt. iv. 4, 6 sq. 10; xxi. 13; Mk. vii. 6; xi. 17; xiv. 27; Lk. iv. 8; xix. 46; καθὼς γέγραπται, Acts xv. 15, very often in Paul, and so. i. 17; ii. 24; iii. 4 [see below]; 1 Co. i. 31; ii. 9; 2 Co. vii. 15; ix. 9; καθάπερ γέγρ. Ro. xi. 8 T Tr WH; [iii. 4 T Tr

WH]; γέγραπται γάρ, Mt. xxvi. 31; Lk. iv. 10; Acts xxiii. 5; Ro. xii. 19; xiv. 11; 1 Co. iii. 19; Gal. iii. 10, 13 Rec.; iv. 22, 27; ὁ λόγος ὁ γεγραμμένος, 1 Co. xv. 54; κατὰ τὸ γεγραμμένον, 2 Co. iv. 13; γεγραμμένον ἐστὶ, Jn. ii. 17; vi. 31; xii. 14; ἐγράφη δὲ πρὸς νοουθεσίαν ἡμῶν, 1 Co. x. 11; ἐγράφη δι' ἡμᾶς for our sake, Ro. iv. 24; 1 Co. ix. 10; with the name of the author of the written words or of the books in which they are found: γέγραπται ἐν βίβλῳ ψαλμῶν, Acts i. 20; ἐν βίβλῳ τῶν προφητῶν, Acts vii. 42; ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ [R WH δευτέρῳ] ψαλμῷ, Acts xiii. 33; ἐν Ἡσαΐᾳ, Mk. i. 2 [not Rec.], etc. τινά or τί to write of i. e. in writing to mention or refer to a person or a thing: δὲ ἔγραψε Μωϋσῆς whom Moses had in mind in writing of the Messiah, or whose likeness Moses delineated, Jn. i. 45 (46); Μωϋσῆς γράφει τὴν δικαιοσύνην τὴν ἐκ νόμου, Moses, writing the words ὅτι ὁ ποιήσας αὐτά κτλ., points out the righteousness which is of the law, Ro. x. 5. γέγραπται, γράφειν, etc. περί τινος, concerning one: Mt. xxvi. 24; Mk. xiv. 21; Jn. v. 46; Acts xiii. 29; ἐπὶ τὸν νόμον τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, that it should find fulfillment in him, Mk. ix. 12 sq. [cf. ἴνα, II. 2 b.]; ἐπ' αὐτῷ, on him i. e. of him (cf. W. 393 (368) [and ἐπί, B. 2 f. β.]), Jn. xii. 16; τὰ γεγραμμένα τῷ νῆφ τοῦ ἀνθρ. written for him, allotted to him in Scripture, i. e. to be accomplished in his career, Lk. xviii. 31; cf. W. § 31, 4; [yet cf. B. 178 (154)]; Μωϋσῆς ἔγραψεν ὑμῖν ἴνα etc. Moses in the Scripture commanded us that etc. [cf. B. 237 (204)], Mk. xii. 19; Lk. xx. 28. δ. γράφειν τινί to write to one i. e. by writing (in a written epistle) to give information, directions, etc. to one: Ro. xv. 15; 2 Co. ii. 4, 9 [dat. implied]; vii. 12; Philem. 21; 2 Pet. iii. 15; 1 Jn. ii. 12 sqq.; δι' ὀλίγων, 1 Pet. v. 12; διὰ μέλανος καὶ καλάμου, 3 Jn. 13; foll. by the words written or to be written in the letter: Acts xv. 23; Rev. ii. 1, 8, 12, 18; iii. 1, 7, 14; γράφειν τινί τι, 1 Co. xiv. 37; 2 Co. i. 13; ii. 3 [L T Tr WH om. the dat.]; Gal. i. 20; 1 Tim. iii. 14; 1 Jn. i. 4 [R G L]; ii. 1; περί τινος, 1 Jn. ii. 26; Acts xxv. 26; 2 Co. ix. 1; 1 Th. iv. 9; v. 1; Jude 3; διὰ χειρὸς τινος, to send a letter by one, Acts xv. 23 [see χεῖρ]; γράφειν τινί, foll. by an inf., by letter to bid one do a thing, Acts xviii. 27; foll. by μή with inf. (to forbid, write one not to etc.), 1 Co. v. 9, 11. 3. to fill with writing, (Germ. beschreiben): βιβλίον γεγραμμένον ἔσωθεν καὶ ὀπισθεν a volume written within and behind, on the back, hence on both sides, Rev. v. 1 (Ezek. ii. 10); cf. Düsterdieck, [Alford, al.] ad loc. 4. to draw up in writing, compose: βιβλίον, Mk. x. 4; Jn. xxi. 25 [Tdf. om. the vs.; see WH. App. ad loc.]; τίτλον, Jn. xix. 19; ἐπιστολήν, Acts xxiii. 25; 2 Pet. iii. 1; ἐντολήν τινι to write a commandment to one, Mk. x. 5; 1 Jn. ii. 7 sq.; 2 Jn. 5. [COMP.: ἀπο-, ἐγ-, ἐπι-, κατα-, προ-γράφω.]

ἡραώδης, -ες, (fr. γραιῖς an old woman, and εἶδος), old-womanish, anile, [A. V. old wives']: 1 Tim. iv. 7. (Strabo 1 p. 32 [p. 44 ed. Sieben.]; Galen; al.)*

ἡρηγόριω, -ῶ; 1 aor. ἐρηγόρησα; (fr. ἐρηγόρα, to have been roused from sleep, to be awake, pf. of ἐγείρω; cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 118 sq.; Btm. Ausf. Spr. ii. p. 158; [W. 26 (25); 92 (88)]); to watch; 1. prop.: Mt. xxiv. 43; xxvi. 38, 40; Mk. xiii. 34; xiv. 34, 37; Lk. xii.

37, 39 R G L Tr txt. WH txt. As to sleep is often i. q. to die, so once, 1 Th. v. 10, γρηγ. means to live, be alive on earth. 2. Metaph. to watch i. e. give strict attention to, be cautious, active:— to take heed lest through remissness and indolence some destructive calamity suddenly overtake one, Mt. xxiv. 42; xxv. 13; Mk. xiii. 35, [37]; Rev. xvi. 15; or lest one be led to forsake Christ, Mt. xxvi. 41; Mk. xiv. 38; or lest one fall into sin, 1 Th. v. 6; 1 Co. xvi. 13; 1 Pet. v. 8; Rev. iii. 2 sq.; or be corrupted by errors, Acts xx. 31; ἐν τινι, to be watchful in, employ the most punctilious care in a thing: Col. iv. 2. (Sept.; [Bar. ii. 9; 1 Macc. xii. 27; Aristot. plant. 1, 2 p. 816^b, 29. 37]; Joseph. antt. 11, 3, 4; Achill. Tat.; al.) [SYN. see ἀγρυπνέω. COMP.: δια- γρηγορέω.]*

γυμνάξω; [pf. pass. pterp. γεγυμνασμένος]; (γυμνός); com. in Grk. writ. fr. Aeschyl. down; 1. prop. to exercise naked (in the palæstra). 2. to exercise vigorously, in any way, either the body or the mind: ἐαυτὸν πρὸς εὐσέβειαν, of one who strives earnestly to become godly, 1 Tim. iv. 7; γεγυμνασμένος exercised, Heb. v. 14; xii. 11; καρδίαν γεγυμν. πλεονεξίας (Rec. πλεονεξίας), a soul that covetousness or the love of gain has trained in its crafty ways, 2 Pet. ii. 14; cf. W. § 30, 4.*

γυμνασία, -ας, ἡ, (γυμνάξω); a. prop. the exercise of the body in the palæstra. b. any exercise whatever: σωματικὴ γυμνασία, the exercise of conscientiousness relative to the body, such as is characteristic of ascetics and consists in abstinence from matrimony and certain kinds of food, 1 Tim. iv. 8. (4 Macc. xi. 19. In Grk. writ. fr. Plat. legg. i. p. 648 c. down.)*

γυμνητεύω (γυμνιτεύω L T Tr WH; [cf. Tdf. Proleg. p. 81; W. 92 (88)]); (γυμνήτης); [A. V. literally to be naked i. e.] to be lightly or poorly clad: 1 Co. iv. 11. (So in Dio Chrys. 25, 3 and other later writ.; to be a light-armed soldier, Plut. Aem. 16; Dio Cass. 47, 34, 2.)*

γυμνός, -ή, -όν, in Sept. for ἄγυ and ὀγυ, naked, not covered; 1. prop. a. unclad, without clothing: Mk. xiv. 52; Rev. iii. 17; xvi. 15; xvii. 16; τὸ γυμνόν, substantively, the naked body: ἐπὶ γυμνοῦ, Mk. xiv. 51; cf. Fritzsche ad loc.; (τὰ γυμνά, Lcian. nav. 33). b. ill-clad: Mt. xxv. 36, 38, 43 sq.; Acts xix. 16 (with torn garments); Jas. ii. 15; (Job xxii. 6; xxiv. 10; xxvi. 6). c. clad in the undergarment only (the outer garment or cloak being laid aside): Jn. xxi. 7; (1 S. xix. 24; Is. xx. 2; Hes. opp. 389; often in Attic; so nudus, Verg. Georg. 1, 299). d. of the soul, whose garment is the body, stript of the body, without a body: 2 Co. v. 3, (Plat. Crat. c. 20 p. 403 b. ἡ ψυχὴ γυμνὴ τοῦ σώματος). 2. metaph. a. naked, i. e. open, laid bare: Heb. iv. 13, (γυμνός ὁ ἄδης ἐνόπιον αὐτοῦ, Job xxvi. 6; exx. fr. Grk. auth. see in Bleek on Heb. vol. ii. 1 p. 585). b. only, mere, bare, i. q. ψιλός (like Lat. nudus): γυμνός κόκκος, mere grain, not the plant itself, 1 Co. xv. 37, (Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 24, 5 σπέρματα πεσόντα εἰς τὴν γῆν ἕηρά καὶ γυμνά διαλύεται.)*

γυμνότης, -ητος, ἡ, (γυμνός), nakedness: of the body, Rev. iii. 18 (see ἀσχύνη, 3); used of want of clothing, Ro. viii. 35; 2 Co. xi. 27. (Deut. xxviii. 48; Antonin. 11, 27.)*

γυναικάριον, -ου, τό, (dimin. fr. γυνή), a little woman; used contemptuously in 2 Tim. iii. 6 [A. V. *silly women*; cf. Lat. *muliercula*]. (Diocles. com. in *Bekk. Anecd.* p. 87, 4; Antonin. 5, 11; occasionally in Epictet.) On dimin. ending in *άριον* see *Lob. ad Phryn.* p. 180; Fritzsche on *Mk.* p. 638; [cf. *W.* 24, 96 (91)].*

γυναικεῖος, -εία, -εῖον, of or belonging to a woman, feminine, female: 1 Pet. iii. 7. (From Hom. down; Sept.)*

γυνή, -αῖκος, ἡ; 1. univ. a woman of any age, whether a virgin, or married, or a widow: Mt. ix. 20; xiii. 33; xxvii. 55; Lk. xiii. 11; Acts v. 14, etc.; ἡ μεμνηστευμένη τῷ γυνή, Lk. ii. 5 R G; ἡ ὑπανδρος γυνή, Ro. vii. 2; γυνή χήρα, Lk. iv. 26 (1 K. vii. 2 (14); xvii. 9; femina vidua, Nep. praef. 4). 2. a wife: 1 Co. vii. 8 sq. 10, 13 sq.; Eph. v. 22, etc.; γυνή τιμος, Mt. v. 31 sq.; xix. 3, 5; Acts v. 1, 7; 1 Co. vii. 2; Eph. v. 28; Rev. ii. 20 [G L W H mrg.], etc. of a betrothed woman: Mt. i. 20, 24. ἡ γυνή τοῦ πατρός his step-mother: 1 Co. v. 1 (38 ἡ μήτηρ, Lev. xviii. 8). ἔχει γυναικα: Mt. xiv. 4; xxii. 28; Mk. vi. 18; xii. 23; Lk. xx. 33; see ἔχω, I. 2 b. fin. γύναι, as a form of address, may be used — either in indignation, Lk. xxii. 57; or in admiration, Mt. xv. 28; or in kindness and favor, Lk. xiii. 12; Jn. iv. 21; or in respect, Jn. ii. 4; xix. 26, (as in Hom. *Il.* 3, 204; *Od.* 19, 221; *Joseph. antt.* 1, 16, 3).

Γόγ, δ, (גג), indecl. prop. name, *Gog*, king of the land of *Magog* [q. v. in *BB.DD.*], who it is said in *Ezek.* xxxviii. sq. will come from the remote north, with innumerable hosts of his own nation as well as of allies, and will attack the people of Israel, reestablished after the exile; but by divine interposition he will be utterly destroyed. Hence in *Rev.* xx. 8 sq. δ Γόγ and δ Μαγώγ are used collectively to designate the nations that at the close of the millennial reign, instigated by Satan, will break forth from the four quarters of the earth against the Messiah's kingdom, but will be destroyed by fire from heaven.*

γωνία, -ας, ἡ, [fr. *Hdt.* down], an angle, i. e. a. an external angle, *corner* (Germ. *Ecke*): τῶν πλατειῶν, Mt. vi. 5; κεφαλὴ γωνίας, Mt. xxi. 42; Mk. xii. 10; Lk. xx. 17; Acts iv. 11; 1 Pet. ii. 7, (773 ἡ ἄκρῃ, Ps. cxviii. (cxviii.) 22), the head of the corner, i. e. the corner-stone, (*ἀκρογωνιαίος*, q. v.); αἱ τέσσαρες γωνίαι τῆς γῆς, the four extreme limits of the earth, *Rev.* vii. 1; x. 8. b. like Germ. *Winkel*, Lat. *angulus*, Eng. (internal) *corner*, i. q. a *secret place*: Acts xxvi. 26, (so *Plat. Gorg.* p. 485 d. βίον βιώναι ἐν γωνίᾳ, *Epict. diss.* 2, 12, 17; [for other examples see *Wetstein* on *Acts* l. c.; *Stallbaum* on *Plato* l. c.]).*



Δαβδ (the form in *Rec.* after the more recent codd. [minuscules, cf. *Tdf.* on *Mt.* i. 1, and *Treg.* on *Lk.* iii. 31]), Δαυιδ (Grsb., Schott, Knapp, Theile, al.), and Δαυείδ (L T Tr WH [on the εἰ see *WH.* App. p. 155 and s. v. εἰ, ε]; cf. *W.* p. 44; *Bleek* on *Heb.* vol. ii. 1 p. 538; in *Joseph.* [ant. 6, 8, 1 sq. also *Nicol.* of *Damasc.* fr. 31 p. 114] Δαυιδης, -ου), δ, (דָּוִד, and esp. after the exile דָּוִד, [i. e. beloved]), *David*, indecl. name of by far the most celebrated king of the Israelites: Mt. i. 1, 6, 17, etc. ἡ σκηνὴ Δ. Acts xv. 16; ἡ κλεῖς τοῦ Δ. *Rev.* iii. 7; δ θρόνος Δ. Lk. i. 32; δ υἱός Δ., a name of the Messiah, viz. the descendant of David and heir to his throne (see υἱός, 1 b.); ἡ ρίζα Δ. the offspring of David, *Rev.* v. 5; xxii. 16; ἡ βασιλεία τοῦ Δ. Mk. xi. 10 (see βασιλεία, 3); ἐν Δαυιδ, in the book of the Psalms of David, *Heb.* iv. 7 [al. take it personally, cf. i. 1 sq.; yet see ἐν, I. 1 d.].

δαίμονιομα; 1 aor. pass. ptc. δαίμονισθεῖς; (δαίμων); to be under the power of a demon: ἄλλος κατ' ἄλλην δαίμονίζεται τύχην, *Philem.* in *Stob. ecl. phys.* 1 p. 196; of the insane, *Plut. symp.* 7, 5, 4, and in other later auth. In the N. T. δαίμονιζόμενοι are persons afflicted with especially severe diseases, either bodily or mental (such as paralysis, blindness, deafness, loss of speech, epilepsy,

melancholy, insanity, etc.), whose bodies in the opinion of the Jews demons (see δαιμόνιον) had entered, and so held possession of them as not only to afflict them with ills, but also to dethrone the reason and take its place themselves; accordingly the possessed were wont to express the mind and consciousness of the demons dwelling in them; and their cure was thought to require the expulsion of the demon — [but on this subject see *B.D.* Am. ed. s. v. Demoniacs and ref. there; *Weiss, Leben Jesu* bk. iii. ch. 6]: Mt. iv. 24; viii. 16, 28, 33; ix. 32; xii. 22; xv. 22; Mk. i. 32; v. 15 sq.; Jn. x. 21; δαίμονισθεῖς, that had been possessed by a demon [demons], Mk. v. 18; Lk. viii. 36. They are said also to be δχλούμενοι ὑπὸ or ἀπὸ πνευμάτων ἀκαθάρτων, Lk. vi. 18 [T Tr WH ἐνοχλ.]; Acts v. 16; καταδυναστεύομενοι ὑπὸ τοῦ διαβόλου i. e. by his ministers, the demons, *Acts* x. 38.*

δαμόνιον, -ου, τό, (neut. of adj. δαιμόνιος, -α, -ον, divine, fr. δαίμων; equiv. to τὸ θεῖον); 1. the divine Power, deity, divinity; so sometimes in prof. auth. as *Joseph.* b. j. 1, 2, 8; *Ael.* v. h. 12, 57; in plur. κατὰ δαιμόνια, *Xen. mem.* 1, 1, 1 sq., and once in the N. T. ξίνα δαμόνια, *Acts* xvii. 18. 2. a spirit, a being inferior to God, superior to men [πάν τὸ δαιμόνιον μεταξύ ἐστὶ θεοῦ τε καὶ

θητοῦ, Plat. symp. 23 p. 202 e. (where see Stallbaum)], in both a good sense and a bad; thus Jesus, after his resurrection, said to his disciples *οὐκ εἰμι δαιμόνιον ἀσώματον*, as Ignat. (ad Smyrn. 3, 2) records it; πνεῦμα δαιμονίου ἀκαθάρτου (gen. of apposition), Lk. iv. 33; (πονηρόν, Tob. iii. 8, 17; δαιμόνιον ἢ πνεῦμα πονηρόν, ibid. vi. 8). But elsewhere in the Scriptures used, without an adjunct, of evil spirits or the messengers and ministers of the devil [W. 23 (22)]: Lk. iv. 35; ix. 1, 42; x. 17; Jn. x. 21; Jas. ii. 19; (Ps. xc. (xc.) 6; Is. xiii. 21; xxxiv. 14; Tob. vi. 18; viii. 3; Bar. iv. 35); πνεύματα δαιμονίων (Rec. δαιμόνων) i. e. of that rank of spirits that are demons (gen. of appos.), Rev. xvi. 14; ἀρχῶν τῶν δαιμονίων, the prince of the demons, or the devil: Mt. ix. 34; xii. 24; Mk. iii. 22; Lk. xi. 15; they are said εἰσερχέσθαι εἰς τινα, to enter into (the body of) one to vex him with diseases (see δαιμονίζομαι): Lk. viii. 30, 32 sq.; ἐκβληθῆναι and ἐξέρχασθαι ἕκ τινος or ἀπό τινος, when they are forced to come out of one to restore him to health: Mt. ix. 33; xvii. 18; Mk. vii. 29, 30; Lk. iv. 35, 41; viii. 2, 33, 35. ἐκβάλλειν δαιμόνια, is used of those who compel demons to come out: Mt. vii. 22; xii. 27 sq.; Mk. i. 34, 39; Lk. ix. 49, etc. ἔχειν δαιμόνιον, to have a demon, be possessed by a demon, is said of those who either suffer from some exceptionally severe disease, Lk. iv. 33; viii. 27 (ἐχ. δαιμόνια); or act and speak as though they were mad, Mt. xi. 18; Lk. vii. 33; Jn. vii. 20; viii. 48 sq. 52; x. 20. According to a Jewish opinion which passed over to the Christians, the demons are the gods of the Gentiles and the authors of idolatry; hence δαιμόνια stands for עֲלִילִים Ps. xcvi. (xcv.) 5, and עֲלִילֵי Deut. xxxii. 17; Ps. cv. (cvi.) 37, cf. Bar. iv. 7: προσκυνεῖν τὰ δαιμόνια καὶ τὰ εἰδωλα, Rev. ix. 20. The apostle Paul, though teaching that the gods of the Gentiles are a fiction (1 Co. viii. 4; x. 19), thinks that the conception of them has been put into the minds of men by demons, who appropriate to their own use and honor the sacrifices offered to idols. Hence what the Gentiles θύουσι, he says δαιμονίους θύουσιν καὶ οὐ θεῶν, 1 Co. x. 20 (fr. the Sept. of Deut. xxxii. 17, cf. Bar. iv. 7), and those who frequent the sacrificial feasts of the Gentiles come into fellowship with demons, 1 Co. x. 20 sq.; [cf. Baudissin, Stud. zur semit. Religionsgesch. vol. i. (St. ii. 4) p. 110 sqq.]. Pernicious errors are disseminated by demons even among Christians, seducing them from the truth, 1 Tim. iv. 1. Josephus also makes mention of δαιμόνια taking possession of men, antt. 6, 11, 2 sq.; 6, 8, 2; 8, 2, 5; but he sees in them, not as the N. T. writers do, bad angels, but the spirits of wicked men deceased, b. j. 7, 6, 3.

δαιμονιώδης, -ες, (δαιμόνιον, q. v., and εἶδος), resembling or proceeding from an evil spirit, demon-like: Jas. iii. 15. [Schol. Arstph. ran. 295; Ps. xc. 6 Symm.]*

δαίμων, -ονος, ὁ, ἡ; 1. in Grk. auth. a god, a goddess; an inferior deity, whether good or bad; hence ἀγαθοδαίμονες and κακοδαίμονες are distinguished [cf. W. 23 (22)]. 2. In the N. T. an evil spirit (see δαιμόνιον, 2): Mt. viii. 31; Mk. v. 12 [RL]; Lk. viii. 29 [RGL

mrg.]; Rev. xvi. 14 (Rec.); xviii. 2 (where L T Tr WH δαιμονίων). [B. D. (esp. Am. ed.) s. v. Demon; cf. δαιμονίζομαι.]*

δάκνω; to bite; a. prop. with the teeth. b. μεταφ. to wound the soul, cut, lacerate, rend with reproaches: Gal. v. 15. So even in Hom. Il. 5, 493 μῦθος δάκε φρένας, Menand. ap. Athen. 12, 77 p. 552 e., and times without number in other auth.*

δάκρυ, -νος, τό, and τὸ δάκρυνον, -ου, [fr. Hom. down], a tear: Mk. ix. 24 R G; Acts xx. 19, 31; 2 Co. ii. 4; 2 Tim. i. 4; Heb. v. 7; xii. 17. The (nom.) form τὸ δάκρυνον in Rev. vii. 17; xxi. 4, (Is. xxv. 8). dat. plur. δάκρυνσι in Lk. vii. 38, 44, (Ps. cxxv. (cxxvi.) 5; Lam. ii. 11).*

δάκρυνος: 1 aor. ἐδάκρυνσα; to weep, shed tears: Jn. xi. 35. [From Hom. down. SYN. see κλαίω, fin.]*

δακτύλιος, -ου, ὁ, (fr. δάκτυλος, because decorating the fingers), a ring: Lk. xv. 22. (From Hdt. down).*

δάκτυλος, -ου, ὁ, [fr. Batrach. 45 and Hdt. down], a finger: Mt. xxiii. 4; Lk. xi. 46; xvi. 24; Mk. vii. 33; Jn. viii. 6 Rec.; xx. 25, 27; ἐν δακτύλῳ θεοῦ, by the power of God, divine efficiency by which something is made visible to men, Lk. xi. 20 (Mt. xii. 28 ἐν πνεύματι θεοῦ); Ex. viii. 19, [cf. xxxi. 18; Ps. viii. 4].*

Δαλμανουθά [on the accent cf. Tdf. Proleg. p. 103], ἡ, Dalmanutha, the name of a little town or village not far from Magdala [better Magadan (q. v.)], or lying within its territory: Mk. viii. 10 (cf. Mt. xv. 39), see Fritzsche ad loc. [B. D. Am. ed. s. v.]. Derivation of the name uncertain; cf. Keim ii. 528 [(Eng. trans. iv. 238), who associates it with Zalmonah, Num. xxxiii. 41 sq., but mentions other opinions. Furrer in the Zeitschr. des Deutsch. Palaestin.-Vereins for 1879, p. 58 sqq. identifies it with Minyeh (abbrev. Manutha, Lat. mensa)].*

Δαλματία [Lchm. Δελμ. ("prob. Alexandrian but possibly genuine," Hort)], -ας, ἡ, Dalmatia, a part of Illyricum on the Adriatic Sea; on the east adjoining Pannonia and upper Moesia, on the north separated from Liburnia by the river Titius, and extending southwards as far as to the river Drinus and the city Lissus [cf. Dict. of Geog. s. v.; Conyb. and Hows. St. Paul, ii. 126 sq.; Lewin, St. Paul, ii. 357]; 2 Tim. iv. 10.*

δαμάω: 1 aor. ἐδάμασα; Pass., [pres. δαμάζομαι]; pf. δεδάμασμαι; [akin to Lat. domo, dominus, Goth. gataman; Eng. tame; cf. Curtius § 260]; com. fr. Hom. down; to tame: Mk. v. 4; Jas. iii. 7; to restrain, curb, τὴν γλώσσαν, Jas. iii. 8.*

δάμαλις, -εως, ἡ, (fem. of ὁ δαμάλης a young bullock or steer), a young cow, heifer, (Aeschyl., Dion. Hal., Lcian., al.); used in Num. xix. 2, 6, 9 sq. for דָּהֵבָה and in Heb. ix. 13 of the red heifer with whose ashes, by the Mosaic law, those were to be sprinkled who had become defiled. (Besides in Sept. chiefly for דָּהֵבָה.)*

Δάμαρις, -ιδος, ἡ, Damaris, a woman of Athens converted by Paul: Acts xvii. 34; [cf. Mey. ad loc.; B. D. s. v.]*

Δαμασκηνός, -ή, -όν, of Damascus, Damascene; substantively οἱ Δαμασκηνοί: 2 Co. xi. 32.*

Δαμασκός, -ού, ἡ, *Damascus*, (Hebr. דַּמַּשְׁקַיִם), a very ancient (Gen. xiv. 15), celebrated, flourishing city of Syria, lying in a most lovely and fertile plain at the eastern base of Antilibanus. It had a great number of Jews among its inhabitants (Joseph. b. j. 2, 20, 2 cf. 7, 8, 7). Still one of the most opulent cities of western Asia, having about 109,000 inhabitants ["in 1859 about 150,000; of these 6,000 were Jews, and 15,000 Christians" (Porter)]: Acts ix. 2 sqq.; xxii. 5 sqq.; 2 Co. xi. 32; Gal. i. 17. [Cf. BB.DD. s. v., esp. Alex.'s Kitto.]*

δανείζω (T WH δανίζω [see I, ε]); 1 aor. ἐδάνεισα (Lk. vi. 34 L txt. T WH Tr mrg.); 1 aor. mid. ἐδανεισάμην; (δάνειον, q. v.); [fr. Arsthph. down]; to lend money: Lk. vi. 34 sq.; Mid. to have money lent to one's self, to take a loan, borrow [cf. W. § 38, 3; Riddell, Platon. idioms, § 87]: Mt. v. 42. (Deut. xv. 6, 8; Prov. xix. 17; in Grk. auth. fr. Xen. and Plat. down.)*

[SYN.: δανείζω, κίχρημι: δ. to lend on interest, as a business transaction; κίχρ. to lend, grant the use of, as a friendly act.]

δάνειον [WH δάνιον, see I, ε], -είου, τό, (δάνος a gift), a loan: Mt. xviii. 27. (Deut. xv. 8; xxiv. 13 (11); Aristot. eth. Nic. 9, 2, 3; Diod. 1, 79; Plut.; al.)*

δανιστής (T WH δανιστής [see I, ε]), -ού, ό, (δανείζω, q. v.), a money-lender, creditor: Lk. vii. 41. (2 K. iv. 1; Ps. cviii. (cix.) 11; Prov. xxix. 13; Sir. xxix. 28. Dem. p. 885, 18; Plut. Sol. 13, 5; de vitand. aere, etc. 7, 8; [al.]*)

δανίω, see δανείζω.

Δανιήλ, ό, (דַּנְיֵאל and דַּנְיֵאל i. e. judge of God [or God is my judge]), *Daniel*, prop. name of a Jewish prophet, conspicuous for his wisdom, to whom are ascribed the well-known prophecies composed between B. C. 167-164; [but cf. BB.DD.]: Mt. xxiv. 15; Mk. xiii. 14 Rec.*

[δάνιον, see δάνειον.]

δανιστής, see δανιστής.

δαπανάω, -ῶ: fut. δαπανήσω; 1 aor. ἐδαπάνησα; (δαπάνη); fr. [Hdt. and] Thuc. down; to incur expense, expend, spend: τί, Mk. v. 26 (1 Macc. xiv. 32); ἐπί with dat. of pers., for one, in his favor, Acts xxi. 24; ὑπέρ τινος, 2 Co. xii. 15. in a bad sense, to waste, squander, consume: πάντα, Lk. xv. 14; ἵνα ἐν ταῖς ἡδοναῖς ὑμῶν δαπανήσητε, that ye may consume, waste what ye receive, in luxurious indulgence — [ἐν marking the realm in rather than the object on]: Jas. iv. 3. [COMP.: ἐκ-, προσ-δαπανάω.]*

δαπάνη, -ης, ἡ, (fr. δάπτω to tear, consume, [akin are δείπνον, Lat. *daps*; Curtius § 261]), expense, cost: Lk. xiv. 28. (2 Esdr. vi. 4; 1 Macc. iii. 30, etc. Among Grk. writ. Hes. opp. 721, Pind., Eur., Thuc., et sqq.)*

Δαυιδ and **Δαυιδ**, see Δαβιδ.

δέ (related to δη, as μέν to μήν, cf. Klotz ad Devar. ii. 2 p. 355), a particle adversative, distinctive, disjunctive, but, moreover, (W. § 53, 7 and 10, 2); it is much more freq. in the historical parts of the N. T. than in the other books, very rare in the Epp. of John and the Apocalypse. [On its general neglect of elision (when the next word begins with a vowel) cf. Tdf. Proleg. p. 96; WH. App. p. 146; W. § 5, 1 a.; B. p. 10 sq.] It is used 1.

univ. by way of opposition and distinction; it is added to statements opp. to a preceding statement: ἐάν γάρ ἀφήτε . . . ἐάν δὲ μὴ ἀφήτε, Mt. vi. 14 sq.; ἐάν δὲ ό ὀφθαλμοὺς κτλ. Mt. vi. 23; ἐλεύσονται δὲ ἡμέραι, Mk. ii. 20; it opposes persons to persons or things previously mentioned or thought of, — either with strong emphasis: ἐγὼ δέ, Mt. v. 22, 28, 32, 34, 39, 44; ἡμεῖς δέ, 1 Co. i. 23; 2 Co. x. 13; σὺ δέ, Mt. vi. 6; ὑμεῖς δέ, Mk. viii. 29; οἱ δὲ υἱοὶ τῆς βασιλείας, Mt. viii. 12; αἱ ἀλώπεκες . . . ό δὲ υἱός τοῦ ἀνθρ. Mt. viii. 20; Lk. ix. 58; πᾶς ό λαός . . . οἱ δὲ Φαρισαῖοι, Lk. vii. 29 sq.; ό δὲ πνευματικός, 1 Co. ii. 15, and often; — or with a slight discrimination, ό δέ, αὐτός δέ: Mk. i. 45; v. 34; vi. 37; vii. 6; Mt. xiii. 29, 37, 52; xv. 23 sqq.; Lk. iv. 40, 43; v. 16; vi. 8; viii. 10, 54; xv. 29; οἱ δέ, Mt. ii. 5; Mk. iii. 4; viii. 28, etc., etc.; with the addition also of a prop. name, as ό δὲ Ἰησοῦς: Mt. viii. 22 [Tdf. om. 'I.]; ix. 12 [R G Tr br.], 22 [Tdf. om. 'I.]; xiii. 57; Mk. i. 41 [R G L mrg. Tr mrg.]; ἀποκρ. δὲ (ό) Σίμων, Lk. vii. 43 R G L br.; ἡ δὲ Μαρία, Lk. ii. 19, etc. 2. μέν . . . δέ, see μέν.

3. after negative sentences, but, but rather (Germ. *wohl aber*): Mt. vi. 19 sq. (μὴ θησαυρίζετε . . . θησαυρίζετε δέ); x. 5 sq.; Acts xii. 9, 14; Ro. iii. 4; iv. 5; 1 Co. i. 10; vii. 37; 1 Th. v. 21 [not Rec.]; Eph. iv. 14 sq.; Heb. ii. 5 sq.; iv. 13, 15; ix. 12; x. 26 sq.; xii. 13; 1 Pet. i. 12 (οὐχ ἑαυτοῖς ὑμῖν [Rec. ἡμ.] δέ); Jas. i. 13 sq.; ii. 11. 4. it is joined to terms which are repeated with a certain emphasis, and with such additions as tend to explain and establish them more exactly; in this use of the particle we may supply a suppressed negative clause [and give its force in Eng. by inserting *I say, and that, so then*, etc.]: Ro. iii. 21 sq. (not that common δικαιοσύνη which the Jews boast of and strive after, but δικαιοσ. διὰ πίστεως); Ro. ix. 30; 1 Co. ii. 6 (σοφίαν δὲ οὐ τοῦ αἰῶνος τούτου); Gal. ii. 2 (I went up, not of my own accord, but etc.); Phil. ii. 8; cf. Klotz ad Dev. ii. 2 p. 361 sq.; L. Dindorf in Steph. Thes. ii. col. 928; [cf. W. 443 (412)]. 5. it serves to mark a transition to something new (δέ metabatic); by this use of the particle, the new addition is distinguished from and, as it were, opposed to what goes before: Mt. i. 18; ii. 19; x. 21; Lk. xii. 13; xiii. 1; Jn. vii. 14, 37; Acts vi. 1; Ro. viii. 28; 1 Co. vii. 1; viii. 1, etc., etc.; so also in the phrase ἐγένετο δέ, see γίνομαι, 2 c. 6. it introduces explanations and separates them from the things to be explained: Jn. iii. 19; vi. 39; 1 Co. i. 12; vii. 6, 29; Eph. v. 32, etc.; — esp. remarks and explanations intercalated into the discourse, or added, as it were, by way of appendix: Mk. v. 13 (ἦσαν δέ etc. R L br.); xv. 25; xvi. 8 [R G]; Jn. vi. 10; ix. 14; xii. 3; τοῦτο δὲ γέγονε, Mt. i. 22; xxi. 4. Owing to this use, the particle not infrequently came to be confounded in the Mss. (of prof. writ. also) with γάρ; cf. Winer on Gal. i. 11; Fritzsche on Mk. xiv. 2; also his Com. on Rom. vol. i. pp. 234, 265; ii. p. 476; iii. p. 196; [W. 452 (421); B. 363 (312)]. 7. after a parenthesis or an explanation which had led away from the subject under discussion, it serves to take up the discourse again [cf. W. 443 (412)]: Mt. iii. 4; Lk. iv. 1; Ro. v. 8; 2 Co. ii. 12; v. 8; x. 2; Eph. ii. 4; cf. Klotz ad Devar.

ii. 2 p. 376 sq. **8.** it introduces the apodosis and, as it were, opposes it to the protasis: Acts xi. 17 R G (1 Macc. xiv. 29; 2 Macc. i. 34); after a participial construction which has the force of a protasis: Col. i. 22 (21); cf. Matthiae ii. 1470; Kühner ii. 818; [Jelf § 770]; Klotz u. s. p. 370 sq.; [B. 364 (312)]. **9.** *καὶ . . . δέ, but . . . also, yea and, moreover also*: Mt. x. 18; xvi. 18; Lk. ii. 35 [WH txt. om. L Tr br. δέ]; Jn. vi. 51; xv. 27; Acts iii. 24; xxii. 29; Ro. xi. 23; 2 Tim. iii. 12; 1 Jn. i. 3; 2 Pet. i. 5; cf. Klotz u. s. p. 645 sq.; B. 364 (312); [also W. 443 (413)]; Ellic. on 1 Tim. iii. 10; Mey. on Jn. vi. 51]. *καὶ ἐὰν δέ yea even if*: Jn. viii. 16. **10.** δέ never stands as the first word in the sentence, but generally second; and when the words to which it is added cannot be separated, it stands third (as in Mt. x. 11; xviii. 25; Mk. iv. 34; Lk. x. 31; Acts xvii. 6; xxviii. 6; Gal. iii. 23; 2 Tim. iii. 8, etc.; in οὐ μόνον δέ, Ro. v. 3, 11, etc.), or even in the fourth place, Mt. x. 18; Jn. vi. 51; viii. 16 sq.; 1 Jn. i. 3; 1 Co. iv. 18; [Lk. xxii. 69 L T Tr WH].

δέησις, -ως, ἡ, (δέομαι); **1.** *need, indigence, (Ps. xxi. (xxii.) 25; Aeschin. dial. 2, 39 sq.; [Plato, Eryx. 405 e. bis]; Aristot. rhet. 2, 7 [ii. p. 1385^a, 27])*. **2.** *a seeking, asking, entreating, entreaty, (fr. Plat. down)*; in the N. T. requests addressed by men to God (Germ. *Bittgebet, supplication*); univ.: Jas. v. 16; 1 Pet. iii. 12; as often in the Sept., joined with *προσευχή* (i. e. any pious address to God [see below]): Acts i. 14 Rec.; Eph. vi. 18; Phil. iv. 6; plur. 2 Tim. i. 3; joined with *προσευχαι*, 1 Tim. v. 5; with *ηστέϊαι*, Lk. ii. 37; *ποιεῖσθαι δέησιν*, Phil. i. 4; *π. δέησεις*, Lk. v. 33; 1 Tim. ii. 1. contextually, of prayers imploring God's aid in some particular matter: Lk. i. 13; Phil. i. 19; plur. Heb. v. 7; supplication for others: [2 Co. i. 11]; *περί τῶως*, Eph. vi. 18; *ὑπέρ τῶως*, 2 Co. ix. 14; Phil. i. 4; with the addition *πρὸς τὸν θεόν*, Ro. x. 1.*

[SYN. *δέησις, προσευχή, ἔντευξις*: *πρ.*, as Prof. Grimm remarks, is unrestricted as respects its contents, while *δ.* is petitionary; moreover *πρ.* is a word of sacred character, being limited to prayer to God, whereas *δ.* may also be used of a request addressed to man. In Byzantine Grk. it is used of a written supplication (like our *petition*); cf. *Soph. Lex. s. v.* See more at length Trench § li.; also Bp. Lightft. on Phil. iv. 6; Ellic. on Eph. vi. 18; cf. Schmidt ch. vii. In 1 Tim. ii. 1 to these two words is added *ἔντευξις*, which expresses confiding access to God; thus, in combination, *δέησις* gives prominence to the expression of personal need, *προσευχή* to the element of devotion, *ἔντευξις* to that of child-like confidence, by representing prayer as the heart's converse with God. See Huther's extended note ad loc.; Ellic. ad loc.; Trench u. s.]

δεῖ; subjunc. pres. *δέη*; impf. *ἔδει*; an impers. verb [cf. B. § 132, 12; cf. § 131, 3; fr. Hom. down]; (*δέω, sc. τῶως, to have need of, be in want of*; cf. Germ. *es bedarf*), *it is necessary, there is need of, it behooves, is right and proper*; foll. either by the inf. alone (cf. our *one ought*), or by the acc. with inf. [cf. B. 147 (129)], it denotes any sort of necessity; as **a.** necessity lying in the nature of the case: Jn. iii. 30; 2 Tim. ii. 6. **b.** necessity brought on by circumstances or by

the conduct of others toward us: Mt. xxvi. 35 (*κἀν δέη με ἀποθανεῖν*), cf. Mk. xiv. 31; Jn. iv. 4; Acts xxvii. 21; 2 Co. xi. 30; [xii. 1 L T Tr WH txt.]; or imposed by a condition of mind: Lk. ii. 49; xix. 5. **c.** necessity in reference to what is required to attain some end: Lk. xii. 12; Jn. iii. 7; Acts ix. 6; xvi. 30; 1 Co. xi. 19; Heb. ix. 26 (on this cf. W. 283 (266)); [also B. 216 (187); 225 (195)]; Heb. xi. 6. **d.** a necessity of law and command, of duty, equity: Mt. xviii. 33; xxiii. 23; Lk. xi. 42; xiii. 14; xv. 32; xviii. 1; xxii. 7; Jn. iv. 20; Acts v. 29; xv. 5; Ro. i. 27 (*ἀντιμισθίαν, ἣν ἔδει, sc. ἀπολαμβάνεσθαι, the recompense due by the law of God*); Ro. viii. 26; xii. 3; 1 Co. viii. 2, etc. or of office: Lk. iv. 43; xiii. 33; Jn. ix. 4; x. 16; Eph. vi. 20; Col. iv. 4; 2 Tim. ii. 24. **e.** necessity established by the counsel and decree of God, esp. by that purpose of his which relates to the salvation of men by the intervention of Christ and which is disclosed in the O. T. prophecies: Mt. xvii. 10; xxiv. 6; Mk. ix. 11; Acts iv. 12; 1 Co. xv. 53; in this use, esp. of what Christ was destined finally to undergo, his sufferings, death, resurrection, ascension: Lk. xxiv. 46 [R G L br.]; Mt. xxvi. 54; Jn. iii. 14; Acts iii. 21, etc. (of the necessity of *fate* in Hdt. 5, 33; with the addition *κατὰ τὸ θεοσρόπιον*, 8, 53; Thuc. 5, 26.)

[SYN.: *δεῖ, χρῆ*: *δεῖ* seems to be more suggestive of moral obligation, denoting esp. that constraint which arises from divine appointment; whereas *χρῆ* signifies rather the necessity resulting from time and circumstance. Schmidt ch. 150.]

δείγμα, -τος, τό, (δείκνυμι); **a.** *prop. thing shown. b.* *a specimen of any thing, example, pattern*: *πρὸς αἰωνίου*, set forth as a warning, Jude 7. (From Xen., Plat., Isocr. down.)*

δειγματίζω: 1 aor. *ἔδειγματίζω*; (*δείγμα*); *to make an example of, to show as an example*; *τινά*, to expose one to disgrace (cf. *παραδειγματίζω, θεατρίζω*): Mt. i. 19 L T Tr WH; Col. ii. 15. A word unknown to Grk. writ. [Cf. Act. Petr. et Paul. § 33; W. 25 (24)]; 91 (87); *δειγματισμός* occurs on the Rosetta stone, line 30; *Boeckh, Inscr. 4697. COMP.: παραδειγματίζω.*]*

δεικνύω (δεικνύειν, Mt. xvi. 21; δεικνύεις, Jn. ii. 18; τοῦ δεικνύοντος, Rev. xxii. 8 [not Tdf.]) and δεικνύμι (1 Co. xii. 31; Mt. iv. 8; Jn. v. 20; cf. B. 45 (39)); fut. δείξω; 1 aor. ἔδειξα; 1 aor. pass. ptp. δειχθείς (Heb. viii. 5); Sept. mostly for דַּיָּרָה; to show, exhibit; **1.** *prop. to show i. e. expose to the eyes: τινί τι*, Mt. iv. 8; Lk. iv. 5; xx. 24 (for Rec. ἐπιδείξ.); xxii. 12; xxiv. 40 [R G L, but Tom. Tr br. WH reject the vs.]; Mk. xiv. 15; Jn. xx. 20; Acts vii. 3; *ὁδὸν τινι*, metaph., in which one ought to go, i. e. to teach one what he ought to do, 1 Co. xii. 31; *κατὰ τὸν τύπον τὸν δειχθέντα σοι*, Heb. vii. 5; *ἐαυτὸν δεικνύοναι τινί* to expose one's self to the view of one, Mt. viii. 4; Mk. i. 44; Lk. v. 14; *δείξον ἡμῖν τὸν πατέρα* render the Father visible to us, Jn. xiv. 8 sq.; of things presented to one in a vision: *τινί τι*, Rev. xvii. 1; xxi. 9 sq.; xxii. 1, 8; *δείξαι τινι, ἃ δεῖ γενέσθαι*, Rev. i. 1; iv. 1; xxii. 6. to show, i. q. to bring to pass, produce what can be seen (Germ. *sehen lassen*); of miracles per-

formed in presence of others to be seen by them : σημίον, Jn. ii. 18, (Bar. vi. [i. e. ep. Jer.] 66 ; σῆμα, Hom. Od. 3, 174 ; Il. 13, 244) ; ἔργα ἔκ τινος, works done by the aid of one, Jn. x. 32 ; τὴν ἐπιφάνειαν Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, spoken of God, as the author of Christ's visible return, 1 Tim. vi. 15 ; ἔργα δευκνῆναι is used differently in Jn. v. 20, to show work to one for him to do. 2. metaph. a. with acc. of the thing, to give the evidence or proof of a thing : πίστιν, Jas. ii. 18 ; τὶ ἐκ τινος, as τὴν πίστιν ἐκ τῶν ἔργων, ibid. ; τὰ ἔργα ἐκ τῆς καλῆς ἀναστροφῆς, Jas. iii. 13. b. to show by words, to teach : foll. by ὅτι, Mt. xvi. 21 (διδάσκειν in Mk. viii. 31 for δευκνῆναι) ; foll. by an inf. Acts x. 28. [COMP. : ἀνα-, ἀπο-, ἐν-, ἐπι-, ὑπο-δείκνυμι.] *

δειλία, -ας, ἡ, (δειλός), *timidity, fearfulness, cowardice* : 2 Tim. i. 7. (Soph., [Hdt.], Eur., [Arstph.], Thuc., and subseq. writ.) *

[Syn. δειλία, φόβος, εὐλάβεια : "of these three words the first is used always in a bad sense ; the second is a middle term, capable of a good interpretation, capable of an evil, and lying pretty evenly between the two ; the third is quite predominantly used in a good sense, though it too has not altogether escaped being employed in an evil." Trench § x. q. v. ; cf. δέος.]

δειλιῶν, -ῶν ; (δειλία, q. v.) ; to be timid, fearful : Jn. xiv. 27. (Deut. xxxi. 6 ; i. 21 and often in Sept. ; Sir. xxii. 16 ; xxxi. (xxxiv.) 16 ; 4 Macc. xiv. 4. Diod. 20, 78. The Greeks prefer the comp. ἀποδειλιῶν.) *

δειλός, -ή, -όν, (δείδω to fear), *timid, fearful* : Mt. viii. 26 ; Mk. iv. 40 ; in Rev. xxi. 8 of Christians who through cowardice give way under persecutions and apostatize. (From Hom. down.) *

δεῖνα, ὁ, ἡ, τό ; gen. δεινός ; dat. δεινί ; acc. τὸν, τὴν, τὸ δεῖνα (cf. Matthiae § 151), *such a one, a certain one*, i. e. one whose name I cannot call on the instant, or whose name it is of no importance to mention ; once in the Scriptures, viz. Mt. xxvi. 18. (Arstph., Dem., al.) *

δεινός, adv., (δεινός), *terribly, grievously* : Mt. viii. 6 ; Lk. xi. 53. [From Hdt. down.] *

δειπνῶν, -ῶν ; [fut. δεῖπνήσω] ; 1 aor. ἐδείπνησα ; (δείπνον) ; to sup. : Lk. xvii. 8 ; xxii. 20 [WH reject the whole pass., see their App.] ; 1 Co. xi. 25 ; in an allegory, δεῖπνήσω μετ' αὐτοῦ, I will make him to share in my most intimate and blissful intercourse : Rev. iii. 20. *

δείπνον, -ου, τό, and acc. to a rare and late form ὁ δείπνος in Lk. xiv. 16 Lchm. [cf. Tdf. on Rev. xix. 9, 17, also W. 65 (64) ; on deriv. cf. δαπάνη], (in Hom. the morning meal or breakfast, cf. Passow [more fully L. and S.] s. v. ; this the Greeks afterwards call τὸ ἄριστον q. v. [and reff. there], designating as τὸ δείπνον the evening meal or supper) ; 1. *supper, esp. a formal meal usually held at evening* : Lk. xiv. 17, 24 ; Jn. xiii. 2, 4 ; xxi. 20 ; plur. : Mt. xxiii. 6 ; Mk. xii. 39 ; Lk. (xi. 43 Lchm. in br.) ; xx. 46 ; used of the Messiah's feast, symbolizing salvation in the kingdom of heaven : Rev. xix. 9, 17 ; κυριακὸν δείπνον (see κυριακός, 1), 1 Co. xi. 20 ; ποιεῖν δείπνον, Lk. xiv. 12 (ἄριστον ἢ δείπνον) ; 16 (Dan. v. 1 [Theodot.]) ; with the addition τινί, Mk. vi. 21 ; Jn. xii. 2. 2. *univ. food taken at evening* : 1 Co. xi. 21. *

δαιοδαιμονία, -ας, ἡ, (δαιοδαίμων), *fear of the gods* ; 1. in a good sense, *reverence for the gods, piety, religion* : Polyb. 6, 56, 7 ; Joseph. antt. 10, 3, 2 ; καὶ θεοφιλῆς βίος, Diod. 1, 70. 2. i. q. ἡ δειλία πρὸς τὸ δαιμόνιον (Theophr. char. 16 (22) init. [cf. Jebb p. 263 sq.]) ; *superstition* : [Polyb. 12, 24, 5] ; Plut. [Sol. 12, 4] ; Alex. 75, 1 ; de adulat. et am. 25, and in his Essay περὶ τῆς δαιοδαιμονίας ; Antonin. 6, 30 θεοσεβῆς χωρὶς δαιοδαιμονίας. 3. *religion*, in an objective sense ; in which sense Josephus, antt. 19, 5, 3, says Claudius commanded the Jews μὴ τὰς τῶν ἄλλων ἐθνῶν δαιοδαιμονίας ἐξουδενίζεω. Festus in the presence of Agrippa the Jewish king employs the word ambiguously and cautiously, in Acts xxv. 19, of the Jewish religion, viz. so as to leave his own judgment concerning its truth in suspense. Cf. Zetzschwitz, Profangrätigkeit u. bibl. Sprachgeist, p. 59 ; [K. F. Hermann, Lehrb. d. gottesdienstl. Alterthümer, § 8 note 6 ; Trench § xlvi. ; (cf. Kenrick, Bibl. Essays, 1864, p. 108 sqq. ; Field, Otium Norv. iii. p. 80 sq.)]. *

δαιοδαίμων, -ον, gen. -ονος, (δείδω to fear, and δαίμων deity), *fearing the deity or deities, like the Lat. religiosus* ; used either 1. in a good sense, *reverencing god or the gods, pious, religious* : Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 58 ; Ages. 11, 8 ; Aristot. pol. 5, 11 [p. 1315^a, 1] ; or 2. in a bad sense, *superstitious* : Theophr. char. 16 (22) ; Diod. 1, 62 ; 4, 51 ; Plut. de adul. c. 16 ; de superstit. c. 10 sq. Paul in the opening of his address to the Athenians, Acts xvii. 22, calls them, with kindly ambiguity, κατὰ πάντα δαιοδαιμονοστέρουσ (sc. than the rest of the Greeks [W. 244 (229)], cf. Meyer ad loc.), as being devout without the knowledge of the true God ; cf. Bengel ad loc. *

δέκα, οἱ, αἱ, τά, [fr. Hom. down], *ten* : Mt. xx. 24, etc. θλίψις ἡμερῶν δέκα, i. e. to last a short time : Rev. ii. 10 ; cf. Dan. i. 12, 14 ; Num. xi. 19 ; Ter. heaut. 5, 1, 36 decem dierum vix mi est familia.

δέκα-δύο, rare in the earlier writ., frequent in the later (see Passow s. v. δέκα [esp. Soph. Lex. s. v. ; cf. W. 23 (22) ; Bp. Lghtft. on Gal. i. 18]), and in Sept. ; i. q. δώδεκα, *twelve* : Acts xix. 7 and xxiv. 11, in both places L T Tr VII δώδεκα : [Rev. xxi. 16 Tdf. edd. 2, 7]. *

[δέκα-ἑξ, *sixteen* : Rev. xiii. 18 Lmrg. (Sept., al.)] *
[δέκα-οκτώ for δέκα καὶ δεκά, *eighteen* : Tdf. in Lk. xiii. 4, 11, but WH om. L Tr br. καί ; cf. s. v. καί, I. 1 b.]*

δέκα-πέντε, for the earlier πεντεκαίδεκα, *fifteen* : Jn. xi. 18 ; Acts xxvii. 28 ; Gal. i. 18 ; [Gen. vii. 20 Ald., Compl. ; Ex. xxvii. 15 ; 1 Macc. x. 40 ; Polyb. 3, 56, 3 var. ; Diod. 2, 18 ; Plut. Dion 38, 1 ; al. ; cf. δεκαδύο]. *

Δεκά-πολις, -εως, ἡ, *Decapolis (regio decapolitana, Plin. h. n. 5, 16, 17)*, i. e. a region embracing ten cities. This name is borne by a district of the tribe of Manasseh beyond the Jordan and bordering upon Syria, embracing ten principal cities with smaller towns also scattered in among them. But the ancient geographers vary in their enumeration of these ten cities. Pliny l. c. reckons Damascus among them, which Josephus seems to have excluded, calling Scythopolis μεγίστην τῆς δεκαπόλεως, b. j. 3, 9, 7. All seem to agree in this, that Gadara, Hippo, Pella and Scythopolis were of the number. Cf.

Win. RWB. s. v. Decapolis; *Vaihinger* in Herzog iii. 325 sq.; *Riehm*, HWB. 266 sq.; [BB.DD. s. v.]: Mt. iv. 25; Mk. v. 20; vii. 31.*

δεκα-τέσσαρες, -ων, οί, αί, -σαρα, τά, fourteen: Mt. i. 17; 2 Co. xii. 2; Gal. ii. 1. [Gen. xxxi. 41; Tob. viii. 19; x. 7; Polyb. 1, 36, 11; cf. δεκαδύο.]*

δεκάτη, -ης, ἡ, (δέκατος), the tenth part of any thing, a *tithe*; specially the tenth part of booty taken from the enemy: Heb. vii. 2, 4; the tithes of the fruits of the earth and of the flocks, which, by the law of Moses, were presented to the Levites in the congregation of Israel: Heb. vii. 8 sq. (In Grk. writ. fr. [Simon. 133 Bgk.; Hdt. 2, 135]; 4, 152 down; Sept. for יִשְׂרָאֵל) [Cf. BB.DD. s. v. Tithe.]*

δέκατος, -η, -ον, (δέκα), [fr. Hom. down], the tenth: Jn. i. 39 (40); Rev. xxi. 20; τὸ δέκατον, subst., the tenth part: Rev. xi. 13.*

δεκατώω, -ῶ: pf. δεδεκάτωκα; pf. pass. δεδεκάτωμαι; (δέκατος); to exact or receive the tenth part (for which Grk. writ. use δεκατεῶω [W. 24]): with acc. of pers. from whom, Heb. vii. 6 [on the pf. cf. W. § 40, 4 a.; *Lghtft.* St. Clement, App. p. 414]; Pass. to pay tithes (Vulg. decimor): Heb. vii. 9. (Neh. x. 37.) [Comp.: ἀποδεκατώω.]*

δεκτός, -ή, -όν, (δέχομαι), accepted, acceptable: Lk. iv. 24; Phil. iv. 18; τινί, Acts x. 35; the phrases καιρὸς δεκτός, 2 Co. vi. 2 (Is. xlix. 8 for יִשְׂרָאֵל נַי), and ἐνιαυτὸς δεκτός, Lk. iv. 19 (Is. lxi. 2 for יִשְׂרָאֵל נַי), denote that most blessed time when salvation and the free favors of God profusely abound. (Ex. xxviii. 34; Is. lvi. 7, [etc.]. Among prof. auth. used by Jambl. protr. symb. § 20 p. 350.)*

δελείω; [pres. pass. δελεάζομαι]; (δέλεαρ a bait); 1. prop. to bait, catch by a bait: Xen. mem. 2, 1, 4, et al. 2. as often in prof. auth., metaph. to beguile by blandishments, allure, entice, deceive: τινά, 2 Pet. ii. 14, 18; Jas. i. 14, on this pass. cf. Philo, quod omn. prob. lib. § 22 πρὸς ἐπιθυμίας ἐλαύνεται ἢ ὑφ' ἡδονῆς δελεάζεται.*

[Δαλματία see Δαλματία.]

δένδρον, -ου, τό, a tree: Mt. vii. 17, etc.; γίνεσθαι δένδρον or εἰς δένδρον, to grow to the shape and size of a tree, Mt. xiii. 32; Lk. xiii. 19. [(Hom., Hdt.), Arstph., Thuc. down.]

δεξιο-βόλος, -ου, ὁ, (fr. δεξιός and βάλλω), throwing with the right hand, a slinger, an archer: Acts xxiii. 23 in Lchm. ed. min.; cf. the foll. word.*

δεξιολάβος, -ου, ὁ, (δεξιός and λαμβάνω), a word unknown to the earlier writ., found in Constant. Porphyrogenitus (10th cent.) de them. 1, 1, who speaks of δεξιολάβοι, as a kind of soldiers, in company with bow-men (τοξοφόροι) and peltasts; [they are also mentioned by Theoph. Simoc. (hist. 4, 1) in the 7th cent.; see the quotations in Meyer]. Since in Acts xxiii. 23 two hundred of them are ordered to be ready, apparently spearmen are referred to (carrying a lance in the right hand); and so the Vulg. has taken it. The great number spoken of conflicts with the interpretation of those who suppose them to be soldiers whose duty it was

to guard captives bound by a chain on the right hand. Meyer ad loc. understands them to be [either] javelinmen [or slingers].*

δεξιός, -ά, -όν, (fr. δέχομαι, fut. δέξομαι, or fr. δέκω, which is akin to δείκνυμι; prop. of that hand which is wont to take hold of as well as to point out; just as ἀξίος comes fr. ἄξω, fut. of ἄγω; [cf. Curtius §§ 11, 266]), the right: Mt. v. 29, 39; Lk. xxii. 50; Jn. xviii. 10; Rev. x. 2; ἡ δεξιὰ χεῖρ, Mt. v. 30; Lk. vi. 6; Acts iii. 7; Rev. i. 16; xiii. 16; and (with χεῖρ omitted) ἡ δεξιὰ (like ἡ ἀριστερά), Mt. vi. 3; xxvii. 29; Rev. i. 20; ii. 1; v. 7; ἐπὶ τὴν δεξιάν [on the right hand i. e.] at the right side, Rev. v. 1 [but al. take it more closely, in the right hand; cf. vs. 7 and xx. 1]; δίδόναι τὴν δεξιάν or τὰς δεξιάς, to pledge either a mutual friendship, or a compact, by joining the right hands: Gal. ii. 9 (1 Macc. vi. 58; xi. 50, 62, 66; xiii. 50; 2 Macc. xi. 26; xii. 11; xiii. 22; cf. Gesenius, Thesaur. ii. pp. 566 and 599; and in prof. auth. as Xen. an. 1, 6, 6; 2, 5, 3; Joseph. antt. 18, 9, 3 δεξιάν τε καὶ πίστιν δίδόναι τωῖ); God is said to have done something τῇ δεξιᾷ αὐτοῦ with his right hand i. e., acc. to Hebr. idiom, by his own power [cf. W. 214 (201)]: Acts ii. 33; v. 31; τὰ ἔσπλα τὰ δεξιὰ, arms carried in the right hand and used for attack, as the sword, the spear, καὶ ἀριστερά those carried in the left hand, for the purpose of defence, as the shield: 2 Co. vi. 7; τὰ δεξιὰ μέρη τοῦ πλοίου, Jn. xxi. 6. τὰ δεξιὰ the right side [W. 176 (166)]: Mk. xvi. 5; ἐκ δεξιῶν τινος on one's right hand (Lat. ad alicuius dextram), Mt. xxv. 33 sq.; xxvii. 38; Mk. xv. 27; Lk. i. 11; xxiii. 33; εἶναι, Acts ii. 25 (fr. Ps. xv. (xvi.) 8, he is at my right hand, sc. as a leader, to sustain me). As in this expression the Greeks use the prep. ἐκ, so the Hebrews sometimes use יָרֵךְ (יִרְיָךְ from i. e. at the right, יָרֵךְ from i. e. at the side of any one) and the Romans ab (sedere a dextra alicuius, proximum esse ab aliquo), because they define the position of one standing or sitting next another by proceeding from the one next to whom he is said to stand or sit [cf. W. 367 (344)]. καθίσαι ἐκ δεξιῶν κ. ἐξ εὐωνύμων τινὸς βασιλέως, to occupy the places of honor nearest the king, Mt. xx. 21, 23; Mk. x. 37, 40; (ἡ δεξιὰ, 1 K. ii. 19; Ps. xlv. (xlv.) 10). Hence, after Ps. cix. (cx.) 1 as applied to the Messiah (Mt. xxii. 44; Mk. xii. 36; Lk. xx. 42), Christ is said to have ascended καθῆσθαι or καθίσαι ἐκ δεξιῶν (at or on the right hand) of God, Mt. xxvi. 64; Mk. xiv. 62; xvi. 19; Lk. xxii. 69; Acts ii. 34; Heb. i. 13; εἶναι or καθίσαι ἐν δεξιᾷ τ. θεοῦ, Ro. viii. 34; Eph. i. 20; Col. iii. 1; Heb. i. 3; viii. 1; x. 12; xii. 2, — to indicate that he has become a partner in God's universal government (cf. Knapp, De J. Chr. ad dextram dei sedente, in his Scripta var. arg. p. 41 sqq.; [Stuart, Com. on Heb., excurs. iv.]). That these expressions are to be understood in this figurative sense, and not of a fixed and definite place in the highest heavens (as Chr. Fr. Fritzsche in Nov. Opuscul. acad. p. 209 sqq. tries to prove, after the orthodox theologians of the reformed church), will be questioned by no one who carefully considers Rev. iii. 21. Christ is once spoken of as ἐστὼς ἐκ δεξιῶν τοῦ θεοῦ, as though in indignation at his adversaries [acc.

to others, to welcome his martyred servant] he had risen from his heavenly throne, Acts vii. 55 sq.

δέομαι; 3 pers. sing. impf. *ἐδέετο* (cf. *Lob. ad Phryn.* p. 220; *W. 46*; [Veitch s. v. *δέω* to need fin.]), Lk. viii. 38 (where Lchm. *ἐδέειτο*, Tr WH *ἐδέιτο*; cf. Mey. ad loc.; [WH. App. p. 166]; B. 55 (48)); 1 aor. *ἐδέθημ*; (fr. *δέω* to want, need; whence mid. *δέομαι* to stand in need of, want for one's self); [fr. Hdt. down]; 1. *to want, lack*: *τινός*. 2. *to desire, long for*: *τινός*. 3. *to ask, beg*, (Germ. *bitten*); a. univ. — the thing asked for being evident from the context: with gen. of the pers. from whom, Gal. iv. 12; the thing sought being specified in direct discourse: Lk. v. 12; viii. 28; ix. 38 (acc. to the reading *ἐπίβλεψον* R L); Acts viii. 34 (*δέομαι σου, περὶ τίνος ὁ προφήτης λέγει τοῦτο*; of whom, I pray thee, doth the prophet say this?); Acts xxi. 39; 2 Co. v. 20; foll. by the inf., Lk. viii. 38; ix. 38 (acc. to the reading *ἐπιβλέψαι* Tr WH); Acts xxvi. 3 (where G L T Tr WH om. *σοῦ* after *δέομαι*); foll. by *ἴνα*, Lk. ix. 40 (cf. W. 335 (315); [B. 258 (222)]); foll. by *τό* with inf. 2 Co. x. 2 [cf. B. 263 (226), 279 (239); W. 321, 322 (301 sq.)]; with gen. of pers. and acc. of thing, 2 Co. viii. 4 (G L T Tr WH; for Rec. adds *δέξασθαι ἡμᾶς* without warrant), [cf. B. 164 (143); W. 198 (186)]. b. spec. of requests addressed to God; absol. *to pray, make supplication*: Acts iv. 31; *τοῦ θεοῦ*, Acts x. 2; foll. by *εἰ ἄρα*, Acts viii. 22 [B. 256 (220); W. 300 (282)]; *τοῦ κυρίου, ὅπως* etc. Mt. ix. 38; Lk. x. 2; without the gen. *θεοῦ*, — foll. by *εἰ πως*, Ro. i. 10 [cf. W. and B. ll. cc.]; by *ἴνα*, Lk. xxi. 36; xxii. 32; by the telic *εἰς τό*, 1 Th. iii. 10 [cf. B. 265 (228)]; *ὑπὲρ τίνος πρὸς τὸν κύριον, ὅπως*, Acts viii. 24. [SYN. see *αἰτέω* and *δεήσις*. COMP.: *προσ-δέομαι*.]*

δέον, *-οντος, τό*, (ptcp. of *δεῖ*, q. v.), fr. [Soph. and] Hdt. down, *that of which there is need, which is requisite, due, proper*: *δέον ἐστὶ* there is need, 1 Pet. i. 6 [T Tr txt. WH om. Tr mrg. br. ε.]; foll. by acc. with inf. Acts xix. 36; *τὰ μὴ δέοντα* that are not proper, 1 Tim. v. 13.*

δέος, *-ους, τό*, (*δεῖδω*), [fr. Hom. down], *fear, awe*: *μετὰ ἐὺλαθείας καὶ δέους*, Heb. xii. 28 L T Tr WH.*

[SYN. *δέος* (*apprehension*), *φόβος* (*fear*): Ammonius s. v. *δ.* says *δέος καὶ φόβος διαφέρει· δέος μὲν γὰρ ἐστὶ πολυχρόνιος κακοῦ ὄντοια. φόβος δὲ ἢ παραντικά πτήσις*. Plato (*Laches* p. 198 b.): *δέος γὰρ εἶναι προσδοκίαν μέλλοντος κακοῦ*. Cf. Stallbaum on Plato's *Protag.* p. 167; Schmidt ch. 139; and see s. v. *δειλία*.]

Δερβαῖος, *-ου, ὁ*, of *Derbe*, a native of *Derbe*: Acts xx. 4.*
Δέρβη, *-ης, ἡ*, *Derbe*, a city of Lycaonia, on the confines of Isauria, [on its supposed site see *Lewin*, St. Paul, i. 151 sq.; B. D. s. v.; cf. *Conybe. and Hows.* St. Paul, Index s. v.]: Acts xiv. 6, 20; xvi. 1.*

δέρμα, *-τος, τό*, (fr. *δέρω* or *δείρω*, as *κέρμα* fr. *κείρω*), a *skin, hide, leather*: Heb. xi. 37. (Hom. et sqq.)*

δερμάτινος, *-η, -ον*, (*δέρμα*), *made of skin, leathern* (Vulg. *pelliceus*): Mt. iii. 4; Mk. i. 6; cf. 2 K. i. 8. (Hom., Hdt., Pla., Strab., al.)*

δέρω; 1 aor. *ἔδειρα*; 2 fut. pass. *δαρήσομαι*; 1. *to flay, skin*: Hom. Il. 1, 459; 23, 167, etc. 2. *to beat, thrash, smite*, (cf. Germ. *durchgerben*, [low Eng. *hide*]), so sometimes in prof. auth. fr. Arstph. ran. 619 [cf. *vesp.*

485] down: *τινά*, Mt. xxi. 35; Mk. xii. 3, 5; Lk. xx. 10 sq.; xxii. 63; Jn. xviii. 23; Acts v. 40; xvi. 37; xxii. 19; *εἰς πρόσωπον δέρειν τινά*, 2 Co. xi. 20; *ἄρα δέρειν* (see *ἀήρ*), 1 Co. ix. 26; Pass.: Mk. xiii. 9; Lk. xii. 47 (*δαρήσεται πολλάς*, sc. *πληγὰς*, will be beaten with many stripes); 48, (*ὀλίγας*, cf. Xen. an. 5, 8, 12 *παίειν ὀλίγας*, Soph. El. 1415 *παίειν διπλήν*, Arstph. nub. 968 (972) *τύπτεισθαι πολλάς*, Plat. legg. 8 p. 845 a. *μαστιγοῦσθαι πληγὰς*; cf. [W. 589 (548)]; B. [82 (72)]; § 184, 6).*

δεσμεύω; [impf. pass. 3 pers. sing. *ἔδεσμεύετο* (Lk. viii. 29 T Tr WH)]; (*δεσμός*); a. *to put in chains*: Lk. viii. 29 T Tr WH; Acts xxii. 4; (Sept. Judg. xvi. 11; Eur. Bacch. 616; Xen. Hier. 6, 14; Plat. legg. 7 p. 808 d.). b. *to bind up, bind together*: *φορτία*, Mt. xxiii. 4; (*δράγματα*, Gen. xxxvii. 7; Judith viii. 3. [Hes. opp. 479, al.]).*

δεσμέω, *-ῶ*: [impf. pass. 3 pers. sing. *ἔδεσμέιτο*]; *to bind, tie*: Lk. viii. 29 R G L; see *δεσμεύω*. ([Aristot. de plant. 1, 2 p. 817^b, 21; al.]; Heliod. 8, 9).*

δέσμη, *-ης*, or as others write it [e. g. Rec.^a T; yet cf. *Lob. Paralip.* p. 396; Chandler § 132] *δεσμή*, *-ῆς, ἡ*, (*δέω*), a *bundle*: Mt. xiii. 30. (Ex. xii. 22. Dem., Dion. Hal., al.)*

δέσμιος, *-ου, ὁ*, *bound, in bonds, a captive, a prisoner*, [fr. Soph. down]: Mt. xxvii. 15 sq.; Mk. xv. 6; Acts xvi. 25, 27; xxiii. 18; xxv. 14, 27; xxviii. 16 [R G], 17; Heb. x. 34 G L T Tr txt. WH; xiii. 3; *ὁ δέσμιος τοῦ Χριστοῦ Ἰησοῦ*, whom Christ, i. e. his truth which I have preached, has put in bonds (W. 189 (178); [B. 169 (147)]), Eph. iii. 1; 2 Tim. i. 8; Philem. 1, 9; in the same sense *ὁ δέσμιος ἐν κυρίῳ*, Eph. iv. 1; [cf. Bp. Lghtft. on Philem. 13].*

δεσμός, *-οῦ, ὁ*, (*δέω*), [fr. Hom. down], a *band or bond*: Mk. viii. 35 (*ἐλύθη ὁ δεσμός τῆς γλώσσης αὐτοῦ*, i. e. the impediment in his speech was removed); Lk. xiii. 16 (*λυθῆναι ἀπὸ τοῦ δεσμοῦ*, of a woman bowed together, held fast as it were by a bond). The plur. form *τὰ δεσμά*, the more com. form in Grk. writ. (W. 63 (62) [cf. B. 23 (21); see below]), is found in Lk. viii. 29; Acts xvi. 26; xx. 23; the other form *οἱ δεσμοὶ* in Phil. i. 13 (*ὥστε τοὺς δεσμούς μου φανεροῦς ἐν Χριστῷ γενέσθαι*, so that my captivity became manifest as made for the cause of Christ), [“*δεσμά sunt vincula quibus quis constringitur, sed δεσμός est in carcerem conjectio et captivitas in vinculis* ... Utraque forma et ceteri Graeci omnes et Attici utuntur, sed non promiscue ut inter se permutari possint.” Cobet as quoted in *Rutherford*, New Phryn. p. 353]; the gen. and dat. in Acts xxii. 30 Rec.; xxiii. 29; xxvi. 29, 31; Phil. i. 7, 14, 16 (17); Col. iv. 18; 2 Tim. ii. 9; Philem. 10; Heb. x. 34 R Tr mrg.; xi. 36; Jude 6; *ἐν τοῖς δεσμοῖς τοῦ εὐαγγελίου*, in the captivity into which the preaching of the gospel has thrown me, Philem. 13 [W. 189 (178); cf. ref. s. v. *δέσμιος*, fin.].*

δεσμο-φύλαξ, *-κος, ὁ*, (*δεσμός* and *φύλαξ*, like *θησαυροφύλαξ* [cf. W. 100 (95)]), a *keeper of a prison, a jailer*: Acts xvi. 23, 27, 36. (Joseph. antt. 2, 5, 1; Leian. Tox. 30; [Artem. oneir. 3, 60; al.]; *ἀρχιδεσμοφύλαξ*, Gen xxxix. 21–23.)*

δεσμοτήριον, -ου, τό, a prison, jail: Mt. xi. 2; Acts v. 21, 23; xvi. 26. (Gen. xl. 3; [Hdt.], Thuc., Plat., Dem., al.) *

δεσμότης, -ου, ὁ, one bound, a prisoner: Acts xxvii. 1, 42. (Gen. xxxix. 20; Bar. i. 9; Hdt., Aeschyl., Soph., Thuc., subseq. writ.) *

δεσπότης, -ου, ὁ, [fr. Pind. down], a master, lord (as of δούλοι, οἰκέται): 1 Tim. vi. 1, [2]; 2 Tim. ii. 21; Tit. ii. 9; 1 Pet. ii. 18; God is thus addressed by one who calls himself his δούλος: Lk. ii. 29, cf. Acts iv. 24, 29, (δεσπότης τῶν πάντων, Job v. 8; Sap. vi. 8); Christ is so called, as one who has bought his servants, 2 Pet. ii. 1; rules over his church, Jude 4 [some take δ. here as designating God; cf. R. V. mrg.]; and whose prerogative it is to take vengeance on those who persecute his followers, Rev. vi. 10.*

[SYN. δεσπότης, κύριος: δ. was strictly the correlative of slave, δούλος, and hence denoted absolute ownership and uncontrolled power; κύριος had a wider meaning, applicable to the various ranks and relations of life, and not suggestive either of property or of absolutism. Ammonius s. v. δεσπότης says δ. ὁ τῶν ἀργυρωνήτων· κύριος δὲ καὶ πατὴρ υἱοῦ καὶ αὐτὸς τις ἑαυτοῦ. So Philo, quis rer. div. heres § 6 ὥστε τὸν δεσπότην κύριον εἶναι καὶ ἐτι ὄσωνε φοβερὸν κύριον, οὐ μόνον τὸ κύριος καὶ τὸ κράτος ἀπάντων ἀνημένον, ἀλλὰ καὶ δέος καὶ φόβον ἰκανὸν ἐμποιῆσαι. Cf. Trench § xxviii.; Woolsey, in Bib. Sac. for 1861, p. 599 sq.; Schmidt ch. 161, 5.]

δεῦρο, adv., fr. Hom. down; 1. of place, a. hither; to this place. b. in urging and calling, here! come! (Sept. esp. for הָ and הִנֵּה): Mt. xix. 21; Mk. x. 21; Lk. xviii. 22; Jn. xi. 43 (δεῦρο ἔξω come forth). Acts vii. 34; Rev. xvii. 1; xxi. 9; δεῦρο εἰς γῆν, ἣν κτλ. Acts vii. 3 (δεῦρο εἰς τὸν οἶκόν σου, 1 K. i. 53; εἰς Πτολεμαῖδα, 1 Macc. xii. 45). 2. of time, hitherto, now: ἄχρι τοῦ δεῦρο up to this time, Ro. i. 13 (μέχρι δεῦρο, [Plat. legg. 7 p. 811 c.]; Athen. 1, 62 p. 34 c.; Plut. vit. Num. 4; Pomp. 24).*

δεῦτε, adv., used when two or more are addressed [cf. B. 70 (61)]; perhaps fr. δεῦρ' ἔτε [yet see Bttm. Gram. 21te Aufl. § 115 Anm. 8], see δεῦρο, 1; 1. fr. Hom. down, come hither, come here, come: foll. by an impv., δεῦτε, κληρονομήσατε, Mt. xxv. 34; δεῦτε, ἴδετε, Mt. xxviii. 6; Jn. iv. 29; δεῦτε, ἀριστήσατε, Jn. xxi. 12; δεῦτε, συνάχθητε (Rec. δ. καὶ συνάγεσθε), Rev. xix. 17. δεῦτε ὀπίσω μου come after me, be my disciples: Mt. iv. 19; Mk. i. 17, (equiv. to וְרַחֵם לְכֹל, 2 K. vi. 19); δεῦτε εἰς τ. γάμους, Mt. xxii. 4; εἰς ἔρημον τόπον, Mk. vi. 31; δεῦτε πρὸς με, Mt. xi. 28. 2. It gets the force of an interjection, come! come now! foll. by a hortat. subj.: δεῦτε, ἀποκτείνωμεν, Mt. xxi. 38; Mk. xii. 7 and RG in Lk. xx. 14. (Sept. mostly for לָךְ, sometimes for וְעָ.) *

δευτεραῖος, -αία, -αῖον, (δευτερος), [Hdt., Xen., al.], of or belonging to the second; of one who comes, or does a thing, on the second day (cf. τριταῖος, τεταρταῖος, etc.): δευτεραῖοι ἤλθομεν, Acts xxviii. 13; cf. W. § 54, 2; [B. § 123, 9].*

δευτερο-πρωτος, -ον, second-first (cf. δευτερέσχατος second-last, last but one): ἐν σαββάτῳ δευτεροπρώτῳ in Lk. vi. 1 seems to be, the second of the first sabbaths after the feast of the Passover; cf. Redslab in the Intelligenzblatt

zur Hall. Lit. Zeit. 1847, N. 70; Ewald, Jahrb. d. bibl. Wissensch. i. p. 72; [WH. App. ad loc.]. The various opinions of others are reviewed by Meyer [and McClellan] ad loc. and Lübker in the Stud. und Krit. for 1835, p. 664 sqq. (Eustrat. in vita Eutych. n. 95 calls the first Sunday after Easter δευτεροπρώτην κυριακήν). [But the genuineness of the word is questionable. It is wanting in BL1, 33, 69 and some other authorities. Hence Tr txt. WII om. the word, L Tr mrg. br. it. Tischendorf, after expunging it in his 2d ed., restored it in his 7th, subsequently put it in brackets, and finally (ed. 8) inserted it again. It is questioned or discarded, by Mey., Bleek, Alf., Weiss (on Mk. p. 101), Holtz., Hilgenf., Volkman., Farrar (Com. ad loc. and Life of Christ i. 435), al. For the evidence see Tdf.'s note, and for discussions of it see WH. App. ad loc.; Scrivener, Intr. p. 515 sq.; Green, "Developed Criticism" ad loc.]*

δευτερος, -έρα, -ερον, [fr. Hom. down; Curtius § 277], second: Mt. xxii. 26; Mk. xii. 21; Lk. xii. 38; Jn. iv. 54; Rev. iv. 7, etc.; the second, the other of two: Mt. xxii. 39; Mk. xii. 31; 1 Co. xv. 47; Tit. iii. 10; 2 Pet. iii. 1; Heb. viii. 7; x. 9; δευτερος θάνατος (sec θάνατος, 3), Rev. ii. 11; xx. 14; xxi. 8; δευτέρα χάρις in 2 Co. i. 15 is not a double benefit, but a second, opp. to the former which the Corinthians would have had if Paul in passing through Achaia into Macedonia had visited them πρότερον, [WII txt. Tr mrg. read δευτ. χαράν, q. v.]. The neuter δεύτερον is used adverbially in the second place, a second time [cf. W. § 37, 5 Note 1]: Jn. iii. 4; Rev. xix. 3; πάλιν is added, as often in Grk. writ. (see ἀνωθεν, fin.): Jn. xxi. 16; also τὸ δεύτερον, 2 Co. xiii. 2; Jude 5; ἐκ δευτέρου (1 Macc. ix. 1), Mk. xiv. 72; Jn. ix. 24; Acts xi. 9; Heb. ix. 28; cf. W. § 51, 1 d.; with πάλιν added, Mt. xxvi. 42; Acts x. 15, (Hom. Od. 3, 161 ἐπι δευτερον αὐτίς); ἐν τῷ δευτέρῳ at the second time, Acts vii. 13 (when they had come the second time); δεύτερον in a partition, then, in the second place: 1 Co. xii. 28.

δέχομαι; [fut. 2 pers. plur. δέξεσθε, Eph. vi. 17 Rec. bez]; 1 aor. ἐδέξαμην; pf. δέδεγμα (Acts viii. 14); depon. mid.; Sept. mostly for ἔρχομαι; 1. to take with the hand: τὸ γράμμα [L txt. T Tr WH τὰ γράμματα], Lk. xvi. 6 sq.; τὸ ποτήριον, Lk. xxii. 17; to take hold of, take up, τ. περικεφαλαίαν, τ. μάχαιραν, Eph. vi. 17; τὸ παιδίον εἰς τὰς ἀγκάλας, Lk. ii. 28. 2. to take up, receive, (Germ. aufnehmen, annehmen); a. used of a place receiving one: ὃν δεῖ οὐρανὸν δέξασθαι (οὐρ. is subject), Acts iii. 21, (Plat. Theaet. p. 177 a. τελευτήσαντας αὐτοὺς . . . ὁ τῶν κακῶν καθαρὸς τόπος οὐδέξεται). b. with acc. of pers. to receive, grant access to, a visitor; not to refuse intercourse or friendship: Lk. ix. 11 RG; Jn. iv. 45; 2 Co. vii. 15; Gal. iv. 14; Col. iv. 10; to receive to hospitality, Mt. x. 14, 40 sq.; Mk. vi. 11; Lk. ix. 5, 53; x. 8, 10; Acts xxi. 17 Rec.; Heb. xi. 31, (often in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down); παιδίον, to receive into one's family in order to bring up and educate, Mt. xviii. 5; Mk. ix. 37; Lk. ix. 48; to receive εἰς τ. οἶκους, τὰς σκηνάς, Lk. xvi. 4, 9; δέξαι τὸ πνεῦμά μου, to thyself in heaven, Acts vii. 59. c. with acc. of the thing offered in speaking, teaching, instructing; to receive fa-

vorably, give ear to, embrace, make one's own, approve, not to reject: τὸν λόγον, Lk. viii. 13; Acts viii. 14; xi. 1; xvii. 11; 1 Th. i. 6; ii. 13; Jas. i. 21; τὰ τοῦ πνεύματος, 1 Co. ii. 14; τὴν παράκλησιν, 2 Co. viii. 17; τὴν ἀγάπην τῆς ἀληθείας sc. commended to them, 2 Th. ii. 10; [add the elliptical constr. in Mt. xi. 14], (often in Grk. writ.); to receive a benefit offered, not to reject it, 2 Co. viii. 4 Rec. **d.** to receive i. q. to take upon one's self, sustain, bear, endure: τινά, his bearing and behavior, 2 Co. xi. 16, (τὴν ἀδικίαν, Hebr. קִשְׁרָה, Gen. i. 17; πᾶν, δ' εἰς ἐπαχθή, Sir. ii. 4; μῦθον χαλεπὸν, Hom. Od. 20, 271, and often in Grk. writ.). **3.** to receive, get, (Germ. empfangen): ἐπιστολάς, Acts xxii. 5; γράμματα, Acts xxviii. 21; τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ θεοῦ, to become a partaker of the benefits of God's kingdom, Mk. x. 15; Lk. xviii. 17; λόγια ζῶντα, Acts vii. 38; εὐαγγέλιον, 2 Co. xi. 4; τὴν χάριν τοῦ θεοῦ, 2 Co. vi. 1; — i. q. to learn: Phil. iv. 18 [(?) see the Comm. ad loc.].*

[Syn. δέχομαι, λαμβάνω: The earlier classic use of these verbs sustains in the main the distinction laid down in the glossaries (e. g. Ammonius s. v. λαβεῖν: λαβεῖν μὲν ἐστι, τὸ κείμενόν τι ἀνελεῖσθαι· δέξασθαι δὲ, τὸ διδόμενον ἐκ χειρὸς), and the suggestion of a self-prompted taking still adheres to λ. in many connexions (cf. λαβεῖν τινα γυναῖκα, ἀρχὴν λαβεῖν) in distinction from a receiving of what is offered; in use, however, the words overlap and distinctions disappear; yet the suggestion of a welcoming or an appropriate reception generally cleaves to δ. See Schmidt ch. 107, who treats of the comp. of δ. in detail. COMP.: ἀνα-, ἀπο-, δια-, εἰς-, ἐκ-, ἀπ-ἐκ-, ἐν-, ἐπι-, παρα-, προσ-, ὑπο-δέχομαι.]

δέω: [fut. δήσω]; 1 aor. ἔδησα; pf. ptc. δεδεκώς (Acts xxii. 29); Pass., pf. δέδεμαι; 1 aor. inf. δεθῆναι (Acts xxi. 33); Sept. chiefly for ῥη; [fr. Hom. down]; to bind, tie, fasten; **1.** prop.: τί, εἰς δεσμάς, Mt. xiii. 30 [Tr WH br. G prob. om. εἰς, cf. B. 150 (131); W. 225 (211)]; ὁδόν τεύσσαρσιν ἀρχαῖς δεδεμ. a sheet bound by the four corners (to the sky), Acts x. 11 (G L T Tr WH om. δεδεμ. καί); an animal, to prevent it from straying about, ὄνος δεδεμένη, πῶλος δεδεμένος, Mt. xxi. 2; Mk. xi. 2; Lk. xix. 30; with πρὸς τ. θύραν added, Mk. xi. 4; with acc. of pers. to bind, to fasten with chains, to throw into chains: ἀγγέλους, Rev. ix. 14; a madman, πέδας καὶ ἀλύσει, Mk. v. 3 sq.; captives, Mt. [xii. 29]; xiv. 3; xxii. 13; xxvii. 2; Mk. [iii. 27]; vi. 17; xv. 1; Jn. xviii. 12; Acts ix. 14; xxi. 11; xxii. 29; Rev. xx. 2; Pass., Mk. xv. 7; Jn. xviii. 24; Acts ix. 2, 21 (in the last two pass. δεδεμένον ἄγειν τινά); Acts xxi. 13; xxii. 5; xxiv. 27; Col. iv. 3; ἀλύσει, Acts xii. 6; xxi. 33; ὁ λόγος τοῦ θεοῦ οὐ δέδεταί, fig. for these bonds of mine in no way hinder its course, i. e. the preaching, extension, and efficacy of the gospel, 2 Tim. ii. 9; the bodies of the dead, which were wont to be bound with bandages and linen cloths: ὁ τεθνηκὼς δεδεμένος τοὺς πόδας κ. τὰς χεῖρας κειρίας, bound hand and foot with grave-cloths, Jn. xi. 44; τὸ σῶμα ὀθονίους (Tdf. 2, 7 ἐν ὀθον.), to swathe in linen cloths, Jn. xix. 40. **2.** metaph. a. Satan is said δῆσαι a woman bent together, i. e. by means of a demon, as his messenger, taking possession of the woman and preventing her from standing upright, Lk. xiii. 16 cf. 11. b. to bind, i. e. put under

obligation, sc. of law, duty, etc.: δεδεμένος τῷ πνεύματι, bound or constrained in my spirit, i. e. compelled by my convictions, Acts xx. 22 (so not infreq. in Grk. auth. as Plat. rep. 8 p. 567 d. ἀνάγκη δέδεταί ἢ προστάττει αὐτῷ); with dat. of pers. δεδέσθαι τινὶ to be bound to one: ἀνδρὶ, of a wife, Ro. vii. 2; γυναϊκί, of a husband, 1 Co. vii. 27; δέδεταί absol., opp. to ἐλευθέρα ἐστί, ibid. 39; (Achill. Tat. 1, 11 p. 41 ἄλλη δέδεμαι παρθένω, Jambl. vit. Pyth. 11, 56 τὴν μὲν ἄγαμον, . . . τὴν δὲ πρὸς ἄνδρα δεδεμένην). c. by a Chald. and rabbin. idiom (equiv. to ῥη) to forbid, prohibit, declare to be illicit: Mt. xvi. 19; xviii. 18. [COMP.: κατα-, περι-, συν-, ὑπο-δέω.]*

δή, (shortened fr. ἦδη [al. al.]), a particle which, the Epic phrases δὴ τότε, δὴ γὰρ excepted, is never placed at the beginning of a sentence, but is joined to some preceding word, and indicates that "what it introduces can be taken as something settled, laid down in deed and in truth" (Klotz ad Devar. ii. 2 p. 392): now therefore, then, verily, in truth, (Lat. jam, igitur, sane, etc.—although neither Lat., Germ., [nor Eng.] has a word precisely equiv. to δή). **1.** added to relative pronouns: ὅς δὴ who is such a one as, who preëminently, who then, Mt. xiii. 23. **2.** joined to imperatives and hortatory subjunctives it signifies that the thing enjoined must be done forthwith, at once [cf. W. § 43, 3 a.], so that it may be evident that it is being done (cf. Passow i. p. 612^b), where the Lat. says agendum, jam, Germ. doch, nur, [Eng. now, only, but]: Lk. ii. 15; Acts [vi. 3 LWH mrg. br.]; xiii. 2; xv. 36; 1 Co. vi. 20, (Sir. xlii. 1). **3.** surely, certainly: 2 Co. xii. 1 R G.*

δηλαυγῶς, (fr. δῆλος and αὐγή), radiantly, in full light, clearly: Mk. viii. 25 TWH mrg. with codd. Ν*CLΔ for Rec. τηλαυγῶς. Hesych. says δηλαυγῶς· ἄγαν φανερώς; add δηλαυγέσι τεκμηρίους, Democrit. in Fabricius, Biblioth. Gr. iv. p. 333. With the exception of this word [δηλοποιέω, (Plat. Pericl. 33, 8; al.)] and the very rare δηλοφανής, δῆλος is not found in composition.*

δήλος, -η, -ον, [fr. Hom. down], clear, evident, manifest: Mt. xxvi. 73; δῆλον sc. ἐστίν it is manifest, evident, foll. by ὅτι (4 Macc. ii. 7; Xen. an. 1, 3, 9; al.): 1 Co. xv. 27 [here some would take the words adverbially and parenthetically i. e. δηλονότι manifestly cf. W. § 64, 2 a.]; Gal. iii. 11; 1 Tim. vi. 7 (here L T Tr WH om. δῆλον).*

[Syn. δῆλος, φανερός: δ. evident, what is known and understood, φ. manifest, as opp. to what is concealed or invisible; δ. points rather to inner perception, φ. to outward appearance. Cf. Schmidt ch. 129.]

δηλώω, -ω; [impf. ἐδήλουν; fut. δηλώσω]; 1 aor. ἐδήλωσα; Pass., [impf. 3 pers. sing. ἐδηλοῦτο (1 Pet. i. 11 WH mrg.)]; 1 aor. ἐδηλώθη; (δῆλος); Sept. for ὑ'τι and sometimes for ῥη; in Grk. auth. fr. [Aeschyl. and] Hdt. down; to make manifest: τί, 1 Co. iii. 13; to make known by relating, to declare: τί, Col. i. 8; τινὶ περὶ τίνος, ὅτι, 1 Co. i. 11; to give one to understand, to indicate, signify: τί, Heb. xii. 27; 2 Pet. i. 14; foll. by acc. with inf. Heb. ix. 8; εἰς τι, point unto, 1 Pet. i. 11.*

[Syn. δηλώω, ἐμφανίζω: ἐμφ. to manifest to the sight, make visible; δ. to render evident to the mind, of such disclosures as exhibit character or suggest inferences; hence

esp. of prophetic, typical, or other supernatural disclosures. Cf. Schmidt ch. 129 § 6; Bleek on Heb. ix. 8.]

Δημῶς, ὁ, Demas, (prop. name, contracted apparently fr. Δημήτριος, cf. W. 103 (97)); [on its declension, cf. B. 20 (18)], a companion of Paul, who deserted the apostle when he was a prisoner at Rome and returned to Thessalonica: Col. iv. 14; Philem. 24; 2 Tim. iv. 10.*

δημηγορέω, -ῶ: [impf. ἐδημηγόρουν]; (to be a δημηγόρος, fr. δῆμος and ἀγορεύω to harangue the people); to address a public assembly, make a speech to the people: ἐδημηγόρει πρὸς αὐτούς [A. V. made an oration], Acts xii. 21. (Arstph., Xen., Plat., Dem., al. Prov. xxx. 31 (xxiv. 66); 4 Macc. v. 15).*

Δημήτριος, -ου, ὁ, Demetrius; 1. a silversmith of Ephesus, a heathen: Acts xix. 24, 38. 2. a certain Christian: 3 Jn. 12.*

δημιουργός, -οῦ, ὁ, (δῆμιος public, belonging to the people, and ΕΡΓΩ; cf. ἱεουργός, ἀμπελοργός, etc.), often in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down; a. prop. a workman for the public. b. univ. the author of any work, an artisan, framer, builder: τεχνίτης κ. δημιουργός, Heb. xi. 10; (Xen. mem. 1, 4, 7 [cf. 9] σοφοῦ τινος δημιουργοῦ τέχνημα. God is called ὁ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ δημιουργός in Plat. rep. 7 p. 530 a.; ὁ δημ. τῶν ὄλων in Joseph. antt. 1, 7, 1, and often in eccl. writ. from Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 20, 11; 26, 1; 33, 2 on; [cf. Philo, de mut. nom. § 4; de opif. mund. ed. Müller p. 133; Piper, Einl. in monument. Theol. § 26; Soph. Lex. s. v.]. In the Scriptures, besides, only in 2 Macc. iv. 1 κακῶν δημ.). [Cf. Trench § cv.]*

δῆμος, -ου, ὁ, the people, the mass of the people assembled in a public place: Acts xii. 22; xix. 33; ἄγειν [R G], εἰσελθεῖν εἰς τὸν δῆμον: Acts xvii. 5 [L T Tr WH προαγ.]; xix. 30. [From Hom. down.]*

[STY. δῆμος, λαός: in classic Grk. δῆμος denotes the people as organized into a body politic, λαός the unorganized people at large. But in biblical Grk. λαός is used, esp. of the chosen people of God; δῆμος on the other hand (found only in Acts) denotes the people of a heathen city. Cf. Trench § xcvi.]; Schmidt ch. 199.]

δημόσιος, -α, -ου, esp. freq. in Attic; belonging to the people or state, public (opp. to ἴδιος): Acts v. 18; in dat. fem. δημοσία used adverbially (opp. to ἴδια) [cf. W. 591 (549) note], publicly, in public places, in view of all: Acts xvi. 37; xviii. 28; δημ. καὶ κατ' οἴκους, Acts xx. 20; (2 Macc. vi. 10; 3 Macc. ii. 27; in Grk. writ. also by public authority, at the public expense).*

δηνάριον, -ου, τό, [Plut., Epict., al.], a Lat. word, a denarius, a silver coin, originally consisting of ten [whence its name], afterwards [fr. b. c. 217 on] of sixteen asses; about [3.898 grams, i. e. 8½ pence or 16½ cents; rapidly debased fr. Nero on; cf. BB.DD. s. v. Denarius]: Mt. xviii. 28; xx. 2, 9, 13; xxii. 19; Mk. vi. 37; xii. 15; xiv. 5; Lk. vii. 41; x. 35; xx. 24; Jn. vi. 7; xii. 5; Rev. vi. 6 [cf. W. 587 (546); B. 164 (143)]; τὸ ἀνὰ δηνάριον sc. δν the pay of a denarius apiece promised to each workman, Mt. xx. 10 T Tr [txt., Trmrg. WH br. τό].*

δήποτε (fr. δή and ποτέ), adv., now at length (jam aliquando); at any time; at last, etc., just exactly; [hence it generalizes a relative, like the Lat. cumque; see Lob.

ad Phryn. p. 373]: ᾧ δήποτε νοσήματι, with whatsoever disease, Jn. v. 4 [R G, but L οἰφθηποτοῦν].*

δή-που [L WH δή-που; cf. Lipsius, Gram. Untersuch. p. 123 sq.], adv., (fr. δή and πού), prop. now in some way, whatever that way is; it is used when something is affirmed in a slightly ironical manner, as if with an affectation of uncertainty, perhaps, doubtless, verily: οὐ δήπου not surely (Germ. doch nicht etwa), hardly I trow; (cf. Rost in Passow i. p. 613^b; Klotz ad Devar. ii. 2 p. 427 sq.). Once in Scripture: Heb. ii. 16.*

[Δία, see Ζεύς.]

διά, [“written δι’ before a vowel, exc. in prop. names and 2 Co. v. 7; Ro. viii. 10” Tdf. Proleg. p. 94], akin to δις and Lat. dis in composition, prop. denoting a division into two or more parts; a preposition taking the gen. and the acc. In its use the bibl. writ. differ in no respect fr. the Grk.; cf. W. 377 (353) sqq.; 398 (372) sq.

A. with the GENITIVE: through; I. of PLACE:

1. prop. after verbs denoting an extension, or a motion, or an act, that occurs through any place: δι’ ἄλλης ὁδοῦ ἀναχωρεῖν, Mt. ii. 12; δι’ ἀνδρῶν τόπων, Mt. xii. 43; διὰ τῆς Σαμαρείας, Jn. iv. 4; διὰ τῆς θύρας, Jn. x. 1 sq.; add, Mt. xix. 24; Mk. ii. 23; x. 25; xi. 16; Lk. iv. 30; v. 19; xviii. 25; 2 Co. xi. 33; Heb. ix. 11 sq.; xi. 29, etc.; δι’ ὑμῶν, through your city, Ro. xv. 28; [on διὰ πάντων, Acts ix. 32, see πᾶς, II. 1]; ὁ διὰ πάντων, diffusing his saving influence through all, Eph. iv. 6; σώζεσθαι διὰ πυρός, 1 Co. iii. 15; διασώζ. δι’ ὕδατος, 1 Pet. iii. 20 (Ev. Nicod. c. 9 p. 568 sq. ed. Thilo [p. 228 ed. Tdf.] διὰ θαλάσσης ὡς διὰ ξηρᾶς); βλέπειν δι’ ἐσόπτρου, 1 Co. xiii. 12 [cf. W. 380 (356)]. Add the adverbial phrase δι’ ὅλου from top to bottom, throughout, Jn. xix. 23 (metaph. in every way, 1 Macc. vi. 18). From this use of the preposition has come **2. its tropical use of a state or condition in which (prop. passing through which as through a space) one does or suffers something, where we, with a different conception, employ with, in, etc. (Germ. bei, unter, mit): ὁ διὰ γράμματος κ. περιτομῆς παραβάτης νόμου, Ro. ii. 27 [W. 380 (355)]; οἱ πιστεύοντες δι’ ἀκροβυστίας who believe though uncircumcised (see ἀκροβυστία, a.), Ro. iv. 11; διὰ προσκόμματος ἐσθίειν, with offence, or so as to be an offence [cf. W. 380 (356), and see πρόσκομμα], Ro. xiv. 20; διὰ πίστεως περιπατεῖν, οὐ διὰ εἰδους (see εἶδος, 1), 2 Co. v. 7; τὰ διὰ [Lchm. mrg. (cf. Trmrg.) τὰ ἴδια (see Mey. ad loc.)] τοῦ σώματος, done in the body (i. e. while we were clothed with our earthly body [al. take διὰ here instrumentally; see III. 2 below]), 2 Co. v. 10; διὰ πολλῶν δακρύων, 2 Co. ii. 4; διὰ δόξης, clothed with glory, 2 Co. iii. 11; ἔρχεσθαι, εἰσερχ. διὰ τινος with a thing, Heb. ix. 12; 1 Jn. v. 6, [but cf. W. 380 (355)]; δι’ ὑπομονήs, Ro. viii. 25, (διὰ πένθους τὸ γῆρας διάγειν, Xen. Cyr. 4, 6, 6; cf. Matthiae ii. p. 1353).**

II. of Time [cf. W. 380 (356); Ellic. or Mey. on Gal. ii. 1; Fritzsche as below]; 1. of continued time; hence a. of the time throughout (during) which anything is done: Mt. xxvi. 61; Mk. xiv. 58; δι’ ὅλης (τῆs R G) νυκτός, Lk. v. 5; διὰ παντός τοῦ ἡμ., Heb. ii. 15;

διὰ παντός [so L WH Tr (exc. Mk. v. 5; Lk. xxiv. 53)], or written together διαπαντός [so G T (exc. in Mt.)]; cf. W. 46 (45); *Lipsius*, Gram. Unters. p. 125], *continually, always*: Mt. xviii. 10; Mk. v. 5; Lk. xxiv. 53; Acts ii. 25 (fr. Ps. xv. (xvi.) 8); x. 2; xxiv. 16; Ro. xi. 10 (fr. Ps. lxxviii. (lxxix.) 24); 2 Th. iii. 16; Heb. ix. 6; xiii. 15, (often in Grk. writ.). **b.** of the time *within* which a thing is done: διὰ τῆς νυκτός (L T Tr WH διὰ νυκτός), by night, Acts v. 19; xvi. 9; xviii. 10; xxiii. 31, (Palaeph. 1, 10); δι' ἡμερῶν τεσσαράκοντα, repeatedly within the space of forty days, Acts i. 3; — (denying this use of the prep., C. F. A. Fritzsche in Fritzschorum Opuscc. p. 164 sq. would refer these instances to the use noted under a. [see Win., Ellic., Mey. u. s.]). **2.** of time elapsed, and which has, so to say, been passed through: Gal. ii. 1 [cf. W. 380 (356)]; δι' ἡμερῶν, (some) days having intervened, *after* (some) days, Mk. ii. 1; δι' ἑτῶν πλείονων, Acts xxiv. 17; exx. fr. Grk. auth. in Fritzsche on Mk. p. 50; [W. 380 (356)]; L. and S. s. v. A. II. 2; *Soph. Lex. s. v. 2; Field, Otium Norv. iii. p. 14.*

III. of the Means or Instrument by which anything is effected; because what is done by means of a person or thing seems to pass as it were *through* the same [cf. W. 378 (354)]. **1.** of one who is the author of the action as well as its instrument, or of the efficient cause: δι' αὐτοῦ (i. e. τοῦ θεοῦ) τὰ πάντα sc. ἐστίν or ἐγένετο, Ro. xi. 36; also δι' οὗ, Heb. ii. 10; δι' οὗ ἐκλήθητε, 1 Co. i. 9; add [Gal. iv. 7 L T Tr WH, see below]; Heb. vii. 21 (ἡ ἱατρικὴ πᾶσα διὰ τοῦ θεοῦ τούτου, i. e. Aesculapius, κυβερνᾶται, Plat. symp. p. 186 e.; cf. Fritzsche on Rom. vol. i. p. 15, [and for exx. *Soph. Lex. s. v. 1*]); of him to whom that is due which any one has or has done; hence i. q. *by the fault of* any one: δι' οὗ τὸ σκάνδαλον ἔρχεται, Mt. xviii. 7; δι' ἐνὸς ἀνθρ. ἡ ἁμαρτία . . . εἰσῆλθε, Ro. v. 12, cf. 16–19; ἡσθῆνει διὰ τῆς σαρκός, Ro. viii. 3; *by the merit, aid, favor of* any one: ἐν ζωῇ βασιλεύσουσι διὰ etc. Ro. v. 17, cf. 18 sq.; 1 Co. xv. 21; διὰ τοῦ Χριστοῦ, and the like: Ro. v. 1 sq. 11; Acts x. 43; Gal. iv. 7 [Rec., but see above]; δοξάειν τ. θεόν διὰ Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, 1 Pet. iv. 11, and εὐχαριστεῖν τῷ θεῷ διὰ Ἰησ. Χρ. Ro. i. 8; vii. 25 (where L T Tr WH txt. χάρις τῷ θεῷ); Col. iii. 17, — because the possibility both of glorifying God and of giving thanks to him is due to the kindness of Christ; καυχᾶσθαι ἐν τῷ θεῷ διὰ Ἰησ. Χρ. Ro. v. 11; ἀναπαύεσθαι διὰ τινος, Philem. 7; οἱ πεπιστευκότες διὰ τῆς χάριτος, Acts xviii. 27; πολλῆς εἰρήνης τυγχάνοντες διὰ σοῦ . . . διὰ τῆς σῆς προνοίας, Acts xxiv. 2 (3); ὑπερνικᾶν διὰ τοῦ ἀγαπήσαντος ἡμᾶς, Ro. viii. 37; περισεύειν διὰ τινος, by the increase which comes from one, Phil. i. 26; 2 Co. i. 5; ix. 12; διὰ τῆς ὑμῶν δέησεως, Phil. i. 19; add, Philem. 22; Ro. i. 12; 2 Co. i. 4; Gal. iv. 23; 1 Pet. i. 5. **2.** of the instrument used to accomplish a thing, or of the instrumental cause in the stricter sense: — with gen. of pers. *by the service, the intervention of, any one*; with gen. of thing, *by means of, with the help of, any thing*; **a.** in passages where a subject expressly mentioned is said to do or to have done a thing by some person or by some thing: Mk. xvi. 20 (τοῦ κυρίου τὸν λόγον βεβαιούντος διὰ

τ. σημείων); Lk. i. 70; Acts i. 16; ii. 22 (τέρασι κ. σημείοις, οἷς ἐποίησε δι' αὐτοῦ ὁ θεός); viii. 20; x. 36; xv. 28 (γράφαντες διὰ χειρὸς αὐτῶν); xx. 28; xxi. 19; xxviii. 25; Ro. ii. 16; iii. 31; vii. 13; [viii. 11 Rec. bez eis L ed. min. T WH txt.]; xv. 18; xvi. 18; 1 Co. i. 21 [cf. W. 381 (357)]; ii. 10; iv. 15; vi. 14; xiv. 9, 19 [RG]; xv. 57; 2 Co. i. 4; iv. 14 RG; v. 18, 20; ix. 13 [cf. W. 381 (357)]; x. 9; xii. 17; Eph. i. 5; ii. 16; Col. i. 20, 22; ii. 8; 1 Th. iv. 14; 2 Th. ii. 14; Tit. iii. 5; Heb. i. 2, 3 [RG]; ii. 14; vi. 12; vii. 19; ix. 26; xiii. 2, 12, 15, 21; Rev. i. 1; γῆ ἐξ ὕδατος (material cause) κ. δι' ὕδατος συνεστῶσα τῷ τοῦ θεοῦ λόγῳ, 2 Pet. iii. 5 [W. 419 (390) cf. 217 (204)]. **b.** in passages in which the author or principal cause is not mentioned, but is easily understood from the nature of the case, or from the context: Ro. i. 12; 1 Co. xi. 12 [cf. W. 381 (357)]; Phil. i. 20; 1 Th. iii. 7; 2 Th. ii. 2, 15; Heb. xi. 39 [cf. W. u. s., also § 50, 3]; xii. 11, 15; 1 Pet. i. 7; διὰ πολλῶν μαρτύρων, by the mediation (intervention) of many witnesses, they being summoned for that purpose [cf. W. 378 (354)]; A. V. *among*], 2 Tim. ii. 2. Where it is evident from the religious conceptions of the Bible that God is the author or first cause: Jn. xi. 4; Acts v. 12; Eph. iii. 10; iv. 16; Col. ii. 19; 2 Tim. i. 6; Heb. x. 10; 2 Pet. iii. 6; σώζεσθαι διὰ τ. πίστεως, Eph. ii. 8; συνεγείρεσθαι διὰ τ. πίστ. Col. ii. 12; δικαιόσθαι διὰ τ. πίστ. Gal. ii. 16, cf. Ro. iii. 30; in the phrases διὰ τοῦ Ἰησ. Χριστοῦ, and the like: Jn. i. 17; iii. 17; Acts xiii. 38; Ro. i. 5; v. 9; 1 Co. xv. 57; 1 Jn. iv. 9; Phil. i. 11; διὰ τοῦ εὐαγγελίου, 1 Co. xv. 2; Eph. iii. 6; διὰ λόγου θεοῦ, 1 Pet. i. 23, cf. 3; διὰ νόμου, Ro. iii. 27; iv. 13; δι' ἀποκαλύψεως Ἰησ. Χρ. Gal. i. 12, cf. 15 sq.; διὰ τοῦ (ἀγίου) πνεύματος, Ro. v. 5; 1 Co. xii. 8; Eph. iii. 16; πιστεῦν διὰ τινος (see πιστεῦν, 1 b. γ.), Jn. i. 7; 1 Co. iii. 5; σημεῖον γέγονε δι' αὐτῶν, Acts iv. 16; ὁ λόγος δι' ἀγγέλων λαληθείς, Heb. ii. 2, cf. Gal. iii. 19; ὁ νόμος διὰ Μωϋσέως ἐδόθη, Jn. i. 17; in passages in which something is said to have been spoken through the O. T. prophets, or some one of them [cf. *Lghtft.* Fresh Revision etc. p. 121 sq.]: Mt. ii. 5, 17 L T Tr WH, 23; [iii. 3 L T Tr WH]; iv. 14; viii. 17; xii. 17; xxi. 4; xxiv. 15; xxvii. 9; Acts ii. 16; or to have been so written: Lk. xviii. 31; with the added mention of the first cause: ὑπὸ τοῦ κυρίου διὰ τοῦ προφ. Mt. i. 22; ii. 15, cf. Lk. i. 70; Acts i. 16; xxviii. 25; Ro. i. 2; in passages relating to the Logos: πάντα δι' αὐτοῦ (i. e. through the divine Logos [cf. W. 379 (355)]) ἐγένετο or ἐκτίσθη: Jn. i. 3; 1 Co. viii. 6 (where he is expressly distinguished from the first cause: ἐξ αὐτοῦ [W. 419 (391)]); Col. i. 16 [W. l. c.], cf. Heb. i. 2, (Philo de cherub. § 35). The instrumental cause and the principal are distinguished in 1 Co. xi. 12 (διὰ τῆς γυναικὸς . . . ἐκ τοῦ θεοῦ); Gal. i. 1 (ἰπ' ἀνθρώπων . . . δι' ἀνθρώπου [cf. W. 418 (390)]). **3.** with the gen. of a thing *διὰ* is used to denote the manner in which a thing is done, or the formal cause: εἶπε διὰ παραβολῆς, Lk. viii. 4; εἶπε δι' ὀράματος, Acts xviii. 9; ἀπαγγέλλειν διὰ λόγου, *by word of mouth*, Acts xv. 27; τῷ λόγῳ δι' ἐπιστολῶν, 2 Co. x. 11, cf. 2 Th. ii. 15; πίστις ἐνεργουμένη δι' ἀγάπης, Gal. v. 6;

κεχάρισται δι' ἐπαγγελίας, Gal. iii. 18; δουλεύειν διὰ τῆς ἀγάπης, Gal. v. 13; ἐπιστρέλλειν διὰ βραχέων, Heb. xiii. 22; γράφειν δι' ὀλίγων, 1 Pet. v. 12, (Plat. Gorg. p. 449 b. διὰ μακρῶν λόγους ποιεῖσθαι [see ὀλίγος, fin.; cf. W. § 51, 1 b.]); διὰ χρίτου καὶ μέλανος, 2 Jn. 12; διὰ μέλανος κ. καλάμου, 3 Jn. 13, (Plut. Sol. 17, 3). To this head I should refer also the use of διὰ τινος in exhortations etc., where one seeks to strengthen his exhortation by the mention of a thing or a person held sacred by those whom he is admonishing (διά equiv. to *by an allusion to, by reminding you of* [cf. W. 381 (357)]): Ro. xii. 1; xv. 30; 1 Co. i. 10; 2 Co. x. 1; 1 Th. iv. 2 [yet cf. W. 379 (355) note]; 2 Th. iii. 12 R G.

B. with the ACCUSATIVE [W. 398 (372) sq.]. **I.** of Place; *through*; often so in the Grk. poets, once in the N. T. acc. to L T Tr WH viz. Lk. xvii. 11 διὰ μέσον Σαμαρείας, for R G διὰ μέσον Σαμ. [but see μέσος, 2].

II. of the Ground or Reason on account of which anything is or is not done; *by reason of, because of* (Germ. *aus Grund*).

1. of the reason for which a thing is done, or of the efficient reason, when for greater perspicuity it may be rendered *by* [cf. Kühner § 434 Anm.]; **a.** with acc. of the thing: δι' ἧν, viz. τὴν τοῦ θεοῦ ἡμέραν (prop. by reason of which day i. e. because it will come [cf. W. 400 (373)]), 2 Pet. iii. 12; διὰ τ. λόγον (prop. by reason of the word i. e. because the word has cleansing power), Jn. xv. 3; διὰ τὸ θέλημα σου (Vulg. *propter voluntatem tuam* i. e. because thou didst will it), Rev. iv. 11; add, Rev. xii. 11; xiii. 14, (ἀναβιώσκειται διὰ τὴν τοῦ πατρὸς φύσιν, Plato, symp. p. 203 e.); cf. Grimm on 2 Macc. iii. 1. **b.** with acc. of the person, by whose will, agency, favor, fault, anything is or is done: διὰ τὸν πατέρα . . . δι' ἐμέ (prop. because the father lives . . . because I live [cf. W. 399 (373)]), Jn. vi. 57; διὰ τὸν ὑποτάξαντα, by the will of him who subjected it, opp. to οὐχ ἐκούσα, Ro. viii. 20 [cf. Win. 399 (373) note]; μὴ εἴπῃς ὅτι διὰ κύριον ἀπέστην, Sir. xv. 11; so too in the Grk. writ. of every age; cf. Krüger § 68, 23; Grimm on 2 Macc. vi. 25. Much oftener

2. of the reason or cause on account of which anything is or is done, or ought to be done; *on account of, because of*; **a.** in the phrases διὰ τοῦτο *for this cause; for this reason; therefore; on this account; since this is so*: Mt. vi. 25; xii. 27, 31; xiii. 13, etc.; Mk. vi. 14; xi. 24; Lk. xi. 49; xiv. 20; Jn. vi. 65; ix. 23; Acts ii. 26; Ro. i. 26; iv. 16; v. 12; xiii. 6; xv. 9; 1 Co. iv. 17; xi. 10, 30; 2 Co. iv. 1; Eph. i. 15; v. 17; vi. 13; Col. i. 9; 1 Th. ii. 13; iii. 5, 7; 2 Th. ii. 11; 2 Tim. ii. 10; Heb. i. 9; ii. 1; 1 Jn. iv. 5; 3 Jn. 10; Rev. vii. 15; xii. 12; xviii. 8. foll. by ὅτι, *for this cause . . . because, therefore . . . because*: Jn. v. 16, 18; viii. 47; x. 17; xii. 18, 39; 1 Jn. iii. 1; cf. Tholuck ed. 7 on Jn. x. 17, [the questions, at least for x. 17 and xii. 39, the canon of Meyer (on xii. 39), Luthardt (on x. 17), al., that in this phrase in Jn. the τοῦτο always looks backwards]. in the opposite order (when the words that precede with ὅτι are to be emphasized): Jn. xv. 19. It indicates the end and purpose, being foll. either by ἵνα, 2 Co. xiii. 10; 1

Tim. i. 16; Philem. 15, (in the opp. order, Jn. i. 31); or by ὅπως, Heb. ix. 15. διὰ τί [so L T Tr WH] and written together διατί [so G T; cf. W. 45; Lipsius, Gram. Untera. p. 126], *why? wherefore?* Mt. ix. 11, 14; xiii. 10; xvii. 19; Mk. ii. 18; Lk. v. 30; Jn. vii. 45; Acts v. 3; Ro. ix. 32; 1 Co. vi. 7; Rev. xvii. 7. δι' ἣν αἰτίαν, see αἰτία, 1. τίς ἡ αἰτία, δι' ἣν, Acts x. 21; xxiii. 28; διὰ ταύτην τὴν αἰτίαν, Acts xxviii. 20; διὰ ταῦτα, Eph. v. 6, etc. **b.** used, with the acc. of any noun, of the mental affection by which one is impelled to some act [Eng. *for*; cf. W. 399 (372)]: διὰ φθόνου, because prompted by envy, *for* envy, Mt. xxvii. 18; Mk. xv. 10; διὰ τὸν φόβον τινός, Jn. vii. 13; xix. 38; xx. 19; Rev. xviii. 10, 15; διὰ τὴν πολλὴν ἀγάπην, Eph. ii. 4. of any other cause on account of which one is said to do or to have done something, — as in Mt. xiv. 3, 9; xv. 3, 6; Jn. iv. 39, 41 sq.; xii. 11; xiv. 11; Acts xxviii. 2; Ro. iii. 25 (διὰ τὴν πάρεσιν τῶν προγεγ. ἀμαρτημ. because of the pretermission etc., i. e. because he had left the sins unpunished); Ro. vi. 19; xv. 15; 2 Co. ix. 14; Gal. iv. 13 (δι' ἀσθένειαν τῆς σαρκός, on account of an infirmity of the flesh, i. e. detained among you by sickness; cf. Wieseler [or Bp. Lghtft.] ad loc.); — or to suffer or have suffered something, Mt. xxiv. 9; xxvii. 19; Lk. xxiii. 19, 25; Acts xxi. 35; 2 Co. iv. 11; Col. iii. 6; 1 Pet. iii. 14; Rev. i. 9; vi. 9; — or to have obtained something, Heb. ii. 9; v. 14; 1 Jn. ii. 12; — or to be or to become something, Ro. viii. 10; xi. 28; Eph. iv. 18; Heb. v. 12 [W. 399 (373)]; vii. 18. of the impeding cause, where by reason of some person or thing something is said to have been impossible: Mt. xiii. 58; xvii. 20; Mk. ii. 4; Lk. v. 19; viii. 19; Acts xxi. 34; Heb. iii. 19; iv. 6. διὰ with the acc. of a pers. is often i. q. *for the benefit of*, [Eng. *for the sake of*]: Mk. ii. 27; Jn. xi. 42; xii. 30; 1 Co. xi. 9; Heb. i. 14; vi. 7; διὰ τοὺς ἐκλεκτούς, Mt. xxiv. 22; Mk. xiii. 20; 2 Tim. ii. 10; διὰ Χριστόν for Christ's sake, to promote his cause, 1 Co. iv. 10; δι' ὑμᾶς, Jn. xii. 30; 2 Co. iv. 15; viii. 9; Phil. i. 24; 1 Th. i. 5. διὰ ταῦτα, because of the example set by one: 2 Co. ii. 10; Ro. ii. 24; 2 Pet. ii. 2; διὰ τὸν Χριστόν for Christ, to become a partner of Christ, Phil. iii. 7 (equiv. to ἵνα Χριστὸν κερδήσω, vs. 8). **c.** διὰ τὸ, *because that, for that*, is placed before the inf., — either standing alone, as Lk. ix. 7; Heb. vii. 23; — or having a subject acc. expressed, as Mt. xxiv. 12; Mk. v. 4; Lk. ii. 4; xix. 11; Acts iv. 2; xii. 20; xviii. 2; xxvii. 4, 9; xxviii. 18; Phil. i. 7; Heb. vii. 24; x. 2; Jas. iv. 2; — or with its subject acc. evident from the context, as Mt. xiii. 6; Mk. iv. 6; Lk. xi. 8; xviii. 5; xxiii. 8; Acts viii. 11; xviii. 3.

C. In Composition διὰ indicates **1.** a passing through space or time, *through*, (διαβαίνω, διέρχομαι, διελίζω, etc.); hence **2.** continuity of time (διαμένω, διατελέω, διατηρέω), and completeness of action (διακαθαρίζω, διαζώννυμι). **3.** distribution (διαδίδωμι, διαγγέλλω, διαφημίζω). **4.** separation (διαλύω, διαίρω). **5.** rivalry and endeavor (διαπίνω, διακατελέγχωμαι; cf. Herm. ad Vig. p. 854; [Winer, as below, p. 6]). **6.** transition from one state to another (διαλλάσσω, διορθώω). [Cf. Winer, De verb. comp. etc. Pt. v.; Valckenaer on Hdt. 5, 18; Caltier. Gazophyl. ed. Abresch, Cant. 1810, p. 39; A.

Rieder, Ueb. d. mit mehr als ein. präp. zusammeng. verba im N. T. p. 17 sq.] No one of the N. T. writers makes more freq. use of verbs compounded with *διά* than Luke, [see the list in Winer, u. s. p. 3 note; on their constr. W. § 52, 4, 8].

διαβαίνω: 2 aor. *διέβην*, inf. *διαβῆναι*, ptc. *διαβάς*; as in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down; (Plin. *pertranseo*); to pass through, cross over; a. transitively: *τὴν θάλασσαν ὡς διὰ ξηρᾶς*, Heb. xi. 29. b. intrans.: *πρὸς τινα*, Lk. xvi. 26; *εἰς* with acc. of place, Acts xvi. 9; (for *ἔρχ.*, 1 S. xiii. 7).*

διαβάλλω: 1 aor. pass. *διεβλήθην*; 1. prop. to throw over or across, to send over, (*τὶ διά τινας*). 2. very often, fr. Hdt. down, to traduce, calumniate, slander, accuse, defame (cf. Lat. *perstringere*, Germ. *durchziehen*, [*διά* as it were from one to another; see Winer, De verb. comp. etc. Pt. v. p. 17]), not only of those who bring a false charge against one (*διέβλητο πρὸς αὐτὸν ἀδίκως*, Joseph. ant. 7, 11, 3), but also of those who disseminate the truth concerning a man, but do so maliciously, insidiously, with hostility [cf. Lucian's Essay de calumn. non temere credend.], (Dan. iii. 8 Sept.; Dan. vi. 24 Theodot.); so *διεβλήθη αὐτῷ ὡς διασκορπίζων*, Lk. xvi. 1 (with dat. of pers. to whom the charge is made, also in Hdt. 5, 35, et al.; *τινὰ πρὸς τινα*, Hdt. 5, 96, et al.; foll. by *ὡς* with ptc., Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 23; Plat. epp. 7 p. 334 a.). [Syn. see *κατηγορέω*.]*

διαβεβαίνομαι (-οῦμαι); mid. to affirm strongly, assert confidently, [cf. W. 253 (238)]: *περί τινος* (Polyb. 12, 11 (12), 6), 1 Tim. i. 7 [cf. WH. App. p. 167]; Tit. iii. 8. (Dem. p. 220, 4; Diod., Dion. Hal., Plut., Ael.)*

διαβλέπω: fut. *διαβλέψω*; 1 aor. *διέβλεψα*; to look through, penetrate by vision; a. to look fixedly, stare straight before one (Plat. Phaedo p. 86 d.): *διέβλεψε*, of a blind man recovering sight, Mk. viii. 25 T WH Tr txt. [some refer this to b.]. b. to see clearly: foll. by an inf. expressing the purpose, Mt. vii. 5; Lk. vi. 42. (Aristot., Plut.)*

διάβολος, -ον, (*διαβάλλω*, q. v.), prone to slander, slanderous, accusing falsely, (Arstph., Andoc., Plut., al.): 1 Tim. iii. 11; 2 Tim. iii. 3; Tit. ii. 3; as subst. *ὁ διάβολος*, a calumniator, false accuser, slanderer, [see *κατηγορέω*, fin.], (Xen. Ages. 11, 5; [Aristot., al.]): Sept. Esth. vii. 4; viii. 1. In the Bible and in eccl. writ. *ὁ διάβολος* [also *διάβ.* without the art.; cf. W. 124 (118)]; B. 89 (78) is applied *κατ' ἐξοχὴν* to the one called in Hebr. *שָׂטָן*, *ὁ σατανᾶς* (q. v.), viz. *Satan*, the prince of demons, the author of evil, persecuting good men (Job i.; Zech. iii. 1 sqq., cf. Rev. xii. 10), estranging mankind from God and enticing them to sin, and afflicting them with diseases by means of demons who take possession of their bodies at his bidding; the malignant enemy of God and the Messiah: Mt. iv. 1, 5, [8, 11]; xiii. 39; xxv. 41; Lk. iv. 2, [3, 5 RL, 6, 13]; viii. 12; Jn. xiii. 2; Acts x. 38; Eph. iv. 27; vi. 11; 1 Tim. iii. 6 sq.; 2 Tim. ii. 26; Heb. ii. 14; Jas. iv. 7; 1 Pet. v. 8; Jude 9; Rev. ii. 10; xii. 9, 12; xx. 2, 10; (Sap. ii. 24; [cf. Ps. cviii. (cix.) 6; 1 Chr. xxi. 1]). Men who resemble the devil in mind and will are said *εἶναι ἐκ τοῦ διαβόλου* to be of the devil, prop. to de-

rive their origin from the devil, trop. to depend upon the devil in thought and action, to be prompted and governed by him: Jn. viii. 44; 1 Jn. iii. 8; the same are called *τέκνα τοῦ διαβ.* children of the devil, 1 Jn. iii. 10; *υἱοὶ τοῦ δ.* sons of the devil, Acts xiii. 10, cf. Mt. xiii. 38; Jn. viii. 38; 1 Jn. iii. 10. The name *διάβολος* is fig. applied to a man who, by opposing the cause of God, may be said to act the part of the devil or to side with him: Jn. vi. 70, cf. Mt. xvi. 23; Mk. viii. 33. [Cf. *σατᾶν* fin.]*

διαγγέλλω; 2 aor. pass. *διηγέλην*; fr. Pind. down; to carry a message through, announce everywhere, through places, through assemblies of men, etc.; to publish abroad, declare, [see *διά*, C. 3]: *τί*, Lk. ix. 60; Acts xxi. 26 (*διαγγέλλων*, sc. to all who were in the temple and were knowing to the affair); with the addition *ἐν πάσῃ τῇ γῆ*, Ro. ix. 17 fr. Ex. ix. 16. (Lev. xxv. 9; Josh. vi. 10; Ps. ii. 7; [lviii. (lix.) 13]; Sir. xliii. 2; 2 Macc. iii. 34.)*

διάγε, see *γέ*, 1.

διαγίνομαι: 2 aor. *διεγενόμην*; 1. to be through, continue. 2. to be between, intervene; hence in Grk. writ. fr. Isaeus (p. 84, 14, 9 [or. de Hagn. hered.]) *χρόνων διαγενομένων* down, the aor. is used of time, to have intervened, elapsed, passed meanwhile, [cf. *χρόνου μεταξύ διαγενομένου* Lys. 93, 6]: *ἡμερῶν διαγενομένων τινῶν*, Acts xxv. 13; *ικανοῦ χρόνου διαγενομένου*, Acts xxvii. 9; *διαγενομένου τοῦ σαββάτου*, Mk. xvi. 1.*

διαγινώσκω; fut. *διαγνώσομαι*; 1. to distinguish (Lat. *dignosco*), i. e. to know accurately, ascertain exactly: *τί*, Acts xxiii. 15; (so in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down). 2. in a legal sense, to examine, determine, decide, (cf. Cic. *cognosco*): *τὰ καθ' ὑμᾶς* your case, Acts xxiv. 22; (2 Macc. ix. 15; Dem. p. 629, 25; p. 545, 9; al.)*

διαγνωρίζω: 1 aor. *διεγνώρισα*; to publish abroad, make known thoroughly: *περί τινος*, Lk. ii. 17 R G. Besides, only in [Philo, quod det. pot. § 26, i. 210, 16 ed. Mang. and] in Schol. in Bekk. Anecd. p. 787, 15 to discriminate.*

διάγνωσις, -εως, ἡ, (see *διαγινώσκω*); 1. a distinguishing. 2. in a legal sense (Lat. *cognitio*), examination, opinion, decision, (Sap. iii. 18; Plat. legg. 9 p. 865 c.): Acts xxv. 21.*

διαγογγύζω: impf. *διεγόγγυζον*; to murmur (*διά* i. e. either through a whole crowd, or 'among one another,' Germ. *durch einander* [cf. *διά*, C.]); hence it is always used of many indignantly complaining (see *γογγύζω*): Lk. xv. 2; xix. 7. (Ex. xvi. 2, 7, 8; [Num. xiv. 2]; Josh. ix. 24 (18), etc.; Sir. xxxiv. (xxxv.) 24; Clem. Alex. i. p. 528 ed. Pott.; Heliod. 7, 27, and in some Byzant. writ.) Cf. *Win.* De verb. comp. etc. Pt. v. p. 16 sq.*

διαγρηγορέω, -ῶ: 1 aor. *διεγρηγόρησα*; to watch through, (Hdian. 3, 4, 8 [4 ed. Bekk.] *πάσης τῆς νυκτὸς . . . διαγρηγορήσαντες*, Niceph. Greg. Hist. Byz. p. 205 f. and 571 a.); to remain awake: Lk. ix. 32 (for they had overcome the force of sleep, with which they were weighed down, *βεβαρημ. ἕπνο*); [al. (e. g. R. V. txt.) to be fully awake, cf. Niceph. u. s. p. 205 f. *δόξαν ἀπεβαλόμην ὥσπερ οἱ διαγρηγορήσαντες τὰ ἐν τοῖς ὕπνοις ὄνειράτα*; *Win.* De verb. comp. etc. Pt. v. p. 11 sq.]*

διάγω; 1. to lead through, lead across, send across.

2. with τὸν βίον, τὸν χρόνον, etc., added or understood, to pass: βίον, 1 Tim. ii. 2 (very often in Grk. writ.); διάγειν ἐν τινι, sc. τὸν βίον to live [W. 593 (551 sq.); B. 144 (126)], Tit. iii. 3 (ἐν φιλοσοφίᾳ, Plat. Phaedr. p. 259 d.; ἐν εἰρήνῃ καὶ σχολῇ, Plut. Timol. 3).*

δια-δέχομαι: 1 aor. διεδεξάμην; prop. to receive through another anything left or bequeathed by him, to receive in succession, receive in turn, succeed to: τὴν σκηνήν the tabernacle, Acts vii. 45. (τὴν ἀρχήν, τὴν βασιλείαν, etc., in Polyb., Diod., Joseph., al.) [Cf. δέχομαι.]*

διάδημα, -τος, τό, (διαδέω to bind round), a diadem, i. e. the blue band marked with white with which Persian kings used to bind on the turban or tiara; the kingly ornament for the head: Rev. xii. 3; xiii. 1; xix. 12. (Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 13; Esth. i. 11; ii. 17 for ῥῥᾶ; 1 Macc. i. 9).*

[ΣΥΝ. διάδημα, στέφανος: στ. like the Lat. corona is a crown in the sense of a chaplet, wreath, or garland—the badge of “victory in the games, of civic worth, of military valor, of nuptial joy, of festal gladness”; διάδημα is a crown as the badge of royalty, βασιλείας γνώρισμα (Lucian, Pisc. 35). Cf. Trench § xxiii.; Bp. Lghtft. on Phil. iv. 1; Dict. of Christ. Antiq. s. v. Coronation p. 464 sq.; B. D. Am. ed. s. v. Diadem; but cf. στέφανος, a.]

δια-δίδομι; fut. διαδιδώσω (Rev. xvii. 13 Rec.); 1 aor. δίδωκα; 2 aor. impv. διάδος; Pass., impf. 3 pers. sing. διεδίδου (Acts iv. 35), for which L T Tr WH read διεδίδετο (see ἀποδίδωμι); 1. to distribute, divide among several [cf. διά, C. 3]: τί, Lk. xi. 22; τί τινι, Lk. xviii. 22 (Lchm. δός); Jn. vi. 11 (Tdf. ἔδωκεν); pass. Acts iv. 35. Its meaning is esp. illustrated by Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 7 τὸν Κύρον λαβόντα τῶν κρεῶν διαδιδόναι τοῖς . . . θεραπευταῖς . . . τοιαῦτα ἐποίει, ἕως διεδίδον πάντα ἃ ἔλαβε κρέα. 2. to give over, deliver: τί τινι, Rev. xvii. 13; but here G L T Tr WH have restored δίδουσι (cf. δίδωμι, init.).*

διά-δοχος, -ου, ὁ, ἡ, (διαδέχομαι), succeeding, a successor: Acts xxiv. 27. (Sir. xlvi. 1; [xlvi. 8]; 2 Macc. xiv. 26; often in Grk. writ. fr. [Aeschyl. and] Hdt. 5, 26 down).*

δια-ζώννυμι or διαζώννυμι: 1 aor. διέζωσα; 1 aor. mid. διεζωσάμην; pf. pass. ptp. διεζωσμένος; to bind or gird all around (διά; this force of the prep. appears in the trop. use of the verb in Plut. Brut. 31, 2 ὡς δ' ἡ φλόξ ἑνείσα καὶ διαζώσασα πανταχόθεν τὴν πόλιν διέλαμψε πολυλή); ἐαυτόν, Jn. xiii. 4; Pass. διαζώννυμαι τι to be girded: φ (by attraction for δ [yet cf. Mey.]) ἦν διεζωσμένος, Jn. xiii. 5; Mid. διαζώννυμαι τι to gird one's self with a thing, gird a thing around one's self: Jn. xxi. 7; (Ezek. xxiii. 15 [Alex.]. in Grk. writ. occasionally fr. Thuc. on). Cf. Win. De verb. comp. etc. Pt. v. p. 13.*

διαθήκη, -ης, ἡ, (διατίθημι); 1. a disposition, arrangement, of any sort, which one wishes to be valid, (Germ. Verordnung, Willensverfügung): Gal. iii. 15, where under the name of a man's disposition is meant specifically a testament, so far forth as it is a specimen and example of that disposition [cf. Mey. or Bp. Lghtft. ad loc.]; esp. the last disposal which one makes of his earthly possessions after his death, a testament or will (so in Grk. writ. fr. [Arstph.], Plat. legg. 11 p. 922 c. sq. down): Heb. ix. 16 sq. 2. a compact, covenant (Arstph. av. 440), very often in the Scriptures for תּוֹרָה (Vulg. testamen-

tum). For the word covenant is used to denote the close relationship which God entered into, first with Noah (Gen. vi. 18; ix. 9 sqq. [cf. Sir. xlv. 18]), then with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob and their posterity (Lev. xxvi. 42 [cf. 2 Macc. i. 2]), but esp. with Abraham (Gen. xv. and xvii.), and afterwards through Moses with the people of Israel (Ex. xxiv.; Deut. v. 2; xxviii. 69 (xxix. 1)). By this last covenant the Israelites are bound to obey God's will as expressed and solemnly promulgated in the Mosaic law; and he promises them his almighty protection and blessings of every kind in this world, but threatens transgressors with the severest punishments. Hence in the N. T. we find mention of αἱ πλάκες τῆς διαθήκης (תּוֹרָה וְבְרִית, Deut. ix. 9, 15), the tables of the law, on which the duties of the covenant were inscribed (Ex. xx.); of ἡ κιβωτὸς τῆς διαθ. (תּוֹרָה וְבְרִית, Deut. x. 8; xxxi. 9; Josh. iii. 6, etc.), the ark of the covenant or law, in which those tables were deposited, Heb. ix. 4; Rev. xi. 19; of ἡ διαθήκη περιτομῆς the covenant of circumcision, made with Abraham, whose sign and seal was circumcision (Gen. xvii. 10 sqq.), Acts vii. 8; of τὸ αἷμα τῆς διαθήκης the blood of the victims, by the shedding and sprinkling of which the Mosaic covenant was ratified, Heb. ix. 20 fr. Ex. xxiv. 8; of αἱ διαθήκαι the covenants, one made with Abraham, the other through Moses with the Israelites, Ro. ix. 4 [L txt. Tr mrg. ἡ διαθήκη] (Sap. xviii. 22; Sir. xlv. 11; 2 Macc. viii. 15; Ep. of Barn. 9; [cf. W. 177 (166)]); of αἱ διαθήκαι τῆς ἐπαγγελίας, the covenants to which the promise of salvation through the Messiah was annexed, Eph. ii. 12 (συνθήκαι ἀγαθῶν ὑποσχέσεων, Sap. xii. 21); for Christian salvation is the fulfilment of the divine promises annexed to those covenants, esp. to that made with Abraham: Lk. i. 72 sq.; Acts iii. 25; Ro. xi. 27; Gal. iii. 17 (where διαθήκη is God's arrangement i. e. the promise made to Abraham). As the new and far more excellent bond of friendship which God in the Messiah's time would enter into with the people of Israel is called תּוֹרָה וְבְרִית, καινὴ διαθήκη (Jer. xxxviii. (xxxi.) 31),—which divine promise Christ has made good (Heb. viii. 8–10; x. 16),—we find in the N. T. two distinct covenants spoken of, δύο διαθήκαι (Gal. iv. 24), viz. the Mosaic and the Christian, with the former of which (τῇ πρώτῃ διαθήκῃ, Heb. ix. 15, 18, cf. viii. 9) the latter is contrasted, as καινὴ διαθήκη, Mt. xxvi. 28; Mk. xiv. 24 (in both pass. in RGL [in Mt. in Tr also]); Lk. xxii. 20 [WH reject the pass.]; 1 Co. xi. 25; 2 Co. iii. 6; Heb. viii. 8; κρείττων διαθήκη, Heb. vii. 22; αἰῶνος διαθήκη, Heb. xiii. 20; and Christ is called κρείττονος or καινῆς or νέας διαθήκης μεσίτης: Heb. viii. 6; ix. 15; xii. 24. This new covenant binds men to exercise faith in Christ, and God promises them grace and salvation eternal. This covenant Christ set up and ratified by undergoing death; hence the phrases τὸ αἷμα τῆς καινῆς διαθήκης, τὸ αἷμα τῆς διαθήκης, (see αἷμα sub fin.), [Heb. x. 29]; τὸ αἷμά μου τῆς διαθήκης, my blood by the shedding of which the covenant is established, Mt. xxvi. 28 T WH and Mk. xiv. 24 T Tr WH (on two gen. after one noun cf. Matthiae § 380, Anm. 1; Kühner ii. p. 288 sq.;

[Jelf § 543, 1, cf. § 466; W. § 30, 3 Note 3; B. 155 (136)]. By metonymy of the contained for the container ἡ παλαιὰ διαθήκη is used in 2 Co. iii. 14 of the sacred books of the O. T. because in them the conditions and principles of the older covenant were recorded. Finally must be noted the amphiboly or twofold use [cf. Philo de mut. nom. § 6] by which the writer to the Hebrews, in ix. 16 sq., substitutes for the meaning *covenant* which διαθήκη bears elsewhere in the Ep. that of *testament* (see 1 above), and likens Christ to a testator, — not only because the author regards eternal blessedness as an inheritance bequeathed by Christ, but also because he is endeavoring to show, both that the attainment of eternal salvation is made possible for the disciples of Christ by his *death* (ix. 15), and that even the Mosaic covenant had been consecrated by blood (18 sqq.). This, apparently, led the Latin Vulgate to render διαθήκη wherever it occurs in the Bible [i. e. in the New Test., not always in the Old; see B. D. s. v. *Covenant*, and B. D. Am. ed. s. v. *Testamentum*] by the word *testamentum*.*

δι-αίρεσις, -εως, ἡ, (διαίρεω, q. v.); 1. *division, distribution*, (Hdt., Xen., Plat., al.). 2. *distinction, difference*, (Plat. Soph. p. 267 b. τίνα διαίρεσιν ἀγνωσίας τε καὶ γνώσεως θήσομεν; al.); in particular, *a distinction arising from a different distribution to different persons*, [A. V. *diversity*]: 1 Co. xii. 4–6, cf. 11 διαιροῦν ἰδία ἐκάστῳ καθὼς βούλεται.*

δι-αίρειω, -ῶ; 2 aor. διεἶλον; 1. *to divide into parts, to part, to tear, cleave or cut asunder*, (Hom. and subseq. writ.; Gen. xv. 10; 1 K. iii. 25). 2. *to distribute*: τί τινι (Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 51; Hell. 3, 2, 10): Lk. xv. 12; 1 Co. xii. 11; (Josh. xviii. 5; 1 Chr. xxiii. 6, etc.)*

[**δια-καθαίρω**: 1 aor. διεκάθαρα (un-Attic and later form; cf. Moeris, ed. Piers. p. 137; Lob. ad Phryn. p. 25; Veitch s. v. καθαίρω), inf. διακαθάραι; *to cleanse* (thoroughly cf. διά, C. 2 i.e.) *thoroughly*: Lk. iii. 17 TWH Lmrg. Tr mrg.; for RG διακαθαρίζω. (Fr. Arstph. and Plat. down.)*]

δια-καθαρίζω: fut. διακαθαριῶ [B. 37 (32); W. § 13, 1 c.; WH. App. p. 163]; *to cleanse thoroughly*, (Vulg. *per-mundo*): τὴν ἄλωνα, Mt. iii. 12; Lk. iii. 17 [TWH etc. διακαθάραι, q. v.]. (Not found in prof. auth., who use διακαθαίρω, as τὴν ἄλω, Alciph. ep. 3, 26.)*

δια-κατ-ελέγχομαι: impf. διακατηλεγχόμην; *to confute with rivalry and effort or in a contest* (on this use of the prep. διά in compos. cf. Herm. ad Vig. p. 854; [al. give it here the sense of completeness; see διά, C. 2]): with dat. of pers. [W. § 31, 1 f.; B. 177 (154)]; not found exc. in Acts xviii. 28 [R. V. *powerfully confuted*].*

διακονέω, -ῶ; impf. διεκόνουν (as if the verb were compounded of διά and ἀκονέω, for the rarer and earlier form ἐδιακόνουν, cf. B. 35 (31); Ph. Bttm. Ausf. Spr. § 86 Anm. 6; Krüger § 28, 14, 13); [fut. διακονήσω]; 1 aor. διεκόνησα (for the earlier ἐδιακόνησα); Pass., pres. ptc. διακονόμενος; 1 aor. inf. διακονηθῆναι, ptc. διακονηθείς; (διάκονος, q. v.); in Grk. writ. fr. [Soph.], Hdt. down; *to be a servant, attendant, domestic; to serve, wait upon*; 1. univ.: [absol. ὁ διακονῶν, Lk. xxii. 26]; with dat. of pers. *to minister to one; render ministering offices to*: Jn.

xii. 26; Acts xix. 22; Philem. 13; Pass. *to be served, ministered unto* (W. § 39, 1; [B. 188 (163)]): Mt. xx. 28; Mk. x. 45. 2. *Like the Lat. ministrare, to wait at table and offer food and drink to the guests*, [cf. W. 593 (552)]: with dat. of pers., Mt. iv. 11; viii. 15; Mk. i. 13, 31; Lk. iv. 39; xii. 37; xvii. 8; absol. ὁ διακονῶν, Lk. xxii. 27; so also of women preparing food, Lk. x. 40; Jn. xii. 2; (Menand. ap. Athen. 6 c. 46, p. 245 c.; Anacr. 4, 6; al.; pass. διακονεῖσθαι ὑπό τινος, Diod. 5, 28; Philo, vit. contempl. § 9). 3. *to minister i. e. supply food and the necessities of life*: with dat. of pers., Mt. xxv. 44; xxvii. 55; Mk. xv. 41; διεκόνουν αὐτοῖς ἐκ (Rec. ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων αὐταῖς, Lk. viii. 3; *to relieve one's necessities* (e. g. by collecting alms): Ro. xv. 25; Heb. vi. 10; *τραπέζαις*, *to provide, take care of, distribute, the things necessary to sustain life*, Acts vi. 2. absol., those are said διακονεῖν, i. e. to take care of the poor and the sick, who administer the office of *deacon* (see διάκονος, 2) in the Christian churches, *to serve as deacons*: 1 Tim. iii. 10, 13; 1 Pet. iv. 11 [many take this last ex. in a general rather than an official sense]. 4. with acc. of the thing, *to minister i. e. attend to, anything*, that may serve another's interests: χάρις διακονουμένη ὑφ' ἡμῶν, 2 Co. viii. 19; [ἀδροτής, ibid. 20]; ὅσα διεκόνησε, how many things I owe to his ministration, 2 Tim. i. 18; ἐπιστολὴ διακονηθεῖσα ὑφ' ἡμῶν, an epistle written, as it were, by our serving as amanuenses, 2 Co. iii. 3. with acc. of the thing and dat. of pers., *to minister a thing unto one, to serve one with or by supplying any thing*: 1 Pet. i. 12; τὶ εἰς ἑαυτούς, i. e. εἰς ἀλλήλους *to one another*, for mutual use, 1 Pet. iv. 10.*

διακονία, -ας, ἡ, (διάκονος), [fr. Thuc., Plat. down], *service, ministering*, esp. of those who execute the commands of others: 1. univ.: 2 Tim. iv. 11; Heb. i. 14. 2. of those who by the command of God proclaim and promote religion among men; a. of the office of Moses: ἡ διακ. τοῦ θανάτου, concisely for the ministration by which the law is promulgated that threatens and brings death, 2 Co. iii. 7; τῆς κατακρίσεως, the ministration by which condemnation is announced, ibid. 9. b. of the office of the apostles and its administration: Acts i. 17, 25; xx. 24; xxi. 19; Ro. xi. 13; 2 Co. iv. 1; vi. 3; 1 Tim. i. 12; τοῦ λόγου, Acts vi. 4; τοῦ πνεύματος, the ministry whose office it is to cause men to obtain and be governed by the Holy Spirit, 2 Co. iii. 8; τῆς δικαιοσύνης, by which men are taught how they may become righteous with God, ibid. 9; τῆς καταλλαγῆς, the ministry whose work it is to induce men to embrace the offered reconciliation with God, 2 Co. v. 18; πρὸς τὴν ὑμῶν διακονίαν, that by preaching the gospel I might minister unto you, 2 Co. xi. 8. c. of the ministration or service of all who, endowed by God with powers of mind and heart peculiarly adapted to this end, endeavor zealously and laboriously to promote the cause of Christ among men, as apostles, prophets, evangelists, elders, etc.: 1 Co. xii. 5; Eph. iv. 12; 2 Tim. iv. 5. What ministry is referred to in Col. iv. 17 is not clear. 3. *the ministration of those who render to others the offices of Christian*

affection: 1 Co. xvi. 15; Rev. ii. 19, esp. of those who succor need by either collecting or bestowing benefactions [Acts xii. 25]; the care of the poor, the supplying or distributing of charities, (Luther uses *Handreichung*): Acts vi. 1; 2 Co. ix. 13; ἡ διακονία ἡ εἰς τοὺς ἁγίους, 2 Co. viii. 4; ix. 1; ἡ διακονία τῆς λειτουργίας, the ministration rendered through this λειτουργία, 2 Co. ix. 12; πέμπειν εἰς διακονίαν τινί, to send a thing to one for the relief of his want [A. V. to send relief unto], Acts xi. 29 (κομίζεω χρήματα πολλά εἰς διακονίαν τῶν χηρῶν, Acta Thomae § 56, p. 233 ed. Tdf.); ἡ διακονία μου ἡ εἰς Ἱερουσαλ. "my ministration in bringing the money collected by me, a ministration intended for Jerusalem" (Fritzsche), Ro. xv. 31 [here L Tr mrg. read ἡ δωροφορία . . . ἐν etc.]. 4. the office of deacon in the primitive church (see διάκονος, 2): Ro. xii. 7. 5. the service of those who prepare and present food: Lk. x. 40 (as in Xen. oec. 7, 41).*

διάκονος, -ου, ὁ, ἡ, (of uncert. origin, but by no means, as was formerly thought, compounded of διά and κόνις, so as to mean prop. 'raising dust by hastening'; cf. ἐγκονεῖν; for a in the prep. διά is short, in διάκονος long. *Bttm.* Lexil. i. p. 218 sqq. [Eng. trans. p. 231 sq.] thinks it is derived fr. obsol. διάκω i. q. δίκη [allied with δῖκω; cf. Vaniček p. 363]); one who executes the commands of another, esp. of a master; a servant, attendant, minister; 1. univ.: of the servant of a king, Mt. xxii. 13; with gen. of the pers. served, Mt. xx. 26; xxiii. 11; Mk. ix. 35; x. 43, (in which pass. it is used fig. of those who advance others' interests even at the sacrifice of their own); τῆς ἐκκλησίας, of one who does what promotes the welfare and prosperity of the church, Col. i. 25; διάκονοι τοῦ θεοῦ, those through whom God carries on his administration on earth, as magistrates, Ro. xiii. 4; teachers of the Christian religion, 1 Co. iii. 5; 2 Co. vi. 4; 1 Th. iii. 2 R T Tr WH txt. L mrg.; the same are called διάκονοι (τοῦ) Χριστοῦ, 2 Co. xi. 23; Col. i. 7; 1 Tim. iv. 6; ἐν κυρίῳ, in the cause of the Lord, Col. iv. 7; [Eph. vi. 21]; ὁ διάκ. μου my follower, Jn. xii. 26; τοῦ Σατανᾶ, whom Satan uses as a servant, 2 Co. xi. 15; [ἁμαρτίας, Gal. ii. 17]; διάκ. περιτομῆς (abstr. for concr.), of Christ, who labored for the salvation of the circumcised i. e. the Jews, Ro. xv. 8; with gen. of the thing to which service is rendered, i. e. to which one is devoted: καινῆς διαθήκης, 2 Co. iii. 6; τοῦ εὐαγγελίου, Eph. iii. 7; Col. i. 23; δικαιοσύνης, 2 Co. xi. 15. 2. a deacon, one who, by virtue of the office assigned him by the church, cares for the poor and has charge of and distributes the money collected for their use, [cf. BB.DD., Dict. of Christ. Antiq., Schaff-Herzog s. v. Deacon; Bp. Lghtft. Com. on Phil. dissert. i. § i.; Julius Müller, Dogmatische Abhandlungen, p. 560 sqq.]: Phil. i. 1; 1 Tim. iii. 8, 12, cf. Acts vi. 3 sqq.; ἡ διάκονος, a deaconess (*ministra*, Plin. epp. 10, 97), a woman to whom the care of either poor or sick women was entrusted, Ro. xvi. 1 [cf. Dicts. as above, s. v. Deaconess; Lghtft. as above p. 191; B. D. s. v. Phœbe]. 3. a waiter, one who serves food and drink: Jn. ii. 5, 9, as in Xen. mem. 1, 5, 2; Hier. 3, 11 (4, 2); Polyb. 31, 4, 5; Lcian. de merced. cond. § 26; Athen. 7, p. 291 a.; 10,

420 e.; see διακονέω, 2 and -νία, 5; [also Wetst. on Mt. iv. 11].*

[ΣΥΝ. διάκονος, δούλος, θεράπων, ὑπηρέτης: "διάκονος represents the servant in his activity for the work; not in his relation, either servile, as that of the δούλος, or more voluntary, as in the case of the θεράπων, to a person" Trench; [yet cf. e. g. Ro. xiii. 4; 2 Cor. vi. 4 etc.]. δούλος opp. to ελεύθερος, and correlate to δεσπότης or κύριος, denotes a bondman, one who sustains a permanent servile relation to another. θεράπων is the voluntary performer of services, whether as a freeman or a slave; it is a nobler, tenderer word than δούλος. ὑπηρ. acc. to its etymol. suggests subordination. Cf. Trench § ix.; B. D. s. v. Minister; Mey. on Eph. iii. 7; Schmidt ch. 164.]

διακόσοι, -αι, -α, two hundred: Mk. vi. 37; Jn. vi. 7, etc. διακούω: fut. διακούσομαι; prop. to hear one through, hear to the end, hear with care, hear fully, [cf. διά, C. 2] (Xen., Plat., sqq.): of a judge trying a cause, Acts xxiii. 35; so in Deut. i. 16; Dio Cass. 36, 53 (36).*

διακρίνω; impf. διέκρινον; 1 aor. διέκρινα; Mid., [pres. διακρίνομαι]; impf. διεκρινόμην; 1 aor. διεκρίθην (in prof. auth. in a pass. sense, to be separated; cf. W. § 39, 2; [B. 52 (45)]); in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down; in Sept. chiefly for ὑψῶ, also for ἴση etc. 1. to separate, make a distinction, discriminate, [cf. διά, C. 4]: οὐδὲν διέκρινε μεταξύ ἡμῶν τε καὶ αὐτῶν, Acts xv. 9; μηδὲν διακρίναντα, making no difference, sc. between Jews and Gentiles, Acts xi. 12 L T Tr WH; like the Lat. *distinguo*, used emphatically: to distinguish or separate a person or thing from the rest, in effect i. q. to prefer, yield to him the preference or honor: τινά, 1 Co. iv. 7 [cf. W. 452 (421)]; τὸ σῶμα (τοῦ κυρίου), 1 Co. xi. 29. 2. to learn by discrimination, to try, decide: Mt. xvi. 8 [T br. WH reject the pass.]; 1 Co. xiv. 29; ἐαυτῶν, 1 Co. xi. 31; to determine, give judgment, decide a dispute: 1 Co. vi. 5. Pass. and Mid. to be parted, to separate one's self from; 1. to withdraw from one, desert him (Thuc. 1, 105; 3, 9); of heretics withdrawing from the society of true Christians (Sozom. 7, 2 [p. 705 ed. Vales.] ἐκ τούτου οἱ μὲν διακριθέντες ἰδίᾳ ἐκκλησίαζον): Jude 22 acc. to the (preferable) reading of L T Tr txt. ἐλέγχετε διακρινομένους, those who separate themselves from you, i. e. who apostatize; instead of the Rec. ἐλεῖτε διακρινομένοι, which is to be rendered, making for yourselves a selection; cf. Huther ad loc.; [others though adopting the reading preferred above, refer διακρ. to the following head and translate it while they dispute with you; but WH (see their App.) Tr mrg. follow codd. NB and a few other author. in reading ἐλεῖτε διακρινομένους acc. to which διακρ. is probably to be referred to signification 3: R. V. txt. "on some have mercy, who are in doubt"]. 2. to separate one's self in a hostile spirit, to oppose, strive with, dispute, contend: with dat. of pers. Jude 9, (Polyb. 2, 22, 11 [cf. W. § 31, 1 g.; B. 177 (154)]); πρὸς τινα, Acts xi. 2, (Hdt. 9, 58). 3. in a sense not found in prof. auth. to be at variance with one's self, hesitate, doubt: Mt. xxi. 21; Ro. xiv. 23; Jas. i. 6; ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ αὐτοῦ, Mk. xi. 23; ἐν ἑαυτῷ [i. e. τοῖς], Jas. ii. 4 [al. refer this to 1: do ye not make distinctions among yourselves]; μηδὲν διακρινομένος, nothing doubting i. e. wholly free from doubt,

Jas. i. 6; without any hesitation as to whether it be lawful or not, Acts x. 20 and acc. to R G in xi. 12: οὐ διεκρίθη τῇ ἀπιστίᾳ he did not hesitate through want of faith, Ro. iv. 20.*

διάκρισις, -εως, ἡ, (διακρίνω), a distinguishing, discerning, judging: πνευμάτων, 1 Co. xii. 10; καλοῦ τε καὶ κακοῦ, Heb. v. 14; μὴ εἰς διακρίσεις διαλογισμῶν not for the purpose of passing judgment on opinions, as to which one is to be preferred as the more correct, Ro. xiv. 1 [see διαλογισμός, 1]. (Xen., Plat., al.)*

διακωλύω: impf. διεκώλουν; (διά in this compound does not denote effort as is com. said, but separation, Lat. *dis*, cf. Germ. *verhindern*, Lat. *prohibere*; cf. διαλείω, to separate by shutting, shut out; cf. Win. De verb. comp. etc. Pt. v. p. 17 sq.); to hinder, prevent: τινά, Mt. iii. 14 [on the tense cf. W. § 40, 3 c.; B. 205 (178)]. (From Soph. and Thuc. down.)*

διαλαλέω: impf. διελάλουν; impf. pass. διελαλούμην; to converse together, to talk with, (διά denoting by turns, or one with another; see διακατελέγχωμαι, τί, pass. [were talked of], Lk. i. 65; πρὸς ἀλλήλους (as Polyb. 23, 9, 6), τί ἂν ποιήσαιεν [-σαιεν al.], of the conference of men deliberating, Lk. vi. 11. (Eur. Cycl. 175.)*

διαλέγομαι; impf. διελεγόμην; [1 aor. 3 pers. sing. διελέξατο (L T Tr WH in Acts xvii. 2; xviii. 19)]; 1 aor. διελέχθην; (mid. of διαλέγω, to select, distinguish); 1. to think different things with one's self, mingle thought with thought (cf. διαλογίζομαι); to ponder, revolve in mind; so in Hom. 2. as very freq. in Attic, to converse, discourse with one, argue, discuss: absol., Acts [xviii. 4]; xix. 8 sq.; [xx. 9]; περί τινος, Acts xxiv. 25; τινί, with one, Acts xvii. 17; xviii. 19; xx. 7; Heb. xii. 5; ἀπὸ τῶν γραφῶν, drawing arguments from the Scriptures, Acts xvii. 2; πρὸς τινά, Acts xvii. 17; xxiv. 12; with the idea of disputing prominent: πρὸς ἀλλήλους, foll. by interrog. τίς, Mk. ix. 34; περί τινος, Jude 9.*

διαλείπω: [2 aor. διέλιπον]; to interpose a delay, to intermit, leave off for a time something already begun: οὐ διέλειπε [T WH mrg. διέλειπεν] καταφιλοῦσα (on the ptc. cf. W. § 45, 4 a.; [B. 300 (257)]), she has not ceased kissing, has continually kissed, Lk. vii. 45. (Is. v. 14; Jer. xvii. 8; often in Grk. writ. fr. Hdt. down.)*

διάλεκτος, -ου, ἡ, (διαλέγω); 1. conversation, speech, discourse, language (Plat., Dem., al.). 2. fr. Polyb. [cf. Aristot. probl. 10, 38 τοῦ ἀνθρώπου μία φωνή, ἀλλὰ διάλεκτοι πολλαί] down, the tongue or language peculiar to any people: Acts i. 19; ii. 6, 8; xxi. 40; xxii. 2; xxvi. 14. (Polyb. 1, 80, 6; 3, 22, 8; 40, 6, 3 sq.; μεθερμηνεύει εἰς τὴν Ἑλληνὸν διάλεκτον, Diod. 1, 37; πᾶσα μὲν διάλεκτος, ἡ δ' ἑλληνικὴ διαφερόντως ὀνομάτων πλουτεῖ, Philo, vit. Moys. ii. § 7; [cf. Müller on Joseph. c. Ap. 1, 22, 4 fin.].)*

[**διαλιμπάνω** (or -λυμπάνω): impf. διελίμπανον; to intermit, cease: κλαίων οὐ διελίμπανεν, Acts viii. 24 WH (rejected) mrg.; cf. W. 345 sq. (323 sq.); B. 300 (257). (Tobit x. 7; Galen in Hippocr. Epid. 1, 3; cf. Bornem. on Acts 1. c.; Veitch s. v. λιμπάνω.)*

διλλάσσω: 2 aor. pass. διηλλάγην; (see διά, C. 6); 1. to change: τί ἀντί τινος [cf. W. 206 (194)]. 2. to

change the mind of any one, to reconcile (so fr. [Aeschyl.] Thuc. down): τινά τινι. Pass. to be reconciled, τινί, to renew friendship with one: Mt. v. 24; (1 S. xxix. 4; 1 Esdr. iv. 31). See Fritzsche's learned discussion of this word in his Com. on Rom. vol. i. p. 276 sqq. [in opp. to Tittmann's view that it implies mutual enmity; see καταλλάσσω, fin.]; cf. Win. De verb. comp. etc. Pt. v. pp. 7, 10; [Tholuck, Bergrede Christi, p. 171 (on Mt. v. 24)].*

διαλογίζομαι; dep. mid.; impf. διελογίζόμην; [1 aor. διελογισάμην, Lk. xx. 14 Lchm.]; (διά as in διαλέγομαι); to bring together different reasons, to reckon up the reasons, to reason, revolve in one's mind, deliberate: simply, Lk. i. 29; v. 21; ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ, Mk. ii. 6, 8; Lk. v. 22; with addition of περί τινος, Lk. iii. 15; ἐν ἑαυτῷ [or -τοῖς], within himself, etc., Mk. ii. 8; Lk. xii. 17; ἐν ἑαυτοῖς i. q. ἐν ἀλλήλοις among themselves, Mt. xvi. 7 sq.; πρὸς ἑαυτοῦς i. q. πρὸς ἀλλήλους, one turned towards another, one with another, Mk. ix. 33 Rec.; xi. 31 L T Tr WH; Lk. xx. 14; πρὸς ἀλλήλους, Mk. viii. 16; παρ' ἑαυτοῖς [see παρά, II. c.], Mt. xxi. 25 [L Tr WH txt. ἐν ἐ.]; ὅτι, Jn. xi. 50 Rec.; ὅτι equiv. to περί τούτου ὅτι, Mk. viii. 17. (For πῶς several times in the Psalms; 2 Macc. xii. 43; in Grk. writ. fr. Plat. and Xen. down.)*

διαλογισμός, -οῦ, ὁ, (διαλογίζομαι), Sept. for ἡδῶν and Chald. ܡܝܢܘܬܐ, in Grk. writ. fr. Plat. down, the thinking of a man deliberating with himself; hence 1. a thought, inward reasoning: Lk. ii. 35; v. 22; vi. 8; ix. 46 sq.; Ro. xiv. 1 [yet some bring this under 2]; the reasoning of those who think themselves to be wise, Ro. i. 21; 1 Co. iii. 20; an opinion: κριταὶ διαλογισμῶν πονηρῶν judges with evil thoughts, i. e. who follow perverse opinions, reprehensible principles, Jas. ii. 4 [cf. W. 187 (176)]; purpose, design: Mt. xv. 19; Mk. vii. 21. 2. a deliberating, questioning, about what is true: Lk. xxiv. 38; when in reference to what ought to be done, hesitation, doubting: χωρὶς γογγυσμῶν καὶ διαλογισμῶν, Phil. ii. 14 ['γογγ. is the moral, διαλ. the intellectual rebellion against God' Bp. Lghtft.]; χωρὶς ὀργῆς κ. διαλογισμοῦ, 1 Tim. ii. 8; [in the last two pass. al. still advocate the rendering disputing; yet cf. Mey. on Phil. i. c.].*

διαλύω: 1 aor. pass. διελύθην; to dissolve [cf. διά, C. 4]; in Acts v. 36 of a body of men broken up and dispersed, as often in Grk. writ.*

διαμαρτύρομαι; dep. mid.; impf. διαμαρτυρόμην (Acts ii. 40 Rec.); 1 aor. διαμαρτυράμην; in Sept. mostly for τῷ τῷ; often in Grk. writ. fr. Xen. down; see a multitude of exx. fr. them in Win. De verb. comp. etc. Pt. v. p. 20 sqq.; to call gods and men to witness [διά, with the interposition of gods and men; cf. Ellic. (after Win.) on 1 Tim. v. 21]; 1. to testify, i. e. earnestly, religiously to charge: foll. by an impv. Acts ii. 40; ἐνώπιον τοῦ θεοῦ κ. Χριστοῦ Ἰησοῦ, 2 Tim. iv. 1, (2 K. xvii. 13; Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 17 σὺ μὴ πρότερον ἐμβαλλε τοῖς πολέμοις, διαμαρτύρομαι, πρὶν etc.); also with ἐνώπιον τοῦ θεοῦ κτλ. foll. by ἵνα [cf. B. 237 (204)], 1 Tim. v. 21, (foll. by μή, Ex. xix. 21); foll. by the inf. 2 Tim. ii. 14 [not Lchm.], (Neh. ix. 26). 2. to attest, testify to, solemnly affirm: Acts xx. 23; 1 Th. iv. 6; Heb. ii. 6; foll. by ὅτι, Acts x. 42; with dat. of pera-

to give solemn testimony to one, Lk. xvi. 28; with acc. of the obj. to confirm a thing by (the interposition of) testimony, to testify, cause it to be believed: τὸν λόγον τοῦ κυρίου, Acts viii. 25; τὸ εὐαγγέλιον, Acts xx. 24; τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ θεοῦ, Acts xxviii. 23; for all the apostolic instruction came back finally to testimony respecting things which they themselves had seen or heard, or which had been disclosed to them by divine revelation, (Acts i. 21 sq.; v. 32; x. 41; xxii. 18); with the addition of εἰς and an acc. of the place unto which the testimony is borne: τὰ περὶ ἐμοῦ εἰς Ἱερουσ. Acts xxiii. 11; with the addition of a dat. of the pers. to whom the testimony is given: τοῖς Ἰουδαίοις τὸν Χριστὸν Ἰησοῦν, the Messianic dignity of Jesus, Acts xviii. 5; Ἰουδ. τὴν μετάνοιαν καὶ πίστιν, the necessity of repentance and faith, Acts xx. 21, (τῇ Ἱερουσ. τὰς ἀνομίας, into what sins she has fallen, Ezek. xvi. 2).*

διαμάχομαι: impf. διεμαχόμην; to fight it out; contend fiercely: of disputants, Acts xxiii. 9. (Sir. viii. 1, 3; very freq. in Attic writ.)*

διαμένω; [impf. διέμενον]; 2 pers. sing. fut. διαμενεῖς (Heb. i. 11 Knapp, Bleek, al., for Rec. [G L T Tr WH al.] διαμένεις); 1 aor. διέμεινα; pf. διαμεμένηκα; to stay permanently, remain permanently, continue, [cf. *perdure*; διά, C. 2] (Philo de gigant. § 7 πνεῦμα θεῖον μένει δυνατὸν ἐν ψυχῇ, διαμένει δὲ ἀδύνατον): Gal. ii. 5; opp. to ἀπόλλυμαι, Heb. i. 11 fr. Ps. ci. (cii.) 27; with an adj. or adv. added denoting the condition: διέμεινε κωφός, Lk. i. 22; οὕτω, as they are, 2 Pet. iii. 4; to persevere: ἐν τινι, Lk. xxii. 28. (Xen., Plat. and subseq. writ.)*

διαμερίζω: impf. διεμερίζον; 1 aor. impv. 2 pers. plur. διαμερίσατε; Pass., [pres. διαμερίζομαι]; pf. ptep. διαμερισμένοι; 1 aor. διεμερίσθην; fut. διαμερισθήσομαι; [Mid., pres. διαμερίζομαι; 1 aor. διεμερισάμην]; to divide; 1. to cleave asunder, cut in pieces: ζῶα διαμερισθέντα sc. by the butcher, Plat. legg. 8 p. 849 d.; acc. to a use peculiar to Lk. in pass. to be divided into opposing parts, to be at variance, in dissension: ἐπὶ τινι, against one, Lk. xi. 17 sq.; ἐπὶ τινι, xii. 52 sq. 2. to distribute (Plat. polit. p. 289 c.; in Sept. chiefly for πῶν): τί, Mk. xv. 24 Rec.; τί τινι, Lk. xxii. 17 (where L T Tr WH εἰς ἑαυτοῦς for R G ἑαυτοῖς); Acts ii. 45; Pass. Acts ii. 3; Mid. to distribute among themselves: τί, Mt. xxvii. 35; Mk. xv. 24 G L T Tr WH; Lk. xxiii. 34; with ἑαυτοῖς added, [Mt. xxvii. 35 Rec.]; Jn. xix. 24 fr. Ps. xxi. (xxii.) 19.*

διαμερισμός, -οῦ, ὁ, (διαμερίζω), division; 1. a parting, distribution: Plat. legg. 6 p. 771 d.; Diod. 11, 47; Joseph. antt. 10, 11, 7, Sept. Ezek. xlvi. 29; Mic. vii. 12. 2. disunion, dissension: opp. to εἰρήνη, Lk. xii. 51; see διαμερίζω, 1.*

διανέμω: 1 aor. pass. διενεμέθην; to distribute, divide, (Arstph., Xen., Plat., sqq.): pass. εἰς τὸν λαόν to be disseminated, spread, among the people, Acts iv. 17.*

διανεύω; to express one's meaning by a sign, nod to, beckon to, wink at, (διά, because "the sign is conceived of as passing through the intervening space to him to whom it is made" Win. De verb. comp. etc. Pt. v. p. 4): Lk. i. 22. (Ps. xxxiv. (xxxv.) 19; Sir. xxvii. 22; Diod. 3, 18; 17, 37; Lcian. ver. hist. 2, 44; Icarom. 15; [al.]*)

διανόημα, -τος, τό, (διανόω to think), a thought: Lk. xi. 17. (Sept.; Sir.; often in Plat.)*

διάνοια, -as, ἡ, (διά and νόος), Sept. for נָחַ and נָחַ; very freq. in Grk. writ. fr. [Aeschyl.] Hdt. down; 1. the mind as the faculty of understanding, feeling, desiring: Mt. xxii. 37; Mk. xii. 30 [Tr mrg. br.]; Lk. x. 27; Eph. i. 18 Rec.; iv. 18; Heb. viii. 10; x. 16; 1 Pet. i. 13. 2. understanding: 1 Jn. v. 20. 3. mind i. e. spirit (Lat. animus), way of thinking and feeling: Col. i. 21; Lk. i. 51; 2 Pet. iii. 1. 4. thought; plur. contextually in a bad sense, evil thoughts: Eph. ii. 3, as in Num. xv. 39 μνησθήσεσθε πασῶν τῶν ἐντολῶν κυρίου. . . καὶ οὐ διαστραφήσεσθε ὀπίσω τῶν διανοιῶν ὑμῶν.*

διανοίγω; impf. διηνοίγον; 1 aor. διήνοιξα; Pass., 1 aor. διηνοίχθην; [2 aor. διηνοίχην]; pf. ptep. διηνοιγμένος (Acts vii. 56 L T Tr WH); [on variations of augm. see reff. s. v. ἀνοίγω]; Sept. chiefly for פָּתַח and פָּתַח; occasionally in prof. auth. fr. Plat. Lys. p. 210 a. down; to open by dividing or drawing asunder (διὰ), to open thoroughly (what had been closed); 1. prop.: ἄρσεν διανοίγον μήτραν, a male opening the womb (the closed matrix), i. e. the first-born, Lk. ii. 23 (Ex. xiii. 2, etc.); οὐρανούς, pass., Acts vii. 56 L T Tr WH; the ears, the eyes, i. e. to restore or to give hearing, sight: Mk. vii. 34, 35 R G; Lk. xxiv. 31, (Gen. iii. 5, 7; Is. xxxv. 5; 2 K. vi. 17, etc.). 2. trop.: τὰς γραφάς, to open the sense of the Scriptures, explain them, Lk. xxiv. 32; τὸν νοῦν τινος to open the mind of one, i. e. cause him to understand a thing, Lk. xxiv. 45; τὴν καρδίαν to open one's soul, i. e. to rouse in one the faculty of understanding or the desire of learning, Acts xvi. 14, (2 Macc. i. 4; Themist. orat. 2 de Constantio imp. [p. 29 ed. Harduin] διανοίγεται μου ἡ καρδία κ. διανγεστέρα γίνεται ἡ ψυχὴ); absol., foll. by ὅτι, to explain, expound sc. αὐτάς, i. e. τὰς γραφάς, Acts xvii. 3. Cf. Win. De verb. comp. etc. Pt. v. p. 19 sq.*

διανυκτερεύω; (opp. to διημερεύω); to spend the night, to pass the whole night, [cf. διά, C. 1]: ἐν τινι, in any employment, Lk. vi. 12. (Diod. 13, 62; Antonin. 7, 66; Plut. mor. p. 950 b.; Hdian. 1, 16, 12 [5 Bekk.]; Joseph. antt. 6, 13, 9; b. j. 2, 14, 7 [Job ii. 9; Phil. incorr. mund. § 2; in Flac. § 6]; with τὴν νύκτα added, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 3.)*

διανύω: 1 aor. ptep. διανύσας; to accomplish fully, bring quite to an end, finish: τὸν πλοῦν, Acts xxi. 7. (2 Macc. xii. 17; fr. Hom. down.) [Cf. Field, Otium Norv. iii. p. 85 sq.]*

διανυκτερεύω, see διά, A. II. 1. a.

διαπαράτριβή, -ῆς, ἡ, constant contention, incessant wrangling or strife, (παπατριβή attrition; contention, wrangling); a word justly adopted in 1 Tim. vi. 5 by G L T Tr WH (for Rec. παρατριβαί, q. v.); not found elsewhere [exc. Clem. Al. etc.]; cf. W. 102 (96). Cf. the double compounds διαπαρτριβεῖν, 2 S. iii. 30; also (doubtful, it must be confessed), διαπαρκαύπτομαι, 1 K. vi. 4 Ald.; διαπαροξύνω, Joseph. antt. 10, 7, 5. [Steph. gives also διαπαράγω, Greg. Nyss. ii. 177 b.; διαπαρλαμβάνω; διαπαρσιωπάω, Joseph. Genes. p. 9 a.; διαπαρσύρω, Schol. Lucian. ii. 796 Hemst.]*

διαπεράω, -ώ; 1 aor. διεπέρασα; to pass over, cross over,

e. g. a river, a lake: Mt. ix. 1; xiv. 34; Mk. vi. 53 [here T WH follow with ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν for (to) the land (cf. R. V. mrg.)]; foll. by εἰς with acc. of place, Mk. v. 21; Acts xxi. 2; πρὸς with acc. of pers. Lk. xvi. 26. ([Eur., Arstph., Xen., subseq. writ.; Sept. for כַּרְיָ.)*

διαπλέω: 1 aor. ptcp. διαπλεύσας; (Plin. *pernavigo*), to sail across: πέλαιος (as often in Grk. writ.), Acts xxvii. 5 [W. § 52, 4, 8].*

διαπονέω: to work out laboriously, make complete by labor. Mid. [pres. διαπονούμαι]; with 1 aor. pass. διεπονήθη (for which Attic writ. διεπονησάμην); a. to exert one's self, strive; b. to manage with pains, accomplish with great labor; in prof. auth. in both senses [fr. Aeschyl. down]. c. to be troubled, displeased, offended, pained, [cf. colloq. Eng. to be worked up; W. 23 (22)]: Acts iv. 2; xvi. 18. (Aquila in Gen. vi. 6; 1 S. xx. 30; Sept. in Eccl. x. 9 for כַּרְיָ; Hesych. διαπονηθεῖς · λυπηθεῖς.)*

διαπορεύω: to cause one to pass through a place; to carry across; Pass., [pres. διαπορεύομαι; impf. διεπορεύομην]; with fut. mid. [(not found in N. T.); fr. Hdt. down]; to journey through a place, go through: as in Grk. writ. foll. by διά with gen. of place, Mk. ii. 23 L Tr WH txt.; Lk. vi. 1; foll. by acc. [W. § 52, 4, 8] to travel through: Acts xvi. 4; absol.: Lk. xviii. 36; Ro. xv. 24; with the addition κατὰ πόλεις καὶ κόμας, Lk. xiii. 22. [SYN. see ἔρχομαι.]*

διαπορεύω, -ῶ: impf. διηπόρου; Mid., [pres. inf. διαπορεύεσθαι (Lk. xxiv. 4 R G)]; impf. διηπορούμην (Acts ii. 12 T Tr WH); in the Grk. Bible only in [Dan. ii. 3 Symm. and] Luke; prop. thoroughly (δια)ἀπορεύω (q. v.), to be entirely at a loss, to be in perplexity: absol. Acts ii. 12; foll. by διὰ τό with inf. Lk. ix. 7; περὶ τινος, Lk. xxiv. 4 (here the mid. is to be at a loss with one's self, for which L T Tr WH read the simple ἀπορεύεσθαι); Acts v. 24; ἐν ἑαυτῷ foll. by indir. discourse, Acts x. 17. (Plat., Aristot., Polyb., Diod., Philo, Plut., al.)*

διαπραγματεύομαι: 1 aor. διεπραγματευσάμην; thoroughly, earnestly (διά) to undertake a business, Dion. Hal. 3, 72; contextually, to undertake a business for the sake of gain: Lk. xix. 15. (In Plat. Phaedo p. 77 d. 95 e. to examine thoroughly.)*

διαπρίω: impf. pass. διεπρίομην; to saw asunder or in twain, to divide by a saw: 1 Chr. xx. 3; Plat. conv. p. 193 a.; Arstph. eqq. 768, and elsewhere. Pass. trop. to be sawn through mentally, i. e. to be rent with vexation, [A. V. cut to the heart], Acts v. 33; with the addition ταῖς καρδίας αὐτῶν, Acts vii. 54 (cf. Lk. ii. 35); μεγάλως ἐχαλέπαινον καὶ διεπρίοντο καθ' ἑμῶν, Euseb. h. e. 5, 1, 6 [15 ed. Heinich.; cf. Gutaker, Advers. misc. col. 916 g.].*

διαρπάζω: fut. διαρπάσω; 1 aor. [subj. 3 pers. sing. διαρπάσῃ], inf. διαρπάσαι; to plunder: Mt. xii. 29* (where L T Tr WH ἀρπάσαι), 29* (R T Tr WH); Mk. iii. 27. [From Hom. down].*

διαρρήγνυμι and **διαρρήσσω** (Lk. viii. 29 [R G; see below]); 1 aor. διέρρηξα; impf. pass. 3 pers. sing. διερρήγγυτο (Lk. v. 6, where Lehm. txt. διερρήγγυτο and T Tr WH διερρήσσετε (L mrg. διερρ.), also L T Tr WH διερρήσσω in Lk. viii. 29; [WH have διέρρηξεν in Mt. xxvi. 65, and διαρρήξας in Mk. xiv. 63; see their App. p. 163, and

s. v. P, ρ]); to break asunder, burst through, rend asunder: τὰ δεσμά, Lk. viii. 29; τὸ δίκτυον, pass., Lk. v. 6; τὰ ἱμάτια, χιτῶνας, to rend, which was done by the Jews in extreme indignation or in deep grief [cf. B. D. s. v. Dress, 4]: Mt. xxvi. 65; Mk. xiv. 63; Acts xiv. 14, cf. Gen. xxxvii. 29, 34, etc.; 1 Macc. xi. 71; Joseph. b. j. 2, 15, 4. (Sept., [Hom.], Soph., Xen., subseq. writ.)*

διασαφίω, -ῶ: 1 aor. διασάφησα; (σαφής clear); 1. to make clear or plain, to explain, unfold, declare: τὴν παραβολήν, Mt. xiii. 36 L Tr txt. WH; (Eur. Phoen. 398; Plat. legg. 6, 754 a.; al.; Polyb. 2, 1, 1; 3, 52, 5). 2. of things done, to declare i. e. to tell, announce, narrate: Mt. xviii. 31; (2 Macc. 1, 18; Polyb. 1, 46, 4; 2, 27, 3). Cf. Fischer, De vitis lex. N. T. p. 622 sqq.; Win. De verb. comp. etc. Pt. v. p. 11.*

διασείω: 1 aor. διείσεια; in Grk. writ. fr. Hdt. down; to shake thoroughly; trop. to make to tremble, to terrify (Job iv. 14 for τῆσθε), to agitate; like concutio in juridical Latin, to extort from one by intimidation money or other property: τινά, Lk. iii. 14 [A. V. do violence to]; 3 Macc. vii. 21; the Basilica; [Heinichen on Euseb. h. e. 7, 30, 7].*

διασκορπίζω; 1 aor. διασκορπίσα; Pass., pf. ptcp. διασκορπισμένος; 1 aor. διασκορπίσθην; 1 fut. διασκορπισθήσομαι; often in Sept., more rarely in Grk. writ. fr. Polyb. 1, 47, 4; 27, 2, 10 on (cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 218; [W. 25]); to scatter abroad, disperse: Jn. xi. 52 (opp. to συνάγω); of the enemy, Lk. i. 51; Acts v. 37, (Num. x. 35, etc.; Joseph. antt. 8, 15, 4; Ael. v. h. 13, 46 (1, 6) ὁ δράκων τοὺς μὲν διασκορπίσει, τοὺς δὲ ἀπέκτεινε). of a flock of sheep: Mt. xxvi. 31 (fr. Zech. xiii. 7); Mk. xiv. 27; of property, to squander, waste: Lk. xv. 13; xvi. 1, (like διασείρω in Soph. El. 1291). like the Hebr. רָזַז (Sept. Ezek. v. 2, 10, 12 [Ald.], etc.) of grain, to scatter i. e. to winnow (i. e. to throw the grain a considerable distance, or up into the air, that it may be separated from the chaff; opp. to συνάγω, to gather the wheat, freed from the chaff, into the granary [cf. BB.DD. s. v. Agriculture]): Mt. xxv. 24, 26.*

διασπάω: Pass., [pf. inf. διασπᾶσθαι]; 1 aor. διασπᾶσθην; to rend asunder, break asunder: τὰς ἀλύσεις, Mk. v. 4 (τὰς νεύρας, Judg. xvi. 9); of a man, to tear in pieces: Acts xxiii. 10, (τοὺς ἀνδρας κρεουρηγδόν, Hdt. 3, 13).*

διασπείρω: 2 aor. pass. διασπάρην; to scatter abroad, disperse; Pass. of those who are driven to different places, Acts viii. 1, 4; xi. 19. (In Grk. writ. fr. [Soph. and] Hdt. down; very often in Sept.)*

διασπορά, -ᾶς, ἡ, (διασπείρω, cf. such words as ἀγορά, διαφθορά), (Vulg. dispersio), a scattering, dispersion: ἀτόμων, opp. to σύμμιξις κ. παράφρασις, Plut. mor. p. 1105 a.; in the Sept. used of the Israelites dispersed among foreign nations, Deut. xxviii. 25; xxx. 4; esp. of their Babylonian exile, Jer. xli. (xxxiv.) 17; Is. xlix. 6; Judith v. 19; abstr. for concr. of the exiles themselves, Ps. cxlvi. (cxlvii.) 2 (i. q. ἔκπελ, expelled, outcasts); 2 Macc. i. 27; εἰς τ. διασπορὰν τῶν Ἑλλήνων unto those dispersed among the Greeks [W. § 90, 2 a.], Jn. vii. 35. Transferred to Christians [i. e. Jewish Christians (?)] scattered abroad

among the Gentiles: Jas. i. 1 (ἐν τῇ διασπορᾷ, sc. οὐσί); παρῆδημοι διασπορᾷς Πόντου, sojourners far away from home, in Pontus, 1 Pet. i. 1 (see παρῆδημος). [BB.DD. s. v. Dispersion; esp. Schürer, N. T. Zeitgesch. § 31.]*

διαστέλλω: to draw asunder, divide, distinguish, dispose, order, (Plat., Polyb., Diod., Strab., Plut.; often in Sept.); Pass. τὸ διαστελλόμενον, the injunction: Heb. xii. 20, (2 Macc. xiv. 28). Mid., [pres. διαστέλλομαι]; impf. διαστελλόμεν; 1 aor. διαστείλαμην; to open one's self i. e. one's mind, to set forth distinctly, (Aristot., Polyb.); hence in the N. T. [so Ezek. iii. 18, 19; Judith xi. 12] to admonish, order, charge: τῶν, Mk. viii. 15; Acts xv. 24; foll. by ἵνα [cf. B. 237 (204)], Mt. xvi. 20 R T Tr WH mrg.; Mk. vii. 36; ix. 9; διαστείλατο πολλά, ἵνα etc. Mk. v. 43.*

διάστημα, -τος, τό, [(διαστήμα), an interval, distance; space of time: ὡς ὥρων τριῶν διάστ. Acts v. 7, ([ἐκ πολλοῦ διαστήματος, Aristot. de audib. p. 800^b, 5 etc.]; τετραεῖς δ. Polyb. 9, 1, 1; [σύμπασις ὁ χρόνος ἡμερῶν κ. νυκτῶν ἐστὶ διάστημα, Philo, alleg. leg. i. § 2 etc., see Siegfried s. v. p. 66]).*

διαστολή, -ης, ἡ, (διαστέλλω, cf. ἀνατολή), a distinction, difference: Ro. iii. 22; x. 12; of the difference of the sounds made by musical instruments, 1 Co. xiv. 7. ([Aristot., Theophr.], Polyb., Plut., al.)*

διαστρέφω: 1 aor. inf. διαστρέφαι; pf. pass. ptep. διαστραμμένος [cf. WH. App. p. 170 sq.]; fr. Aeschyl. down; a. to distort, turn aside: τὰς ὁδοὺς κυρίου τὰς εὐθείας, figuratively (Prov. x. 10), to oppose, plot against, the saving purposes and plans of God, Acts xiii. 10. Hence b. to turn aside from the right path, to pervert, corrupt: τὸ ἔθνος, Lk. xxiii. 2 (Polyb. 5, 41, 1; 8, 24, 3); τινὰ ἀπό τινος, to corrupt and so turn one aside from etc. Acts xiii. 8, (Ex. v. 4; voluptates animum detorquent a virtute, Cic.); διαστραμμένος perverse, corrupt, wicked: Mt. xvii. 17; Lk. ix. 41; Acts xx. 30; Phil. ii. 15.*

διασώζω: 1 aor. διέσωσα; 1 aor. pass. διεσώθην; in Grk. writ. fr. Hdt. down; often in Sept., esp. for שָׁחַ and יָשַׁח; to preserve through danger, to bring safe through; to save i. e. cure one who is sick (cf. our colloq. bring him through): Lk. vii. 3; pass. Mt. xiv. 36; to save i. e. keep safe, keep from perishing: Acts xxvii. 43; to save out of danger, rescue: Acts xxviii. 1; ἐκ τῆς θαλάσσης, ibid. 4; — as very often in Grk. writ. (see exx. in Win. De verb. comp. etc. Pt. v. p. 9 sq.) with specification of the person to whom or of the place to which one is brought safe through: πρὸς Φήλικα, Acts xxiii. 24; ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν, Acts xxvii. 44; εἰς τι, 1 Pet. iii. 20.*

διατάγῃ, -ης, ἡ, (διατάσσω), a purely bibl. [2 Esdr. iv. 11] and eccl. word (for which the Greeks use διάταξις), a disposition, arrangement, ordinance: Ro. xiii. 2; ἐλάβετε τὸν νόμον εἰς διατάγας ἀγγέλων, Acts vii. 53, ye received the law, influenced by the authority of the ordaining angels, or because ye thought it your duty to receive what was enjoined by angels (at the ministration of angels [nearly i. q. as being the ordinances etc.], similar to εἰς ὄνομα δέχσθαι, Mt. x. 41; see eis, B. II. 2 d.; [W. 398 (372), cf. 228 (214), also B. 151 (131)]). On the

Jewish opinion that angels were employed as God's assistants in the solemn proclamation of the Mosaic law, cf. Deut. xxxiii. 2 Sept.; Acts vii. 38; Gal. iii. 19; Heb. ii. 2; Joseph. antt. 15, 5, 3; [Philo de somn. i. § 22; Bp. Lghtft. Com. on Gal. i. c.].*

διάταγμα, -τος, τό, (διατάσσω), an injunction, mandate: Heb. xi. 23 [Lchm. δόγμα]. (2 Esdr. vii. 11; Add. Esth. iii. 14 [in Tdf. ch. iii. fin., line 14]; Sap. xi. 8; Philo, decal. § 4; Diod. 18, 64; Plut. Marcell. c. 24 fin.; [al.].)*

διαταράσσω, or -ττω: 1 aor. pass. διαταράχθην; to agitate greatly, trouble greatly, (Lat. perturbare): Lk. i. 29. (Plat., Xen., al.)*

διατάσσω; 1 aor. διέταξα; pf. inf. διατεταχέναι (Acts xviii. 2 [not Tdf.]); Pass., pf. ptep. διατεταγμένος; 1 aor. ptep. διαταχθεῖς; 2 aor. ptep. διαταγεῖς; Mid., pres. διατάσσομαι; fut. διατάξομαι; 1 aor. διαταξάμην; (on the force of διά cf. Germ. *verordnen*, [Lat. *disponere*, Win. De verb. comp. etc. Pt. v. p. 7 sq.]); to arrange, appoint, ordain, prescribe, give order: τῶν, Mt. xi. 1; 1 Co. xvi. 1; foll. by acc. with inf., Lk. viii. 55; Acts xviii. 2 [here T τεταχ. Tr mrg. br. δια-; τῶν foll. by inf. 1 Co. ix. 14]; τί, pass., ὁ νόμος διαταγεῖς δι' ἀγγέλων (see διαταγή): Gal. iii. 19, (Hes. opp. 274); τῶν τι, pass.: Lk. iii. 13; xvii. 9 [Rec.], 10; Acts xxiii. 31. Mid.: 1 Co. vii. 17; οὗτω ἦν διατεταγμένος (cf. W. 262 (246); [B. 193 (167)]), Acts xx. 13; τῶν, Tit. i. 5; τί, 1 Co. xi. 34; τῶν, foll. by inf.: Acts vii. 44; xxiv. 23. [COMP.: ἐπι-διατάσσομαι.]*

διατελέω, -ῶ; to bring thoroughly to an end, accomplish, [cf. διά, C. 2]; with the addition of τὸν βίον, τὸν χρόνον, etc., it is joined to participles or adjectives and denotes the continuousness of the act or state expressed by the ptep. or adj. (as in Hdt. 6, 117; 7, 111; Plat. apol. p. 31 a.); oftener, however, without the accus. it is joined with the same force simply to the pteps. or adjs.: thus δσιτοι διατελεῖτε ye continue fasting, constantly fast, Acts xxvii. 33 (so ἀσφαλέστερος [al. -τατος] διατελεῖ, Thuc. 1, 34; often in Xen.; W. 348 (326); [B. 304 (261)]).*

διατηρέω, -ῶ; 3 pers. sing. impf. διετήρει; to keep continually or carefully (see διά, C. 2): Lk. ii. 51, (Gen. xxxvii. 11); ἐμαυτὸν ἔκ τινος (cf. τηρεῖν ἔκ τινος, Jn. xvii. 15), to keep one's self (pure) from a thing, Acts xv. 29; ἀπό τινος for ἡσθ foll. by ἡσθ, Ps. xi. (xii.) 8. (Plat., Dem., Polyb., al.)*

διατί, see διά, B. II. 2 a. p. 134^b.

διατίθημι: to place separately, dispose, arrange, appoint, [cf. διά, C. 3]. In the N. T. only in Mid., pres. διατίθεμαι; 2 aor. διεθέμην; fut. διαθήσομαι; 1. to arrange, dispose of, one's own affairs; a. τί, of something that belongs to one (often so in prof. auth. fr. Xen. down); with dat. of pers. added, in one's favor, to one's advantage; hence to assign a thing to another as his possession: τῶν βασιλείαν (to appoint), Lk. xxii. 29. b. to dispose of by will, make a testament: Heb. ix. 16 sq.; (Plat. legg. 1. p. 924 e.; with διαθήκην added, ibid. p. 923 c., etc.). 2. διατίθεμαι διαθήκην τινί ("פּ אֶת יְרֵי בְרֵית, Jer. xxxviii. (xxxix.) 31 sqq.), to make a covenant, enter into covenant, with one, [cf. W. 225 (211); B. 148 (129 sq.)]:

Heb. viii. 10, (Gen. xv. 18); *πρός τινα*, Acts iii. 25; Heb. x. 16, (Deut. vii. 2); *μετά τινος*, 1 Macc. i. 11. The Grks. said *συντίθεμαι* *πρός τινα*, *αί* *πρός τινα* *συνθήκαι*, Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 21. [COMP.: *ἀντι-διατίθημι*.]*

δια-τρίβω; impf. *διέτριβον*; 1 aor. *διέτριψα*; *to rub between, rub hard*, (prop. Hom. Il. 11, 847, al.); *to wear away, consume*; *χρόνον* or *ἡμέρας*, *to spend, pass time*: Acts xiv. 3, 28; xvi. 12; xx. 6; xxv. 6, 14, (Lev. xiv. 8; Arstph., Xen., Plat., al.); simply *to stay, tarry*, [cf. B. 145 (127); W. 593 (552)]: Jn. iii. 22; xi. 54 [WH Tr txt. *ἔμεινε*]; Acts xii. 19; xiv. 18 (Lchm. ed. min.); xv. 35; (Judith x. 2; 2 Macc. xiv. 23, and often in prof. auth. fr. Hom. Il. 19, 150 down).*

δια-τροφή, *-ῆς, ἡ*, (*διατρέφω* to support), *sustenance*: 1 Tim. vi. 8. (Xen. vect. 4, 49; Menand. ap. Stob. floril. 61, 1 [vol. ii. 386 ed. Gaisf.]; Diod. 19, 32; Epict. ench. 12; Joseph. antt. 2, 5, 7; 4, 8, 21; often in Plut.; 1 Macc. vi. 49).*

δια-αυγάζω: 1 aor. *διηγύασα*; *to shine through, (Vulg. elucesco, to dawn; of daylight breaking through the darkness of night (Polyb. 3, 104, 5, [cf. Act. Andr. 8 p. 116 ed. Tdf.]): 2 Pet. i. 19. [Plut. de plac. philos. 3, 3, 2; al. (see Soph. Lex. s. v.)].**

διαυγής, *-ές, (αὐγή)*, *translucent, transparent*: Rev. xxi. 21, for the Rec. *διαφανής*. ([Aristot., Philo, Apoll. Rh., Leian., Plut., Themist.; often in the Anthol.)*

διαφανής, *-ές, (διαφαίνω* to show through), *transparent, translucent*: Rev. xxi. 21 Rec.; see *διαυγής*. (Hdt., Arstph., Plat., al.)*

δια-φέρω; 2 aor. *διήνεγκον* [but the subj. 3 pers. sing. *διενέγκη* (Mk. xi. 16), the only aor. form which occurs, can come as well fr. 1 aor. *διήνεγκα*; cf. Veitch s. v. *φέρω*, fin.]; Pass., [pres. *διαφέρομαι*]; impf. *διεφερόμην*; [fr. Hom. (h. Merc. 255), Pind. down]; 1. *to bear or carry through any place*: *σκεύος διὰ τοῦ ἱεροῦ*, Mk. xi. 16. 2. *to carry different ways*, i. e. a. trans. *to carry in different directions, to different places*: thus persons are said *διαφέρεσθαι*, who are carried hither and thither in a ship, driven to and fro, Acts xxvii. 27, (Strab. 3, 2, 7 p. 144; *σκάφος ὑπ' ἐναντίον πνευμάτων διαφερόμενον*, Philo, migr. Abr. § 27; Leian. Hermot. 28; often in Plut.); metaph. *to spread abroad*: *διεφέρετο δὲ λόγος τοῦ κυρίου δι' ὅλης τῆς χώρας*, Acts xiii. 49, (*ἀγγελίας*, Leian. dial. deor. 24, 1; *φήμη διαφέρεται*, Plut. mor. p. 163 d.). b. intrans. (like the Lat. *differo*) *to differ*: *δοκιμάζειν τὰ διαφέροντα* to test, prove, the things that differ, i. e. to distinguish between good and evil, lawful and unlawful, Ro. ii. 18; Phil. i. 10, (*διάκρισις καλοῦ τε καὶ κακοῦ*, Heb. v. 14); cf. *Theol. Com.* on Rom. p. 111 ed. 5.; Theoph. Ant. ad Autol. p. 6 ed. Otto *δοκιμάζοντες τὰ διαφέροντα, ἦτοι φῶς, ἢ σκοτός, ἢ λευκόν, ἢ μέλαν κτλ.*); [al., adopting a secondary sense of each verb in the above passages, translate (cf. A. V.) *to approve the things that excel*; see Mey. (yet cf. ed. Weiss) on Ro. l. c.; Ellic. on Phil. l. c.]. *διαφέρει τινός*, *to differ from one, i. e. to excel, surpass one*: Mt. vi. 26; x. 31; xii. 12; Lk. xii. 7, 24, (often so in Attic auth.); *τινός ἐν τινι*, 1 Co. xv. 41; [*τινός οὐδέν*, Gal. iv. 1]. c. impersonally, *διαφέρει* *it makes a differ-*

ence, it matters, is of importance: *οὐδέν μοι διαφέρει* it matters nothing to me, Gal. ii. 6, (Plat. Prot. p. 316 b. *ἡμῖν οὐδέν διαφέρει*, p. 358 e.; de rep. 1 p. 340 c.; Dem. 124, 3 (in Phil. 3, 50); Polyb. 3, 21, 9; Ael. v. h. 1, 25; al.; [cf. *Lob. ad Phryn.* p. 394; Wetst. on Gal. l. c.]).*

δια-φεύγω: [2 aor. *διέφυγον*]; fr. Hdt. down; *to flee through danger, to escape*: Acts xxvii. 42, (Prov. xix. 5; Josh. viii. 22).*

δια-φημίζω; 1 aor. *διεφήμισα*; 1 aor. pass. *διεφημίσθην*; *to spread abroad, blaze abroad*: *τὸν λόγον*, Mk. i. 45; Mt. xxviii. 15 [T WH mrg. *ἐφημίσθ.*]; *τινά*, to spread abroad his fame, verbally diffuse his renown, Mt. ix. 31; in Lat. *diffamare aliquem*, but in a bad sense. (Rarely in Grk. writ., as Arat. phaen. 221; Dion. Hal. 11, 46; Palaeph. incred. 14, 4; [cf. *Win.* De verb. comp. etc. Pt. v. p. 14 sq.].)*

δια-φθείρω; 1 aor. *διέφθειρα*; Pass., [pres. *διαφθείρομαι*]; pf. ptc. *διεφθαρμένος*; 2 aor. *διεφθάρον*; Sept. very often for *πηψ*, occasionally for *ἔρη*; in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down; 1. *to change for the worse, to corrupt*: minds, morals; *τὴν γῆν*, i. e. the men that inhabit the earth, Rev. xi. 18; *διεφθαρμένοι τὸν νοῦν*, 1 Tim. vi. 5, (*τὴν διάνοιαν*, Plat. legg. 10 p. 888 a.; *τὴν γνώμην*, Dion. Hal. antt. 5, 21; *τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς*, Xen. an. 4, 5, 12). 2. *to destroy, ruin*, (Lat. *perdere*); a. *to consume*, of bodily vigor and strength: *ὁ ἔξω ἡμῶν ἄνθρωπος διαφθείρεται [is decaying]*, 2 Co. iv. 16; of the worm or moth that eats provisions, clothing, etc. Lk. xii. 33. b. *to destroy* (Lat. *deletere*): Rev. viii. 9; *to kill*, *διαφθεῖρειν τοὺς* etc. Rev. xi. 18.*

δια-φθορά, *-ᾶς, ἡ, (διαφθείρω)*, *corruption, destruction*; in the N. T. that destruction which is effected by the decay of the body after death: Acts ii. 27, 31; xiii. 34-37 [cf. W. § 65, 10], see *εἶδω*, I. 5 and *ὑποστρέφω*, 2. (Sept. for *πηψ*; in Grk. writ. fr. Aeschyl. down).*

διά-φορος, *-ον, (διαφέρω)*; 1. *different, varying in kind*, (Hdt. and sqq.): Ro. xii. 6; Heb. ix. 10. 2. *excellent, surpassing*, ([Diod.], Polyb., Plut., al.): compar. *διαφορώτερος*, Heb. i. 4; viii. 6.*

δια-φυλάσσω: 1 aor. inf. *διαφυλάξαι*; fr. Hdt. down; *to guard carefully*: *τινά*, Lk. iv. 10 fr. Ps. xc. (xci.) 11. "The seventy chose to employ this term esp. of God's providential care; cf. Gen. xxviii. 15; Josh. xxiv. 17; Ps. xl. (xli.) 3. Hence it came to pass that the later writers at the close of their letters used to write *διαφυλάττοι*, *διαφυλάξοι ὑμᾶς ὁ θεός*, cf. Theodoret. iii. pp. 800, 818, 826, (edd. Schulze, Nösselt, etc. Hal.)." *Win.* De verb. comp. etc. Pt. v. p. 16.*

δια-χειρίζω: 1 aor. mid. *διεχειρισάμην*; *to move by the use of the hands, take in hand, manage, administer, govern*, (fr. [Andoc., Lys.], Xen. and Plato down). Mid. *to lay hands on, slay, kill* [with one's own hand]: *τινά* (Polyb. 8, 23, 8; Diod. 18, 46; Joseph., Dion. Hal., Plut., Hdtian.), Acts v. 30; xxvi. 21.*

δια-χλευάζω; *to deride, scoff, mock*, ["*deridere* i. e. *ridendo exagitare*" *Win.*]: Acts ii. 13 G L T Tr WH. (Plat. Ax. p. 364 b.; Dem. p. 1221, 26 [adv. Polycl. 49]; Aeschin. dial. 3, 2; Polyb. 17, 4, 4; al.; eccles. writ.) Ct. *Win.* De verb. comp. etc. Pt. v. p. 17.*

διαχωρίζω: to separate thoroughly or wholly (cf. *διά*, C. 2), (Arstph., Xen., Plat., al.; Sept.). Pass. pres. **διαχωρίζομαι** ([in reflex. sense] cf. *ἀποχωρίζω*) to separate one's self, depart, (Gen. xiii. 9, 11, 14; Diod. 4, 53): *ἀπό τινος*, Lk. ix. 33.*

διδασκτικός, -ή, -όν, (i. q. *διδασκαλικός* in Grk. writ.), *apt and skilful in teaching*: 1 Tim. iii. 2; 2 Tim. ii. 24. (*διδασκτική ἀρετή*, the virtue which renders one teachable, docility, Philo, praem. et poen. § 4; [de congressu erud. § 7].)*

διδασκός, -ή, -όν, (*διδάσκω*); 1. *that can be taught* (Pind., Xen., Plat., al.). 2. *taught, instructed*, foll. by gen. *by one* [cf. W. 189 (178); 194 (182); B. 169 (147)]: *τοῦ θεοῦ*, by God, Jn. vi. 45 fr. Is. liv. 13; *πνεύματος ἁγίου* [G L T Tr WH om. *ἁγίου*], by the (Holy) Spirit, 1 Co. ii. 13. (*νουθετήματα κείνης διδακτά*, Soph. El. 344.)*

διδασκαλία, -ας, -ή, (*διδάσκαλος*), [fr. Pind. down]; 1. *teaching, instruction*: Ro. xii. 7; xv. 4 (*εἰς τὴν ἡμετέραν διδασκαλίαν*, that we might be taught, [A. V. *for our learning*]); 1 Tim. iv. 13, 16; v. 17; 2 Tim. iii. 10, 16; Tit. ii. 7. 2. *teaching i. e. that which is taught, doctrine*: Eph. iv. 14; 1 Tim. i. 10; iv. 6; vi. 1, 3; 2 Tim. iv. 3; Tit. i. 9; ii. 1, 10; plur. *διδασκαλίαι* *teachings*, precepts, (fr. Is. xxix. 13), Mt. xv. 9; Mk. vii. 7; *ἀνθρώπων*, Col. ii. 22; *δαιμονίων*, 1 Tim. iv. 1.*

διδάσκαλος, -ου, -ός, (*διδάσκω*), *a teacher*; in the N. T. one who teaches concerning the things of God, and the duties of man; 1. of one who is fitted to teach, or thinks himself so: Heb. v. 12; Ro. ii. 20. 2. of the teachers of the Jewish religion: Lk. ii. 46; Jn. iii. 10; hence the Hebr. *רַב* is rendered in Greek *διδάσκαλος*: Jn. i. 38 (39); xx. 16; cf. below, under *ῥαββί*, and *Pressel* in Herzog xii. p. 471 sq.; [Campbell, Dissert. on the Gospels, diss. vii. pt. 2]. 3. of those who by their great power as teachers drew crowds about them; a. of John the Baptist: Lk. iii. 12. b. of Jesus: Jn. i. 38 (39); iii. 2; viii. 4; xi. 28; xiii. 13 sq.; xx. 16; often in the first three Gospels. 4. by preëminence used of Jesus by himself, as the one who showed men the way of salvation: Mt. xxiii. 8 L T Tr WH. 5. of the apostles: *ὁ διδάσκαλος τῶν ἐθνῶν*, of Paul, 1 Tim. ii. 7; 2 Tim. i. 11. 6. of those who in the religious assemblies of Christians undertook the work of teaching, with the special assistance of the Holy Spirit: 1 Co. xii. 28 sq.; Eph. iv. 11; Acts xiii. 1, cf. Jas. iii. 1. 7. of false teachers among Christians: 2 Tim. iv. 3. [Hom. (h. Merc. 556), Aeschyl., al.]

διδάσκω; impf. *ἐδίδασκον*; fut. *διδάξω*; 1 aor. *ἐδίδαξα*; 1 aor. pass. *ἐδιδάχθην*; (*ΔΑΩ* [cf. Vaniček p. 327]); [fr. Hom. down]; Sept. for *יָרַד*, *יָרַד*, and esp. for *יָרַד*; *to teach*; 1. absol. a. *to hold discourse with others in order to instruct them, deliver didactic discourses*: Mt. iv. 23; xxi. 23; Mk. i. 21; vi. 6; xiv. 49; Lk. iv. 15; v. 17; vi. 6; Jn. vi. 59; vii. 14; xviii. 20, and often in the Gospels; 1 Tim. ii. 12. b. *to be a teacher* (see *διδάσκαλος*, 6): Ro. xii. 7. c. *to discharge the office of teacher, conduct one's self as a teacher*: 1 Co. iv. 17. 2. in construction; a. either in imitation of the Hebr. *לְיָרַד* (Job xxi. 22), or by an irregular use of the later Greeks

(of which no well-attested example remains exc. one in Plut. Marcell. c. 12), with dat. of person: *τῷ Βαλάκ*, Rev. ii. 14 (acc. to the reading now generally accepted for the Rec. *ἐπὶ τὸν Βαλ.*); cf. B. 149 (130); W. 223 (209), cf. 227 (213). b. acc. to the regular use, with acc. of pers., *to teach one*: used of Jesus and the apostles uttering in public what they wished their hearers to know and remember, Mt. v. 2; Mk. i. 22; ii. 13; iv. 2; Lk. v. 3; Jn. viii. 2; Acts iv. 2; v. 25; xx. 20; *τοὺς Ἕλληνας*, to act the part of a teacher among the Greeks, Jn. vii. 35; used of those who enjoin upon others to observe some ordinance, to embrace some opinion, or to obey some precept: Mt. v. 19; Acts xv. 1; Heb. viii. 11; with esp. reference to the addition which the teacher makes to the knowledge of the one he teaches, *to impart instruction, instil doctrine into one*: Acts xi. 26; xxi. 28; Jn. ix. 34; Ro. ii. 21; Col. iii. 16; 1 Jn. ii. 27; Rev. ii. 20. c. the thing taught or enjoined is indicated by a foll. *ὅτι*: Mk. viii. 31; 1 Co. xi. 14; by a foll. infin., Lk. xi. 1; Mt. xxviii. 20; Rev. ii. 14; *περὶ τινος*, 1 Jn. ii. 27; *ἐν Χριστῷ διδαχθῆναι*, to be taught in the fellowship of Christ, Eph. iv. 21; foll. by an acc. of the thing, to teach i. e. *prescribe a thing*: *διδασκαλίας, ἐπιτάγματα ἀνθρώπων*, precepts which are commandments of men (fr. Is. xxix. 13), Mt. xv. 9; Mk. vii. 7, [B. 148 (129)]; *τὴν ὁδὸν τοῦ θεοῦ*, Mt. xxii. 16; Mk. xii. 14; Lk. xx. 21; *ταῦτα*, 1 Tim. iv. 11; *ἄ μη δεῖ*, Tit. i. 11; *to explain, expound*, a thing: Acts xviii. 11, 25; xxviii. 31; *ἀποστασίαν ἀπὸ Μωϋσέως*, the necessity of forsaking Moses, Acts xxi. 21. d. with acc. of pers. and of thing, *to teach one something* [W. 228 sq. (212); B. 149 (130)]: [*ἐκεῖνος ὑμᾶς διδάξει πάντα*, Jn. xiv. 26]; *τοῦ διδάσκειν ὑμᾶς τὰ στοιχεῖα*, Heb. v. 12 (where R G T Tr and others read — not so well — *τίνα*; [but cf. B. 260 (224) note, 268 (230) note]); *ἐτέροις διδάξαι*, sc. *αὐτά*, 2 Tim. ii. 2; hence pass. *διδάχθῆναι τι* [B. 188 (163); W. 229 (215)]: Gal. i. 12 (*ἐδιδάχθην*, sc. *αὐτό*), 2 Th. ii. 15.

δίδαχη, -ης, -ή, (*διδάσκω*), [fr. Hdt. down]; 1. *teaching, viz. that which is taught*: Mk. i. 27; Jn. vii. 16; Acts xvii. 19; Ro. [vi. 17]; xvi. 17; 2 Jn. 10; Rev. ii. 24; *ἡ δὲ διδ. τινος*, one's doctrine, i. e. what he teaches: Mt. vii. 28; xvi. 12; xxii. 33; Mk. i. 22; xi. 18; Lk. iv. 32; Jn. xviii. 19; Acts v. 28; Rev. ii. 14 sq.; *ἡ διδαχὴ* of God, *τοῦ κυρίου, τοῦ Χριστοῦ*, the doctrine which has God, Christ, the Lord, for its author and supporter: Jn. vii. 17; Acts xiii. 12; 2 Jn. 9; with the gen. of the object, *doctrine, teaching, concerning something*: Heb. vi. 2 [W. 187 (176); 192 (181); 551 (513)]; plur. Heb. xiii. 9. 2. [the act of] *teaching, instruction*, (cf. *διδασκαλία* [on the supposed distinction betw. the two words and their use in the N. T. see Ellic. on 2 Tim. iv. 2; they are associated in 2 Tim. iv. 2, 3; Tit. i. 9]): Acts ii. 42; 2 Tim. iv. 2; *ἐν τῇ διδαχῇ*, while he was teaching, a phrase by which the Evangelist indicates that he is about to cite some of the many words which Jesus spoke at that time, Mk. iv. 2; xii. 38; *τοῦ κατὰ τὴν διδαχὴν πιστοῦ λόγου*, the faithful word which is in accordance with the received (2 Tim. iii. 14) instruction, Tit. i. 9; in partic-

ular, the teaching of the διδάσκαλος (q. v. 6) in the religious assemblies of Christians: λαλεῖν ἐν διδαχῇ to speak in the way of *teaching*, in distinction from other modes of speaking in public, 1 Co. xiv. 6; ἔχω διδαχὴν, to have something to teach, *ibid.* 26.*

δίδραχμον, -ου, τό, (neut. of the adj. δίδραχμος, -ου, sc. νόμισμα; fr. δῖς and δραχμή), a didrachmon or double-drachma, a silver coin equal to two Attic drachmas or one Alexandrian, or half a shekel, [about one third of a dollar] (see in ἀργύριον, 3): Mt. xvii. 24. (Sept. often for ἡρῆ; [Poll., Galen].)*

δίδυμος, -η, -ον, and -ος, -ον, twofold, twain, (double, Hom. Od. 19, 227; as τριδύμος triple, τετραδύμος quadruple, ἐπταδύμος); hence twin (sc. παῖς, as τριδύμοι παῖδες, νιοί, Germ. *Drillinge*, three born at a birth), Hebr. דִּימָא, a surname of the apostle Thomas [cf. Luthardt on the first of the foll. pass.; B. D. s. v. Thomas]: Jn. xi. 16; xx. 24; xxi. 2. (Hom. Il. 23, 641.)*

δίδωμι (διδῶ, Rev. iii. 9 L T W H; [δίδω Tr, yet see W H. App. p. 167]), 3 pers. plur. δίδοσσι (Rev. xvii. 13 [not Rec.]), impv. δίδου (Mt. v. 42 R G); impf. 3 pers. sing. εἰδίδου, 3 pers. plur. εἰδίδουν (εἰδίδουσαν, Jn. xix. 3 L T Tr W H [see ἔχω]); fut. δώσω; 1 aor. ἔδωκα [2 pers. sing. -εες, Jn. xvii. 7 Tr mrg., 8 Tr mrg.; cf. reff. s. v. κοπιάω], subjunc. δώσῃ [and δώσωμεν] fr. an imaginary indic. form ἔδωσα, [Mk. vi. 37 T Tr mrg.]; Jn. xvii. 2 (Tr mrg. W H δώσει); Rev. viii. 3 (L T Tr W H δώσει; cf. *Lob. ad Phryn.* p. 720 sq.; B. 36 (31); W. 79 (76); [Veitch s. v. δίδ. fin., also *Soph.* Lex. s. v. and esp. Intr. p. 40; W H. App. p. 172]); pf. δέδωκα [on the interchange between the forms of the pf. and of the aor. in this verb cf. B. 199 (172)]; plpf. ἐδεδόκειν and without augm. [W. § 12, 9; B. 33 (29)] δεδόκειν, Mk. xiv. 44; and L txt. T Tr W H in Lk. xix. 15; 3 pers. plur. δεδόκεισαν, Jn. xi. 57; 2 aor. subjunc. 3 pers. sing. δῆ [δῆ, Jn. xv. 16 Tr mrg.]; Eph. i. 17 W H mrg.; 2 Tim. ii. 25 L W H mrg.; δοῖ, Mk. viii. 37 T Tr W H; cf. B. 46 (40); W H. App. p. 168; *Kuenen and Cobet*, praef. p. lxi., plur. δῶμεν, δῶτε, δῶσιν, optat. 3 pers. sing. δῶῃ for δῶῃ, Ro. xv. 5; [2 Th. iii. 16]; 2 Tim. i. 16, 18; [ii. 25 T Tr W H txt.; Eph. i. 17 R G; iii. 16 R G] and elsewhere among the variants ([cf. W. § 14, 1 g.; B. 46 (40), cf. § 139, 37 and 62]; see [W H. App. u. s.; *Tdf. Proleg.* p. 122;] *Lob. ad Phryn.* p. 346; [Kühner § 282 Anm. 2; Veitch s. v. δίδωμι ad fin.]), impv. δός, δῶτε, inf. δοῦναι, ptcp. δούς; Pass., pf. δέδομαι; 1 aor. ἐδόθην; 1 fut. δοθήσομαι; cf. B. 45 (39) sq.; [W H u. s.]. In the Sept. times without number for [ן], sometimes for [ן]; and for Chald. ܕܝܢ; [fr. Hom. down]; to give;

A. absolutely and generally: μακάριόν ἐστι μᾶλλον δίδοναι, ἢ λαμβάνειν, Acts xx. 35.

B. In construction; I. τινί τι, to give something to some one, — in various senses; 1. of one's own accord to give one something, to his advantage; to bestow, give as a gift: Mt. iv. 9; Lk. i. 32; xii. 32, and often; δόματα [cf. B. 148 (129)], Mt. vii. 11; Lk. xi. 13; Eph. iv. 8 (Ps. lxxvii. (lxxviii.) 19); τὰ ὑπάρχοντα what thou hast τοῖς πτωχοῖς, Mt. xix. 21; χρήματα, Acts xxiv. 26.

2. to grant, give to one asking, let have: Mt. xii. 39; xiv. 7 sq.; xvi. 4; xx. 23; Mk. vi. 22, 25; viii. 12; x. 40; Lk. xi. 29; xv. 16; Jn. xi. 22; xiv. 16; xv. 16; xvi. 23; Acts iii. 6; Jas. i. 5; [noteworthy is 1 Jn. v. 16 δώσει (sc. prob. ὁ θεός) αὐτῷ ζῶν τοῖς ἁμαρτάνουσιν etc., where αὐτῷ seems to be an ethical dat. and τ. ἄμαρ. dependent on the verb; see B. 133 (116) note, cf. 179 (156); W. 523 (487), cf. 530 (494)]; in contradistinction from what one claims: Jn. iii. 27; xix. 11. 3. to supply, furnish, necessary things: as ἄρτον τινί, Mt. vi. 11; Lk. xi. 3; Jn. vi. 32, 51; τροφήν, Mt. xxiv. 45; βρώσιν, Jn. vi. 27; besides in Mt. xxv. 15, 28 sq.; Mk. ii. 26; iv. 25; Lk. vi. 4; viii. 18; xii. 42; xix. 24, 26; Jn. iv. 10, 14, 15; Eph. vi. 19. 4. to give over, deliver, i. e. a. to reach out, extend, present: as Mt. xiv. 19; xvii. 27; Mk. vi. 41; xiv. 22 sq.; Lk. ix. 16; xxii. 19; τὸ ψωμίον, Jn. xiii. 26; τὸ ποτήριον, Jn. xviii. 11; Rev. xvi. 19; τὰς χεῖρας δίδου to give one the hand, Acts ix. 41; Gal. ii. 9. b. of a writing: ἀποστάσιον, Mt. v. 31. c. to give to one's care, intrust, commit; aa. something to be administered; univ.: παντὶ ᾧ ἐδόθη πολὺ, Lk. xii. 48; property, money, Mt. xxv. 15; Lk. xix. 13, 15; ἀμπελώνα, a vineyard to be cultivated, Mk. xii. 9; Lk. xx. 16; τὰς κλείς [κλειδας] τῆς βασιλ. Mt. xvi. 19; τὴν κρίσιν, Jn. v. 22; κρίμα, Rev. xx. 4; τὴν ἐξουσίαν ἐαυτῶν, Rev. xvii. 13 [not Rec.]; τὰ ἔργα, ἵνα τελειώσω αὐτά, Jn. v. 36; τὸ ἔργον, ἵνα ποιήσω, Jn. xvii. 4; τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ θεοῦ, to be declared, Jn. xvii. 11 [not Rec., 12 T Tr W H]. bb. to give or commit to some one something to be religiously observed: διαθήκην περιτομῆς, Acts vii. 8; τὴν περιτομήν, the ordinance of circumcision, Jn. vii. 22; τὸν νόμον, *ibid.* vs. 19; λόγια ζῶντα, Acts vii. 38. 5. to give what is due or obligatory, to pay: wages or reward, Mt. xx. 4, 14; xxvi. 15; Rev. xi. 18; ἀργύριον, as a reward, Mk. xiv. 11; Lk. xxii. 5; taxes, tribute, tithes, etc.: Mt. xvii. 27; xxii. 17; Mk. xii. 14 (15); Lk. xx. 22; xxiii. 2; Heb. vii. 4; θυσίαν sc. τῷ κυρίῳ, Lk. ii. 24 (θυσίαν ἀποδοῦναι τῷ θεῷ, Joseph. antt. 7, 9, 1); λόγον, render account, Ro. xiv. 12 [L txt. Tr txt. ἀποδ.]. 6. δίδωμι is joined with nouns denoting an act or an effect; and a. the act or effect of him who gives, in such a sense that what he is said δίδοναι (either absolutely or with dat. of pers.) he is conceived of as effecting, or as becoming its author. Hence δίδωμι joined with a noun can often be changed into an active verb expressing the effecting of that which the noun denotes. Thus δίδοναι αἶνον τῷ θεῷ is equiv. to αἰνεῖν τὸν θεόν, Lk. xviii. 43; ἀπόκρισιν τινί i. q. ἀποκρίνεσθαι, Jn. i. 22; xix. 9; ἐγκοπὴν δοῦναι τῷ εὐαγγελίῳ i. q. ἐγκόπτειν τὸ εὐαγγ. to hinder (the progress of) the gospel, 1 Co. ix. 12; ἐντολήν τινί i. q. ἐντέλλεσθαι τινί, Jn. xi. 57; xii. 49; xiii. 34; 1 Jn. iii. 23; δόξαν τινί i. q. δοξάζειν τινά (see δόξα, Π.); ἐργασίαν, after the Lat. *operam dare*, take pains, [A. V. give diligence], i. q. ἐργάζεσθαι, Lk. xii. 58; [συμβούλιον, cf. the Lat. *consilium dare*, i. q. συμβουλεύεσθαι, Mk. iii. 6 Tr txt. W H txt.]; διαστολήν τινί i. q. διαστellein τι, 1 Co. xiv. 7; παραγγελίαν, 1 Th. iv. 2; παράκλησιν, 2 Th. ii. 16; ἔλεος i. q. ἐλεεῖν, 2 Tim. i. 16, 18; ἀγάπην, show [A. V. bestow], 1 Jn. iii. 1; ἐκδίκησιν,

2 Th. i. 8; βασιανισμόν, Rev. xviii. 7; ράπισμα i. q. ραπί-
 ζειν τινά, Jn. xviii. 22; xix. 3; φίλημα i. q. φιλεῖν τινα,
 Lk. vii. 45. or b. the noun denotes something to be
 done by him to whom it is said to be given: δίδοναι τινὶ
 μετάνοιαν, to cause him to repent, Acts v. 31; xi. 18;
 γνώσων σωτηρίας, Lk. i. 77; ἐλπίδα τινί, 2 Th. ii. 16. 7.
 Joined with nouns denoting strength, faculty, power,
 virtue, δίδωμι (τινί τι) is equiv. to *to furnish, endue*, (one
 with a thing): Lk. xxi. 15 (δώσω ὑμῖν στόμα κ. σοφίαν);
 Acts vii. 10; ἐξουσίαν, Mt. ix. 8; x. 1; Lk. x. 19; Jn.
 xvii. 2; Rev. ii. 26; vi. 8; xiii. 7; διάνοιαν, 1 Jn. v. 20;
 σύνεσιν, 2 Tim. ii. 7; and in the very common phrase
 δίδοναι τὸ πνεῦμα. [I. δ. τινί τι νος *to give to one* (a
 part) of etc.: Rev. ii. 17 (G L T Tr WH) δώσω αὐτῷ τοῦ
 μάννα, cf. W. 198 (186); B. 159 (139).]

II. δίδωμι τι without a dative, and δίδωμι τινα. 1.
 δίδωμι τι; a. with the force of *to cause, produce, give
 forth from one's self*: ἑτερόν, from heaven, Jas. v. 18;
 καρπὸν, Mt. xiii. 8; Mk. iv. 7, 8 sq., (Deut. xxv. 19; Sir.
 xxiii. 25); σημεῖα, Mt. xxiv. 24; Mk. xiii. 22 [not Tdf.];
 Acts ii. 19, (Ex. vii. 9; Deut. xiii. 1, etc.); ὑπόδειγμα,
 Jn. xiii. 15; φέγγος, Mt. xxiv. 29; Mk. xiii. 24, (φῶς,
 Is. xiii. 10); φωτὴν, 1 Co. xiv. 7 sq.; διὰ τῆς γλώσσης
 λόγον, ibid. 9; γνώμην, to give one's opinion, to give ad-
 vice, 1 Co. vii. 25; 2 Co. viii. 10. b. δίδοναι κλήρους
 (ἑρῖν ἡρ), Lev. xvi. 8), *to give i. e. hand out lots*, sc. *to
 be cast into the urn* [see κλήρος, 1], Acts i. 26. c. δίδωμι
 τι with pred. acc.: Mt. xx. 28; Mk. x. 45, (to give up as a
 λύτρον); Mt. xvi. 26; Mk. viii. 37, (to pay as an equiv-
 alent). 2. δίδωμι τινα; a. where the noun refers to
 the office one bears, *to appoint*: κριτάς, Acts xiii. 20. b.
to cause to come forth: δίδωμι ἐκ τῆς συναγωγῆς τοῦ Σατανᾶ
 τῶν λεγόντων (sc. τινάς [cf. B. 158 (138); W. § 59, 4 b.]),
 Rev. iii. 9; so also the sea, death, Hades, are said to
 give (up) the dead who have been engulfed or received
 by them, Rev. xx. 13. 3. δίδωμι τινά τινι; a. *to give
 one to some one as his own*: as the object of his saving
 care, Heb. ii. 13; *to give one to some one*, to follow him
 as a leader and master, Jn. vi. 37, 39; x. 29; xvii. 6, 9,
 12 [but see B. I. 4. c. aa. above], 24; xviii. 9; in these
 pass. God is said to have given certain men to Christ,
 i. e. to have disposed them to acknowledge Christ as the
 author and medium of their salvation, and to enter into
 intimate relations with him, hence Christ calls them 'his
 own' (τὰ ἐμά, Jn. x. 14). b. *to give one to some one to
 care for his interests*: Jn. iii. 16 (ἔδωκεν sc. αὐτῷ, i. e. τῷ
 κόσμῳ); Acts xiii. 21. c. *to give one to some one to whom
 he already belonged, to return*: Lk. vii. 15 (ix. 42 ἀπέ-
 δωκε [so L mrg. in vii. 15]). d. δίδωμι ἑμαυτὸν τινι, to
 one demanding of me something, *I give myself up* as it
 were; an hyperbole for *disregarding entirely my private
 interests, I give as much as ever I can*: 2 Co. viii. 5. 4.
 δίδωμι τινα with a predicate acc.: ἑαυτὸν τύπον, to render
 or set forth one's self as an example, 2 Th. iii. 9; with
 a predicate of dignity, office, function, and a dat. of
 the person added *for whose benefit* some one invested
 with said dignity or office *is given*, that is, *is bestowed*:
 αὐτὸν ἔδωκεν κεφαλὴν ὑπὲρ πάντα τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ, head over

all things to the church, Eph. i. 22; ἔδωκεν τοὺς μὲν ἀπο-
 στόλους κτλ. sc. τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ, Eph. iv. 11. For in neither
 of these passages are we obliged, with many interpreters,
 to translate the word *appointed, made*, after the use of
 the Hebr. [הָרַךְ]; esp. since in the second Paul seems to
 wish to confirm the words quoted in vs. 8, ἔδωκε δόματα
 τοῖς ἀνθρώποις. Those in the church whom Christ has
 endowed with gifts and functions for the common advan-
 tage the apostle reckons among the δόματα given by him
 after his ascension to heaven.

III. Phrases in which to the verb δίδωμι, either stand-
 ing alone or joined to cases, there is added 1. an
 infinitive, either alone or with an accusative; δίδωμι τινι
 foll. by an infin. denoting the object: δίδωμι τινι φαγεῖν,
 give, supply, something to eat, give food [B. 261 (224);
 W. 318 sq. (299)], Mt. xiv. 16; xxv. 35, 42; Mk. vi. 37;
 v. 43; Lk. viii. 55; ix. 13; Rev. ii. 7; πεινῶν, Jn. iv. 7, 10;
 with the addition of an object acc. depending on the
 φαγεῖν or πεινῶν: Mt. xxvii. 34; Mk. xv. 23 [R G L]; with
 an acc. added depending on the verb δίδωμι: Jn. vi. 31;
 Rev. xvi. 6; foll. by an infin. indicating design [cf. B.
 u. s.], *to grant or permit one to etc.*: Lk. i. 73 sq. (δοῦναι
 ἡμῖν ἀφόβως λατρεύειν αὐτῷ); Jn. v. 26; Acts iv. 29; Ro.
 xv. 5; Eph. iii. 16; Rev. iii. 21; vi. 4; vii. 2; [foll. by εἰς
 with the infin.: Ro. xv. 16, cf. B. 265 (228)]; by a constr.
 borrowed from the Hebrew, καὶ δώσω τοῖς . . . καὶ προφη-
 τεύσουσι, Rev. xi. 3; in the passive, Mt. xiii. 12; Mk. iv.
 11 (ὑμῖν δέδοται γινώσκειν [G L T Tr WH om. γινώσκειν] to you
 it has been granted etc.); foll. by the acc. and inf.:
 δῆψ [L T Tr WH δῆψ] ὑμῖν . . . κατοικῆσαι τὸν Χριστὸν ἐν
 ταῖς καρδίαις ὑμῶν, Eph. iii. 16 sq.; ἔδωκεν αὐτὸν ἐμφανῆ
 γενέσθαι, Acts x. 40; οὐ δώσεις τὸν ὄσιόν σου ἰδεῖν δια-
 φθοράν (fr. Ps. xv. (xvi.) 10), Acts ii. 27; xiii. 35. 2.
 δίδωμι τινι, foll. by ἵνα, *to grant or permit, that etc.* [B.
 238 (205); W. 337 (316), cf. 545 (507)]: Mk. x. 37; Rev.
 xix. 8. *to commission*, Rev. ix. 5.

IV. δίδωμι τι, or τινί τι, or τινὶ or τινά, foll. by a prep-
 osition with a noun (or pronoun); 1. τινί ἐκ τίνος [cf.
 W. § 28, 1; B. 159 (139)]: δότε ἡμῖν (a part) ἐκ τοῦ ἐλαίου
 ὑμῶν, Mt. xxv. 8; ἐκ τῶν ἀρτῶν, easily to be supplied from
 the context, Mk. ii. 26; Lk. vi. 4; ἐκ τοῦ πνεύματος αὐτοῦ
 ἔδωκεν ἡμῖν, 1 Jn. iv. 13; otherwise in Jn. iii. 34 ὁ θεὸς οὐ
 δίδωσι τὸ πνεῦμα ἐκ μέτρου, by measure i. e. according to
 measure, moderately, [cf. W. § 51, 1 d.]; otherwise in
 Rev. iii. 9 δίδωμι ἐκ τῆς συναγωγῆς, (see II. 2 b. above).
 τινὶ ἀπό τίνος: Lk. xx. 10 ἵνα ἀπὸ τοῦ καρποῦ τοῦ ἀμπελώ-
 νος δώσω [L T Tr WH δώσωσιν] αὐτῷ, sc. the portion
 due. τὶ foll. by εἰς with a noun, *to give something to be
 put into*, Lk. vi. 38 μέτρον δώσωσιν εἰς τὸν κόλπον ὑμῶν
 (shall they give i. e. pour into your bosom), or upon, Lk.
 xv. 22 δότε δακτύλιον εἰς τὴν χεῖρα αὐτοῦ (put a ring on
 his hand); εἰς τὸν ἀγρόν *for the field*, to pay its price, Mt.
 xxvii. 10; τινί τι εἰς τὰς χεῖρας, *to commit a thing to one*,
deliver it into one's power: Jn. xiii. 3 (Hebr. "פָּן צָרַךְ הָרַךְ,
 Gen. ix. 2; xiv. 20; Ex. iv. 21); εἰς τ. διάνοιαν, or ἐπὶ τὰς
 καρδίας (Jer. xxxviii. (xxxix.) 33), put into the mind, fasten
 upon the heart, Heb. viii. 10; x. 16; or εἰς τ. καρδίας with
 inf. of the thing, Rev. xviii. 17; (Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 20 δίδοναι

τινὶ τε εἰς τὴν ψυχὴν). εἰαυτὸν διδόναι εἰς with acc. of place, to betake one's self somewhere, to go into some place: Acts xix. 31, (εἰς τόπους παραβόλους, Polyb. 5, 14, 9; εἰς τόπους τραχεῖς, Diod. 14, 81; εἰς τὰς ἐρημίας, Diod. 5, 59; Joseph. antt. 15, 7, 7; εἰς κώμην τινα, Joseph. antt. 7, 9, 7). 2. δίδωμι τε ἐν τινι, i. e. to be or remain in, so that it is in, [cf. W. 414 (386); B. 329 (283)]: ἐν τῇ χειρὶ τινος, Jn. iii. 35; ἐν ταῖς καρδίαις, 2 Co. i. 22; ἐν τῇ καρδ. τινός, 2 Co. viii. 16, (cf. 1 K. x. 24); εἰρήνην δοῦναι ἐν τῇ γῇ to bring peace to be on earth, Lk. xii. 51. 3. δίδωμι τι ὑπὲρ τινος, give up for etc. [cf. W. 383 (358) sq.]: Jn. vi. 51; εἰαυτὸν ὑπὲρ τινος, Tit. ii. 14; εἰαυτὸν ἀντιλυτρον ὑπὲρ τινος, 1 Tim. ii. 6; εἰαυτὸν περὶ [R WH txt. ὑπὲρ; cf. περὶ, I. c. δ.] τῶν ἀμαρτιῶν, for sins, i. e. to expiate them, Gal. i. 4. 4. διδόναι τι κατὰ τὰ ἔργα, τὴν πρᾶξιν, to give one acc. to his works, to render to one the reward of his deeds: Rev. ii. 23 [Ps. xxvii. (xxviii.) 4]; (cf. ἀποδώσει, Mt. xvi. 27; Ro. ii. 6). 5. Hebraistically, δίδωκα ἐνώπιόν σου θύραν ἀνεφρμένην I have set before thee a door opened i. e. have caused the door to be open to thee, Rev. iii. 8.

[ΣΥΝ. δίδωμαι, δωρεῖσθαι: διδ. to give in general, antithetic to λαμβάνειν; δωρ. specific, to bestow, present; διδ. might be used even of evils, but δωρ. could be used of such things only ironically; see δόμα, fin. COMP.: ἀνα-, ἀπο-, ἀντ-απο-, δια-, ἐκ-, ἐπι-, μετα-, παρα-, προ- δίδωμι.]

δι-εγείρω; 1 aor. διέγειρα; Pass., impf. διεγειρόμην [but Tr WH (Tedd. 2, 7) διεγείρετο in Jn. vi. 18, cf. B. 34 (30); WH. App. p. 161]; 1 aor. ptc. διεγερθεῖς; to wake up, awaken, arouse (from repose; differing from the simple ἐγείρω, which has a wider meaning); from sleep: τινα, Mk. iv. 38 [here T Tr WH ἐγείρουσιν]; Lk. viii. 24; pass., Lk. viii. 24 T Tr txt. WH; Mk. iv. 39; with the addition ἀπὸ τοῦ ὕπνου, Mt. i. 24 (L T Tr WH ἐγερθεῖς); from repose, quiet: in pass. of the sea, which begins to be agitated, to rise, Jn. vi. 18. Metaph. to arouse the mind; stir up, render active: 2 Pet. i. 13; iii. 1, as in 2 Macc. xv. 10, τινὰ τοῖς θυμοῖς. (Several times in the O. T. Apocr. [cf. W. 102 (97)]; Hippocr., [Aristot.], Hdian.; occasionally in Anthol.)*

δι-ενθυμέομαι, -οῦμαι; to weigh in the mind, consider: περὶ τινος, Acts x. 19, for Rec. ἐνθυμ. (Besides, only in eccl. writ.)*

δι-εξέρχομαι: [2 aor. διεξῆλθον]; to go out through something: διεξελθούσα, sc. διὰ φρυγῶνων, Acts xxviii. 3 Tdf. edd. 2, 7. (Sept.; in Grk. writ. fr. [Soph., Hdt.], Eur. down.)*

δι-εξ-όδος, -οῦ, ἡ; fr. Hdt. down; a way out through, outlet, exit: διέξοδοι τῶν ὁδῶν, Mt. xxii. 9, lit. ways through which ways go out, i. e. acc. to the context and the design of the parable places before the city where the roads from the country terminate, therefore outlets of the country high-ways, the same being also their entrances; [cf. Ob. 14; Ezek. xxi. 21; the R. V. renders it partings of the high-ways]. The phrase figuratively represents the territory of heathen nations, into which the apostles were about to go forth, (as is well shown by Fischer, De vitiiis lexx. N. T. p. 634 sqq.). Used of the boundaries of countries, it is equiv. to the Hebr. לְמִצְרַיִם, Num. xxxiv. 4 sq. 8 sq., and

often in the book of Joshua, [cf. Rieder, Die zusammengesetzten Verba u. s. w. p. 18. Others understand the crossings or thoroughfares here to represent the most frequented spots.]*

δι-ερμηνεῖα, -ας, ἡ, (διερμηνεύω, q. v.), interpretation: of obscure utterances, 1 Co. xii. 10 L txt. (Not yet found elsewhere.)*

δι-ερμηνευτής, -οῦ, ὁ, (διερμηνεύω, q. v.), an interpreter: 1 Co. xiv. 28 [L Tr WH mrg. ἐρμην.]. (Eccles. writ.)*

δι-ερμηνεύω; impf. διερμήνευον and (without augm. cf. B. 34 (30)) διερμήνευον (Lk. xxiv. 27 L Tr mrg.); 1 aor. (also without augm.; so "all early Mss." Hort) διερμήνευσα (Lk. l. c. T Tr txt. WH); [pres. pass. διερμηνεύομαι]; to interpret [διὰ intensifying by marking transition, (cf. Germ. *verdeutlichen*); Win. De verb. comp. etc. Pt. v. p. 10 sq.]; 1. to unfold the meaning of what is said, explain, expound: τί, Lk. xxiv. 27; absolutely, 1 Co. xii. 30; xiv. 5, 13, 27. 2. to translate into one's native language: Acts ix. 36, (2 Macc. i. 36; Polyb. 3, 22, 3, and several times in Philo [cf. Siegfried, Glossar. Phil. s. v.]).*

δι-έρχομαι; impf. διερχόμην; fut. διελεύσομαι (Lk. ii. 35; see W. 86 (82)); [cf. B. 58 (50)]; 2 aor. διῆλθον; pf. ptc. διεληλυθώς (Heb. iv. 14); [fr. Hom. down]; 1. where διὰ has the force of through (Lat. *per*; [cf. διὰ, C.]): to go through, pass through, [on its constructions cf. W. § 52, 4, 8]; a. διὰ τινος, to go, walk, journey, pass through a place (Germ. *den Durchweg nehmen*): Mt. xii. 43; xix. 24 R L Tr mrg. WH mrg.; Mk. x. 25 [Rec.⁴ εἰσελθεῖν]; Lk. xi. 24; xviii. 25 L Tr mrg.; Jn. iv. 4; 1 Co. x. 1; διὰ μέσου αὐτῶν, through the midst of a crowd, Lk. iv. 30; Jo. viii. 59 Rec.; [διὰ μέσου (L T Tr WH δ. μέσου, see διὰ, B. I.) Σαμαρείας, Lk. xvii. 11]; δ' ὕμῶν, i. e. διὰ τῆς χώρας ὑμῶν, 2 Co. i. 16 (where Lchm. txt. ἀπελθεῖν); [διὰ πάντων sc. τῶν ἀγίων (see πᾶς, II. 1), Acts ix. 32]. b. with acc. to travel the road which leads through a place, go, pass, travel through a region: Lk. xix. 1; Acts xii. 10; xiii. 6; xiv. 24; xv. 3, 41; xvi. 6; xvii. 23 (τὰ σεβάσματα); xviii. 23; xix. 1, 21; xx. 2; 1 Co. xvi. 5; Heb. iv. 14; of a thing: τὴν ψυχὴν διελεύσεται ῥομφαία, penetrate, pierce, Lk. ii. 35, (of a spear, dart, with gen. Hom. II. 20, 263; 23, 876). c. absolutely: ἐκείνης sc. ὁδοῦ (δι' before ἐκείνης in Rec. is spurious) ἤμελλε διέρχεσθαι, for he was to pass that way, Lk. xix. 4. d. with specification of the goal or limit, so that the prefix διὰ makes reference to the intervening space to be passed through or gone over: ἐνθάδε, Jn. iv. 15 T WH Tr mrg.; [εἰς τὴν Ἀχαΐαν, Acts xviii. 27]; εἰς τὸ πέραν, to go, cross, over to the farther shore, Mk. iv. 35; Lk. viii. 22; ὁ θάνατος διῆλθεν εἰς πάσας ἀνθρώπους, passed through unto all men, so that no one could escape its power, Ro. v. 12; ζωὸς τινός, go even unto, etc. Lk. ii. 15; Acts ix. 38; xi. 19, 22 R G [W. 609 (566)]. 2. where διὰ answers to the Latin *dis* [cf. διὰ, C.]; to go to different places (2 Chr. xvii. 9; Am. vi. 2): Acts viii. 4, 40; [x. 38]; διελθόντες ἀπὸ τῆς Πέργης having departed from Perga sc. to various places, Acts xiii. 14 [al. refer this to 1, understanding διελθόντες of passing through the ex-

tent of country]; ἐν οἷς διήλθον among whom i. e. in whose country I went about, or visited different places, Acts xx. 25; διήρχοντο κατὰ τὰς κόμιας they went about in various directions from one village to another, Lk. ix. 6; of a report, to spread, go abroad: διέρχεται ὁ λόγος, Lk. v. 15; Thuc. 6, 46; Xen. an. 1, 4, 7. [Syn. see ἔρχομαι.]*

διερωτάω: 1 aor. ptc. διερωτήσας; to ask through (i. e. ask many, one after another): τί, to find out by asking, to inquire out, Acts x. 17. (Xen., Plat., Dem., Polyb., Dio Cass. 43, 10; 48, 8.) Cf. Win. De verb. comp. etc. Pt. v. p. 15.*

διετής, -ές, (dis and ἔτος, [fr. Hdt. down], of two years, two years old: ἀπὸ διετούς sc. παιδός, Mt. ii. 16, cf. Fritzsche ad loc.; [others take διετούς here as neut.; see Meyer].*

διετία, -ας, ἡ, (from διετής, cf. τριετία, τετραετία, the space of two years: Acts xxiv. 27; xxviii. 30. (Philo in Flacc. § 16; [Graec. Ven. Gen. xli. 1; xlv. 5].)*

διηγέομαι, -οῦμαι, [impv. 2 pers. sing. διηγού, ptc. διηγούμενος]; fut. διηγήσομαι; 1 aor. διηγήσασθαι; to lead or carry a narration through to the end, (cf. the fig. use of Germ. durchführen); set forth, recount, relate in full: absol. Heb. xi. 32; τί, describe, Acts viii. 33 (see γενεά, §); τῷ foll. by indir. disc., πῶς etc., Mk. v. 16; Acts ix. 27; xii. 17 [here T om. Tr br. the dat.]; foll. by ἄ εἶδον, Mk. ix. 9; ὅσα ἐποίησε or ἐποίησαν, Lk. viii. 39; ix. 10. (Arstph., Thuc., Xen., Plat., al.; Sept. often for ἡδρ.) [COMP.: ἐκδιηγέομαι.]*

διήγησις, -εως, ἡ, (διηγέομαι), a narration, narrative: Lk. i. 1; used of the Gospel narratives also in Euseb. h. e. 3, 24, 7; 3, 39, 12; cf. Grimm in the Jahrb. f. deutsche Theol. 1871, p. 36. (Plat., Aristot., Polyb.; Sir. vi. 35 (34); ix. 15, etc.; 2 Macc. ii. 32; vi. 17).*

διηγεκός, -ές, (fr. διηγέω, διαφέρω, as the simple ηγεκός fr. ἡγεύω, φέρω), fr. Hom. down, continuous: εἰς τὸ διηγεκός, continually, Heb. vii. 3; x. 1, 12, 14, (δικτάτωρ εἰς τὸ διηγεκός ἡρέθη, App. b. c. 1, 4).*

διθάλασσος, -ον, (dis and θάλασσα); 1. resembling [or forming] two seas: thus of the Euxine Sea, Strab. 2, 5, 22; Dion. Per. 156. 2. lying between two seas, i. e. washed by the sea on both sides (Dio Chrys. 5 p. 83): τόπος διθάλασσος, an isthmus or tongue of land, the extremity of which is covered by the waves, Acts xxvii. 41; al. understand here a projecting reef or bar against which the waves dash on both sides; in opposition cf. Meyer ad loc. (In Clem. hom. p. 20, ed. Dressel [Ep. Petr. ad Jacob. § 14], men ἀλόγιστοι κ. ἐνδοιάζοντες περὶ τῶν τῆς ἀληθείας ἐπαγγελμάτων are allegorically styled τόποι διθάλασσοι δὲ καὶ θηριώδεις.)*

δι-ἰκνέομαι [L WH δικν. (see I, ε)], -οῦμαι; to go through, penetrate, pierce: Heb. iv. 12. (Ex. xxvi. 28; Thuc., Theophr., Plut., al.; in Homer transitively, to go through in narrating).*

δι-ἰστημι: 1 aor. διίστησα; 2 aor. διίστην; [fr. Hom. down]; to place separately, put asunder, disjoin; in the mid. [or pass.] and the pf. and 2 aor. act. to stand apart, to part, depart: βραχὺ δὲ διίστησαντες, sc. ἑαυτούς or τὴν αὐτῶν (cf. B. 47 (41)), when they had gone a little distance

viz. from the place before mentioned, i. e. having gone a little farther, Acts xxvii. 28; of time: διαστάσης ὥρας μίας one hour having intervened, Lk. xxii. 59; διίστη ἀπ' αὐτῶν parted, withdrew from them, Lk. xxiv. 51.*

δι-ἰσχυρίζομαι [L WH διωχ. (see I, ε)]: impf. διίσχυρίζομαι; 1. to lean upon. 2. to affirm stoutly, assert confidently: Lk. xxii. 59; Acts xii. 15. (Lys., Isae., Plat., Dem., Joseph. antt. 2, 6, 4; Ael. hist. an. 7, 18; Dio Cass. 57, 23; al.)*

[δικάζω; 1 aor. pass. ἐδικάσθην; fr. Hom. down; to judge, pass judgment: absol. Lk. vi. 37 Tr mrg. (al. καταδικ.).*]

δικαιοκρισία, -ας, ἡ, righteous judgment: Ro. ii. 5. (an uncert. trans. in Hos. vi. 5 [where Sept. κρίμα]; Test. xii. patr. [test. Levi § 3] p. 547, and [§ 15] p. 581, ed. Fabric.; Justin. Mart. resp. de resurrect. xi. (15) 28 p. 360 ed. tert. Otto; [Hippol. p. 801 a. ed. Migne]; Basil iii. p. 476 d. ed. Garn. or p. 694 ed. Par. alt. 1839. [Cf. W. 25; 99 (94)].)*

δικαίος, -αία, -αίον, (fr. δική right), [fr. Hom. down], prop. the Hebr. דִּקְיָא, observant of ἡ δική, righteous, observing divine and human laws; one who is such as he ought to be; (Germ. rechteschaffen; in the earlier language, whence appropriated by Luther, gerecht in a broad sense; in Grk. writ. used even of physical things, as ἵππος, Xen. mem. 4, 4, 5; γῆδιον δικαιοτάτον, most fertile, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 38; [ἄμμα δικαίον, ib. 2, 2, 26]); 1. in a wide sense, upright, righteous, virtuous, keeping the commands of God; a. univ.: Mt. i. 19 (the meaning is, it was not consistent with his uprightness to expose his betrothed to public reproach); Mt. x. 41; xiii. 43, 49; xxiii. 28; xxv. 37, 46; Lk. i. 6, 17; xiv. 14; xviii. 9; xx. 20; Ro. v. 7 [cf. W. 117 (111)]; 1 Tim. i. 9; Jas. v. 6, 16; 1 Pet. iii. 12; 1 Jn. iii. 7, [10 Lchm.]; Rev. xxii. 11; opp. to ἁμαρτωλοὶ καὶ ἀσεβεῖς, 1 Pet. iv. 18; δικαίος καὶ ἄδικος, Mt. v. 45; Acts xxiv. 15; used of O. T. characters noted for piety and probity: Mt. xiii. 17; [xxiii. 29]; Heb. xii. 23; thus of Abel, Mt. xxiii. 35; Heb. xi. 4; of Lot, 2 Pet. ii. 7 sq. (Sap. x. 4 sq.); of those who seem to themselves to be righteous, who pride themselves on their virtues, whether real or imaginary: Mt. ix. 13; Mk. ii. 17; Lk. v. 32; xv. 7, (Eccl. vii. 17 (16)). Joined with εὐλαβής, Lk. ii. 25 (ἦθη εὐλαβῆ κ. δικαία, τὸ δικαίον κ. εὐλαβές, Plat. polit. p. 311 a. b.); with ἄγιος, Mk. vi. 20; with ἀγαθός, Lk. xxiii. 50; with φοβούμενος τὸν θεόν, Acts x. 22; ἔργα δικαία, opp. to πονηρὰ, 1 Jn. iii. 12. Neut. τὸ δικαίον, that which regard for duty demands, what is right: 2 Pet. i. 13; plur. Phil. iv. 8; δικαίων ἔσται, Eph. vi. 1; Phil. i. 7; with the addition of ἐνώπιον τοῦ θεοῦ, God being judge, Acts iv. 19. b. the negative idea predominating: innocent, faultless, guiltless, (for ἦ), Prov. i. 11; Job ix. 23, etc.); thus used of Christ in the speech of Gentiles: Mt. xxvii. 19, 24 R G L br. Tr br. WH mrg.; Lk. xxiii. 47; αἷμα δικαίον (Prov. vi. 17; Joel iii. 19 (24); Jon. i. 14), Mt. xxiii. 35; [xxvii. 4 Tr mrg. WH txt.]; ἡ ἐντολὴ ἀγία κ. δικαία (having no fellowship with sin [al. al., see the Comm. ad loc.]) κ. ἀγαθή, Ro. vii. 12. c. preëminently, of him whose way of thinking,

feeling, and acting is wholly conformed to the will of God, and who therefore needs no rectification in heart or life; in this sense Christ alone can be called *δικαίος*: Acts vii. 52; xxii. 14; 1 Pet. iii. 18; 1 Jn. ii. 1; *ἅγιος κ. δίκαιος*, Acts iii. 14; among the rest of mankind it is rightly denied that one *δικαίος* can be found, Ro. iii. 10 (Eccl. vii. 21 (20) *ἄνθρωπος οὐκ ἔστι δίκαιος ἐν τῇ γῆ, ὃς ποιήσει ἀγαθὸν καὶ οὐχ ἁμαρτήσεται*). of God: *holy*, Ro. iii. 26 (where it is to be closely rendered *just* or *righteous*, on account of the following *καὶ τὸν δικαιοῦντα and the justifier or who pronounces righteous*, but the substantial meaning is *holy*, that quality by virtue of which he hates and punishes sin); 1 Jn. ii. 29. **d.** contextually, *approved of God, acceptable to God*, (Germ. *gottwohlgefällig*): Ro. v. 19; with the addition *ἐκ πίστεως*, acceptable to God by faith [W. 136 (129)]: Ro. i. 17; Gal. iii. 11; Heb. x. 38; *δικ. παρὰ τῷ θεῷ*, Ro. ii. 13. **2.** In a narrower sense, *rendering to each his due*; and that in a judicial sense, *passing just judgment on others*, whether expressed in words or shown by the manner of dealing with them: Tit. i. 8; so of God recompensing men impartially according to their deeds, Rev. xvi. 5; in the same sense also in Jn. xvii. 25 (who does not award the same fate to the loving and faithful disciples of Christ and to 'the world'); 1 Jn. i. 9 (who executes the laws of his government, and therefore also the law concerning the pardon of sins); *ὁ δίκαιος κρείττης*, of Christ, 2 Tim. iv. 8; *κρίσις δικαία*, Jn. v. 30; vii. 24; 2 Th. i. 5; plur., Rev. xvi. 7; xix. 2; *αἱ ὁδοὶ τ. θεοῦ δίκαιαι κ. ἀληθιναί*, Rev. xv. 3; neut. *τὸ δίκαιον*, what is due to others, Col. iv. 1; what is agreeable to justice and law, Lk. xii. 57; *δίκαιον* sc. *ἔστιν*, it is agreeable to justice, 2 Th. i. 6; accordant with deserts, Mt. xx. 4, and 7 Rec. [See reff. s. v. *δικαίω*, fin.; cf. *ἀγαθός*, fin.]*

δικαιοσύνη, -ης, ἡ, (*δίκαιος*); most frequently in Sept. for *דִּקְיָה* and *דִּקְרָיָה*, rarely for *דִּקְרָיָה*; *the virtue or quality or state of one who is δίκαιος*; **1.** in the broad sense, *the state of him who is such as he ought to be, righteousness* (Germ. *Rechtbeschaffenheit*); *the condition acceptable to God* (Germ. *Gottwohlgefälligkeit*); **a.** univ.: *λόγος τῆς δικαιοσύνης* (like *λόγος τῆς καταλλαγῆς*, λ. τοῦ σταυροῦ), the doctrine concerning the way in which man may attain to a state approved of God, Heb. v. 13; *βασιλεὺς δικαιοσύνης*, the king who himself has the approbation of God, and who renders his subjects acceptable to God, Heb. vii. 2; cf. Bleek ad loc. **b.** *integrity, virtue, purity of life, uprightness, correctness in thinking, feeling, and acting*: Mt. iii. 15; v. 6, 10, 20; vi. 1 G L T Tr WH; Acts xiii. 10; xxiv. 25; Ro. vi. 13, 16, 18–20 (opp. to *ἁμαρτία, ἀνομία, and ἀκαθαρσία*); Ro. viii. 10 (opp. to *ἁμαρτία*); Ro. xiv. 17 (? [see c.]); 2 Co. vi. 7, 14 (opp. to *ἀνομία*, as in Xen. mem. 1, 2, 24); 2 Co. xi. 15; Eph. v. 9; vi. 14; Phil. i. 11; 1 Tim. v. 11; 2 Tim. ii. 22; iii. 16; iv. 8; Tit. iii. 5; Heb. i. 9; xii. 11; Jas. iii. 18; 1 Pet. iii. 14; 2 Pet. ii. 5, 21; iii. 13, and very often in the O. T.; *ἐν ὁδῷ δικαιοσύνης*, walking in the way of righteousness i. q. an upright, righteous, man, Mt. xxi. 32; *τοῦ θεοῦ*, the righteousness which God demands, Mt. vi. 33; Jas. i. 20; of righteousness which manifests itself in beneficence: 2 Co. ix. 9 sq.

(cf. Tob. xiv. 11; Gesenius, Thesaur. iii. p. 1151; so Chald. *דִּקְרָיָה*, Dan. iv. 24, and in the Talmud and rabbin. writ. [Buxtorf. col. 1891 (p. 941 ed. Fischer); cf. W. 32]); where *δικ. καὶ ὁσιότης* are connected, — Lk. i. 75; Eph. iv. 24, (Sap. ix. 3; Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 48, 4 and occasionally in prof. writ.), — the former denotes right conduct towards men, the latter piety towards God (cf. Plat. Gorg. p. 507 b.; Grimm on Sap. p. 181 sq.; [cf. Trench § lxxxviii. p. 328 sq.; for additional exx. see Wetst. on Eph. l. c.; cf. *ὁσιος*]; *εὐσέβεια κ. δικαιοσύνη*, Diod. 1, 2); *ποιεῖν τὴν δικαιοσ.* to do righteousness, to live uprightly: 1 Jn. ii. 29; iii. 7; iii. 10 [not Lchm.]; and in Rev. xxii. 11 acc. to the text now accepted; in like manner *ἐργάζεσθαι δικαιοσύνην*, Acts x. 35; Heb. xi. 33; *ζῆν τῇ δικαιοσύνῃ*, to live, devote the life, to righteousness, 1 Pet. ii. 24; *πληροῦν πάντων δικαιοσύνην*, to perform completely whatever is right, Mt. iii. 15. When affirmed of Christ, *δικαιοσύνη* denotes his perfect moral purity, integrity, sinlessness: Jn. xvi. 8, 10; when used of God, his holiness: Ro. iii. 5, 25 sq. **c.** in the writings of PAUL ἡ *δικαιοσύνη* has a peculiar meaning, opposed to the views of the Jews and Judaizing Christians. To understand this meaning, the foll. facts esp. must be kept in view: the Jews as a people, and very many who had become converts from among them to Christianity, supposed that they secured the favor of God by works conformed to the requirements of the Mosaic law, as though by way of merit; and that they would thus attain to eternal salvation. But this law demands perfect obedience to all its precepts, and threatens condemnation to those who do not render such obedience (Gal. iii. 10, 12). Obedience of this kind no one has rendered (Ro. iii. 10), neither Jews nor Gentiles (Ro. i. 24 — ii. 1), — for with the latter the natural law of right written on their souls takes the place of the Mosaic law (Ro. ii. 14 sq.). On this account Paul proclaims the love of God, in that by giving up Christ, his Son, to die as an expiatory sacrifice for the sins of men he has attested his grace and good-will to mankind, so that they can hope for salvation as if they had not sinned. But the way to obtain this hope, he teaches, is only through faith (see *πίστις* [esp. 1 b. and d.]), by which a man appropriates that grace of God revealed and pledged in Christ; and this faith is reckoned by God to the man as *δικαιοσύνη*; that is to say, *δ.* denotes *the state acceptable to God which becomes a sinner's possession through that faith by which he embraces the grace of God offered him in the expiatory death of Jesus Christ* (see *δικαίω*, 3 b.). In this sense ἡ *δικαιοσύνη* is used without an adjunct in Ro. iv. 5 sq. 11; v. 17, 21; ix. 30 sq.; Ro. xiv. 17 (? [see b.]); 1 Co. i. 30; Gal. v. 5; *δικαιοσύνη θεοῦ, ἡ τοῦ θεοῦ δικαιοσύνη*, the righteousness which God ascribes, what God declares to be righteousness [W. 186 (175)], Ro. i. 17; iii. 21; x. 3; by a pregnant use, equiv. to that divine arrangement by which God leads men to a state acceptable to him, Ro. x. 4; as abstract for concrete, equiv. to those whom God accounts righteous, 2 Co. v. 21; *δικ. θεοῦ διὰ πίστεως*, Ro. iii. 22; ἡ *δικ. τῆς πίστεως*, which is acquired by faith, or seen in faith, Ro.

iv. 11, 13; ἡ ἐκ θεοῦ δικαιοσ. which comes from God, i. e. is adjudged, imputed, Phil. iii. 9 (where the addition ἐπι τῇ πίστει depends on ἔχων, having . . . founded upon faith [cf. W. 137 (130); 392 (367); yet cf. Ellic. ad loc.]); ἡ ἐκ πίστεως δικαιοσ. which comes from faith, Ro. ix. 30; x. 6; ἡ διὰ πίστεως Χριστοῦ, Phil. iii. 9; ἡ κατὰ πίστιν δικαιοσ. according to, appropriate to, faith, Heb. xi. 7 (but it should be kept in mind that the conception of 'faith' in the Ep. to the Heb. is broader than in Paul's writings [cf. e. g. Kurtz ad loc.]); Christ is called δικαιοσύνη, as being the one without whom there is no righteousness, as the author of righteousness, 1 Co. i. 30; εἰς δικαιοσύνην, unto righteousness as the result, to obtain righteousness, Ro. x. 4, 10; ἡ πίστις λογίζεται τιμὴν εἰς δικαιοσύνην faith is reckoned to one for righteousness, i. e. is so taken into account, that righteousness is ascribed to it or recognized in it: Ro. iv. 3, 6, 9, 22; Gal. iii. 6; Jas. ii. 23; ἡ διακονία τῆς δικαιοσ. (see διακονία, 2 b.), 2 Co. iii. 9. Opposed to this δικαιοσύνη arising from faith is ἡ ἐκ νόμου δικαιοσ., a state acceptable to God which is supposed to result from obedience to the law, Ro. x. 5 sq.; ἡ δικ. ἐν νόμῳ relying on the law, i. e. on imaginary obedience to it, Phil. iii. 6; ἡ ἰδία δικαιοσ. and ἡ ἐμὴ δικ., such as one supposes that he has acquired for himself by his own works, Ro. x. 3; Phil. iii. 9, cf. Gal. ii. 21; iii. 21. 2. in a closer sense, justice, or the virtue which gives each one his due; it is said to belong to God and Christ, as bestowing ἰσότημον πίστιν upon all Christians impartially, 2 Pet. i. 1; of judicial justice, Ro. ix. 28 R G Tr mrg. in br.; κρίνειν ἐν δικαιοσύνη, Acts xvii. 31; Rev. xix. 11. [See reff. s. v. δικαιῶ, fin.]*

δικαιῶ, -ῶ; fut. δικαιῶσω; 1 aor. ἐδικαίωσα; Pass., [pres. δικαιῶμαι]; pf. δεδικαίωμαι; 1 aor. ἐδικαίωθην; fut. δικαιωθήσομαι; (δικαίος); Sept. for דָּקָא and דָּקָאָה. 1. prop. (acc. to the analogy of other verbs ending in ῶ, as τυφλώω, δουλώω) to make δικαίος; to render righteous or such as he ought to be; (Vulg. justifico); but this meaning is extremely rare, if not altogether doubtful; ἐδικαίωσα τὴν καρδίαν μου stands for יָדָרְוּ יְהוָה in Ps. lxxii. (lxxiii.) 13 (unless I have shown my heart to be upright be preferred as the rendering of the Greek there). 2. τινά, to show, exhibit, evince, one to be righteous, such as he is and wishes himself to be considered (Ezek. xvi. 51 sq.; τὴν ψυχὴν αὐτοῦ, Jer. iii. 11, and, probably, δικαιῶν δικαίον, Is. liiii. 11): ἡ σοφία ἐδικαίωθη ἀπὸ τῶν τέκνων αὐτῆς, the wisdom taught and exemplified by John the Baptist, and by Jesus, gained from its disciples (i. e. from their life, character, and deeds) the benefit of being shown to be righteous, i. e. true and divine [cf. B. 322 (277)]; al. interpret, was acknowledged to be righteous on the part of (nearly i. q. by) her children; cf. B. 325 (280); see ἀπό, II. 2 d. bb.], Lk. vii. 35; Mt. xi. 19 [here T Tr txt. WH read ἔργων i. e. by her works]; Pass., of Christ: ἐδικαίωθη ἐν πνεύματι, evinced to be righteous as to his spiritual (divine [(?) cf. e. g. Ellic. ad loc., or Mey. on Ro. i. 4]) nature, 1 Tim. iii. 16; of God: ὅπως δικαιοθῆς ἐν τοῖς λόγοις σου, Ro. iii. 4 fr. Ps. l. (li.) 6 (κύριος μόνος δικαιοθήσεται, Sir. xviii. 2); pass. used re-

flexively, to show one's self righteous: of men, Rev. xxii. 11 Rec.; (τί δικαιοθῶμεν; Gen. xlv. 16). 3. τινά, to declare, pronounce, one to be just, righteous, or such as he ought to be, (cf. ὁμοίω to declare to be like, liken i. e. compare; ὁσιῶ, Sap. vi. 11; ἀξιῶ, which never means to make worthy, but to judge worthy, to declare worthy, to treat as worthy; see also κουνῶ, 2 b.); a. with the negative idea predominant, to declare guiltless one accused or who may be accused, acquit of a charge or reproach, (Deut. xxv. 1; Sir. xiii. 22 (21), etc.; an unjust judge is said δικαιοῦν τὸν ἀσεβῆ in Ex. xxiii. 7; Is. v. 23): ἐαυτόν, Lk. x. 29; pass. οὐ δεδικαίωμαι, sc. with God, 1 Co. iv. 4; pregnantly with ἀπὸ τῶν ἁμαρτιῶν added, to be declared innocent and therefore to be absolved from the charge of sins [cf. B. 322 (277)], Acts xiii. 38 (39) (so ἀπὸ ἁμαρτίας, Sir. xxvi. 29; simply, to be absolved, sc. from the payment of a vow, Sir. xviii. 22 (21)); hence figuratively, by a usage not met with elsewhere, to be freed, ἀπὸ τῆς ἁμαρτίας, from its dominion, Ro. vi. 7, where cf. Fritzsche or [(less fully) Meyer]. b. with the positive idea predominant, to judge, declare, pronounce, righteous, therefore acceptable, (God is said δικαιοῦν δικαίον, 1 K. viii. 32): ἐαυτόν, Lk. xvi. 15; ἐδικαίωσαν τὸν θεόν declared God to be righteous, i. e. by receiving the baptism declared that it had been prescribed by God rightly, Lk. vii. 29; pass. by God, Ro. ii. 13; ἐξ ἔργων ἐδικαίωθη, got his reputation for righteousness (sc. with his countrymen [but see Mey. (ed. Weiss) ad loc.]) by works, Ro. iv. 2; ἐκ τῶν λόγων, by thy words, in contrast with καταδικάζεσθαι, sc. by God, Mt. xii. 37. Especially is it so used, in the technical phraseology of Paul, respecting God who judges and declares such men as put faith in Christ to be righteous and acceptable to him, and accordingly fit to receive the pardon of their sins and eternal life (see δικαιοσύνη, 1 c.): thus absolutely, δικαιοῦν τινα, Ro. iii. 26; iv. 5; viii. 30, 33 (sc. ἡμᾶς, opp. to ἐγκαλεῖν); with the addition of ἐκ (in consequence of) πίστεως, Ro. iii. 30; Gal. iii. 8; of διὰ τῆς πίστεως, Ro. iii. 30; men are said δικαιοῦσθαι, δικαιοθῆναι, τῇ χάριτι τοῦ θεοῦ, Tit. iii. 7; δωρεὰν τῇ χάρι. τ. θεοῦ, Ro. iii. 24; πίστει, Ro. iii. 28; ἐκ πίστεως, by means of faith, Ro. v. 1; Gal. ii. 16; iii. 24; ἐν τῷ αἵματι τοῦ Χριστοῦ (as the meritorious cause of their acceptance, as the old theologians say, faith being the apprehending or subjective cause), Ro. v. 9; ἐν τῷ ὀνόματι τοῦ κυρίου Ἰησοῦ καὶ ἐν τῷ πνεύματι τοῦ θεοῦ ἡμῶν, by confessing the name of the Lord (which implies faith in him, Ro. x. 10, cf. 2 Co. iv. 13), and by the Spirit of God (which has awakened faith in the soul), 1 Co. vi. 11; ἐν Χριστῷ through Christ, Gal. ii. 17; Acts xiii. 39; it is vehemently denied by Paul, that a man δικαιοῦται ἐξ ἔργων νόμου, Gal. ii. 16,—with the addition ἐνώπιον αὐτοῦ, i. e. of God, Ro. iii. 20, cf. vs. 28; iv. 2, (see δικαιοσύνη, 1 c. sub fin.);—a statement which is affirmed by James in ii. 21, 24 sq. (though he says simply ἐξ ἔργων δικαιοῦται, significantly omitting νόμου); to the same purport Paul denies that a man δικαιοῦται ἐν νόμῳ. In obeying the law, or by keeping it, Gal. v. 4; with the addition παρὰ τῷ θεῷ,

in the sight of God, Gal. iii. 11. Lk. xviii. 14 teaches that a man δικαιῶται by deep sorrow for his sins, which so humbles him that he hopes for salvation only from divine grace.

The Pauline conceptions of δίκαιος, δικαιοσύνη, δικαίω, are elucidated esp. by Winzer, De vocabulis δίκαιος, etc., in Ep. ad Rom., Lips. 1831; Usteri, Paulin. Lehrbegriff p. 86 sq. ed. 4 etc.; Neander, Gesch. der Pflanzung u.s.w. ii. p. 567 sqq. et passim, ed. 3, [Robinson's trans. of ed. 4, pp. 382 sqq., 417 sqq.]; Baur, Paulus p. 572 sqq. [(Zeller's) ed. 2, vol. ii. 145-183; Eng. trans. vol. ii. p. 134 sqq.]; Rauwenhoff, Disquisitio etc., Lugd. Bat. 1852; Lipsius, Die paulin. Rechtfertigungslehre, Lpz. 1853; Schmid, Bibl. Theologie des N. T. p. 562 sqq. ed. 2, [p. 558 sqq. ed. 4; Eng. trans. p. 495 sqq.]; Ernesti, Vom Ursprung der Sünde u.s.w. i. p. 152 sqq.; Messner, Lehre der Apostel, p. 256 sqq., [summary by S. R. Asbury in Bib. Sac. for 1870, p. 140 sq.]; Jul. Köstlin in the Jahrb. für deutsche Theol. 1856 fasc. 1 p. 85 sqq.; Wieseler, Commentar ii. d. Br. an d. Galater, p. 176 sqq. [see in Schaff's Lange's Rom. p. 122 sq.]; Kahnis, Lutherische Dogmatik, Bd. i. p. 592 sqq.; Philippi, Dogmatik, v. 1 p. 208 sqq.; Weiss, Bibl. Theol. des N. T. § 65; Rietschl, Die christl. Lehre v. d. Versöhnung u. Rechtf. ii. 318 sqq.; Pfeleiderer, Paulinismus, p. 172 sqq. [Eng. trans. vol. i. p. 171 sqq.; but esp. Dr. Jas. Morison, Crit. Expos. of the Third Chap. of the Ep. to the Rom. pp. 163-198. On the patristic usage see Reithmayr, Galaterbrief, p. 177 sq.; Cremer, Wörterbuch, 4te Aufl. p. 285; Suicer, Thesaur. s. v.].

In classic Grk. δικαίω (Ionic δικαίω, Hdt.) is 1. i. q. δίκαιον νομίζω, to deem right or fair: τί, often foll. by the inf.; to choose what is right and fair, hence univ. to choose, desire, decide: Hdt., Soph., Thuc., al. 2. with acc. of person, τὸ δίκαιον ποιῶ τινα to do one justice, in a bad sense, viz. to condemn, punish, one: Hdt., Thuc., Plat., al.; hence δικαιοῦσθαι, to have justice done one's self, to suffer justice, be treated rightly, opp. to ἀδικεῖσθαι, Aristot. eth. Nic. 5, 9, 11 p. 1136*, 18 sqq. (In like manner the German rechtfertigen in its early forensic use bore a bad sense viz. to try judicially (so for ἀνακρίνω, Acts xii. 19 Luther), then condemn; execute judgment, esp. put to death.)*

δικαίωμα, -τος, τό, (fr. δικαίω; δ δεδικαίωται or τὸ δεδικαίωμένον), Sept. very often for קִי, קִיָּה, and עֲשֶׂה; for קִיָּה, Deut. xxx. 16; 1 K. ii. 3; plur. occasionally for עֲשֶׂה; 1. that which has been deemed right so as to have the force of law; a. what has been established and ordained by law, an ordinance: univ. of an appointment of God having the force of law, Ro. i. 32; plur. used of the divine precepts of the Mosaic law: τοῦ κυρίου, Lk. i. 6; τοῦ νόμου, Ro. ii. 26; τὸ δικαίωμα τοῦ νόμου, collectively, of the (moral) precepts of the same law, Ro. viii. 4; δικαίωμα λατρείας, precepts concerning the public worship of God, Heb. ix. 1; δικαίωμα σαρκός, laws respecting bodily purity [(?) cf. vii. 16], ibid. vs. 10. b. a judicial decision, sentence; of God — either the favorable judgment by which he acquits men and declares

them acceptable to him, Ro. v. 16; or unfavorable: sentence of condemnation, Rev. xv. 4, (punishment, Plat. legg. 9, 864 e.). 2. a righteous act or deed: τὰ δικαίωμα τῶν ἀγίων, Rev. xix. 8 (τῶν πατέρων, Bar. ii. 19); ἐνὸς δικαίωμα, the righteous act of one (Christ) in his giving himself up to death, opp. to the first sin of Adam, Ro. v. 18, (Aristot. eth. Nic. 5, 7, 7 p. 1135*, 12 sq. καλεῖται δὲ μᾶλλον δικαιοπράγημα τὸ κοινόν, δικαίωμα δὲ τὸ ἐπ' ἀνόρθωμα τοῦ ἀδικήματος, [cf. rhet. 1, 13, 1 and Cope's note on 1, 3, 9]). [Cf. reff. in δικαίω.]*

δικαίως, -ως, ἡ, (fr. δικαίω, equiv. to τὸ δικαίω, the act τοῦ δικαιοῦντος; in extra-bibl. writ. fr. Thuc. on, the justification or defence of a cause; sentence of condemnation; judgment in reference to what is just), the act of God's declaring men free from guilt and acceptable to him; adjudging to be righteous, [A. V. justification]: διὰ τὴν δικαίωσιν ἡμῶν, because God wished to declare us righteous, Ro. iv. 25; εἰς δικαίωσιν ζωῆς, unto acquittal, which brings with it the bestowment of life, Ro. v. 18. [Cf. reff. in δικαίω.]*

δικαστής, -ου, ὁ, (δικάζω), a judge, arbitrator, umpire: Lk. xii. 14 [here crit. texts κριτήν]; Acts vii. 27 (fr. Ex. ii. 14); Acts vii. 35. (Sept. for εἰρη; in Grk. writ. fr. [Aeschyl. and] Hdt. on.)*

[SYN. δικαστής, κριτής: acc. to etymol. and classic usage δ. is the more dignified and official term; κ. gives prominence to the mental process, whether the 'judge' be a magistrate or not. Schmidt ch. 18, 6.]

δίκη, -ης, ἡ, [allied with δεικνυμι, Curtius § 14], fr. Hom. down; 1. custom, usage, [cf. Schmidt ch. 18, 4 cf. 3]. 2. right, justice. 3. a suit at law. 4. a judicial hearing, judicial decision, esp. a sentence of condemnation; so in Acts xxv. 15 [L T Tr WH καταδίκη]. 5. execution of the sentence, punishment, (Sap. xviii. 11; 2 Macc. viii. 11): δίκην ὑπέχειν, Jude 7; δίκην τίνων (Soph. El. 298; Aj. 113; Eur. Or. 7), to suffer punishment, 2 Th. i. 9. 6. the goddess Justice, avenging justice: Acts xxviii. 4, as in Grk. writ. often fr. Hes. theog. 902 on; (of the avenging justice of God, personified, Sap. i. 8, etc.; cf. Grimm ad loc. and Com. on 4 Macc. p. 318, [he cites 4 Macc. iv. 13, 21; viii. 13, 21; ix. 9; xi. 3; xii. 12; xviii. 22; Philo adv. Flacc. § 16; Euseb. h. e. 2, 6, 8]).*

δίκτυον, -ου, τό, [perhaps fr. ΔΙΚΕΙΝ to cast, cf. Etym. Magn. col. 275, 21], a net: Mt. iv. 20 sq.; Mk. i. 18 sq.; Lk. v. 2, 4-6; Jn. xxi. 6, 8, 11. (Hom. et sqq.)*

[SYN. δίκτυον, ἀμφιβληστρον, σαγήνη: δ. seems to be the general name for nets of all kinds; whereas ἀμφ. and σαγ. designate specifically nets for fishing: — the former a casting-net, generally pear-shaped; the latter a seine or drag-net. Cf. Trench § lxiv.; B.D. s. v. Net.]

δilogos, -ου, (δῖς and λέγω); 1. saying the same thing twice, repeating: Poll. 2, 118 p. 212 ed. Hemst.; whence

διολογείν and **διολογία**, Xen. de re equ. 8, 2. **2. double-tongued, double in speech, saying one thing with one person, another with another** (with intent to deceive): 1 Tim. iii. 8.*

διό, conjunction i. q. δι' ὅ, [fr. Thuc. and Plato down], *wherefore, on which account*: Mt. xxvii. 8; Lk. i. 35; vii. 7; Acts x. 29; Ro. i. 24; ii. 1; 1 Co. xii. 3; 2 Co. vi. 17; Heb. iii. 7; Jas. i. 21; 1 Pet. i. 13, and often. [Cf. W. 445 (414); B. 233 (200); on Paul's use, see Ellic. on Gal. iv. 31.]

δι-οδεύω: impf. διώδενον; [1 aor. διώδευσα]; **1. to pass or travel through**: τόπον τινά, Acts xvii. 1; (Sept., Polyb., Plut., al.). **2. to travel hither and thither, go about**: with κατά πόλιν καὶ κόμην added, through city and village, Lk. viii. 1.*

Διονύσιος, -ου, ὁ, *Dionysius*, an Athenian, a member of the Areopagus, converted to Christianity by Paul's instrumentality: Acts xvii. 34. [Cf. B.D. s. v.]*

διό-περ, conjunction, (fr. διό and the enclitic particle **πέρ** [q. v.]), [fr. Thuc. down]; *on which very account*, [A. V. *wherefore*]: 1 Co. viii. 13 [Treg. *διό περ*]; x. 14; xiv. 13 where L T Tr WH **διό**.*

διοπετής, -ές, (fr. Διός of Zeus, and πέτω for πίπτω; in prof. writ. also **διππετής**), *fallen from Zeus, i. e. from heaven*: τὸ διοπετής, sc. ἄγαλμα (which is expressed in Eur. Iph. T. 977; Hdian. 1, 11, 2 [1 ed. Bekk.]; cf. W. 234 (219); 592 (551)), an image of the Ephesian Artemis which was supposed to have fallen from heaven, Acts xix. 35; [cf. Meyer ad loc.; Farrar, St. Paul, ii. 13 sq.]*

διορθώμα, -τος, τό, (fr. διορθόω to set right); *correction, amendment, reform*: Acts xxiv. 2 (3) L T Tr WH for R G κατορθωμάτων. (Hippocr., Aristot., Polyb. 3, 13; Plut. Num. 17; Diog. Laërt. 10, 121; [cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 250 sq.])*

διορθώσις, -εως, ἡ, (fr. διορθόω); **1. prop. in a physical sense, a making straight, restoring to its natural and normal condition something which in some way protrudes or has got out of line, as** (in Hippocr.) *broken or misshapen limbs*. **2. of acts and institutions, reformation**: καιρὸς διορθώσεως a season of reformation, or the perfecting of things, referring to the times of the Messiah, Heb. ix. 10. (Aristot. Pol. 3, 1, 4 [p. 1275^b, 13]; νόμος, de mund. 6 p. 400^b, 29; [cf. Joseph. c. Ap. 2, 20, 2]; Polyb. 3, 118, 12 τῶν πολιτευμάτων, Diod. 1, 75 τῶν ἀμαρτημάτων, Joseph. antt. 2, 4, 4; b. j. 1, 20, 1; al.; [cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 250 sq.])*

διορύσσω; Pass., 1 aor. inf. διορυχθῆναι (Mt. xxiv. 43 T Tr WH; Lk. xii. 39 T WH Tr mrg.); 2 aor. inf. διορυχθῆναι, [cf. WH. App. p. 170; fr. Hom. down]; *to dig through*: a house (Xen. symp. 4, 30; Job xxiv. 16 Sept.), Mt. xxiv. 43; Lk. xii. 39; absol. Mt. vi. 19 sq. [W. 594 (552); B. 146 (127)].*

[Διός, see Δίς.]

Διόσκουροι (Phrynichus prefers the form **Διόσκοροι**; in earlier Attic the dual τῶ **Διοσκόρω** was more usual, cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 235), -ων, οἱ, (fr. Διός of Zeus, and κούρος or κόρος boy, as κόρη girl), *Dioscuri*, the name

given to Castor and [(Polydeuces, the Roman)] Pollux, the twin sons of Zeus and Leda, tutelary deities of sailors: Acts xxviii. 11 [R. V. *The Twin Brothers*; cf. B.D. s. v. Castor and Pollux].*

δι-ὅτι, conjunction, equiv. to διὰ τοῦτο, ὅτι; **1. on this account that, because**, [cf. W. 445 (415)]: Lk. ii. 7; xxi. 28; Acts [xiii. 35, where R G **διό**]; xvii. 31 Rec.; xx. 26 T WH Tr mrg.; xxii. 18; 1 Co. xv. 9; Gal. ii. 16 (L T Tr WH **ὅτι**); Phil. ii. 26; 1 Th. ii. 8; iv. 6; Heb. xi. 5, 23; Jas. iv. 3; 1 Pet. i. 16, 24; ii. 6 [Rec. **διὸ καὶ**]. **2. for** (cf. Fritzsche on Ro. i. 19, vol. i. p. 57 sq.; [per contra Mey. ad loc.; Ellic. on Gal. ii. 16; (cf. Jebb in Vincent and Dickson, Modern Greek etc. ed. 2, App. § 80, 3)]: Lk. i. 13; Acts x. 20 Rec.; xviii. 10; Ro. i. 19, 21; iii. 20; viii. 7; (1 Th. ii. 18 L T Tr WH for R G **διό**); [1 Pet. i. 16^b Tdf. From Hdt. down].*

Διοτρεφής [L WH **τρίφης**; cf. Chandler §§ 634, 637], ὁ, (fr. Διός and τρέφω, nourished by Zeus, or foster-child of Zeus), *Diotrephes*, a Christian man, but proud and arrogant: 3 Jn. vs. 9 sq. [Cf. B. D. (esp. Am. ed.) s. v.]*

διπλός (-ούς, -ή (-ῆ), -όν (-ούν), [fr. Hom. down], *twofold, double*: 1 Tim. v. 17; Rev. xviii. 6; **διπλότερος** (a compar. found also in Appian. hist. praef. § 10, from the positive form **διπλός** [B. 27 (24)] **ὑμῶν**, *twofold more than yourselves*, Mt. xxiii. 15 [cf. Just. M. dial. 122]).*

διπλῶ, -ῶ: [1 aor. **ἐδίπλωσα**]; (**διπλόος**); *to double*: **διπλώσατε αὐτῇ** [only R G] **διπλᾶ** [τὰ δ. T Tr WH br.] i. e. return to her double, repay in double measure the evils she has brought upon you, Rev. xviii. 6 [R. V. *double unto her the double*]. (Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 19; Plut. Cam. 41; Diog. Laërt. 6, 22).*

δίς, adv., [Curtius § 277; fr. Hom. down], *twice*: Mk. xiv. 30, 72; **δὲς τοῦ σαββάτου** twice in the week, Lk. xviii. 12; **καὶ ἅπαξ καὶ δίς** (see **ἅπαξ**, c.), Phil. iv. 16; 1 Th. ii. 18. In the phrase **δὲς ἀποθανόντα**, Jude 12, **δίς** is not equiv. to *completely, absolutely*; but the figure is so adjusted to the fact, that men are represented as twice dead in a moral sense, first as not having yet been regenerated, and secondly as having fallen from a state of grace; see **ἀποθνήσκω**, I. 4; [but cf. the various interp. as given in (Mey.) Huther or in Schaff's Lange (Fronm.) ad loc. In the Babyl. Talm. (Ber. 10 a.) we read, 'Thou art dead here below, and thou shalt have no part in the life to come'.*]

Δίς, an unused nominat. for **Ζεύς**, gen. **Διός**, acc. **Δίαν** (Δίαν, Acts xiv. 12 Tdf. ed. 7; see in ἄρρην and B. 14 (373)), *Zeus, Jupiter*, the supreme divinity in the belief of Greeks and Romans; the father of gods and men: Acts xiv. 12 sq. (2 Macc. vi. 2.) [Cf. **Ζεύς**].*

διο-μυριάς, -άδος, ἡ, *twice ten thousand, two myriads*: Rev. ix. 16 L T (WH **δὲς μυριάδες**), for R G **δύο μυριάδες**.*

διοτάξω: 1 aor. **ἐδίστασα**; (**δίς**); *to doubt, waver*: Mt. xiv. 31; xxviii. 17. (Plat., [Soph.], Aristot., Plut., al.)*

δίοτομος, -ον, (**δίς** and **στόμα**), *having a double mouth*, as a river, Polyb. 34, 10, 5; [**ἴδοι** i. e. branching, Soph. O. C. 900]. As **στόμα** is used of the edge of a sword and of other weapons, so **δίοτομος** has the meaning *two-edged*: used of a sword in Heb. iv. 12; Rev. i. 16; ii. 12, and

acc. to Schott in xix. 15; also Judges iii. 16; Prov. v. 4; Ps. cxlix. 6; Sir. xxi. 3; ξίφος, Eur. Hel. 983.*

δισ-χίλιοι, -αι, -α, two thousand: Mk. v. 13. [From Hdt. down.]*

δι-υαλίω [R G T Tr διυλ. (see Υ, υ)]; (υλίω to defecate, cleanse from dregs or filth); to filter through, strain thoroughly, pour through a filter: τὸν κώνωπα, to rid wine of a gnat by filtering, strain out, Mt. xxiii. 24. (Amos vi. 6 διυλισμένος οἶνος, Artem. oneir. 4, 48 ἔδοξαν διυλίζειν πρότερον τὸν οἶνον, Dioscor. 2, 86 διὰ ῥάκους λινοῦ διυλισθέν [et passim; Plut. quaest. conviv. 6, 7, 1, 5]; Archyt. ap. Stob. floril. i. p. 13, 40 metaph. θεὸς εἰλικρινῆ καὶ διυλισμένην ἔχει τὴν ἀρετάν.)*

διχάζω: 1 aor. inf. διχάσαι; (δίχα); to cut into two parts, cleave asunder, dissever: Plat. polit. p. 264 d.; metaph. διχάζω τινὰ κατὰ τινας, to set one at variance with [lit. against] another: Mt. x. 35. [Cf. Fischer, De vitiliis lexx. etc. p. 334 sq.]*

διχοστασία, -ας, ἡ, (διχοστατέω to stand apart), dissension, division; plur.: Ro. xvi. 17; 1 Co. iii. 3 [Rec.]; Gal. v. 20. (Occasionally in Grk. writ. fr. Solon in Dem. p. 423, 4 and Hdt. 5, 75 on; [1 Macc. iii. 29].)*

διχοτομέω, -ω: fut. διχοτομήσω; (διχοτόμος cutting in two); to cut into two parts (Ex. xxix. 17): Mt. xxiv. 51; Lk. xii. 46, — in these passages many suppose reference to be made to that most cruel mode of punishment, in use among the Hebrews (1 S. xv. 33) and other ancient nations (see Win. RWB. s. v. Lebensstrafen; [B. D. s. v. Punishments, III. b. 3; esp. Wetstein on Mt. l. c.]), by which criminals and captives were cut in two. But in the text the words which follow, and which imply that the one thus 'cut asunder' is still surviving, oppose this interpretation; so that here the word is more fitly translated cut up by scourging, scourge severely, [but see Meyer on Mt. l. c.]. (Occasionally in Grk. writ. fr. Plato down.)*

διψάω, -ω, subjunc. pres. 3 pers. sing. διψᾷ (Jn. vii. 37; Ro. xii. 20; often so fr. the Maced. age on for the Attic διψῆ, cf. W. § 13, 3 b.; [B. 44 (38)]; Lob. ad Phryn. p. 61); fut. διψήσω; 1 aor. ἐδιψήσα; (δίψα thirst); [fr. Hom. down]; to thirst; 1. absolutely, to suffer thirst; suffer from thirst: prop., Mt. xxv. 35, 37, 42, 44; Jn. iv. 15; xix. 28; Ro. xii. 20; 1 Co. iv. 11; figuratively, those are said to thirst who painfully feel their want of, and eagerly long for, those things by which the soul is refreshed, supported, strengthened: Jn. iv. 13 sq.; vi. 35; vii. 37; Rev. vii. 16; xxi. 6; xxii. 17; (Sir. xxiv. 21 (20); li. 24). 2. with an acc. of the thing desired: τὴν δικαιοσύνην, Mt. v. 6, (Ps. lxii. (lxiii.) 2; in the better Grk. writ. with gen.; cf. W. § 30, 10 b.; [B. 147 (129)]; ελευθερίας, Plat. rep. 8 p. 562 c.; τιμῆς, Plut. Cat. maj. 11; al.; cf. W. 17.)*

δίψος, -ος (-ους), τό, thirst: 2 Co. xi. 27. [From Thuc. down, for the older δίψα.]*

δίψυχος, -ον, (δίς and ψυχή), double-minded; a wavering, uncertain, doubting: Jas. i. 8, (οἱ δίψυχοι καὶ οἱ διατάσσοντες περὶ τῆς τοῦ θεοῦ δυνάμεως, Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 11, 2; ταλαίπωροί εἰσιν οἱ δίψυχοι, οἱ διατάζοντες τὴν ψυχὴν [al. τῇ ψυχῇ], ibid. 23, 3; μὴ γίνου δίψυχος ἐν προσευχῇ

σου, εἰ ἔσται ἡ οὐ, Constt. apostol. 7, 11; μὴ γίνου δίψυχος ἐν προσευχῇ σου, μακάριος γὰρ ὁ μὴ διατάσας, Ignat. ad Heron. 7; [cf. reff. in Müller's note on Barn. ep. 19, 5]]. b. divided in interest sc. between God and the world: Jas. iv. 8. Not found in prof. writ. [Philo, frag. ii. 663].*

διωγμός, -οῦ, ὁ, (διώκω), persecution: Mt. xiii. 21; Mk. iv. 17; x. 30; Acts viii. 1; xiii. 50; Ro. viii. 35; plur., 2 Co. xii. 10; 2 Th. i. 4; 2 Tim. iii. 11. [Fr. Aeschyl. down.]*

διώκτης, -ου, ὁ, (διώκω), a persecutor: 1 Tim. i. 13. Not found in prof. writ.)*

διώκω; impf. ἐδίωκον; fut. διώξω (Mt. xxiii. 34; Lk. xxi. 12; Jn. xv. 20; 2 S. xxii. 38; Sap. xix. 2; a rarer form for the more com. Attic διώξομαι, cf. Bittm. Ausf. Spr. ii. 154; W. 84 (80); [B. 53 (46)]; esp. Veitch s. v.; Rutherford, New Phryn. p. 377); 1 aor. ἐδίωξα; Pass., [pres. διώκομαι]; pf. ptep. δεδιωγμένος; 1 fut. διωχθήσομαι; (fr. διώ to flee); Sept. commonly for ἡγγ; 1. to make to run or flee, put to flight, drive away: (τινὰ) ἀπὸ πόλεως εἰς πόλιν, Mt. xxiii. 34, cf. x. 23 Grsb. 2. to run swiftly in order to catch some person or thing, to run after; absol. (Hom. Il. 23, 344; Soph. El. 738, etc.; διώκειν δρόμον, Xen. an. 6, 5, 25; cf. 7, 2, 20), to press on: fig. of one who in a race runs swiftly to reach the goal, Phil. iii. 12 (where distinguished fr. καταλαμβάνειν, [cf. Hdt. 9, 58; Lcian. Hermot. 77]), vs. 14. to pursue (in a hostile manner): τινὰ, Acts xxvi. 11; Rev. xii. 13. Hence, 3. in any way whatever to harass, trouble, molest one; to persecute, (cf. Lat. persequor, Germ. verfolgen): Mt. v. 10-12, 44; x. 23; Lk. xxi. 12; [xi. 49 WH Tr mrg.]; Jn. v. 16; xv. 20; Acts vii. 52; ix. 4 sq.; xxii. 4, 7 sq.; xxvi. 14 sq.; Ro. xii. 14; 1 Co. iv. 12; xv. 9; 2 Co. iv. 9; Gal. i. 13, 23; iv. 29; v. 11; Phil. iii. 6; 2 Tim. iii. 12; Pass. with a dat. denoting the cause, to be maltreated, suffer persecution on account of something, Gal. vi. 12 [here L mrg. T read διώκοντας (al. -κωντας), see WH. App. p. 169; on the dat. see W. § 31, 6 c.; B. 186 (161)]. 4. without the idea of hostility, to run after, follow after: some one, Lk. xvii. 23. 5. metaph. with acc. of thing, to pursue i. e. to seek after eagerly, earnestly endeavor to acquire: Ro. ix. 30 (distinguished here fr. καταλαμβάνειν); 1 Tim. vi. 11; 2 Tim. ii. 22, (in both pass. opp. to φεύγειν); νόμον δικαιοσύνης, Ro. ix. 31, (Prov. xv. 9; τὸ δίκαιον, Deut. xvi. 20; Sir. xxvii. 8, where distinguished fr. καταλαμβάνειν); τ. φιλοξενίαν, Ro. xii. 13; τὰ τῆς εἰρήνης, Ro. xiv. 19 [here L mrg. Tr mrg. WH mrg. T read διώκομεν (for the διώκωμεν of al.), see WH. App. p. 169]; τ. ἀγάπην, 1 Co. xiv. 1; τὸ ἀγαθόν, 1 Th. v. 15; εἰρήνην, Heb. xii. 14; 1 Pet. iii. 11 (here joined with ζητεῖν τι); times without number in Grk. writ. (fr. Hom. Il. 17, 75 διώκειν ἀκίχητα on; as τιμάς, ἀρετῆν, τὰ καλά, [cf. W. 30.]). [COMP.: ἐκ, κατα-διώκω.]*

δόγμα, -τος, τό, (fr. δοκέω, and equiv. to τὸ δεδογμένον), an opinion, a judgment (Plat., al.), doctrine, decree, ordinance; 1. of public decrees (as τῆς πόλεως, Plat. legg. 1 p. 644 d.; of the Roman Senate, [Polyb. 6, 13, 2]; Hdtian. 7, 10, 8 [5 ed. Bekk.]); of rulers, Lk. ii. 1; Acts xvii. 7; Heb. xi. 23 Lchm., (Theodot. in Dan. ii. 13; iii. 10; iv. 3; vi. 13, etc., — where the Sept. use other words).

2. of the rules and requirements of the law of Moses, 3 Macc. i. 3; διατήρησις τῶν ἀγίων δογμάτων, Philo, alleg. legg. i. § 16; carrying a suggestion of severity, and of threatened punishment, τὸν νόμον τῶν ἐντολῶν ἐν δόγμασι, the law containing precepts in the form of decrees [A. V. the law of commandments contained in ordinances], Eph. ii. 15; τὸ καθ' ἡμῶν χειρόγραφον τοῖς δόγμασι equiv. to τὸ τοῖς δόγμασι (dat. of instrument) ἢ καθ' ἡμῶν, the bond against us by its decrees, Col. ii. 14; cf. W. § 31, 10 Note 1, [B. 92 (80)]; on both pass. see Bp. Lghtft. on Col. i. c.]. 3. of certain decrees of the apostles relative to right living: Acts xvi. 4. (Of all the precepts of the Christian religion: βεβαιωθῆναι ἐν τοῖς δόγμασιν τοῦ κυρίου καὶ τῶν ἀποστόλων, Ignat. ad Magnes. 13, 1; of the precepts ('sentences' or tenets) of philosophers, in the later prof. writ.: Cic. acad. 2, 9, 27 de suis decretis, quae philosophi vocant dogmata.) [On the use of the word in general, see Bp. Lghtft. as above; (cf. 'Teaching' etc. 11, 3).]*

δογματίζω: to decree, command, enjoin, lay down an ordinance: Diod. 4, 83, etc.; Esth. iii. 9; 2 Macc. x. 8 [etc.]; Sept. (not Theodot.) Dan. ii. 13; Pass. [pres. δογματίζομαι]; ordinances are imposed upon me, I suffer ordinances to be imposed upon me: Col. ii. 20 [R. V. do ye subject yourselves to ordinances; cf. W. § 39, 1 a.; B. 188 (163); Mey. or Bp. Lghtft. ad loc.].*

δοκέω, -ῶ; impf. ἔδοκουν; 1 aor. ἔδοξα; (akin to δέχομαι or δέκομαι, whence δόκος an assumption, opinion, [cf. Lat. decus, decet, dignus; Curtius § 15; cf. his Das Verbum, i. pp. 376, 382]); [fr. Hom. down]; 1. to be of opinion, think, suppose: foll. by acc. with inf., Mk. vi. 49 [R G L Tr]; 2 Co. xi. 16; 1 Co. xii. 23; with an inf. relating to the same subject as that of δοκέω itself, Lk. viii. 18 (ὁ δοκεῖ ἔχειν); xxiv. 37 (ἔδοκουν πνεῦμα θεωρεῖν); Jn. v. 39; xvi. 2; Acts xii. 9; xxvii. 13; 1 Co. iii. 18; vii. 40; viii. 2; x. 12; xiv. 37; Gal. vi. 3; Phil. iii. 4; Jas. i. 26; μὴ δόξῃτε λέγειν ἐν ἑαυτοῖς do not suppose that ye may think, Mt. iii. 9; cf. Fritzsche ad loc. foll. by ὄντι, Mt. vi. 7; xxvi. 53; [Mk. vi. 49 T WH]; Lk. xii. 51; xiii. 2, 4; xix. 11; Jn. v. 45; xi. 13, [31 T Tr WH]; xiii. 29; xx. 15; 1 Co. iv. 9; 2 Co. xii. 19; Jas. iv. 5. so used that the object is easily understood from the context: Mt. xxiv. 44 (ἢ ἄρα οὐ δοκεῖτε ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἔρχεται); Lk. xii. 40; xvii. 9 [R G L br. Tr mrg. br.]; forming a parenthesis in the midst of a question: πόσῳ, δοκεῖτε, χείρονος ἀξιωθήσεται τιμωρίας; Heb. x. 29; (Arstph. Acharn. 12 πῶς τοῦτ' ἔσεισέ μου, δοκεῖς, τὴν καρδίαν; Anacr. 40, 15 [i. e. 35 (33), 16] πόσον, δοκεῖς, ποιοῦσιν, ἔρωσ, ὄσους σὺ βάλλεις;). [Syn. see ἡγέομαι, fin.] 2. intrans. to seem, be accounted, reputed: Lk. x. 36; xxii. 24; Acts xvii. 18; xxv. 27; 1 Co. xii. 22; 2 Co. x. 9; Heb. xii. 11; ἔδοξα ἐμαυτῷ δεῖν πράξαι, I seemed to myself, i. e. I thought, Acts xx. 1. 9 [cf. B. 111 (97)]; οἱ δοκούντες ἄρχουσιν those that are accounted to rule, who are recognized as rulers, Mk. x. 42; οἱ δοκούντες εἶναι τι those who are reputed to be somewhat (of importance), and therefore have influence, Gal. ii. 6, [9], (Plat. Euthyd. p. 303 c.); simply, οἱ δοκούντες those highly esteemed, of repute, looked up to, influential, Gal. ii. 2 (often in Grk.

writ. as Eur. Hec. 295, where cf. Schäfer; [cf. W. § 45, 7]). By way of courtesy, things certain are sometimes said δοκεῖν, as in Heb. iv. 1 (cf. Cic. offic. 3, 2, 6 ut tute tibi defuisse videare); 1 Co. xi. 16 [but cf. Mey. ad loc.]; cf. W. § 65, 7 c. 3. impers. δοκεῖ μοι, it seems to me; i. e. a. I think, judge: thus in questions, τί σοι (ὑμῖν) δοκεῖ; Mt. xvii. 25; xviii. 12; xxi. 28; xxii. 17, 42; xxvi. 66; Jn. xi. 56; κατὰ τὸ δοκοῦν αὐτοῖς as seemed good to them, Heb. xii. 10, (Lcian. Tim. § 25, and παρὰ τὸ δοκοῦν ἡμῖν, Thuc. 1, 84). b. ἔδοξέ μοι it seemed good to, pleased, me; I determined: foll. by inf., Lk. i. 3; Acts xv. 22, 25, 28, 34 Rec.; also often in Grk. writ. COMP.: εὐ-, συν- εν- δοκέω.*

[Syn. δοκεῖν 2, φαίνεσθαι: φαίν. (primarily of luminous bodies) makes reference to the actual external appearance, generally correct but possibly deceptive; δοκ. refers to the subjective judgment, which may or may not conform to the fact. Hence such a combination as δοκεῖ φαίνεσθαι is no pleonasm. Cf. Trench § lxxx.; Schmidt ch. 15.]

δοκιμάζω; [fut. δοκιμάσω]; 1 aor. ἔδοκίμασα; Pass., [pres. δοκιμάζομαι]; pf. δεδοκίμασμα; (δόκιμος); Sept. chiefly for [ἰ]ῆ; as in Grk. writ. fr. [Hdt., Thuc.], Xen. and Plat. on, to try; 1. to test, examine, prove, scrutinize (to see whether a thing be genuine or not), as metals: χρυσίον διὰ πυρός (Isocr. p. 240 d. [i. e. Panathen. § 14]; ad Demon. p. 7 b. [here Bekk. βασιανίζομεν]; Sept., Prov. viii. 10; Sir. ii. 5; Sap. iii. 6; ἄργυρον, Prov. xvii. 3, [cf. Zech. xiii. 9]), 1 Pet. i. 7; other things: Lk. xii. 56; xiv. 19; 2 Co. viii. 8; Gal. vi. 4; 1 Th. ii. 4; v. 21; τὰ διαφέροντα, Ro. ii. 18; Phil. i. 10, [al. refer these pass. to 2; see διαφέρω, 2 b.]; men, 1 Tim. iii. 10 (in the pass.); ἑαυτὸν, 1 Co. xi. 28; 2 Co. xiii. 5, (cf. ἐξετάζειν ἑαυτὸν, Xen. mem. 2, 5, 1 and 4); θεόν, Heb. iii. 9 (R G, fr. Ps. xciv. (xcv.) 9; on the sense of the phrase see πειράζω, 2 d. β.). τὰ πνεύματα, foll. by εἰ whether etc. 1 Jn. iv. 1; foll. by indir. disc., Ro. xii. 2; 1 Co. iii. 13; Eph. v. 10. 2. to recognize as genuine after examination, to approve, deem worthy: 1 Co. xvi. 3; τινὰ σπουδαῖον ὄντα, 2 Co. viii. 22; ἐν ᾧ δοκιμάζει for ἐν τούτῳ, ὃ δοκιμάζει in that which he approves, deems right, Ro. xiv. 22; δεδοκίμασμεθα ὑπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ πιστευθῆναι τὸ εὐαγγέλιον we have been approved by God to be intrusted with the business of pointing out to men the way of salvation, 1 Th. ii. 4; οὐκ ἔδοκίμασαν τὸν θεὸν ἔχειν ἐν ἐπιγνώσει they did not think God worthy to be kept in knowledge, Ro. i. 28. [On δοκιμάζω (as compared with πειράζω) see Trench § lxxiv.; Cremer s. v. πειράζω. COMP.: ἀποδοκιμάζω.]*

δοκιμασία, -ας, ἡ, a proving, putting to the proof: πειράζειν ἐν δοκιμασίᾳ to tempt by proving, Heb. iii. 9 L T Tr WH. ([Lys.], Xen., Plat., Dem., Polyb., Plut., al.; λίθος δοκιμασίας, Sir. vi. 21.)*

δοκιμή, -ης, ἡ, (δόκιμος); 1. in an active sense, a proving, trial: θλίψεως, through affliction, 2 Co. viii. 2. 2. approvedness, tried character: Ro. v. 4; 2 Co. ii. 9; Phil. ii. 22; τῆς διακονίας, exhibited in the contribution, 2 Co. ix. 13. 3. a proof [objectively], a specimen of tried worth: 2 Co. xiii. 3. (Diosc. 4, 186 (183); occasionally in eccl. writ.)*

δοκίμιον, -ου, τό, (δοκίμη); 1. i. q. τὸ δοκιμάζειν, the proving: τῆς πίστεως, Jas. i. 3. 2. that by which something is tried or proved, a test: Dion. Hal. ars rhet. 11; γλώσσα γύσσεως δοκίμιον, Longin. de sublim. 32, 5; δοκίμιον δὲ στρατιωτῶν κάματος, Hldian. 2, 10, 12 [6 ed. Bekk.]; in Sept. of a crucible or furnace for smelting: Prov. xxvii. 21; Ps. xi. (xii.) 7. 3. equiv. to δοκίμη, 2: ὑμῶν τῆς πίστεως, your proved faith, 1 Pet. i. 7. This word is treated of fully by Fritzsche in his Präliminarien u.s.w. pp. 40, 44.*

δοκίμος, -ου, (δέχομαι); fr. Hdt. down; 1. prop. accepted, particularly of coins and metals, Gen. xxiii. 16; 2 Chr. ix. 17; Lcian. Herm. 68, etc.; hence univ. proved, tried: in the N. T. one who is of tried faith and integrity [R. V. approved], Ro. xvi. 10 (τὸν δόκιμον ἐν Χριστῷ, the approved servant of Christ); 1 Co. xi. 19; 2 Co. x. 18; xiii. 7; 2 Tim. ii. 15 (παριστάται ἐαυτὸν δόκιμον τῷ θεῷ); Jas. i. 12. 2. accepted i. q. acceptable, pleasing: εὐάρεστος τῷ θεῷ κ. δόκιμος [L mrg. -μοις] τοῖς ἀνθρώποις, Ro. xiv. 18.*

δοκός, -οῦ, ἡ, (fr. δέκομαι for δέχομαι, in so far as it has the idea of bearing [cf. Curtius § 11]); fr. Hom. down; a beam: Mt. vii. 3-5; Lk. vi. 41 sq.*

δόλιος, -α, -ον, (δόλος); fr. Hom. on; deceitful: 2 Co. xi. 13.*

δολιῶν: (δόλιος); to deceive, use deceit: in Ro. iii. 13, fr. Ps. v. 10, impf. ἐδολιούσαν an Alexandrian form for ἐδολιούσαν, see Lob. ad Phryn. p. 349; W. § 13, 2 f.; Mullah p. 16; B. 43 (37); [cf. ἔχω]. (Not found in prof. writ.; [Numb. xxv. 18; Ps. civ. (cv.) 25. Cf. W. 26 (25)].)*

δόλος, -ου, ὁ, (fr. δέλω to catch with a bait [(?); Lat. dolus, cf. Curtius § 271]; see δελεάζω above); prop. bait, Hom. Od. 12, 252; a lure, snare; hence craft, deceit, guile: Mt. xxvi. 4; Mk. xiv. 1; vii. 22; Jn. i. 47 (48); Acts xiii. 10; 2 Co. xii. 16; Ro. i. 29; 1 Th. ii. 3 (οὐκ ἔστι ἐν δόλῳ, there is no deceit under it); 1 Pet. ii. [1], 22, and Rev. xiv. 5 Rec., after Is. liii. 9; λαλεῖν δόλον to speak deceitfully (Ps. xxxiii. (xxiv.) 14), 1 Pet. iii. 10.*

δολώω, -ῶ; (δόλος); 1. to ensnare: Hes., Hdt. and succeeding writers. 2. to corrupt, ([βδέλλιον and λίβανον, Dioscor. 1, 80. 81]; τὸν οἶνον, Lcian. Hermot. 59): τὸν λόγον τοῦ θεοῦ, divine truth by mingling with it wrong notions, 2 Co. iv. 2. [Cf. Trench § lxii. and see κατηλεῦω.]*

δόμα, -τος, τό, (δίδομι), a gift: Mt. vii. 11; Lk. xi. 13; Eph. iv. 8; Phil. iv. 17. (Plat. def. p. 415 b.; Plut.; often in Sept., chiefly for διδομαι.) Cf. Fritzsche on Mt. p. 291 sq. [who quotes Varro de ling. Lat. i. iv. p. 48 ed. Bip. "dos erit pecunia si nuptiarum causa data: haec Graece δωτήνη, ita enim hoc Siculi: ab eodem Donum. Nam Graece ut ipsi δωρον, ut alii δόμα, et ut Attici δόσις."]*

[Syn. δόμα, δόσις, δωρον, δωρεά: δόσις act. a giving, pass. thing given, cf. medical "dose"; δωρον specific "present," yet not always gratuitous or wholly unsuggestive of recompense; but δωρεά differs from δωρον in denoting a gift which is also a gratuity, hence of the benefactions of a sover-

eign; a δόσις θεοῦ is what God confers as possessor of all things; a δωρεά θεοῦ is an expression of his favor; a δωρον θεοῦ is something which becomes the recipient's abiding possession. Philo de cherub. § 25, says πάντῃ ἐκδήλωσ παριστάς (Num. xxviii. 2), ὅτι τῶν ὄντων τὰ μὲν χάριτος μέσης ἡξίωται, ἡ καλεῖται δόσις, τὰ δὲ ἀμείνονος, ἡς ἔνομα οἰκείον δωρεά. Again, de leg. alleg. iii. § 70 (on the same bibl. pass.), διατηρήσεις ὅτι δῶρα δομάτων διαφέρουσι τὰ μὲν γὰρ ἔμφασιν μεγέθους τελείων ἀγαθῶν δηλοῦσιν . . . τὰ δὲ εἰς βραχύτατον ἔσταλται κτλ. Hence δόμα, δόσις, gift; δωρεά, δωρον, benefaction, bounty, etc.; yet cf. e. g. Test. xii. Patr. test. Zab. § 1 ἐγὼ εἰμι Ζαβουλάν, δόσις ἀγαθῆ τοῖς γονεῦσί μου, with Gen. xxx. 20 δωρόρηται ὁ θεός μοι δωρον καλὸν . . . κ. ἐκάλεσε τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ Ζαβουλάν. Cf. Schmidt ch. 106.]

δόξα, -ης, ἡ, (δοκέω), [fr. Hom. down], Sept. most freq. for דָּוָד, several times for דָּוָד, דָּוָד, etc.;

I. opinion, judgment, view: in this sense very often in prof. writ.; but in the Bible only in 4 Macc. v. 17 (18).

II. opinion, estimate, whether good or bad, concerning some one; but (like the Lat. existimatio) in prof. writ. generally, in the sacred writ. always, good opinion concerning one, and as resulting from that, praise, honor, glory: Lk. xiv. 10; Heb. iii. 3; 1 Pet. v. 4; opp. to ἀτιμία, 2 Co. vi. 8; opp. to αἰσχύνη, Phil. iii. 19; joined with τιμή, Ro. ii. 7, 10; 1 Pet. i. 7; 2 Pet. i. 17; δόξα τιμῶς, praise or honor coming to some one, Lk. ii. 32; Eph. iii. 13; coming from some one, Jn. viii. 54; xii. 43; τῶν ἀνθρώπων, τοῦ θεοῦ, Jn. xii. 43; Ro. iii. 23; persons whose excellence is to redound to the glory of others are called their δόξα: thus, ὑμεῖς ἐστε ἡ δόξα ἡμῶν, 1 Th. ii. 20; ἀδελφοὶ ἡμῶν δόξα Χριστοῦ, 2 Co. viii. 23. ζητεῖν τὴν ἰδίαν δόξαν, or τ. δόξ. αὐτοῦ, Jn. vii. 18; viii. 50; of God, to endeavor to promote the glory of God, Jn. vii. 18; ζητεῖν δόξαν ἐξ ἀνθρώπων, 1 Th. ii. 6; τὴν δόξαν τ. παρὰ τοῦ θεοῦ, Jn. v. 44; λαμβάνειν δόξαν (Lat. capture honorem) to seek to receive, catch at glory, Jn. v. 41, 44; to receive glory, 2 Pet. i. 17; Rev. v. 12; τὴν δόξαν, the glory due [cf. W. 105 (100) sq.; B. 88 (77)]; Ellic. on Gal. i. 5, cf. B. 89 (78)], Rev. iv. 11; διδοῖναι δόξαν τῷ θεῷ, ἡ ἡ, דָּוָד דָּוָד or (Jer. xiii. 16) דָּוָד, to give or ascribe glory to God, why and how being evident in each case from the context: thus, by declaring one's gratitude to God for a benefit received, Lk. xvii. 18; by not distrusting God's promises, Ro. iv. 20; by celebrating his praises, Rev. iv. 9; xi. 13; xiv. 7; [xvi. 9]; xix. 7 (τὴν δόξαν the glory due); by rendering its due honor to God's majesty, Acts xii. 23; δὸς δόξαν τῷ θεῷ, acknowledge that God knows all things, and show that you believe it by the confession you are about to make, Jn. ix. 24, cf. 1 S. vi. 5; Josh. vii. 19; Ev. Nicod. c. 14 [p. 622 ed. Thilo, 296 ed. Tdf.]; cf. Grimm on 4 Macc. i. 12. εἰς δόξαν θεοῦ, so as to honor God, to promote his glory (among men): Ro. xv. 7; 1 Co. x. 31; Phil. i. 11; ii. 11; εἰς τὴν δόξ. τ. θεοῦ, Ro. iii. 7; 2 Co. iv. 15; τῷ θεῷ πρὸς δόξαν, 2 Co. i. 20; πρὸς τὴν τοῦ κυρίου δόξαν, 2 Co. viii. 19; ὑπὲρ τῆς δόξης τοῦ θεοῦ, Jn. xi. 4; in doxologies: δόξα ἐν ὑψίστοις θεῷ, Lk. ii. 14, cf. xix. 38; αὐτῷ ἡ δόξα, Ro. xi. 36; Eph. iii. 21; 2 Pet. iii. 18; φῶς ἡ δόξα, Ro. xvi. 27; Gal. i. 5; 2 Tim. iv. 18; Heb. xiii. 21; τῷ θεῷ ἡ δόξα, Phil. iv.

20; *τιμή* καὶ *δόξα*, 1 Tim. i. 17. [Even in classic Grk. *δόξα* is a word of wide signif., ranging from one's private opinion, a fancy, to public opinion, repute, renown (*κλέος*; cf. the relation of *φήμη* to *φάναι*). Coupled with *τιμή* it denotes rather the splendid condition (evident *glory*), *τιμή* the estimate and acknowledgment of it (paid *honor*).]

III. As a translation of the Hebr. *דָּבָר*, in a use foreign to Grk. writ. [W. 32], *splendor, brightness*; 1. properly: *τοῦ φωτός*, Acts xxii. 11; of the sun, moon, stars, 1 Co. xv. 40 sq.; used of the heavenly brightness, by which God was conceived of as surrounded, Lk. ii. 9; Acts vii. 55, and by which heavenly beings were surrounded when they appeared on earth, Lk. ix. 31; Rev. xviii. 1; with which the face of Moses was once made luminous, 2 Co. iii. 7, and also Christ in his transfiguration, Lk. ix. 32; *δόξα τοῦ κυρίου*, in Sept. equiv. to *דָּבָר* *הַיְיָ*, in the targ. and talm. *הַיְיָ*, Shekinah or Shechinah [see BB.DD. s. v.], *the glory of the Lord*, and simply *ἡ δόξα*, a bright cloud by which God made manifest to men his presence and power on earth (Ex. xxiv. 17; xl. 28 (34) sqq., etc.): Ro. ix. 4; Rev. xv. 8; xxi. 11, 23; hence, *ὁ θεὸς τῆς δόξης* (God to whom belongs *δόξα*) *ἠφθῆ*, Acts vii. 2; *κερῶσειν δόξης*, on whom the divine glory rests (so *δόξα* without the article, Ex. xl. 28 (34); 1 S. iv. 22; Sir. xlix. 8), Heb. ix. 5. 2. *magnificence, excellence, preëminence, dignity, grace*: *βασιλείας τοῦ κόσμου κ. ἡ δόξα αὐτῶν*, i. e. their resources, wealth, the magnificence and greatness of their cities, their fertile lands, their thronging population, Mt. iv. 8; Lk. iv. 6; *ἡ δόξα τῶν βασιλείων τῆς γῆς*, Rev. xxi. [24; *τῶν ἔθνων*, *ibid.*] 26; used of royal state, splendid apparel, and the like: Mt. vi. 29; Lk. xii. 27, (Esth. v. 1; Joseph. antt. 8, 6, 5); glorious form and appearance: e. g. of human bodies restored to life, opp. to *ἡ ἀτιμία* which characterized them when they were buried, 1 Co. xv. 43; *ἡ δόξα τῆς σαρκός* "omne id, quod in rebus humanis magnificum dicitur" (Calvin), 1 Pet. i. 24; *εἰναί τινι δόξα* to be a glory, ornament, to one, 1 Co. xi. 15; univ. *preëminence, excellence*: 2 Co. iii. 8-11. 3. *majesty*; a. that which belongs to God; and a. the kingly majesty which belongs to him as the supreme ruler; so in pass. where it is joined with *βασιλεία, δύναμις, κράτος, ἐξουσία*, and the like: Mt. vi. 13 Rec.; esp. in doxologies, 1 Pet. iv. 11; v. 11 R G; Jude 25; Rev. i. 6; these pass. I have preferred to distinguish fr. those cited above, II. fin., and yet in pass. similar to each other in form it is not always clear whether *δόξα* is used to denote praise and honor, or regal majesty, as in Rev. vii. 12 *ἡ εὐλογία κ. ἡ δόξα κ. ἡ σοφία κ. ἡ εὐχαριστία κ. ἡ τιμή κ. ἡ ἰσχύς*, Rev. xix. 1 *ἡ σωτηρία κ. ἡ δόξα κ. ἡ τιμή κ. ἡ δύναμις*; likewise in Rev. v. 12, [13]. of the judicial majesty of God as exhibited at the last day, Jude vs. 24. *ἀνὴρ εἰκὼν κ. δόξα θεοῦ ὑπάρχων*, whose function of government reflects the majesty of the divine ruler, 1 Co. xi. 7; (*ἡ*) *γυνὴ δόξα ἀνδρός*, because in her the preëminence and authority of her husband are conspicuous, *ibid.* β. *majesty* in the sense of the absolute perfection of the deity: Ro. i. 23; 2 Co. iv. 6; Heb. i. 3; 2 Pet. i. 17; 1 Pet.

iv. 14; *ἐν δόξῃ* i. q. *ἐνδόξως*, i. e. as accords with his divine perfection, Phil. iv. 19 [cf. Mey. and Bp. Lghtft. ad loc.]; of the majesty of his saving grace: Ro. ix. 23; Eph. i. 12, 14, 18; iii. 16; 1 Tim. i. 11; 2 Pet. i. 3 [W. 381 (356)]; more fully *δόξα τῆς χάριτος*, Eph. i. 6; *ὁ πατήρ τῆς δόξης*, the Father whose characteristic is majesty, Eph. i. 17; the majesty of God as exhibited in deeds of power: Jn. xi. 40; Ro. vi. 4 (whence *δόξα* for *ἰς*, Sept. Is. xii. 2; xlv. 24); hence *τὸ κράτος τῆς δόξης αὐτοῦ*, the might in which his majesty excels, Col. i. 11. β. *majesty* which belongs to Christ; and a. the kingly majesty of the Messiah, to which belongs his kingly state, the splendor of his external appearance, the retinue of angels, and the like (see in III. 1): Mk. x. 37; in this sense it is said that Christ will come hereafter to set up the Messianic kingdom *ἐν τῇ δόξῃ τοῦ πατρός*, clothed by the Father in kingly array, Mt. xvi. 27; Mk. viii. 38; Lk. ix. 26; *μετὰ δυνάμεως κ. δόξης πολλῆς*, Mt. xxiv. 30; Mk. xiii. 26; Lk. xxi. 27 cf. Mt. xxv. 31; Tit. ii. 13; 1 Pet. iv. 13; also *καθίσαι ἐπὶ θρόνου δόξης αὐτοῦ*, Mt. xix. 28; xxv. 31, cf. 1 S. ii. 8; *ἡ δόξα τῆς ἰσχύος αὐτοῦ*, the majesty of his Messianic power with which he will punish his adversaries, 2 Th. i. 9. β. *the absolutely perfect inward or personal excellence of Christ*: 2 Co. iii. 18; iv. 4; in which he excels by virtue of his nature as *ὁ θεῖος λόγος*, Jn. i. 14; xii. 41; of which majesty he gave tokens in the miracles he performed, Jn. ii. 11 cf. xi. 40; *ὁ κύριος τῆς δόξης*, 1 Co. ii. 8; Jas. ii. 1. γ. *the majesty (glory) of angels*, as apparent in their exterior brightness, Lk. ix. 26; in a wider sense, in which angels are called *δόξαι* as being spiritual beings of preëminent dignity: Jude vs. 8; 2 Pet. ii. 10. 4. *a most glorious condition, most exalted state*; a. of that condition with God the Father in heaven to which Christ was raised after he had achieved his work on earth: Lk. xxiv. 26; Jn. xvii. 5 (where he is said to have been in the same condition before his incarnation, and even before the beginning of the world); *ib.* 22, 24; Heb. ii. 7, 9; 1 Pet. i. 11, 21; *τὸ σῶμα τῆς δόξης αὐτοῦ*, the body in which his glorious condition is manifested, Phil. iii. 21; *ἀνελήφθη ἐν δόξῃ*, was taken up (into heaven) so that he is now *ἐν δόξῃ*, 1 Tim. iii. 16 [cf. W. 413 (385); B. 328 (283)]. β. *the glorious condition of blessedness into which it is appointed and promised that true Christians shall enter after their Saviour's return from heaven*: Ro. viii. 18, 21; ix. 23; 2 Co. iv. 17; Col. i. 27 (twice; cf. Meyer ad loc.); iii. 4; 2 Tim. ii. 10; Heb. ii. 10; 1 Pet. v. 1; which condition begins to be enjoyed even now through the devout contemplation of the divine majesty of Christ, and its influence upon those who contemplate it, 2 Co. iii. 18; and this condition will include not only the blessedness of the soul, but also the gain of a more excellent body (1 Co. xv. 43; Phil. iii. 21); cf. Lipsius, Paulin. Rechtfertigungslehre, p. 203 sqq.; *ἡ δόξα τοῦ θεοῦ*, which God bestows, Ro. v. 2; 1 Th. ii. 12; *δόξα τοῦ κυρ. ἡμ. Ἰησ. Χρ.* the same in which Christ rejoices, 2 Th. ii. 14 (cf. Ro. viii. 17, etc.); *εἰς δόξαν ἡμῶν*, to render us partakers of *δόξα*, 1 Co. ii. 7. Cf. Weiss, Bibl. Theol. des N. T. § 76 d.*

δοξάζω; [impf. ἐδόξαζον]; fut. δοξάσω; 1 aor. ἐδόξασα; Pass., [pres. δοξάζομαι]; pf. δεδόξασμαι; 1 aor. ἐδοξάσθη; (δόξα); Vulg. *honorifico, glorifico, clarifico*; Sept. chiefly for קָדַד, several times for קָדַד, (in Ex. xxxiv. 29 sq. 35 *δοξάζεσθαι* stands for קָדַד to shine); 1. *to think, suppose, be of opinion*, (Aeschyl., Soph., Xen., Plat., Thuc., et sqq.; nowhere in this sense in the sacred writings). 2. fr. Polyb. (6, 53, 10 *δεδοξασμένοι ἐπ' ἀρετῇ*) on *to praise, extol, magnify, celebrate*: τινά, pass., Mt. vi. 2; Lk. iv. 15; *ἐαυτόν*, to glorify one's self, Jn. viii. 54; Rev. xviii. 7; τὸν λόγον τοῦ κυρίου, Acts xiii. 48; τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ κυρίου, Rev. xv. 4; τὸν θεόν, Mt. v. 16; ix. 8; xv. 31; Mk. ii. 12; Lk. v. 25 sq.; vii. 16; xiii. 13; xvii. 15; xviii. 43; xxiii. 47; Acts xi. 18; xxi. 20 [Rec. κύριον]; Ro. xv. 6, 9 [W. § 44, 3 b.; 332 (311)]; 1 Pet. ii. 12; iv. 14 Rec.; with the addition of ἐπὶ τινί, for something, Lk. ii. 20; Acts iv. 21; 2 Co. ix. 13; ἐν μοί, on account of me (properly, finding in me matter for giving praise [cf. W. 387 (362) sq.]), Gal. i. 24; ἐν τῷ ὀνόματι τοῦ κυρίου, 1 Pet. iv. 16 L. T Tr WH. 3. *to honor, do honor to, hold in honor*: τὴν διακονίαν μου, by the most devoted administration of it endeavoring to convert as many Gentiles as possible to Christ, Ro. xi. 13; a member of the body, 1 Co. xii. 26; θεόν, to worship, Ro. i. 21; with the adjunct ἐν τῷ σώματι, by keeping the body pure and sound, 1 Co. vi. 20; τῷ θανάτῳ, to undergo death for the honor of God, Jn. xxi. 19. 4. By a use not found in prof. writ. *to make glorious, adorn with lustre, clothe with splendor*; a. *to impart glory to something, render it excellent*: pf. pass. δεδόξασμαι to excel, be preëminent; δεδοξασμένος excelling, eminent, glorious, 2 Co. iii. 10; δεδοξασμένη χάρις surpassing i. e. heavenly joy, [A. V. *full of glory*], 1 Pet. i. 8. b. *to make renowned, render illustrious, i. e. to cause the dignity and worth of some person or thing to become manifest and acknowledged*: τὸν λόγον τοῦ θεοῦ, 2 Th. iii. 1; Christ, the Son of God, Jn. viii. 54; xi. 4; xvi. 14; xvii. 10; God the Father, Jn. xiii. 31 sq.; xiv. 13; xv. 8; xvii. 1, 4; 1 Pet. iv. 11; τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ θεοῦ, Jn. xii. 28. c. *to exalt to a glorious rank or condition* (Is. xlv. 23; lv. 5, etc.; joined to ὑψοῦν, Is. iv. 2; Esth. iii. 1): οὐχ ἐαυτὸν ἐδόξασε did not assume to himself the dignity (equiv. to οὐχ ἐαυτῷ τὴν τιμὴν ἔλαβε, vs. 4), the words γενηθῆναι ἀρχιερέα being added expegetically (W. § 44, 1), Heb. v. 5; of God exalting, or rather restoring, Christ his son to a state of glory in heaven: Jn. vii. 39; xii. 16, [23]; xiii. 31 sq.; xvii. 1, 5; Acts iii. 13; (see δόξα, III. 4 a.); of God bringing Christians to a heavenly dignity and condition, (see δόξα, III. 4 b.): Ro. viii. 30. [COMP.: ἐν, συν-δοξίζω].*

Δορκάς, -άδος, ἡ, (prop. a wild she-goat, a gazelle, "παρὰ τὸ δέικνω, τὸ βλέπω ὕψυδερκεις γὰρ τὸ ζῶον κ. εὐόματον" Etym. Magn. [284, 6]), *Dorcias*, a certain Christian woman: Acts ix. 36, 39; see Ταβιθά.*

δόσις, -εως, ἡ, (δίδωμι); 1. *a giving*, [fr. Hdt. down]: λόγος δόσεως κ. λήψεως, an account of giving and receiving [i. e. debit and credit accounts; cf. λόγος II. 3], Phil. iv. 15; here Paul, by a pleasant euphemism, refers to the pecuniary gifts, which the church bestow-

ing them enters in the account of expenses, but he himself in the account of receipts; cf. Van Hengel ad loc.; so δόσις καὶ λήψις, of money given and received, Sir. xli. 19; xlii. 7; [Herm. mand. 5, 2, 2], and plur. Epict. diss. 2, 9, 12. 2. *a gift*, [fr. Hom. down]: Jas. i. 17. [SYN. see δόμα, fin.]*

δοτήρ, -ου, ὁ, (δίδωμι), for the more usual δοτήρ, *a giver, bestower*: 2 Co. ix. 7 fr. Prov. xxii. 8. Not found elsewhere.*

δουλαγωγέω [Rec.* -αγαγ-, -ῶ; (δουλάγωγος, cf. παιδάγωγος); *to lead away into slavery, claim as one's slave*, (Diod. Sic. 12, 24, and occasionally in other later writ.); *to make a slave and to treat as a slave i. e. with severity, to subject to stern and rigid discipline*: 1 Co. ix. 27. Cf. Fischer, De vitis lexicorum N. T. p. 472 sq.*

δουλεία (Tdf. -ία, [see I, ε]), -ας, ἡ, (δουλεύω); *slavery, bondage, the condition of a slave*: τῆς φθορᾶς, the bondage which consists in decay [W. § 59, 8 a., cf. B. 78 (68)], equiv. to the law, the necessity, of perishing, Ro. viii. 21; used of the slavish sense of fear, devoid alike of buoyancy of spirit and of trust in God, such as is produced by the thought of death, Heb. ii. 15, as well as by the Mosaic law in its votaries, Ro. viii. 15 (πνεῦμα δουλείας); the Mosaic system is said to cause δουλεία on account of the grievous burdens its precepts impose upon its adherents: Gal. iv. 24; v. 1. [From Pind. down].*

δουλεύω; fut. δουλεύσω; 1 aor. ἐδούλευσα; pf. δεδούλευκα; (δούλος); Sept. for קָדַד; 1. prop. *to be a slave, serve, do service*: absol., Eph. vi. 7; 1 Tim. vi. 2; τινί, Mt. vi. 24; Lk. xvi. 13; Ro. ix. 12; said of nations in subjection to other nations, Jn. viii. 33; Acts vii. 7; men are said δουλεύειν who bear the yoke of the Mosaic law, Gal. iv. 25 (see δουλεία). 2. metaph. *to obey, submit to*; a. in a good sense: absol. *to yield obedience*, Ro. vii. 6; τινί, *to obey one's commands and render to him the services due*, Lk. xv. 29; God: Mt. vi. 24; Lk. xvi. 13; 1 Th. i. 9; κυρίῳ and τῷ κυρίῳ, Acts xx. 19; Ro. xii. 11 (not Rec.*; see below); Eph. vi. 7; Christ: Ro. xiv. 18; Col. iii. 24; νόμῳ θεοῦ, acc. to the context, *feel myself bound to*, Ro. vii. 25; τοῖς θεοῖς, to worship gods, Gal. iv. 8; τῷ καιρῷ (Anth. 9, 441, 6), wisely adapt one's self to, Ro. xii. 11 Rec.* (see above), cf. Fritzsche ad loc.; perform services of kindness and Christian love: ἀλλήλοις, Gal. v. 13; used of those who zealously advance the interests of anything: ὡς πατρὶ τέκνον σὺν ἐμοὶ ἐδούλευσεν εἰς τὸ εὐαγγέλιον equiv. τὸ ὡς πατρὶ τέκνον δουλεύει, ἐμοὶ ἐδούλευσεν καὶ οὕτω σὺν ἐμοὶ ἐδούλ. etc. Phil. ii. 22 [W. 422 (393); 577 (537)]. b. in a bad sense, of those who become slaves to some base power, *to yield to, give one's self up to*: τῇ ἁμαρτίᾳ, Ro. vi. 6; νόμῳ ἁμαρτίας, Ro. vii. 25; ἐπιθυμίαις κ. ἡδοναῖς, Tit. iii. 3, (Xen. mem. 1, 5, 5; apol. Socr. 16; Plat. Phaedrus p. 238 e.; Polyb. 17, 15, 16; Hdtian. 1, 17, 22 [9 ed. Bekk.]); τῇ κοιλίᾳ, Ro. xvi. 18, (γαστρί, Anthol. 11, 410, 4; Xen. mem. 1, 6, 8; abdomini servire, Sen. de benef. 7, 26, 4; ventri obedire, Sall. [Cat. i. 1]); μαμωνῶ, to devote one's self to getting wealth: Mt. vi. 24; Lk. xvi. 13. τοῖς στοιχείοις τοῦ κόσμου, Gal. iv. 9.*

δοῦλος, -η, -ον, (derived by most fr. δέω to tie, bind;

by some fr. ΔΕΛΩ to ensnare, capture, [(?) al. al.; cf. Vaniček p. 322]; *serving, subject to: παρεστήσατε τὰ μέλη ὑμῶν δούλα τῇ ἀκαθαρσίᾳ*, Ro. vi. 19. Then substantively, ἡ δούλη *a female slave, bondmaid, handmaid: τοῦ θεοῦ, τοῦ κυρίου*, one who worships God and submits to him, Acts ii. 18 (fr. Joel ii. 29 (iii. 2)); Lk. i. 38, 48. ὁ δούλος, Sept. for דָּבָר; 1. *a slave, bondman, man of servile condition; a. properly: opp. to ελεύθερος*, 1 Co. vii. 21; xii. 13; Gal. iii. 28; Eph. vi. 8; Col. iii. 11; Rev. vi. 15; xiii. 16; xix. 18; opp. to κύριος, δεσπότης, οἰκοδεσπότης, Mt. x. 24; xiii. 27 sq.; Lk. xii. 46; Jn. xv. 15; Eph. vi. 5; Col. iii. 22; iv. 1; 1 Tim. vi. 1; Tit. ii. 9, and very often. b. metaph. *a. one who gives himself up wholly to another's will*, 1 Co. vii. 23; or *dominion, τῆς ἀμαρτίας*, Jn. viii. 34; Ro. vi. 17, 20; τῆς φθορᾶς, 2 Pet. ii. 19, (τῶν ἡδονῶν, Athen. 12 p. 531 c.; τῶν χρημάτων, Plut. Pelop. c. 3; τοῦ πίνειν, Ael. v. h. 2, 41). β. *the δούλοι Χριστοῦ, τοῦ Χριστοῦ, Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ*, are those whose service is used by Christ in extending and advancing his cause among men: used of apostles, Ro. i. 1; Gal. i. 10; Phil. i. 1; 2 Tim. ii. 24; Tit. i. 1; Jas. i. 1; 2 Pet. i. 1; of other preachers and teachers of the gospel, Col. iv. 12; 2 Tim. ii. 24; Jude vs. 1; of the true worshippers of Christ (who is κύριος πάντων, Acts x. 36), Eph. vi. 6. *the δούλοι τοῦ θεοῦ, τοῦ θεοῦ, ἡμῶν*, are those whose agency God employs in executing his purposes: used of apostles, Acts iv. 29; xvi. 17; of Moses (Josh. i. 1), Rev. xv. 3; of prophets (Jer. vii. 25; xxv. 4), Rev. i. 1; x. 7; xi. 18; of all who obey God's commands, his true worshippers, Lk. ii. 29; Rev. ii. 20; vii. 3; xix. 2, 5; xxii. 3, 6; (Ps. xxxiii. (xxxiv.) 23; lxxviii. (lxxix.) 37; lxxxviii. (lxxxix.) 4, 21). γ. *δουλός τινας*, devoted to another to the disregard of one's own interests: Mt. xx. 27; Mk. x. 44; strenuously laboring for another's salvation, 2 Co. iv. 5. 2. *a servant, attendant, (of a king):* Mt. xviii. 23, 26 sqq. [SYN. see διάκονος.]

δουλόω, -ω: fut. δουλώσω; 1 aor. ἐδούλωσα; pf. pass. δεδούλωμαι; 1 aor. pass. ἐδουλώθην; (δούλος); [fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down]; *to make a slave of, reduce to bondage; a. prop.: τινά*, Acts vii. 6; *τούτω καὶ* [yet T WH om. Tr br. καὶ] *δεδούλωσαι* to him he has also been made a bondman, 2 Pet. ii. 19. b. metaph.: *ἐμαντόν τινα* give myself wholly to one's needs and service, make myself a bondman to him, 1 Co. ix. 19; *δουλοῦσθαί τινα*, to be made subject to the rule of some one, e. g. τῇ δικαιοσύνῃ, τῷ θεῷ, Ro. vi. 18, 22; likewise ὑπό τι, Gal. iv. 3; *δεδουλωμένος οἴκῳ*, wholly given up to, enslaved to, Tit. ii. 3 (*δουλεύειν οἴκῳ*, Liban. epist. 319); *δεδούλωμαι ἐν τινι*, to be under bondage, held by constraint of law or necessity, in some matter, 1 Co. vii. 15. [COMP.: κατα-δουλόω.]*

δοχή, -ῆς, ἡ, (δέχομαι to receive as a guest), *a feast, banquet*, [cf. our *reception*]: *δοχὴν ποιῶ*, Lk. v. 29; xiv. 13. (i. q. πρῶτον, Gen. [xxi. 8]; xxvi. 30; Esth. i. 3; v. 4 sqq.; Athen. 8 p. 348 f.; Plut. moral. p. 1102 b. [i. e. non posse suav. vivi etc. 21, 9].)*

δράκων, -ωντος, ὁ, (apparently fr. δέρκομαι, 2 aor. ἔδρακον; hence δράκων prop. equiv. to δέξω βλέπων [Etyim. Magn. 286, 7; cf. Curtius § 13]); Sept. chiefly for דָּרָק;

a dragon, a great serpent, a fabulous animal, (so as early as Hom. Il. 2, 308 sq., etc.). From it, after Gen. iii. 1 sqq., is derived the fig. description of the devil in Rev. xii. 3-17; xiii. 2, 4, 11; xvi. 13; xx. 2. [Cf. Baudissin, Studien zur semitisch. Religionsgesch. vol. i. (iv. 4) p. 281 sqq.]*

δράμω, to run, see τρέχω.

δράσσομαι; to grasp with the hand, to take: τινά, 1 Co. iii. 19 [B. 291 (250); W. 352 (330)]. (In Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down; Sept.)*

δραχμή, -ῆς, ἡ, (δράσσομαι, [hence prop. a grip, a handful]), [fr. Hdt. down], *a drachma, a silver coin of [nearly] the same weight as the Roman denarius (see δηνάριον):* Lk. xv. 8 sq.*

δρέπανον, -ου, τό, (i. q. δρεπάνη, fr. δρέπω to pluck, pluck off), *a sickle, a pruning-hook, a hooked vine-knife, such as reapers and vine-dressers use: Mk. iv. 29; Rev. xiv. 14-19.* (Hom. and subseq. writ.; Sept.)*

δρόμος, -ου, ὁ, (fr. ΔΡΑΜΩ [q. v.]; cf. νόμος, τρόμος, and the like), *a course (Hom. et sqq.); in the N. T. fig., the course of life or of office: πληροῦσθαι τὸν δρόμον*, Acts xiii. 25; *τελειοῦν*, Acts xx. 24; *τελεῖν*, 2 Tim. iv. 7.*

Δρουσίλλα [al. Δρούσιλλα, cf. Chandler § 120], -ῆς, ἡ, *Drusilla, daughter of Agrippa the elder, wife of Felix, the governor of Judæa, a most licentious woman (Joseph. antt. 20, 7, 1 sq.): Acts xxiv. 24; cf. Win. RWB. [and B. D.] s. v.; Schürer, Neutest. Zeitgesch. § 19, 4.**

δύναμαι, depon. verb, pres. indic. 2 pers. sing. δύνασαι and acc. to a rarer form occasional in the poets and fr. Polyb. on to be met with in prose writ. also (cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 359; [WH. App. p. 168; W. § 13, 2 b.; Veitch s. v.]), δύνη (Mk. ix. 22 sq. L T Tr WH; [Lk. xvi. 2 T WH Tr txt.]; Rev. ii. 2); impf. ἐδυνάμην and Attic ἡδυνάμην, between which forms the Mss. and editions are almost everywhere divided, [in Mk. vi. 19; xiv. 5; Lk. viii. 19; xix. 3; Jn. ix. 33; xii. 39 all edd. read ἡδ., so R G in Mt. xxvi. 9; Lk. i. 22; Jn. xi. 37; Rev. xiv. 3; on the other hand, in Mt. xxii. 46; Lk. i. 22; Jn. xi. 37; Rev. xiv. 3, L T Tr WH all read ἐδ., so T WH in Mt. xxvi. 9; R G in Mt. xxii. 46. Cf. WH. App. p. 162; W. § 12, 1 b.; B. 33 (29)]; fut. δυνήσομαι; 1 aor. ἡδυνάσθην and (in Mk. vii. 24 T WH, after codd. B only; in Mt. xvii. 16 cod. B) ἡδυνάσθη (cf. [WH u. s. and p. 169]; Kühner § 343 s. v.; [Veitch s. v.; W. 84 (81); B. 33 (29)]; Curtius, Das Verbum, ii. 402)]; Sept. for לָזַק; *to be able, have power*, whether by virtue of one's own ability and resources, or of a state of mind, or through favorable circumstances, or by permission of law or custom; a. foll. by an inf. [W. § 44, 3] pres. or aor. (on the distinction between which, cf. W. § 44, 7). a. foll. oy a pres. inf.: Mt. vi. 24; ix. 15; Mk. ii. 7; iii. 23; Lk. vi. 39; Jn. iii. 2; v. 19; Acts xxvii. 15; 1 Co. x. 21; Heb. v. 7; 1 Jn. iii. 9; Rev. ix. 20, and often. β. foll. by an aor. inf.: Mt. iii. 9; v. 14; Mk. i. 45; ii. 4; v. 3; Lk. viii. 19; xiii. 11; Jn. iii. 8 sq.; vi. 52; vii. 34, 36; Acts iv. 16 [R G]; v. 39; x. 47; Ro. viii. 39; xvi. 25; 1 Co. ii. 14; iii. 1; vi. 5; 2 Co. iii. 7; Gal. iii. 21; Eph. iii. 4, 20; 1 Th. iii. 9; 1 Tim. vi. 7, 16; 2 Tim. ii. 13; iii. 7, 15; Heb. ii.

18: iii. 19; [xi. 19 Lchm.]; Jas. i. 21; Rev. iii. 8; v. 3; vi. 17, and very often. **b.** with inf. omitted, as being easily supplied from the context: Mt. xvi. 3 [here T br. WH reject the pass.]; xx. 22; Mk. vi. 19; x. 39; Lk. ix. 40; xvi. 26; xix. 8; Ro. viii. 7. **c.** joined with an accus. *δύναμαι τι*, to be able to do something (cf. Germ. *ich vermag etwas*): Mk. ix. 22; Lk. xii. 26; 2 Co. xiii. 8, (and in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. on). **d.** absol., like the Lat. *possum* (as in Caes. b. gall. 1, 18, 6), i. q. to be able, capable, strong, powerful: 1 Co. iii. 2; x. 13. (2 Chr. xxxii. 13; 1 Macc. v. 40 sq.; in 2 Macc. xi. 13 cod. Alex., and often in Grk. writ. as Eur. Or. 889; Thuc. 4, 105; Xen. an. 4, 5, 11 sq.; Isoc., Dem., Aeschin.)

δύναμις, -εως, ἡ; [fr. Hom. down]; Sept. for לִיָּהּ, כִּנְיָהּ, יָג, קָב, כָּזָב (an army, a host); *strength, ability, power*; **a.** univ. *inherent power, power residing in a thing by virtue of its nature, or which a person or thing exerts and puts forth*: Lk. i. 17; Acts iv. 7; 1 Co. iv. 20; 2 Co. iv. 7; xii. 9 (*ἡ δύναμις ἐν ἀσθενείᾳ τελείται* [R G *τελειούται*]); xiii. 4; 1 Th. i. 5; Heb. vii. 16; xi. 34; Rev. i. 16; xvii. 13; *ἰδία δύναμις*, Acts iii. 12; *μεγάλῃ δυνάμει*, Acts iv. 33; *ἐκαστῶ κατὰ τὴν ἰδίαν δύναμιν*, Mt. xxv. 15; *ὑπὲρ δύναμιν*, beyond our power, 2 Co. i. 8; *ἐν δυνάμει* sc. *δυν.* endued with power, Lk. iv. 36; 1 Co. xv. 43; so in the phrase *ἔρχεσθαι ἐν δυνάμει*, Mk. ix. 1; *powerfully*, Col. i. 29; 2 Th. i. 11; contextually i. q. *evidently*, Ro. i. 4; *ἐν δυνάμει σημειῶν κ. τεράτων*, through the power which I exerted upon their souls by performing miracles, Ro. xv. 19; *δύν. εἰς τι*, Heb. xi. 11; *δύν. ἐπὶ τὰ δαιμόνια καὶ νόσους θεραπεύειν*, Lk. ix. 1; *ἡ δύναμις τῆς ἀμαρτίας ὁ νόμος*, sin exercises its power (upon the soul) through the law, i. e. through the abuse of the law, 1 Co. xv. 56; *τῆς ἀναστάσεως τοῦ Χριστοῦ*, the power which the resurrection of Christ has, for instructing, reforming, elevating, tranquillizing, the soul, Phil. iii. 10; *τῆς εὐσεβείας*, inhering in godliness and operating upon souls, 2 Tim. iii. 5; *δυνάμεις μέλλοντος αἰῶνος* (see *αἰών*, 3), Heb. vi. 5; *τὸ πνεῦμα τῆς δυνάμεως* (see *πνεῦμα*, 5), 1 Pet. iv. 14 Lchm.; 2 Tim. i. 7; *δύναμις* is used of the power of angels: Eph. i. 21 [cf. Mey. ad loc.]; 2 Pet. ii. 11; of the power of the devil and evil spirits, 1 Co. xv. 24; *τοῦ ἐχθροῦ*, i. e. of the devil, Lk. x. 19; *τοῦ δράκοντος*, Rev. xiii. 2; angels, as excelling in power, are called *δυνάμεις* [cf. (Philo de mutat. nom. § 8 *δυνάμεις ἀσώματοι*) Mey. as above; Bp. Lightf. on Col. i. 16; see *ἄγγελος*]: Ro. viii. 38; 1 Pet. iii. 22. *ἡ δύναμις τοῦ θεοῦ*, univ. *the power of God*: Mt. xxii. 29; Mk. xii. 24; Lk. xxii. 69; Acts viii. 10; Ro. i. 20; ix. 17; 1 Co. vi. 14; *δύναμις ὑψίστου*, Lk. i. 35; *ἡ δύναμις*, esp. in doxologies, the kingly power of God, Mt. vi. 13 Rec.; Rev. iv. 11; vii. 12; xi. 17; xii. 10; xv. 8; xix. 1; and the abstract for the concrete (as *יְהוָה יְהוָה* in Jewish writ.; cf. *Buxtorf*, Lex. talm. col. 385 [p. 201 sq. ed. Fischer]) equiv. to *ὁ δυνατός*, Mt. xxvi. 64; Mk. xiv. 62; *δύναμις τοῦ θεοῦ* is used of the divine power considered as acting upon the minds of men, 1 Co. ii. 5; 2 Co. vi. 7; Eph. iii. 7, 20; [2 Tim. i. 8; 1 Pet. i. 5]; *εἰς τινα*, 2 Co. xiii. 4 [but WH in br.]; Eph. i. 19; *ἐνδύεσθαι δύναμιν ἐξ υἱοῦ*, Lk. xxiv. 49; by meton. things or persons in

which God's saving power shows its efficacy are called *δυνάμεις θεοῦ*: thus *ὁ Χριστός*, 1 Co. i. 24; *ὁ λόγος τοῦ σταυροῦ*, 1 Co. i. 18; *τὸ εὐαγγέλιον*, with the addition *εἰς σωτηρίαν παντὶ* etc. Ro. i. 16 [cf. W. § 36, 3 b.]. *δύναμις* is ascribed to Christ, now in one sense and now in another: a power to heal disease proceeds from him, Mk. v. 30; Lk. v. 17; vi. 19; viii. 46; the kingly power of the Messiah is his, Mt. xxiv. 30; [Mk. xiii. 26]; Lk. xxi. 27; 2 Pet. i. 16; Rev. v. 12; *ἄγγελοι τῆς δυνάμεως αὐτοῦ* (see *ἄγγελος*, 2), ministering to his power, 2 Thess. i. 7 [W. § 34, 3 b. note]; metaphysical [or essential] power, viz. that which belongs to him as *ὁ θεῖος λόγος*, in the expression *τὸ ῥῆμα τῆς δυνάμ. αὐτοῦ* the word uttered by his power, equiv. to his most powerful will and energy, Heb. i. 3; moral power, operating on the soul, 2 Co. xii. 9 R G; and called *ἡ θεία αὐτοῦ δύναμις* in 2 Pet. i. 3; *ἡ δύναμις τοῦ κυρίου*, the power of Christ invisibly present and operative in a Christian church formally assembled, 1 Co. v. 4. *δύναμις τοῦ ἁγίου πνεύματος*: Acts i. 8 [W. 125 (119)]; *πν. ἅγιον κ. δύναμις*, Acts x. 38; *ἀπόδειξις πνεύματος καὶ δυνάμεως* (see *ἀπόδειξις*, b.), 1 Co. ii. 4; *ἐν τῇ δυνάμει τοῦ πνεύματος*, under or full of the power of the Holy Spirit, Lk. iv. 14; *ἐν δυνάμει πνεύματος ἁγίου*, by the power and influence of the Holy Spirit, Ro. xv. 13; by the power which, under the influence of the Holy Spirit, I exerted upon their souls, Ro. xv. 19. **b.** specifically, *the power of performing miracles*: Acts vi. 8; *πάσα δύναμις*, every kind of power of working miracles (with the addition *καὶ σημείοις κ. τέρασι*), 2 Th. ii. 9; plur.: [Mt. xiii. 54; xiv. 2; Mk. vi. 14]; 1 Co. xii. 28 sq.; Gal. iii. 5; *ἐνεργήματα δυνάμεων*, 1 Co. xii. 10; by meton. of the cause for the effect, *a mighty work* [cf. W. 32; Trench § xci.]: *δύναμιν ποιεῖν*, Mk. vi. 5; ix. 39; so in the plur., Mk. vi. 2; Lk. xix. 37; joined with *σημεῖα*, Acts viii. 13; with *σημεῖα κ. τέρατα*, Acts ii. 22; 2 Co. xii. 12; Heb. ii. 4 [?]; *ποιεῖν δυνάμεις*, Mt. vii. 22; [xiii. 58]; Acts xix. 11; *γίνονται δυνάμεις*, Mt. xi. 20 sq. 23; Lk. x. 13. **c.** *moral power and excellence of soul*: 1 Co. iv. 19; 2 Co. iv. 7; Eph. iii. 16; Col. i. 11. **d.** *the power and influence which belong to riches*; (pecuniary ability), *wealth*: *τοῦ στρήνου*, 'riches ministering to luxury' (Grotius), Rev. xviii. 3; *κατὰ δύναμιν καὶ ὑπὲρ* [al. *παρὰ*] *δύναμιν*, according to their means, yea, beyond their means, 2 Co. viii. 3; (in this sense, for *לִיָּהּ*, Sept. Deut. viii. 17 sq.; Ruth iv. 11; not infreq. in Grk. writ., as Xen. Cyr. 8, 4, 34; an. 7, 7, 21 (36)). **e.** *power and resources arising from numbers*: Rev. iii. 8. **f.** *power consisting in or resting upon armies, forces, hosts*, (so, both in sing. and in plur., often in Grk. writ. fr. Hdt., Thuc., Xen. on; in the Sept. and in Apoc.); hence *δυνάμεις τοῦ οὐρανοῦ* the *hosts of heaven*, Hebraistically the *stars*: Mt. xxiv. 29; Lk. xxi. 26; and *δ. ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς*, Mk. xiii. 25; equiv. to *יְהוָה יְהוָה*, 2 K. xvii. 16; xxiii. 4; Is. xxxiv. 4; Jer. viii. 2; Dan. viii. 10, etc. [cf. *σαβαώθ*]. **g.** Like the Lat. *vis* and *potestas*, equiv. to the (*force* i. e.) *meaning of a word or expression*: 1 Co. xiv. 11; (Plat. Crat. p. 394 b.; Polyb. 20, 9, 11; Dion. Hal. 1, 68; Dio Cass. 55, 3; al.).*

[Syn. *βία δύναμις, ἐνεργεῖα, ἐξουσία, ἰσχύς, κράτος*:

μια force, effective, often oppressive power, exhibiting itself in single deeds of violence; *δύν.* power, natural ability, general and inherent; *ἐνέργ.* working, power in exercise, operative power; *ἐξουσ.* primarily liberty of action; then, *authority*—either as delegated power, or as unrestrained, arbitrary power; *ίσχ.* strength, power (esp. physical) as an endowment; *κράτος*, might, relative and manifested power—in the N. T. chiefly of God; τὸ κράτος τῆς ἰσχύ. Eph. vi. 10, ἡ ἐνέργ. τῆς δυν. Eph. iii. 7, ἡ ἐνέργ. τοῦ κρ. τῆς ἰσχύ. Eph. i. 19. Cf. Schmidt ch. 148; Bp. Lghtst. on Col. i. 16; Mey. on Eph. i. 19.]

δυναμόω, -ω: [pres. pass. *δυναμοῦμαι*]; to make strong, confirm, strengthen: Col. i. 11; [Eph. vi. 10 WH mrg.]; 1 aor. *ἐδυναμώθησαν*, Heb. xi. 34 (RG *ἐνεδ.*). (Ps. lxxvii. (lxxviii.) 29; Eccl. x. 10; Dan. ix. 27 [Theod.; Ps. lxxiv. (lxxv.) 4 Aq.; Job xxxvi. 9 Aq.] and occasionally in eccl. and Byz. writ.; cf. *Lob.* ad Phryn. p. 605; [W. 26 (25)].) [COMP.: *ἐν-δυναμόω.*]*

δυνατός, -ου, ὁ, (δύναμαι); fr. [Soph. and] Hdt. on; powerful; 1. a prince, potentate: Lk. i. 52; used of God (Sir. xlvi. 5; 2 Macc. xv. 3, 23, etc.; of Zeus, Soph. Ant. 608), 1 Tim. vi. 15. 2. a courtier, high officer, royal minister: Acts viii. 27 [A. V. (a eunuch) of great authority; but see Meyer ad loc.], (*δυνασταί Φαραώ*, Gen. i. 4).*

δυνατός, -ῶ, (δυνατός); to be powerful or mighty; show one's self powerful: 2 Co. xiii. 3 (opp. to *ἀσθενῶ*); to be able, have power: foll. by an inf., Ro. xiv. 4 L T Tr WH; 2 Co. ix. 8 L T Tr WH. Not found in prof. writ. nor in the Sept.*

δυνατός, -ῆ, -όν, (δύναμαι); [fr. Pind. down], Sept. for *דָּבָר*; able, powerful, mighty, strong; 1. absolutely; a. mighty in wealth and influence: 1 Co. i. 26; (Rev. vi. 15 Rec.); οἱ δυνατοί, the chief men, Acts xxv. 5, (Joseph. b. j. 1, 12, 4 ἥκον Ἰουδαίων οἱ δυνατοί; Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 1; Thuc. 1, 89; Polyb. 9, 23, 4). δ δυνατός, the preëminently mighty one, almighty God, Lk. i. 49. b. strong in soul: to bear calamities and trials with fortitude and patience, 2 Co. xii. 10; strong in Christian virtue, 2 Co. xiii. 9; firm in conviction and faith, Ro. xv. 1. 2. in construction; a. δυνατός εἰμι with inf., to be able (to do something; [B. 260 (224); W. 319 (299)]): Lk. xiv. 31; Acts xi. 17; Ro. iv. 21; xi. 28; xiv. 4 R G; 2 Co. ix. 8 R G; 2 Tim. i. 12; Tit. i. 9; Heb. xi. 19 (Lchm. *δυναται*); Jas. iii. 2. b. δυνατός ἐν τινι, mighty i. e. excelling in something: ἐν ἔργῳ κ. λόγῳ, Lk. xxiv. 19; ἐν λόγοις καὶ ἔργοις, Acts vii. 22; ἐν γραφαῖς, excelling in knowledge of the Scriptures, Acts xviii. 24. c. πρὸς τι, mighty i. e. having power for something: 2 Co. x. 4. d. neuter δυνατόν [in pass. sense, cf. B. 190 (165)] possible: εἰ δυνατόν (ἐστί), Mt. xxiv. 24; xxvi. 39; Mk. xiii. 22; xiv. 35; Ro. xii. 18; Gal. iv. 15; οὐκ ἦν δυνατόν foll. by inf. Acts ii. 24; δυνατόν τί ἐστί τιμι [B. 190 (165)], Mk. ix. 23; xiv. 36; Acts xx. 16; παρὰ θεῶν πάντα δυνατά ἐστί, Mt. xix. 26; Mk. x. 27; Lk. xviii. 27. τὸ δυνατόν αὐτοῦ, what his power could do, equiv. to τὴν δύναμιν αὐτοῦ, Ro. ix. 22, cf. W. § 34, 2.*

δύνω, δύω; 2 aor. *ἔδυν*; 1 aor. (in Grk. writ. transitively) *ἔδυσσα* (Mk. i. 32 L T Tr WH), cf. *Bttm.* Ausf. Spr. ii. p. 156 sq.; W. p. 84 (81); B. 56 (49); [Veitch s. v.];

to go into, enter; go under, be plunged into, sink in: in the N. T. twice of the setting sun (sinking as it were into the sea), Mk. i. 32; Lk. iv. 40. So times without number in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. on; Sept., Gen. xxviii. 11; Lev. xxii. 7, etc.; Tob. ii. 4; 1 Macc. x. 50. [COMP.: *ἐκ, ἀπ-εκ-(-μαι), ἐν, ἐπ-εν, παρε-ισ, ἐπι-δύνω.*]*

δύο, genit. indecl. *δύο* (as in Epic, and occasionally in Hdt., Thuc., Xen., Polyb., al. for *δυοῖν*, more common in Attic [see *Rutherford*, New Phryn. p. 289 sq.]); dat. *δυσί, δυσίν*, ([-σι in Mt. vi. 24; Lk. xvi. 13; Acts xxi. 33 (Tr -σίν), -σίν in Mt. xxii. 40; Mk. xvi. 12; Lk. xii. 52 (R G -σί); Acts xii. 6 (R G L -σι); Heb. x. 28; Rev. xi. 3 (R G -σί); cf. *Tdf.* Proleg. p. 98; *WH.* App. p. 147])—a form not found in the older and better writ., met with in Hippocr., Aristot., Theophr., frequent fr. Polyb. on, for the Attic *δυοῖν*; acc. *δύο* (cf. *Lob.* ad Phryn. p. 210; *Bttm.* Ausf. Spr. i. p. 276 sq.; W. § 9, 2 b.; Passow i. p. 729); two: absol., οὐκ ἔτι εἰσὶ δύο, ἀλλὰ σὰρξ μία, Mt. xix. 6; Mk. x. 8; δύο ἡ τρεῖς, Mt. xviii. 20; 1 Co. xiv. 29; τρεῖς ἐπὶ δυοὶ κ. δύο ἐπὶ τρισί, Lk. xii. 52; ἀνὰ κατὰ δύο, two by two [W. 398 (372); 401 (374); B. 30 (26)], Lk. ix. 3 [WH om. Tr br. ἀνά]; x. 1 [WH ἀνὰ δύο [δύο]; cf. *Acta Philip.* § 36, ed. *Tdf.* p. 92]; Jn. ii. 6 [apiece]; 1 Co. xiv. 27; δύο δύο two and two, Mk. vi. 7 (so, after the Hebr., in Gen. vi. 19, 20; but the phrase is not altogether foreign even to the Grk. poets, as *Aeschyl.* Pers. 981 *μυρία μυρία* for κατὰ μυριάδας, cf. W. 249 (234), [cf. 39 (38)]); neut. εἰς δύο into two parts, Mt. xxvii. 51; Mk. xv. 38; with gen. δύο τῶν μαθητῶν (αὐτοῦ), Mk. xi. 1; xiv. 13; Lk. xix. 29; [Mt. xi. 2 R G]; τῶν οἰκετῶν, Acts x. 7. δύο ἐξ αὐτῶν, Lk. xxiv. 13 [cf. *Bttm.* 158 (138); *Win.* 203 (191)]. with a noun or pronoun: δύο δαιμονιζόμενοι, Mt. viii. 28. δύο μάχαιραι, Lk. xxii. 38; ἐπὶ στόματος δύο μαρτύρων, Mt. xviii. 16; 2 Co. xiii. 1; δυοὶ κυρίως, Mt. vi. 24; Lk. xvi. 13; εἶδε δύο ἀδελφούς, Mt. iv. 18; preceded by the article, οἱ δύο the two, the twain: Mt. xix. 5; Mk. x. 8; 1 Co. vi. 16; Eph. v. 31; τοὺς δύο, Eph. ii. 15; αἱ [Rec. only] δύο διαθήκαι, Gal. iv. 24; οὗτοι [Lchm. br. οὗτ.] οἱ δύο υἱοὶ μου, Mt. xx. 21; περὶ τῶν δύο ἀδελφῶν, Mt. xx. 24; ἐν ταῦταις ταῖς δυοῖν ἐντολαῖς, Mt. xxii. 40; τοὺς δύο ἰχθύας, Mt. xiv. 19; Mk. vi. 41; Lk. ix. 16; δύο δηνάρια, Lk. x. 35.

δυσ, an inseparable prefix conveying the idea of difficulty, opposition, injuriousness or the like, and corresponding to our *mis-, un-* [Curtius § 278]; opp. to *εὐ*.

δυσ-βάστακτος, -ον, (βαστάζω), hard [A. V. *grievous*] to be borne: Mt. xxiii. 4 [T WH txt. om. Tr br. *δυσβάστ.*] and Lk. xi. 46 φορτία *δυσβάστακτα*, said of precepts hard to obey, and irksome. (Sept. Prov. xxvii. 3; Philo, omn. prob. lib. § 5; Plut. quaest. nat. c. 16, 4 p. 915 f.)*

δυσεντερία, -ας, ἡ, (ἐντερον intestine), dysentery, (Lat. *tormina intestinorum*, bowel-complaint): Acts xxviii. 8 R G; see the foll. word. (Hippocr. and med. writ.; Hdt., Plat., Aristot., Polyb., al.)*

δυσεντέριον, -ου, τό, a later form for *δυσεντερία*, q. v.: Acts xxviii. 8 L T Tr WH. Cf. *Lob.* ad Phryn. p. 518.*

δυσερμήνευτος, -ον, (ἐρμηνεύω), hard to interpret, difficult of explanation: Heb. v. 11. (Diod. 2, 52; Philo *de somn.* § 32 fin.; Artem. oneir. 3. 66.)*

[**δύσις**, -εις, ἡ; **1.** a sinking or setting, esp. of the heavenly bodies; **2.** of the quarter in which the sun sets, *the west*: Mk. xvi. WH (rejected) 'Shorter Conclusion.' (So both in sing. and in plur.: Aristot. de mund. 3 p. 393^a, 17; 4 p. 394^b, 21; Polyb. 1, 42, 5 etc.)^{*}]

δύσκολος, -ον, (κόλον food); **1.** prop. *hard to find agreeable food for, fastidious about food.* **2.** *difficult to please, always finding fault*; (Eur., Arstph., Xen., Plat., al.). **3.** univ. *difficult* (Xen. oec. 15, 10 ἡ γεωργία δύσκολός ἐστι μαθεῖν): πῶς δύσκολόν ἐστι, foll. by acc. with inf., Mk. x. 24.^{*}

δυσκόλωσ, adv., (δύσκολος), [fr. Plato down], with *difficultly*: Mt. xix. 23; Mk. x. 23; Lk. xviii. 24.^{*}

δυσμή, -ῆς, ἡ, [fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down], much often in plur. [W. § 27, 3] *δυσμαί*, al. (δύω or δύνω, q. v.), sc. ἡλίου, *the setting of the sun*: Lk. xii. 54 [acc. to the reading of T WH Tr mrg. ἐπὶ δ. may possibly be understood of *time* (cf. W. 375 sq. (352)); see ἐπί, A. II.; al. take the prep. locally, *over, in*, and give *δυσμ.* the meaning which follows; see ἐπί, A. I. 1 b.]; *the region of sunset, the west*, [anarthrous, W. 121 (115)]: Rev. xxi. 13; ἀπὸ ἀνατολῶν καὶ δυσμῶν, from all regions or nations, Mt. viii. 11; xxiv. 27; Lk. xiii. 29; in Hebr. שָׁמַיְתָא וְיָרְדִי, Josh. i. 4. Often in prof. writ. fr. Hdt. on, both with and without ἡλίου.^{*}

δυσνόητος, -ον, (νοέω), *hard to be understood*: 2 Pet. iii. 16. (χρησμός, Lcian. Alex. 54; Diog. Laërt. 9, 13 *δυσνόητόν τε καὶ δυσεξήγητον*; [Aristot. plant. 1, 1 p. 816^a, 3].)^{*}

δυσφήμιω, -ῶ: [pres. pass. *δυσφημοῦμαι*]; (*δύσφημος*); *to use ill words, defame*; pass. *to be defamed*, 1 Co. iv. 13 T WH Tr mrg. (1 Macc. vii. 41; in Grk. writ. fr. Aeschyl. Agam. 1078 down.)^{*}

δυσφήμια, -ας, ἡ, both *the condition of a δύσφημος*, i. e. of one who is defamed, viz. *ill-repute*, and *the action of one who uses opprobrious language*, viz. *defamation, reproach*: διὰ δυσφημίας κ. εὐφημίας [A. V. *by evil report and good report*], 2 Co. vi. 8. (1 Macc. vii. 38; 3 Macc. ii. 26. Dion. H. 6, 48; Plut. de gen. Socr. § 18 p. 587 f.)^{*}

δύω, see δύνω.

δώδεκα, οἱ, αἱ, τὰ, [fr. Hom. down], *twelve*: Mt. ix. 20; x. 1; [L. T Tr WH in Acts xix. 7; xxiv. 11 for *δεκαδύο*]; Rev. vii. 5 [R G εβ']; xxi. 21, etc.; οἱ δώδεκα, *the twelve apostles of Jesus*, so called by way of eminence: Mk. ix. 35; x. 32; xi. 11; Mt. xxvi. 14, 20; Lk. xxii. 3, etc.

δωδέκατος, -η, -ον, *twelfth*: Rev. xxi. 20. [Fr. Hom. on.]^{*}

δωδεκάφυλον, -ου, τό, (fr. δώδεκα, and φυλή tribe), *the twelve tribes*, used collectively of the Israelitish people, as consisting of twelve tribes: Acts xxvi. 7. (Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 55, 6; Prot. Jac. c. 1, 8; λαὸς δὲ δωδεκάφυλος, Orac. Sibyll. Cf. δεκάφυλος, τετράφυλος, Hdt. 5, 66; [W. 100 (95)].)^{*}

δῶμα, -τος, τό, (δέμω to build); **1.** a building, house, (Hom. et sqq.). **2.** a part of a building, *dining-room, hall*, (Hom. et sqq.). **3.** in the Script. equiv. to *ἔδω*, *house-top, roof* [W. 23]: Mt. xxiv. 17; Mk. xiii. 15; Lk. v. 19; xvii. 31. The house-tops of the Orientals were (and still are) level, and were frequented not only for walking but also for meditation and prayer: Acts x. 9; hence ἐπὶ δωμαίων, *on the house-tops*, i. e. *in public*: Mt. x. 27; Lk. xii. 3; ἐπὶ τὸ δῶμα . . . κατ' ὀφθαλμοῦς παντὸς Ἰσραήλ, 2 S. xvi. 22.^{*}

δωρεά, -ᾶς, ἡ, (δίδομι); from [Aeschyl. and] Hdt. down; a gift: Jn. iv. 10; Acts viii. 20; xi. 17; Ro. v. 15; 2 Co. ix. 15; Heb. vi. 4; ἡ χάρις ἐδόθη κατὰ τὸ μέτρον τῆς δωρεᾶς τοῦ Χριστοῦ, according to the measure in which Christ gave it, Eph. iv. 7; with an epeexegetical gen. of the thing given, viz. τοῦ ἁγίου πνεύματος, Acts ii. 38; x. 45; δικαιοσύνης, Ro. v. 17 [L. WH Tr mrg. br. τ. δωρ.]; τῆς χάριτος τοῦ θεοῦ, Eph. iii. 7. The acc. δωρεάν (prop. *as a gift, gift-wise* [cf. W. 230 (216); B. 153 (134)]) is used adverbially; Sept. for דָּנָן; a. *freely, for naught, gratis, gratuitously*: Mt. x. 8; Ro. iii. 24; 2 Co. xi. 7; 2 Th. iii. 8; Rev. xxi. 6; xxii. 17, (Polyb. 18, 17, 7; Ex. xxi. 11; δωρεάν ἀνε ἀργυρίου, Is. lii. 3). b. by a usage of which as yet no example has been noted fr. Grk. writ., *without just cause, unnecessarily*: Jn. xv. 25 (Ps. lxxviii. (lxxix.) 5; xxxiv. (xxxv.) 19); Gal. ii. 21, (Job i. 9 [?]; Ps. xxxiv. (xxxv.) 7 [where Symm. ἀναίτιος]; so the Lat. *gratuitus*: Liv. 2, 42 *gratuitus furor*, Sen. epp. 105, 3 [bk. xviii. ep. 2, § 3] *odium aut est ex offensa . . . aut gratuitum*). [Syn. see δῶμα, fin.]^{*}

δωρεάν, see δωρεά.

δωρέω, -ῶ: *to present, bestow*, (Hes., Pind., Hdt., al.); pass. Lev. vii. 5 (Heb. text vs. 15). But much more frequently as depon. mid. δωρέομαι, -οῦμαι (Hom. et sqq.): 1 aor. ἐδωρησάμην; pf. δεδώρημαι; τιμὴ τε, Mk. xv. 45; 2 Pet. i. 3, 4.^{*}

δώρημα, -τος, τό, (δωρέομαι); a gift, bounty, benefaction: Ro. v. 16; Jas. i. 17. ([Aeschyl.], Soph., Xen., al.) [Cf. δῶμα, fin.]^{*}

δώρον, -ου, τό, [fr. Hom. down], Sept. generally for [דָּרָן], often also for דָּרָן and דָּרָן; a gift, present: Eph. ii. 8; Rev. xi. 10; of gifts offered as an expression of honor, Mt. ii. 11; of sacrifices and other gifts offered to God, Mt. v. 23 sq.; viii. 4; xv. 5; xxiii. 18 sq.; Mk. vii. 11; Heb. v. 1; viii. 3 sq.; ix. 9; xi. 4; of money cast into the treasury for the purposes of the temple and for the support of the poor, Lk. xxi. 1, [4]. [Syn. see δῶμα, fin.]^{*}

δαροφορία, -ας, ἡ, (δαροφόρος bringing gifts), *the offering of a gift or of gifts*: Ro. xv. 31 L. Tr mrg. cf. *διακονία*, 8. (Alciph. 1, 6; Pollux 4, 47 [p. 371 ed. Hemst.]; several times in eccles. writ.)^{*}

E

ἐα

ἐάν

ἐα, an interjection expressive of indignation, or of wonder mixed with fear, (derived apparently from the impv. pres. of the verb *ἐάν* [acc. to others a natural, instinctive, sound]), freq. in the Attic poets, rare in prose writ. (as Plat. Prot. p. 314 d.), *ha! ah!*: Mk. i. 24 R G; Lk. iv. 34; cf. Fritzsche on Mk. p. 32 sq.*

ἐάν; **I.** a conditional particle (derived fr. *εἰ ἄν*), which makes reference to time and to experience, introducing something future, but not determining, before the event, whether it is certainly to take place; *if, in case*, (Lat. *si*; Germ. *wenn*; *im Fall, dass*; *falls*; *wofern*); cf., among others, *Hermann ad Viger. p. 832*; *Klotz ad Devar. ii. 2 p. 450 sqq.*; *W. 291 (273) sq.* It is connected **1.** with the Subjunctive, according to the regular usage of the more ancient and elegant classic writers. **a.** with the subjunc. Present: Mt. vi. 22 (*ἐάν οὖν ὁ ὀφθαλμός σου ἀπλοῦς ᾖ*, if it be the case, as to which I do not know, that thine eye etc.); *ibid.* 23; xvii. 20; Lk. x. 6; Jn. vii. 17; viii. 54 [R G L mrg.]; ix. 31; xi. 9, 10; Acts v. 38; xiii. 41; Ro. ii. 25 sq.; 1 Co. ix. 16; Gal. v. 2; 1 Tim. i. 8 [not Lchm.]; Heb. xiii. 23; 1 Jn. i. 9; ii. 3, 15 etc. **b.** with the subjunc. Aorist, corresponding to the Lat. fut. perf.: Mt. iv. 9 (*ἐάν προσκυνήσῃς μοι* if thou shalt have worshipped me); v. 46; ix. 21; Mk. iii. 24; ix. 50; Lk. xiv. 34; xvii. 4; xx. 28; Jn. v. 43; xi. 57; Ro. vii. 2; x. 9; 1 Co. vii. 8, 39; viii. 10; xvi. 10 (*ἐάν ἔλθῃ Τιμόθεος*; for although he was already on his way to Corinth, yet some hindrance might still prevent his arriving); 2 Co. ix. 4; Gal. vi. 1; Jas. ii. 2; 1 Jn. v. 16 [Lchm. pres.]; Rev. iii. 20, and often; also in the oratio obliqua, where the better Grk. writ. use the Optative: Jn. ix. 22; xi. 57; Acts ix. 2 (*W. 294 (276)*); [cf. B. 224 (193)]. The difference between the Pres. and the Aor. may be seen especially from the following passages: 2 Tim. ii. 5 *ἐάν δὲ καὶ ἀθλή τις, οὐ στεφανοῦται, ἐάν μὴ νομίμως ἀθλήσῃ*, 1 Co. xiv. 23 *ἐάν οὖν συνέλθῃ ἡ ἐκκλησία . . . καὶ πάντες γλώσσαις λαλώσω, εἰσέλθωσι δὲ ἰδιώται ἢ ἄπιστοι*, vs. 24 *ἐάν δὲ πάντες προφητεύσω, εἰσέλθῃ δὲ τις ἄπιστος*, Mt. xxi. 21 *ἐάν ἔχητε πίστιν καὶ μὴ διακριθῆτε*. Also *ei* ("quod per se nihil significat praeter conditionem," Klotz l. c. p. 455) and *ἐάν* are distinguished in propositions subjoined the one to the other [*W. 296 (277) sq.*]: Jn. xiii. 17 *εἰ ταῦτα οἴδατε, μακάριοί ἐστε, ἐάν ποιῆτε αὐτά*, Jn. iii. 12; 1 Co. vii. 36; in statements antithetic, Acts v. 38 sq.; or parallel, Mk. iii. 24–26. Finally, where one of the evangelists uses *εἰ* another has *ἐάν*, but so that each particle retains its own force, inasmuch as one and the same thing is differently conceived of by the different minds: Mk. ix. 43 *ἐάν σκανδαλίξῃ [-λίση L mrg. T WH txt.] ἡ χεὶρ σου*, and vs. 47 *ἐάν ὁ ὀφθαλμός σου σκανδαλίξῃ σε*, i. e. if so

be that etc.; on the other hand, Matthew, in xviii. 8 sq. and v. 29 sq. concerning the same thing says *εἰ*. **c.** irregularly, but to be explained as an imitation of the Hebr. **וְאִם** which is also a particle of time (cf. *Gesenius, Thesaur. s. v. 4*), *ἐάν* with the Subjunc. Aor. is used of things which the speaker or writer thinks will certainly take place, where *ὅταν when, whenever*, should have been used: *ἐάν ὑψωθῶ*, Jn. xii. 32; *ἐάν πορευθῶ*, Jn. xiv. 3; *ἐάν φανερωθῇ*, 1 Jn. ii. 28 (L T Tr WH, for *ὅταν* R G); iii. 2; *ἐάν ἀκούσητε*, Heb. iii. 7 fr. Ps. xciv. (xcv.) 8; (*ἐάν εἰσέλθῃς εἰς τὸν νυμφῶνα*, Tob. vi. 17 (16) [al. *ὅταν*]); *ἐάν ἀποθάνῃ, θάψον με*, Tob. iv. 3, cf. vs. 4 *ὅταν ἀποθάνῃ, θάψον αὐτήν*; for **וְאִם when**, Is. xxiv. 13; Am. vii. 2). **d.** sometimes when the particle is used with the Subj. Aor. the futurity of a thing is not so much affirmed as imagined, it being known to be something which never could happen: *ἐάν εἶπῃ ὁ ποῦς*, if the foot should say, or were to say, 1 Co. xii. 15; *ἐάν ἔλθω πρὸς ὑμᾶς γλώσσαις λαλῶν*, 1 Co. xiv. 6. **2.** By a somewhat negligent use, met with from the time of Aristotle on, *ἐάν* is connected also with the Indicative, [cf. Klotz l. c. p. 468 sqq.; Kühner § 575 Anm. 5; W. 295 (277); B. 221 (191) sq.; *Tdf. Proleg. p. 124 sq.*; *WH. App. p. 171*; *Soph. Lex. s. v.*; *Vincent and Dickson, Mod. Grk. 2d ed. App. § 77*]; and **a.** with the indic. Future, in meaning akin, as is well known, to the subjunc.: [*ἐάν δύο συμφωνήσουσιν*, Mt. xviii. 19 T Tr]; *ἐάν οὗτοι σωθήσουσι*, Lk. xix. 40 L T Tr WH; *ἐάν . . . ὀδηγήσει*, Acts viii. 31 T Tr WH, (*ἐάν βεβηλώσουσιν αὐτά*, Lev. xxii. 9); but also **b.** with the indic. Present: *ἐάν δανείζετε*, Lk. vi. 34 L mrg. Tr txt.; *ἐάν στήκετε*, 1 Th. iii. 8 T Tr txt. WH; *ἐάν τε ἀποθνήσκειν*, Ro. xiv. 8 Lchm. with an indic. Preterite, but one having the force of a Pres.: *ἐάν* [Lchm. *ἄν*] *οἶδαμεν*, 1 Jn. v. 15 without var. **3.** *ἐάν* joined with other particles; **a.** *ἐάν δὲ καὶ* but *if also, but even if*, [A. V. *but and if* (retained by R. V. in 1 Co.)]; with the Subjunc.: Mt. xviii. 17; 1 Co. vii. 11, 28; 2 Tim. ii. 5. **b.** *ἐάν καί*: Gal. vi. 1. **c.** *ἐάν μὴ* *if not, unless, except*; with the subjunc. Present: Mt. x. 13; Lk. xiii. 3 [Lchm. txt. aor.]; Acts xv. 1 [Rec.]; 1 Co. viii. 8; ix. 16 [R G L mrg. T WH mrg.]; Jas. ii. 17; 1 Jn. iii. 21; with the subjunc. Aorist: Mt. vi. 15; xviii. 35; Mk. iii. 27; Jn. iii. 8; viii. 24; 1 Co. xiv. 6 sq. 9; Ro. x. 15; [xi. 23 R L]; 2 Tim. ii. 5; Rev. ii. 5, 22 [R L], and often. with the Indicative pres.: *ἐάν μὴ πιστεύετε*, Jn. x. 38 Tdf. In some passages, although the particles *ἐάν μὴ* retain their native force of *unless, if not*, yet so far as the sense is concerned one may translate them *but that, without*: Mt. xxvi. 42 (the cup cannot pass by without my drinking it); *οὐ γάρ ἐστιν κρυπτόν, ἐάν μὴ φανερωθῇ* (Treg.), there is nothing hid, but that it shall

be made manifest (properly, nothing whatever is hid, except that it should be made manifest), Mk. iv. 22; οὐδεὶς ἔστω, δὲ ἀφήκεν οἰκίαν . . . ἐὰν μὴ λάβῃ, but that shall receive (properly, unless he shall receive . . . it cannot be said that any one has left), Mk. x. 29, 30, [cf. B. § 149, 6. On the supposed use of ἐὰν μὴ (εἰ μὴ) as equiv. to ἀλλά, cf. Mey. on Mt. xii. 4; Gal. i. 7; ii. 16; Fritzsche on Ro. xiv. 14 fin.; Ellic. and Bp. Lghtft. on Gal. II. cc. See εἰ, III. 8 c. β.] d. ἐάνπερ [L Tr separately, ἐάνπερ] if only, if indeed: Heb. iii. 6 (where L br. περ, and T Tr WH read ἐάν), 14; vi. 3; it occurs neither in the Sept. nor in the O. T. Apocr.; on its use in Grk. writ. cf. Klotz, l. c. p. 483 sq. e. ἐάν τε . . . ἐάν τε, sive . . . sive, whether . . . or: Ro. xiv. 8; (often in Sept. for οὐκ . . . οὐκ, as Ex. xix. 13; Lev. iii. 1; Deut. xviii. 3). Cf. Klotz, l. c. p. 479 sq.; Kühner § 541; [B. 221 (191)]. f. κἄν for καὶ ἐάν, see κἄν. II. The classic use of the conditional particle ἐάν also in the contracted form ἄν (see p. 34^b above) seems to have led the biblical writers of both Testaments to connect ἐάν with relative pronouns and adverbs instead of the potential particle ἄν, as δὲ ἐάν [so Tdf. in 12 places], δὲ ἐάν [so Tdf. uniformly], etc. (this use among prof. writ. is very doubtful, cf. W. p. 310 (291); B. 72 (63)); Mt. v. 19; x. 14 [R G]; xv. 5; Mk. vi. 22 sq.; Lk. ix. 48 [WH ἄν]; xvii. 33; Acts vii. 7 [R G T]; 1 Co. vi. 18; Eph. vi. 8 [R G L txt.]; 3 Jn. 5, etc.; ὅπου ἐάν, Mt. viii. 19; xxvi. 13; Mk. vi. 10 [L Tr ἄν]. δόσκις ἐάν, Rev. xi. 6. οὐδ' ἐάν, 1 Co. xvi. 6 (1 Macc. vi. 36). καθὼς ἐάν, 2 Co. viii. 12 [Tdf. ἄν; ὅστις ἐάν, Gal. v. 10 T Tr WH; ἥτις ἐάν, Acts iii. 23 Tdf. For many other exx. see Soph. Lex. s. v. ἐάν, 3.] In many places the codd. vary between ἐάν and ἄν; cf. ἄν, II. p. 34; [and esp. Tdf. Proleg. p. 96].

ἐάνπερ, see ἐάν, I. 3 d.

ἐαυτοῦ, -ῆς, -οῦ, etc. or (contracted) αὐτοῦ, -ῆς, -οῦ, (see p. 87); plur. ἐαυτῶν; dat. -οῖς, -αῖς, -οῖς, etc.; reflexive pronoun of the 3d person. It is used 1. of the 3d pers. sing. and plur., to denote that the agent and the person acted on are the same; as, σώζειν ἐαυτόν, Mt. xxvii. 42; Mk. xv. 31; Lk. xxiii. 35; ἵψοῦν ἐαυτόν, Mt. xxiii. 12, etc. ἐαυτῷ, ἐαυτὸν are also often added to middle verbs: διεμερίσαντο ἐαυτοῖς, Jn. xix. 24 (Xen. mem. 1, 6, 13 ποιῆσθαι ἐαυτῷ φίλον); cf. W. § 38, 6; [B. § 135, 6]. Of the phrases into which this pronoun enters we notice the following: ἀφ' ἐαυτοῦ, see ἀπό, II. 2 d. aa.; δι' ἐαυτοῦ of itself, i. e. in its own nature, Ro. xiv. 14 [Tr L txt. read αὐτ.]; ἐν ἐαυτῷ, see in διαλογίζεσθαι, λέγειν, εἰπεῖν. εἰς ἐαυτὸν ἔρχεσθαι to come to one's self, to a better mind, Lk. xv. 17 (Diod. 13, 95). καθ' ἐαυτόν by one's self, alone: Acts xxviii. 16; Jas. ii. 17. παρ' ἐαυτῷ, by him i. e. at his home, 1 Co. xvi. 2 (Xen. mem. 3, 13, 3). πρὸς ἐαυτόν, to himself i. e. to his home, Lk. xxiv. 12 [R G; T om., WH (but with αὐτ.) reject, L Tr (but the latter with αὐτ.) br., the verse]; Jn. xx. 10 [T Tr αὐτ. (see αὐτοῦ)]; with [cf. our to] himself, i. e. in his own mind, προσεύχεσθαι, Lk. xviii. 11 [Tdf. om.], (2 Macc. xi. 13); in the gen., joined with a noun, it has the force of a possessive pronoun, as τοὺς ἐαυτῶν νεκρούς: Mt. viii. 22; Lk.

ix. 60. 2. It serves as reflexive also to the 1st and 2d pers., as often in classic Greek, when no ambiguity is thereby occasioned; thus, ἐν ἐαυτοῖς equiv. to ἐν ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς, Ro. viii. 23; ἐαυτοῦς equiv. to ἡμᾶς αὐτοῦς, 1 Co. xi. 31; ἀφ' ἐαυτοῦ i. q. ἀπὸ σεαυτοῦ [read by L Tr WH], Jn. xviii. 34; ἐαυτόν i. q. σεαυτόν [read by L T Tr WH], Ro. xiii. 9; ἐαυτοῖς for ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς, Mt. xxiii. 31, etc.; cf. Matthiae § 489 II.; W. § 22, 5; [B. § 127, 15]. 3. It is used frequently in the plural for the reciprocal pronoun ἀλλήλων, ἀλλήλοις, ἀλλήλους, reciprocally, mutually, one another: Mt. xvi. 7; xxi. 38; Mk. x. 26 [Tr mrg. WH αὐτόν]; xvi. 3; Lk. xx. 5; Eph. iv. 32; Col. iii. 13, 16; 1 Pet. iv. 8, 10; see Matthiae § 489 III.; Kühner ii. p. 497 sq.; Bnhdy. p. 273; [Bp. Lghtft. on Col. iii. 13].

ἔαω, -ῶ; impf. εἶων; fut. ἔασω; 1 aor. εἶασα; fr. Hom. down; 1. to allow, permit, let: foll. by the inf., οὐκ ἄν εἶασε διοργῆναι [T Tr WH -χθῆναι], Mt. xxiv. 43; by the acc. of the person and the inf., Lk. iv. 41 (οὐκ εἶα αὐτὰ λαλεῖν); Acts xiv. 16; xxiii. 32; xxvii. 4; 1 Co. x. 13; by the acc. alone, when the inf. is easily supplied from the context, οὐκ εἶασεν αὐτούς, sc. πορευθῆναι, Acts xvi. 7; οὐκ εἶων αὐτόν, sc. εἰσελθεῖν, Acts xix. 30; [cf. W. 476 (444)]. 2. τινά, to suffer one to do what he wishes, not to restrain, to let alone: Rev. ii. 20 Rec.; Acts v. 38 R G; εἶρε sc. αὐτούς, is spoken by Christ to the apostles, meaning, 'do not resist them, let them alone,' (the following ἕως τούτου is to be separated from what precedes; [al. connect the words closely, and render 'suffer them to go even to this extreme'; but cf. Mey. ad loc. ed. Weiss]), Lk. xxii. 51. 3. To give up, let go, leave: τὰς ἀγκύρας . . . εἶων εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν, they let down into the sea [i. e. abandoned; cf. B. D. Am. ed. p. 3009^a bot.], Acts xxvii. 40. [COMP.: προσ-εἶω.]*

ἑβδομήκοντα, οἱ, αἱ, τά, [fr. Hdt. down], seventy: Acts vii. 14 [here Rec.^{els} ἑβδομηκονταπέντε]; xxiii. 23; xxvii. 37; οἱ ἑβδομήκοντα [ἑβδ. δύο L br. WH br.], the seventy disciples whom Jesus sent out in addition to the twelve apostles: Lk. x. 1, 17. [B. D. Am. ed. s. v. Seventy Disciples.]*

[ἑβδομηκοντα-εξ for ἑβδομήκοντα ἑξ, seventy-six: Acts xxvii. 37 Rec.*]

ἑβδομηκοντάκις, [Gen. iv. 24], seventy times: ἑβδομηκοντάκις ἑπτά, seventy times seven times, i. e. countless times, Mt. xviii. 22 [cf. W. § 37, 5 Note 2; B. 30 (26) and see ἑπτά, fin.; al. (cf. R. V. mrg.) seventy-seven times, see Mey. ad loc.]*

[ἑβδομηκοντα-πέντε, seventy-five: Acts vii. 14 Rec.^{els} (Gen. xxv. 7; Ex. xxxix. 6 (xxviii. 27); 1 Esdr. v. 12).*

ἕβdomos, -η, -ον, seventh: Jn. iv. 52; Heb. iv. 4; Jude 14; Rev. viii. 1; xi. 15, etc. [From Hom. down.]

Ἑβέρ [R^a G], more correctly [L T WH] Ἑβερ [on the accent in codd. see Tdf. Proleg. p. 103; Treg. Ἑβ., cf. Tdf. Proleg. p. 107; WH. Intr. § 408; cf. B. D. s. v. Heber], ὁ, Eber or Heber, indeclinable proper name of a Hebrew: Lk. iii. 35 (Gen. x. 24 sq.).*

Ἑβραϊκός, -ή, -όν, Hebrew: Lk. xxiii. 38 (R G L br. Tr mrg. br.).*

Ἑβραῖος [WH Ἑβρ., see their Intr. § 408], -ου, ὁ, α

Hebrew (עִבְרָיִק a name first given to Abraham, Gen. xiv. 13, afterwards transferred to his posterity descended from Isaac and Jacob; by it in the O. T. the Israelites are both distinguished from and designated by foreigners, as afterwards by Pausan., Plutarch, al. The name is now generally derived from עִבְרָא for עִבְרָא הַנְּהָרָא i. e. of the region beyond the Euphrates, whence עִבְרָא equiv. to one who comes from the region beyond the Euphrates; Gen. xiv. 13 Sept. ὁ περάτης. Cf. Gesenius, Gesch. d. hebr. Sprache u. Schrift, p. 11 sq.; Thesaurus, ii. p. 987; Knobel, Völkertafel der Genesis, p. 176 sqq.; Bleek, Einl. in d. A. T. ed. 1. p. 73 sq. [Eng. trans. i. 76 sq.]; [B. D. s. v. Hebrew. For Syn. see 'Ιουδαίος.]. In the N. T. 1. any one of the Jewish or Israelitish nation: 2 Co. xi. 22; Phil. iii. 5. (In this sense Euseb. h. e. 2, 4, 3 calls Philo, the Alexandrian Jew, 'Εβραῖος, although his education was Greek, and he had little [if any] knowledge even of the Hebrew language; and in Praep. evang. 8, 8, 34 he applies the same word to Aristobulus, who was both an Alexandrian, and a Greek-speaking Jew.) 2. In a narrower sense those are called 'Εβραῖοι who lived in Palestine and used the language of the country, i. e. Chaldee; from whom are distinguished οἱ Ἑλληνισταί, q. v. That name adhered to them even after they had gone over to Christianity: Acts vi. 1. (Philo in his de conf. lingg. § 26 makes a contrast between 'Εβραῖοι and ἡμεῖς; and in his de congr. erud. grat. § 8 he calls Greek ἡ ἡμετέρα διάλεκτος. Hence in this sense he does not reckon himself as a Hebrew.) 3. All Jewish Christians, whether they spoke Aramaic or Greek, equiv. to πιστοὶ ἐξ 'Εβραίων; so in the heading of the Epistle to the Hebrews; called by Euseb. h. e. 3, 4, 2 οἱ ἐξ 'Εβραίων ὄντες. [Cf. K. Wieseler, Unters. ü. d. Hebräerbrief, 2te Hälfte. Kiel, 1861, pp. 25-30.]*

'Eβpaῖs [WH 'Eβp., see their Intr. § 408], -ιδος, ἡ, Hebrew, the Hebrew language; not that however in which the O. T. was written, but the Chaldee (not Syro-Chaldaic, as it is commonly but incorrectly called; cf. A. Th. Hoffmann, Grammat. Syriac. p. 14), which at the time of Jesus and the apostles had long superseded it in Palestine: Acts xxi. 40; xxii. 2; xxvi. 14; 'Eβpaῖs φωνή, 4 Macc. xii. 7; xvi. 15. [Cf. B. D. s. v. Shemitic Languages etc.; ib. Am. ed. s. v. Lang. of the New Test.]*

'Eβpaῖσιν [WH 'Eβp., see their Intr. § 408], adv., (ἐβραῖζω, in Hebrew, i. e. in Chaldee (see the foregoing word and reff.): Jn. v. 2; xix. 13, 17, 20; [xx. 16 T Tr WH L br.]; Rev. ix. 11; xvi. 16. [Sir. prol. line 13.]*

ἐγγίζω; impf. ἤγγιζον; Attic fut. ἐγγιζώ (Jas. iv. 8 [Bttm. 37 (32); W. § 13, 1 c.]); 1 aor. ἤγγισα; pf. ἤγγικα; (ἐγγύς); in Grk. writ. fr. Polyb. and Diod. on; Sept. for שָׁגַג and בָּרַךְ. 1. trans. to bring near, to join one thing to another: Polyb. 8, 6, 7; Sept., Gen. xlvi. 10; Is. v. 8. 2. intrans. to draw or come near, to approach; absol., Mt. xxi. 34; Lk. xviii. 40; [xix. 41]; xxi. 28; xxii. 1; xxiv. 15; Acts vii. 17; xxi. 33; xxiii. 15; [Heb. x. 25]; pf. ἤγγικε has come nigh, is at hand: ἡ βασιλ. τοῦ θεοῦ, Mt. iii. 2; iv. 17; x. 7; Mk. i. 15; Lk. x. 11; with the addition ἐφ' ὑμᾶς, vs. 9; ἡ ἐρήμωσις, Lk. xxi. 20; ἡ ὥρα, Mt. xxvi. 45; ὁ παραδιδούς με, Mt. xxvi. 46; [Mk.

xiv. 42 (where Tdf. ἤγγισεν)]; ὁ καιρός, Lk. xxi. 8; ἡ ἡμέρα, Ro. xiii. 12; τὸ τέλος, 1 Pet. iv. 7; ἡ παρουσία τοῦ κυρίου, Jas. v. 8. Construed with the dat. of the person or the place approached: Lk. vii. 12; xv. 1, 25; xxii. 47; Acts ix. 3; x. 9; xxii. 6; ἐγγίζω τῷ θεῷ (in Sept. used esp. of the priests entering the temple to offer sacrifices or to perform other ministrations there, Ex. xix. 22; xxxiv. 30; Lev. x. 3, etc.): to worship God, Mt. xv. 8 Rec., fr. Is. xxix. 13; to turn one's thoughts to God, to become acquainted with him, Heb. vii. 19; Jas. iv. 8; ὁ θεὸς ἐγγίζει τῷ, God draws near to one in the bestowment of his grace and help, Jas. iv. 8. Foll. by εἰς and the acc. of the place: Mt. xxi. 1; Mk. xi. 1; Lk. xviii. 35; xix. 29; xxiv. 28; [foll. by πρὸς w. the dat., Lk. xix. 37, see B. § 147, 28; al. regard this as a pregn. constr., cf. W. §§ 48, e.; 66, 2 d.]; μέχρι θανάτου ἤγγισε, to draw nigh unto, be at the point of, death, Phil. ii. 30 (ἐγγίζω εἰς θάνατον, Job xxxiii. 22); with an adv. of place, ὅπου κλέπτῃς οὐκ ἐγγίζεις, Lk. xii. 33. [COMP. : προσ-ἐγγίζω.]*

ἐγγιστά, neut. plur. superl. (fr. ἐγγύς) as adv., nearest, next: WH (rejected) mrg. in Mk. vi. 36 (al. κύκλω).*

ἐγγράφω [T WH ἐγγρ., see ἐν, III. 3]: pf. pass. ἐγγέγραμμαι; [fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down]; to engrave; inscribe, write in or on: τί, pass. with dat. of the means [with] and foll. by ἐν with dat. of the place (in minds, tablets), 2 Co. iii. 2, 3; to record, enrol: τὰ ὀνόματα, pass. Lk. x. 20 T Tr WH.*

ἐγγυος, -ου, ὁ, ἡ, a surety, (Cic. and Vulg. sponso): κρείττονος διαθήκης ἐγγυος, he by whom we get full assurance of the more excellent covenant made by God with us, and of the truth and stability of the promises connected with it, Heb. vii. 22. (2 Macc. x. 28; Sir. xxix. 15 sq. Xen. vect. 4, 20; Aeschin. Epp. 11, 12 p. 128 a.; Aristot. oec. 2, 22 [vol. ii. p. 1350*, 19], Polyb., Diod., al.)*

ἐγγύς, adv., (fr. ἐν and γυῖον [limb, hand], at hand; [but rather allied w. ἀγγε, ἀγγω, anxius, anguish, etc.; see Curtius § 166; Vaniček p. 22]), [fr. Hom. down], Sept. for קָרִיב; near; 1. of Place and position; a. prop.: absol. Jn. xix. 42, [cf. also 20 G L T Tr WH (but see below)]; with gen. (Matthiae § 339, 1 p. 812; W. 195 (183); [471 (439)]; B. § 132, 24), Lk. xix. 11; Jn. iii. 23; vi. 19, 23; xi. 18, 54; xix. 20 [Rec., but see above]; Acts i. 12; with dat. (Matthiae § 386, 6; Kühner § 423, 13; [Jelf § 592, 2]), Acts ix. 38; xxvii. 8. b. tropically; οἱ ἐγγύς, those who are near of access to God i. e. Jews, and οἱ μακράν, those who are alien from the true God and the blessings of the theocracy, i. e. Gentiles: Eph. ii. 17 (cf. Is. lviii. 19); ἐγγύς γίνεσθαι, to be brought near, sc. to the blessings of the kingdom of God, Eph. ii. 13, (so with the Rabbins not infrequently to make nigh is equiv. to to make a proselyte, cf. Wetstein ad l. c.; [Schöttgen, Horae etc. i. 761 sq.; Valck. Schol. i. 363]); ἐγγύς σου τὸ ῥῆμά ἐστιν, near thee i. e. at hand, already, as it were, in thy mind, Ro. x. 8 fr. Deut. xxx. 14, [cf. B. § 129, 11; W. 465 (434)]. 2. of Time; concerning things imminent and soon to come to pass: Mt. xxiv. 32; xxvi. 18; Mk. xiii. 28; Lk. xxi. 30, 31; Jn. ii. 13; vi. 4; vii. 2; xi. 55; Rev. i. 3; xxii. 10; of the near ad-

vent of persons: ὁ κύριος ἐγγύς, of Christ's return from heaven, Phil. iv. 5 (in another sense, of God in Ps. cxliv. (cxlv.) 18); with the addition ἐπὶ θύραις, at the door, Mt. xxiv. 33; Mk. xiii. 29; ἐγγύς κατάρας, near to being cursed, Heb. vi. 8; ἀφανισμού, soon to vanish, Heb. viii. 13.*

ἐγγύτερον, neut. of the compar. ἐγγύτερος (fr. ἐγγύς), used adverbially, *nearer*: Ro. xiii. 11.*

ἐγείρω; fut. ἐγερῶ; 1 aor. ἤγειρα; Pass., pres. ἐγείρομαι, impv. 2 pers. sing. ἐγείρου (Mk. ii. 9 Tr WH), Lk. viii. 54 (where L Tr WH ἔγειρε), 2 pers. plur. ἐγείρεσθε; pf. ἐγήγερμαι; 1 aor. ἠγέρθη [cf. B. 52 (45); W. § 38, 1]; 1 fut. ἐγερθήσομαι; Mid., 1 aor. impv. ἔγειραι Rec.; but, after good codd., Grsb. has in many pass. and lately L T Tr WH have everywhere in the N. T. restored ἔγειρε, pres. act. impv. used intransitively and employed as a formula for arousing; properly, *rise, i. e. up! come!* cf. ἀγε; so in Eur. Iph. A. 624; Arstph. ran. 340; cf. Fritzsche on Mk. p. 55; [B. 56 (49), 144 (126) sq.; Kühner § 373, 2]; Sept. generally for רָעַץ and דִּיקַץ; *to arouse, cause to rise*; 1. as in Grk. writ. fr. Homer down, *to arouse from sleep, to awake*: Acts xii. 7; [Mk. iv. 38 T Tr WH]; pass. *to be awaked, wake up*, [A. V. *arise*, often including thus the subseq. action (cf. 3 below)]: Mt. xxv. 7; Mk. iv. 27; [ἀπὸ τοῦ ὕπνου, Mt. i. 24 L T Tr WH]; ἐγερθεῖς with the impv. Mt. ii. 13, 20; with a finite verb, Mt. ii. 14, 21; viii. 26; [Lk. viii. 24 R G L Tr mrg.]; ἐγείρεσθε, Mt. xxvi. 46; Mk. xiv. 42. Metaph. ἐξ ὕπνου ἐγερθῆναι, *to arise from a state of moral sloth to an active life devoted to God*, Ro. xiii. 11; likewise ἔγειρε [Rec. -ραι] *arise, ὁ καθεύδων*, Eph. v. 14. 2. *to arouse from the sleep of death, to recall the dead to life*: with νεκρούς added, Jn. v. 21; Acts xxvi. 8; 2 Co. i. 9. ἔγειρε [Rec. -ραι] *arise, Mk. v. 41*; pass. ἐγείρου, Lk. viii. 54 [R G T]; ἐγέρθητι, *arise from death*, Lk. vii. 14; ἐγείρονται οἱ νεκροί, Mt. xi. 5; Lk. vii. 22; xx. 37; 1 Co. xv. 15, 16, 29, 32, [Is. xxvi. 19]; ἐγείρειν ἐκ νεκρῶν, *from the company of the dead* [cf. W. 123 (117); B. 89 (78)], Jn. xii. 1, 9; Acts iii. 15; iv. 10; xiii. 30; Ro. iv. 24; viii. 11; x. 9; Gal. i. 1; Eph. i. 20; Col. ii. 12; 1 Th. i. 10; Heb. xi. 19; 1 Pet. i. 21; pass., Ro. vi. 4, 9; vii. 4; 1 Co. xv. 12, 20; Jn. ii. 22; xxi. 14; Mk. vi. 16 [T WH om. Tr br. ἐκ νεκρ.]; Lk. ix. 7; [Mt. xvii. 9 L T Tr WH txt.]; ἀπὸ τῶν νεκρῶν, Mt. xiv. 2; xxvii. 64; xxviii. 7, (νεκρὸν ἐκ θανάτου καὶ ἐξ ᾧδου, Sir. xlvi. 5; for רָעַץ, 2 K. iv. 31); ἐγείρειν simply: Acts v. 30; x. 40; xiii. 37; 1 Co. vi. 14; 2 Co. iv. 14; pass., Mt. xvi. 21; xvii. 23 [L WH mrg. ἀναστήσεται]; [xx. 19 T Tr txt. WH txt.]; xxvi. 32; xxvii. 63; Mk. [vi. 16 T WH (see above)]; xvi. 6; Lk. xxiv. 6 [WH reject the clause], 34; Ro. iv. 25; 1 Co. xv. 4, etc. 3. in later usage generally *to cause to rise, raise*, from a seat, bed, etc.; pass. and mid. *to rise, arise*; used a. of one sitting: ἐγείρεται [L Tr WH ἠγέρθη] ταχύ, Jn. xi. 29, cf. vs. 20; pres. act. imperative ἔγειρε (see above), Mk. x. 49 [not Rec.], cf. vs. 46; hence (like the Hebr. דִּיקַץ, Gen. xxii. 3; 1 Chr. xxii. 19), in the redundant manner spoken of s. v. ἀνίστημι, II. 1 c. it is used before verbs of going, etc.: ἐγερθεῖς ἠκολούθει [-ησεν R G] αὐτῷ, Mt. ix. 19; ἔγειρε [R G -ραι]

καὶ μέτρησον, Rev. xi. 1. b. of one reclining: ἐγείρεται ἐκ τοῦ δείπνου, Jn. xiii. 4; ἐγείρεσθε, Jn. xiv. 31. c. of one lying, *to raise up*: ἤγειρεν αὐτόν, Acts x. 26; ἐγέρθητε *arise*, Mt. xvii. 7; ἔγειρε (see above) Acts iii. 6 [L Tr txt. br.]; ἠγέρθη ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς he rose from the earth, Acts ix. 8; *to* [raise up i. e.] *draw out an animal from a pit*, Mt. xii. 11. d. of one 'down' with disease, lying sick: act., Mk. ix. 27; Acts iii. 7; ἐγερεῖ αὐτόν ὁ κύριος, *will cause him to recover*, Jas. v. 15; pass. Mt. viii. 15, ἔγειρε ([Rec. -ραι, so Grsb. (doubtfully in Mt.)], see above) *arise*: Mt. ix. 5; Jn. v. 8; Acts iii. 6 [T WH om. Tr br.]. 4. *To raise up, produce, cause to appear*; a. *to cause to appear, bring before the public* (any one who is to attract the attention of men): ἤγειρε τῷ Ἰσραὴλ σωτήρα, Acts xiii. 23 Rec.; ἤγειρεν αὐτοῖς τὸν Δαυεὶδ εἰς βασιλείαν, Acts xiii. 22 (so Δ'κη, Judg. ii. 18; iii. 9, 15); pass. ἐγείρομαι, *to come before the public, to appear, arise*: Mt. xi. 11; xxiv. 11, 24; Mk. xiii. 22; Lk. vii. 16; Jn. vii. 52 [cf. W. 266 (250); B. 204 (177)]; contextually, *to appear before a judge*: Mt. xii. 42; Lk. xi. 31. b. ἐπὶ τινα *to raise up, incite, stir up, against one*; pass. *to rise against*: Mt. xxiv. 7; Mk. xiii. 8; Lk. xxi. 10. c. *to raise up i. e. cause to be born*: τέκνα τῷ, Mt. iii. 9; Lk. iii. 8; κέρας σωτηρίας, Lk. i. 69 (see ἀνίστημι, I. c. ἐξάνίστημι, 1); θλίψιν τοῖς δεσμοῖς μου, *to cause affliction to arise to my bonds, i. e. the misery of my imprisonment to be increased by tribulation*, Phil. i. 16 (17) L T Tr WH. d. of buildings, *to raise, construct, erect*: τὸν ναόν, Jn. ii. 19 sq. (so Δ'κη, Deut. xvi. 22; 1 K. xvi. 32. Aelian. de nat. an. 11, 10; Joseph. ant. 4, 6, 5; Idian. 3, 15, 6 [3 ed. Bekk.]; 8, 2, 12 [5 ed. Bekk.]; Lcian. Pseudomant. § 19; Anthol. 9, 696. 1 Esdr. v. 43; Sir. xlix. 13; Lat. excito turrem, Caes. b. g. 5, 40; sepulcrum, Cic. legg. 2, 27, 68). [Ammonius: ἀναστήναι καὶ ἐγερθῆναι διαφέρει· ἀναστήναι μὲν γὰρ ἐπὶ ἔργου, ἐγερθῆναι δὲ ἐξ ὕπνου; cf. also Thom. Mag. ed. Ritschl p. 14, 10 sq. But see exx. above. COMP.: δι-, ἐξ-, ἐπ-, συν-εγείρω.]

ἐγερσις, -εως, ἡ, (ἐγείρω), *a rousing, excitation*: τοῦ θυμοῦ, Plat. Tim. p. 70 c.; *a rising up*, Ps. cxxxviii. (cxxxix.) 2; *resurrection from death*: Mt. xxvii. 53.*

ἐγκάθετος [T WH ἐνκ., see ἐν, III. 3], -ου, ὁ, ἡ, (ἐγκαθίημι [to send down in (secretly)]), *suborned to lie in wait*; *a lie-in-wait, spy*, [cf. Lat. insidiator; Eng. insidious]; used in Lk. xx. 20 of one who is suborned by others to entrap a man by crafty words. (Plat. Ax. p. 368 e.; Dem. p. 1483, 1; Joseph. b. j. 6, 5, 2; Polyb. 13, 5, 1, al.; Sept., Job [xix. 12]; xxxi. 9.)*

ἐγκαίνια [T WH ἐνκ., see ἐν, III. 3], -ων, τά, (fr. ἐν and καινός); only in bibl. and eccl. writ., [on the plur. cf. W. § 27, 3; B. 23 (21)]; *dedication, consecration*; thus in 2 Esdr. vi. 16, 17; Neh. xii. 27 for הַבְּנֵי; in particular, [Vulg. encaenium i. e. renovation], an annual feast celebrated eight days beginning on the 25th of Chislew (middle of our December), instituted by Judas Maccabaeus [B. c. 164] in memory of the cleansing of the temple from the pollutions of Antiochus Epiphanes (αἱ ἡμέραι ἐγκαίνισμοῦ τοῦ θυσιαστηρίου, 1 Macc. iv. 59): Jn. x. 22. Cf. Win. RWB. [also Riehm, HWB.] s. v. Kirchweihfest;

Oehler in Herzog iv. p. 389; Grimm on 1 Macc. i. 54; iv. 52; Dillmann in Schenkel iii. 534 sq.; [BB.DD. (esp. Kitto) s. v. Dedication, Feast of the].*

ἐγκαινίζω [T WH ἐγκ., see ἐν, III. 3]: 1 aor. ἐνεκαίνισα; pf. pass. ἐγκεκαίνισμαι; a word exclusively bibl. and eccl. [W. 33]; to innovate, i. e. 1. to renew: 2 Chr. xv. 8. 2. to do anew, again: σημεία, Sir. xxxiii. (xxxvi.) 6. 3. to initiate, consecrate, dedicate, (Deut. xx. 5; 1 K. viii. 63; 1 S. xi. 14, etc.): διαθήκην, Heb. ix. 18; ὁδόν, Heb. x. 20.*

ἐγκάκειω, -ῶ [(see below); 1 aor. ἐνεκάκησα]; (κακός); [prop. to behave badly in; hence] to be weary in anything, or to lose courage, flag, faint: adopted by L T Tr WH in place of R G ἐκκακέω (q. v.) in Lk. xviii. 1; 2 Co. iv. 1, 16; Gal. vi. 9; Eph. iii. 13; 2 Th. iii. 13 — except that T WH write ἐγκ. in Lk. xviii. 1; Gal. vi. 9; Eph. iii. 13; so WH in 2 Th. iii. 13, also; see ἐν, III. 3; [cf. Tdf.'s note on 2 Co. iv. 1; Meyer *ibid.*, who thinks that ἐκκ. may have been a colloquial form. See the full exhibition of the usage of the Mss. given by Dr. Gregory in his Proleg. to Tdf. ed. 8, p. 78.] (Found a few times in Symmachus [Gen. xxvii. 46; Num. xxi. 5; Is. vii. 16; also Prov. iii. 11 Theod.]; Clem. Rom. 2 Cor. 2, 2; in prof. writ. only in Polyb. 4, 19, 10 τὸ πέμπειν τὰς βοηθείας ἐνεκάκησαν they culpably neglected to send aid, [add Philo de confus. lingg. § 13 (Mang. i. 412, 36) οὐκ ἐκκακούμενος ἐκνάρθηθη].)*

ἐγκαλέω [see ἐν, III. 3] -ῶ; fut. ἐγκαλέσω; impf. ἐνεκάλοουν; [pres. pass. ἐγκαλοῦμαι]; prop. to call (something) in some one (ἐν [i. e. prob. in his case]; or possibly, as rooted in him); hence, to call to account, bring a charge against, accuse: as in classic Grk. foll. by dat. of the person [cf. W. § 30, 9 a.], Acts xix. 38; xxiii. 28, (Sir. xlvi. 19); κατὰ with gen. of the pers. to come forward as accuser against, bring a charge against: Ro. viii. 33. Pass. to be accused (cf. B. § 134, 4, [§ 133, 9; yet cf. Mey. on Acts as below, W. u. s.]); with gen. of the thing: στάσεως, Acts xix. 40, (ἀσεβείας ἐς τὸν Τιβερίον ἐγκληθεῖς, Dio Cass. 58, 4; act. with dat. of the pers. and gen. of the thing, Plut. Arist. 10, 9; see W. u. s.; Matthiae § 369); περὶ τούτων, ὧν ἐγκαλοῦμαι, unless this is to be resolved into περὶ τούτων ἄ etc., acc. to the well-known construction ἐγκαλεῖν τινί τι, Acts xxvi. 2; περὶ τινος (act. Diod. 11, 83) Acts xxiii. 29; xxvi. 7, [B. § 133, 9]. (In Grk. writ. fr. Soph. and Xen. down.) [Syn. see κατηγορέω, fin.]*

ἐγκαταλείπω [Acts ii. 27, 31, T WH ἐγκ.; T also in Ro. ix. 29, see his note and cf. ἐν, III. 3]; [impf. ἐγκατέλειπον (WH txt. in 2 Tim. iv. 10, 16)]; fut. ἐγκαταλείψω; 2 aor. ἐγκατέλειπον; Pass., [pres. ἐγκαταλείπομαι]; 1 aor. ἐγκατελείφθην; Sept. for 𐤇𐤍; 1. to abandon, desert, (ἐν equiv. to ἐν τινι, in some place or condition), i. e. to leave in straits, leave helpless, (colloq. leave in the lurch): τινά, Mt. xxvii. 46 and Mk. xv. 34 fr. Ps. xxi. (xxii.) 2; Heb. xiii. 5; pass. 2 Co. iv. 9; after the Hebr. 𐤇𐤍 with 𐤇, τινά εἰς ᾄδου [or ᾄδην], by forsaking one to let him go into Hades, abandon unto Hades, Acts ii. 27, 31 (not R). to desert, forsake: τινά, 2 Tim. iv. 10, 16; τὴν ἐπισυναγωγὴν, Heb. x. 25. 2. to leave behind among, to leave surviv-

ing: ἡμῖν σπέρμα, Ro. ix. 29 fr. Is. i. 9. (Hes. opp. 376; Thuc., sqq.)*

ἐγκαταοικέω [T WH ἐγκ., see ἐν, III. 3], -ῶ; to dwell among: ἐν αὐτοῖς among them, 2 Pet. ii. 8. (Very rare in prof. writ. as [Hdt. 4, 204]; Eur. frag. [188] ap. Dion Chrys. or. 73 fin.; Polyb. 18, 26, 13.)*

ἐγκανχάομαι [T WH ἐγκ., see ἐν, III. 3]; to glory in: foll. by ἐν with dat. of the obj. (Ps. li. (lii.) 3; xcvi. (xcvii.) 7; cv. (cvi.) 47), 2 Th. i. 4 L T Tr WH. (With simple dat. of thing in eccl. writ. and Aesop's Fables.)*

ἐγκεντρίζω [T WH ἐγκ., see ἐν, III. 3]: 1 aor. ἐνεκέντρισα; Pass., 1 aor. ἐνεκεντρίσθην; 1 fut. ἐγκεντρισθήσομαι; to cut into for the sake of inserting a scion; to inoculate, ingraft, graft in, (Aristot. ap. Athen. 14, 68 [p. 653 d.]; Theophr. h. p. 2, 2, 5; Antonin. 11, 8); τινά, Ro. xi. 17, 19, 23, 24 [cf. W. § 52, 4, 5]; in these pass. Paul likens the heathen who by becoming Christians have been admitted into fellowship with the people for whom the Messianic salvation is destined, to scions from wild trees inserted into a cultivated stock; [cf. Beet on vs. 24; B. D. s. v. Olive].*

ἐγκλημα [see ἐν, III. 3], -τος, τό, (ἐγκαλέω), accusation: the crime of which one is accused, Acts xxv. 16; ἔγκλημα ἔχειν, to have laid to one's charge, be accused of a crime, Acts xxiii. 29. (Often in Attic writ. fr. Soph. and Thuc. on.)*

[Syn. see κατηγορέω; cf. Isoc. 16, 2 τὰς μὲν γὰρ δίκας ὑπὲρ τῶν ἰδίων ἐγκλημάτων λαχάνουσι, τὰς δὲ κατηγορίας ὑπὲρ τῶν τῆς πόλεως πραγμάτων ποιῶνται, καὶ πλείω χρόνον διατρέβουσι τὸν πατέρα μου διαβάλλοντες ἢ κτλ.]

ἐγκομβόομαι [see ἐν, III. 3], -οῦμαι: [1 aor. mid. ἐνεκομβώσαμην]; (fr. ἐν and κομβόω to knot, tie, and this fr. κόμβος knot, band, (Germ. Schleife), by which two things are fastened together), to fasten or gird on one's self; the ἐγκόμβωμα was the white scarf or apron of slaves, which was fastened to the girdle of the vest [ἐξωμίς], and distinguished slaves from freemen; hence 1 Pet. v. 5 τὴν ταπεινοφρ. ἐγκομβώσασθε, gird yourselves with humility as your servile garb (ἐγκόμβωμα) i. e. by putting on humility show your subjection one to another. That this idea lies in the phrase is shown by C. F. A. Fritzsche, with his usual learning, in Fritzschorium Opuscul. p. 259 sqq.)*

ἐγκοπή [WH ἐγκ. T ἐκκ., see ἐν, III. 3], -ῆς, ἡ, (ἐγκόπτω), properly, a cutting (made in the road to impede an enemy in pursuit [(?)], hence), a hindrance: 1 Co. ix. 12. (Diod. 1, 32; Dion. Hal. de comp. verb. p. 157, 15 (22); Longin. de sublim. 41, 3; [al.].)*

ἐγκόπτω [in Acts T WH ἐγκ., so T in 1 Pet. where R ἐκκ.; see ἐν, III. 3]; 1 aor. ἐνέκοψα; Pass., [pres. ἐγκόπτομαι]; impf. ἐνεκοπτόμην; to cut into, to impede one's course by cutting off his way; hence univ. to hinder (Hesych.: ἐμποδίζω, διακωλύω); with dat. of the obj., Polyb. 24, 1, 12; in the N. T. with acc. of the obj., 1 Th. ii. 18; foll. by inf., Gal. v. 7 (see ἀνακόπτω); inf. preceded by τοῦ, Ro. xv. 22; εἰς τὸ μὴ ἐγκόπτεσθαι τὰς προσευχὰς ὑμῶν, that ye be not hindered from praying (together), 1 Pet. iii. 7; i. q. to detain [A. V. to be tedious unto] one, Acts xxiv. 4 [cf. Valcken. Schol. i. 600 sq.].*

ἐγκράτεια [see ἐν, III. 3], -ας, ἡ, (ἐγκρατής), self-control,

Lat. *continentia, temperantia*, (the virtue of one who masters his desires and passions, especially his sensual appetites): Acts xxiv. 25; Gal. v. 23 (22); 2 Pet. i. 6. (Xen., Plat., sqq.; Sir. xviii. 29; 4 Macc. v. 34.)*

ἐγκρατεύομαι [see ἐν, III. 3]; depon. mid.; to be self-controlled, *continenti* (ἐγκρατής); to exhibit self-government, *conduct one's self temperately*: [used absol. Gen. xliii. 30]; with dat. of respect, τῇ γλώσση, Sir. xix. 6 var.; πάντα, in everything, every way, 1 Co. ix. 25 (in a figure drawn from athletes, who in preparing themselves for the games abstained from unwholesome food, wine, and sexual indulgence); οὐκ ἐγκρατεύεσθαι, said of those who cannot curb sexual desire, 1 Co. vii. 9. Though this word does not occur in the earlier Grk. writ. that have come down to us [exc. in Aristot. eth. Eudem. 2, 7 p. 1223^b, 13 ed. Bekk.], yet its use is approved of by Phrynichus; cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 442; [W. 25].*

ἐγκρατής [see ἐν, III. 3], -ές, (κράτος); 1. prop. equiv. to ὁ ἐν κρᾶτει ὤν, *strong, robust*: Aeschyl., Thuc., sqq. 2. *having power over, possessed of* (a thing), with a gen. of the object; so fr. [Soph. and] Hdt. down. 3. *mastering, controlling, curbing, restraining: ἀφροδισίων*, Xen. mem. 1, 2, 1; ἡδονῆς, ibid. 4, 5, 10; ἑαυτοῦ, Plat.; absol. (without a gen.), *controlling one's self, temperate, continent*, ([Aristot. eth. Nic. 7, 4 p. 1146^b, 10 sqq.]; Sir. xxvi. 15; Sap. viii. 21; Philo de Jos. § 11): Tit. i. 8.*

ἐγκρίνω [T WH ἐνκ., see ἐν, III. 3]: [1 aor. ἐνέκρινα]; to reckon among, judge among: τινά τινα, to judge one worthy of being admitted to a certain class [A. V. to number with], 2 Co. x. 12. (From Xen. and Plato down.)*

ἐγκρύπτω: 1 aor. ἐνέκρυψα; to conceal in something, τὶ εἰς τι (Diod. 3, 63; Apollod. 1, 5, 1 § 4); contextually, to mingle one thing with another: Mt. xiii. 33; Lk. xiii. 21 here T Tr WH ἐκρύψεν. (τί τινα, Hom. Od. 5, 488.)*

ἐγκυος [WH ἐνκ., see ἐν, III. 3], -ον, for the more usual ἐγκύμων, (fr. ἐν and κύω), *big with child, pregnant*: Lk. ii. 5. (Hdt. 1, 5 etc.; Diod. 4, 2; Joseph. antt. 4, 8, 33.)*

ἐγχρίω [see ἐν, III. 3]: 1 aor. act. impv. ἐγχρισον, mid. (in T Tr) ἐγχρίσαι [but L WH 1 aor. act. infin. ἐγχρίσαι (Grsb. ἐχρίσαι; cf. Veitch s. v. χρίω, fin.)]; to rub in, besmear, anoint; Mid. to anoint for one's self: τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς, Rev. iii. 18 [cf. Btm. 149 sq. (131); W. § 32, 4 a.]. (Tob. vi. 9; xi. 7; Strab., Anthol., Epict., al.)*

ἐγώ, gen. ἐμοῦ, enclitic μοῦ; dat. ἐμοί, enclitic μοί; acc. ἐμέ, enclitic μέ; plur. ἡμεῖς, etc.; personal pronoun, I. 1. The nominatives ἐγώ and ἡμεῖς, when joined to a verb, generally have force and emphasis, or indicate antithesis, as Mt. iii. 11; Mk. i. 8; Lk. iii. 16 (ἐγὼ μὲν . . . ὁ δεῖ); Mt. iii. 14 (ἐγὼ . . . ἐχω, καὶ σὺ); v. 22, 28, 39; and often; ἡμεῖς, contrasted with God, Mt. vi. 12; ἡμεῖς κ. οἱ Φαρισαῖοι, Mt. ix. 14; cf. W. § 22, 6. But sometimes they are used where there is no emphasis or antithesis in them, as Mt. x. 16; Jn. x. 17; and in many edd. in Mk. i. 2; Lk. vii. 27; cf. B. § 129, 12. ἰδοὺ ἐγώ, יְהוָה, behold me, here am I: Acts ix. 10 (1 S. iii. 8). ἐγώ, like יָנִי, I am: Jn. i. 23; Acts vii. 32, [cf. W. 585 (544); B. 125 (109)]. 2. The enclitic (and monosyllabic) gen., dat., and acc.

are connected with nouns, verbs, adverbs, but not with prepositions: ἔμπροσθέν μου, Jn. i. 15; ὀπίσω μου, Mt. iii. 11; ἰσχυρότερός μου, ibid.; τίς μου ἦψατο, Mk. v. 31; λέγει μοι, Rev. v. 5; ἀρνήσῃται με, Mt. x. 33; Lk. xii. 9, (on the accent in these expressions cf. W. § 6, 3; [Lipsius, Gram. Untersuch. p. 59 sqq.; Lob. Path. Elementa ii. p. 323 sq.; Tdf. N. T. ed. 7, Proleg. p. lxi. sq.; ed. 8 p. 104]); but δι' ἐμοῦ, κατ' ἐμοῦ, πρὸ ἐμοῦ, etc., σὺν, ἐν ἐμοί, περὶ, δι', ἐπ', κατ', εἰς ἐμέ. The only exception is πρὸς, to which the enclitic μέ is generally joined, Mt. xxv. 36; Mk. ix. 19, and very often; very rarely πρὸς ἐμέ, Jn. vi. 37^a, and acc. to L T Tr WH in Acts xxii. 8, 13; xxiv. 19; [also Acts xxiii. 22 T Tr WH; Jn. vi. 35 and 45 T Tr txt. WH; Lk. i. 43 T WH; Mt. xix. 14; Jn. vi. 37^b, 65, Tdf.; Jn. vi. 44 Tr txt. WH mrg.; 1 Co. xvi. 11 L Tr; but πρὸς μέ, Mt. iii. 14 Tdf. and xi. 28 Grsb.; cf. Lipsius u. s. p. 61 note]. Moreover, the full forms ἐμοῦ, ἐμοί, ἐμέ are used in case of emphasis or antithesis; thus, ἐμοῦ, Lk. x. 16; ἐμοί, Jn. vii. 23; x. 38, etc.; ἐμέ, Mk. xiv. 7; Jn. vii. 7, etc. 3. As in classic Greek, μοί and ἡμῶν are very often used for the possessive pronouns ἐμός and ἡμέτερος [B. § 127, 21]; and when so used, a. they are generally placed after their substantives, as ὁ οἶκος μου, ἡ ζωὴ ἡμῶν, etc. — the fuller form ἐμοῦ only for the sake of distinction or antithesis [cf. B. § 127, 22], as μητέρα αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐμοῦ, Ro. xvi. 13; πίστῳς ὑμῶν τε καὶ ἐμοῦ, Ro. i. 12. But b. they are sometimes placed before substantives, even which have the article, when no emphasis resides in the pron. or antithesis is involved in its use [W. § 22, 7 N. 1; B. u. s.]: μου τοὺς λόγους, Mt. vii. 24, 26; even before prepositions, μου ὑπὸ τὴν στέγην, Mt. viii. 8; less frequently ἡμῶν, as ἡμῶν τὴν πόλιν, Acts xvi. 20; it is prefixed for emphasis in ἡμῶν τὸ πολίτευμα, Phil. iii. 20, cf. W. u. s.; Rost § 99, 4 p. 452 sqq. 7th ed. adduces a multitude of exx. fr. Grk. auth.; [cf. Krüger, § 47, 9, 12 who states the rule as follows: when joined to a subst. having the art. the reflexive gen., with αὐτοῦ ipsius, and ἀλλήλων, requires the attributive position, the personal gen., and αὐτοῦ ejus, the partitive position]. 4. τί ἐμοί (ἡμῖν) καὶ σοί (ὑμῖν); what have I (we) to do with thee (you)? [cf. B. 138 (121); W. 211 (198); 585 (544)]: Mt. viii. 29; Mk. i. 24; v. 7; Lk. viii. 28; Jn. ii. 4; Heb. אֲנִי יְהוָה, Judg. xi. 12; 2 K. iii. 13, 2 S. xvi. 10; 2 Chr. xxxv. 21; 1 Esdr. i. 24; also in classic Greek; cf. Gell. n. a. 1, 2; Epict. diss. 2, 9, 16; τί ἡμῖν κ. αὐτῷ, ibid. 1, 1, 16; τί ἐμοί καὶ αὐτοῖς, ibid. 1, 27, 13; 22, 15. τί γάρ μοι, what does it concern me? what have I to do etc.: 1 Co. v. 12; cf. Bos, Ellipses Graec. p. 599, ed. Schaefer; Bnhdy. p. 98; Krüger § 48, 3, 9; Kühner ii. 364 sq.; [B. as above, also 394 (337); W. 586 (545)].

ἐδαφίζω: Attic fut. ἐδαφίω [B. 37 (32); W. § 13, 1 c.]; (see ἔδαφος); to throw to the ground, — both of cities, buildings, to raze, level with the earth, and of men; in both applications in Lk. xix. 44 [by zeugma (?) cf. W. § 66, 2 e.]. (Ps. cxxxvi. (cxxxvii.) 9; Is. iii. 26; Ezek. xxxi. 12; Hos. xi. 1 (xiii. 16); Am. ix. 14 [Ald.]; rare in prof. writ., as [Aristot. probl. 23, 29]; Polyb. 6, 33, 6.)*

ἔδαφος, -ος (-ους), τό, *bottom, base, ground*: πίπτειν εἰς τὸ ἔδαφος, Acts xxii. 7. (Sept.; in class. writ. fr. Hom. down.)*

ἔδραϊος, (rarely fem. -αία [W. § 11, 1]), -αῖον, (*ἔδρα seat, chair*); 1. *sitting, sedentary*, (Xen., Plat., al.). 2. *firm, immovable, steadfast*, (Eur., Plat., al.); in the N. T. metaph., of those who are fixed in purpose: 1 Co. xv. 58; Col. i. 23; ἔστηκεν ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ, 1 Co. vii. 37.*

ἔδραϊσμα, -τος, τό, (*ἔδραϊώω to make stable, settle firmly*). a *stay, prop, support*, (Vulg. *firmamentum*): 1 Tim. iii. 15 [A. V. *ground*]. (Eccl. writ.)*

Ἐζεκιᾶς [WH Ἐζ-; L -κειᾶς, see *Tdf.* Proleg. p. 85], (ἰσχυρῆ) strength of Jehovah, i. e. strength given by Jehovah; Germ. *Gotthard*; Sept. Ἐζεκιᾶς, [gen. -ου, cf. B. 17 (16) no. 8], *Hezekiah*, king of Judah (2 K. xviii. 1 sqq.; xx. 1 sqq.; Is. xxxviii. 1 sqq.): Mt. i. 9, 10.*

ἑθελο-θησκειᾶ [T WH -κία, see I, ι], -ας, ἡ, (fr. *ἑθέλω* and *θησκειᾶ*, q. v. [cf. W. 100 (95)]), *voluntary, arbitrary worship*, (Vulg. *superstitio*), [A. V. *will-worship*], i. e. worship which one devises and prescribes for himself, contrary to the contents and nature of the faith which ought to be directed to Christ; said of the misdirected zeal and practices of ascetics: Col. ii. 23; Suid. *ἑθελο-θησκειᾶ*. ἰδίῳ θελήματι σέβει τὸ δοκοῦν. Cf. *ἑθελόδουλος*, *ἑθελόδουλεία*, *ἑθελοπρόξενος* one who acts the part of a *proxenus* without having been appointed to the office, etc. The explanation of others: *simulated, counterfeit religion* (cf. in Greek lexicons *ἑθελοφιλόσοφος*, *ἑθελόκωφος*, etc.), does not square so well with the context. (The word is found besides in *Mansi*, Collect. Concil. vol. iv. p. 1380, and in *Theodoret*, vol. iv. ep. clxi. p. [1460 b. ed. Migne] 1331, Halle ed.; [Euseb. h. e. 6, 12, 1; Jerome ep. cxxi. vol. i. 1034 ed. Migne]. *Epiph. haer.* 1, 16 [i. p. 318, 3 ed. Dind.] attributes *ἑθελοπερισσοθησκειᾶ* to the Pharisees.)*

ἑθελω, see *θέλω*.

ἑθω: (*ἕθος* q. v.); *to accustom*; Pass. *to be accustomed*; pf. ptc. τὸ εἰθισμένον *usage, custom*: τοῦ νόμου, prescribed by the law, Lk. ii. 27. (Eur., [Arstph.], Thuc., Xen., Plat., al.)*

ἑθνάρχης, -ον, ὁ, (fr. *ἕθνος* and *ἄρχω*), [i. q. founder of a nation, Philo, quis rer. div. her. § 56], an *ethnarch*, one set over a people as ruler, but without the authority and name of king (Lucian. in *Macrob.* § 17 ἀντὶ ἑθνάρχου βασιλεὺς ἀναγορευθεὶς Βοσπόρου; so the governor whom the Alexandrian Jews used to have was called *ἑθνάρχης*, of whom Josephus says, antt. 14, 7, 2, δεσδιοικεῖ τε τὸ ἕθνος καὶ διατετῆ κρίσεις καὶ συμβολαίων ἐπιμελεῖται καὶ προσταγμάτων, ὡς ἂν πολιτείας ἄρχων αὐτοτελοῦς; likewise Simon Maccabaeus, 1 Macc. xiv. 47; xv. 1, 2; Joseph. antt. 13, 6, 6; cf. [19, 5, 2]; b. j. 2, 6, 3); 2 Co. xi. 32 ὁ ἑθνάρχης Ἀρέτα τοῦ βασιλέως, the governor of Damascene Syria, ruling in the name of king Aretas [(q. v.); cf. B. D. s. v. Governor, 11].*

ἑθνικός, -ή, -όν, (*ἕθνος*); 1. *adapted to the genius or customs of a people, peculiar to a people, national*: Polyb., *Diod.*, al. 2. *suited to the manners or language of foreigners, strange, foreign*; so in the grammarians [cf. our

'gentile']. 3. in the N. T. *savoring of the nature of pagans, alien to the worship of the true God, heathenish*; substantively, ὁ ἑθνικός the *pagan, the Gentile*: Mt. xviii. 17; plur., Mt. v. 47 G L T Tr WH; vi. 7; and 3 Jn. 7 L T Tr WH.*

ἑθνικός, adv., (see *ἑθνικός*), *like the Gentiles*: Gal. ii. 14, [W. 463 (431)]. Apollon. Dysk. p. 190, 5; Diog. Laërt. 7, 56].*

ἕθνος, -ους, τό; 1. *a multitude* (whether of men or of beasts) *associated or living together*; a *company, troop, swarm*: ἕθνος ἐταίρων, ἕθνος Ἀχαιῶν, ἕθνος λαῶν, Hom. Il.; ἕθνος μελισσῶν, 2, 87; μυιάων ἕθνεα, ib. 469. 2. *a multitude of individuals of the same nature or genus*, (τὸ ἕθνος τὸ θῆλυ ἢ τὸ ἄρρεν, Xen. oec. 7, 26): πᾶν ἕθνος ἀνθρώπων, the *human race*, Acts xvii. 26 [but this seems to belong under the next head]. 3. *race, nation*: Mt. xxi. 43; Acts x. 35, etc.; ἕθνος ἐπὶ ἕθνος, Mt. xxiv. 7; Mk. xiii. 8; οἱ ἄρχοντες, οἱ βασιλεῖς τῶν ἑθνῶν, Mt. xx. 25; Lk. xxii. 25; used [in the sing.] of the Jewish people, Lk. vii. 5; xxiii. 2; Jn. xi. 48, 50-53; xviii. 35; Acts x. 22; xxiv. 2 (3), 10; xxvi. 4; xxviii. 19. 4. (τὰ ἕθνη, like τῶν ἐθνῶν in the O. T., *foreign nations not worshipping the true God, pagans, Gentiles*, [cf. Trench § xviii.]: Mt. iv. 15 (Γαλιλαία τῶν ἑθνῶν), vi. 32; [3 Jn. 7 R G; cf. Rev. xv. 3 G L T Tr WH mrg. after Jn. x. 7], and very often; in plain contradistinction to the Jews: Ro. iii. 29; ix. 24; [1 Co. i. 23 G L T Tr WH]; Gal. ii. 8, etc.; ὁ λαὸς (τοῦ θεοῦ, Jews) καὶ τὰ ἕθνη, Lk. ii. 32; Acts xxvi. 17, 23; Ro. xv. 10. 5. Paul uses τὰ ἕθνη even of *Gentile Christians*: Ro. xi. 13; xv. 27; xvi. 4; Gal. ii. 12 (opp. vs. 13 to οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι i. e. Jewish Christians), vs. 14; Eph. iii. 1, cf. iv. 17 [W. § 59, 4 a.; B. 130 (114)].

ἕθος, -ος (-ους), [cf. ἥθος], τό, fr. Aeschyl. [Agam. 728 (?); better fr. Soph.] down, *custom*: Lk. xxii. 39; ἕθος ἐστὶ τιμι foll. by an inf., Jn. xix. 40; Acts xxv. 16; Heb. x. 25; contextually, *usage prescribed by law, institute, prescription, rite*: Lk. i. 9; ii. 42; Acts xvi. 21; xxi. 21; xxvi. 3; xxviii. 17; περιτέμνεσθαι τῷ ἕθει Μωϋσέως, Acts xv. 1; ἀλλάξει τὰ ἕθη ἃ παρέδωκε Μωϋσῆς, Acts vi. 14.*

ἕθω (of the pres. only the ptc. ἕθων is used, in Hom.): pf. εἴωθα, *to be accustomed, used, wont*; [plpf. as impf. (W. 274 (257 sq.)) εἴωθειν]; foll. by inf.: Mt. xxvii. 15; Mk. x. 1. Ptcp. τὸ εἴωθός in a pass. sense, *that which is wont*; *usage, custom*: κατὰ τὸ εἴωθός τιμι as one's custom is, as is his wont, Lk. iv. 16; Acts xvii. 2.*

[ει, ι: ει and ι are freq. interchanged in N. T. spelling. This is due partly to itacism, partly to the endeavor to mark the sound as long or short. See the remarks on this subject in *WH*. App. p. 152 sq. (cf. Intr. § 399); *Tdf.* Proleg. p. 83 sq.; *Soph. Lex.* s. v. ει. The use of ι for ει is noticed s. v. ι, ι; instances in which ει is substituted for ι are the foll.: Ἀβειληνῆ WH; Ἀδδελ T Tr WH; Ἀντείας T; Ἀρεσπαγέτης T; Βενιαμίν L T Tr WH; Δαυειδ L T Tr WH; Ἐζεκιᾶς L; Ἐλαμείτης T WH; Ἐλασάβερ WH; Ἐσλελ T Tr WH; Ἐβνείκη Rec.; Ἡλεί T Tr WH; Ἡλείας T WH; Ἱερεῖχῶ T WH; Ἱεροσολυμείτης T WH; Ἰσραηλείτης T WH, so Tr in Jn. i. 47 (48); Ἰωσείας L T Tr WH; Κεῖς L T Tr WH; Κυρεῖος Tr mrg. WH mrg.; Λευείς T WH, so Tr exc. in Mk. ii. 14; Λευείτης T WH, so Tr exc. in Acts iv. 36; Λευεῖτικός T WH; Μελαχσί T Tr WH; Νηρεῖ T Tr WH; Νυνεῖτης T

WH, so Tr in Mt. xii. 41; Ὁσείας L T Tr WH; Πειλάτος T WH; Σεμεείν T Tr WH; Ταβειθά WH; Χερουβείν L T Tr WH (-βίμ R G); Χοραζείν T Tr WH; ἀφείδεια L; εἰδέα T Tr WH; ἐπαρχεία T WH; ἐπιπέθεια WH; ἡλεί T; πανοικεί T WH; ραββεί T WH; ραββουεῖ WH; σαβαχθανεί T Tr WH; ταλειθά WH; τάχειον WH; τραπεζείτης T WH.]

εἰ, is first a conditional particle, *if* (Lat. *si*); secondly, an interrogative particle, *whether*, (Lat. *an, num, ne*).

I. εἰ CONDITIONAL (on the difference between it and εἴν, see εἴν, I. 1 b.) is connected, according to the variety of conditions, with various tenses and moods; viz. **1.** with the Indicative of all tenses, when anything is simply and generally assumed to be, or to be done, or to have been done, or to be about to be, (W. § 41 b., 2; cf. 42, 2; [B. 220 (190)]). **a.** with the Ind. Present; **a.** foll. in the apodosis by the ind. pres.: Mt. xix. 10 (εἰ οὕτως ἐστὶν ἡ αἰτία . . . οὐ συμφέρει γαμήσαι); xi. 14; Ro. vii. 16, 20; viii. 25; xiv. 15; 1 Co. ix. 17; Gal. ii. 18; v. 18; Heb. xii. 8; Jas. ii. 8 sq., etc. **β.** foll. by an Imperative in the apodosis, — either the pres., as [Mt. xix. 17 L Tr txt. WH txt.]; Mk. iv. 23; vii. 16 R G L; Jn. xv. 18; Acts xiii. 15; xxv. 5; 1 Co. vii. 12, 15; Jas. iii. 14, etc.; or the aor., as Mt. v. 29, 30; viii. 31; xix. 17 [R G T Tr mrg. WH mrg.]; Mk. ix. 22 [cf. B. 55 (48)]; Lk. xxii. 67 (66); 1 Co. vii. 9. **γ.** foll. by the Future in the apodosis: Lk. xvi. 31; Acts v. 39 L T Tr WH; xix. 39; Ro. viii. 11, 13; 2 Co. xi. 30, etc. **δ.** foll. by the Perfect or the Aorist in the apodosis, where it is declared that, if this or that is, something else has or has not occurred: Mt. xii. 26, 28; Lk. xi. 20; 1 Co. xv. 16; Gal. ii. 21; Ro. iv. 14; 2 Pet. ii. 20. **ε.** foll. by the Imperfect, either with or without ἄν, where in the protasis something is simply assumed to be, but the apodosis shows that what has been assumed cannot be the case. Three passages falling under this head have a doubtful or disputed text: εἰ ἔχετε (T Tr WH, for the R G L εἶχετε) . . . ἐλέγετε ἄν etc. Lk. xvii. 6; εἰ . . . μνημονεύουσιν (T Tr, for R G L WH ἐμνημόνευσον) . . . εἶχον ἄν, Heb. xi. 15 (where by the pres. tense the writer refers to the language of the Jewish Fathers as at present recorded in the sacred Scriptures; cf. τοιαῦτα λέγοντες vs. 14); εἰ τέκνα τοῦ Ἀβρ. ἔστε (G L T Tr WH, for R ἦτε) . . . ἐποιεῖτε ([WH txt. ποι.] R L add ἄν), Jn. viii. 39; cf. *Bitm.* in *Stud. u. Krit.* for 1858 p. 474 sqq. [N. T. Gram. § 139, 26; but cf. Mey. on Lk. l. c.]. But 2 Co. xi. 4 εἰ . . . κηρύσσει . . . ἀνείχεσθε G T Tr WH mrg. (ἀνείχεσθε L WH txt.) must not be referred to this head; here Paul in the protasis supposes something which actually occurred, in the apodosis censures a thing which actually occurred viz. the readiness with which his readers gave ear continually (this is indicated by the impf.) to false teachers. On the difficulty of the passage cf. *Holsten* in the *Zeitschr. f. wissenschaft. Theol.* for 1874, p. 1 sqq.; [cf. also B. 226 (195); but W. 306 (287) and Mey. ad loc.]. **ζ.** with a question as the apodosis: Mt. vi. 23; Jn. v. 47; vii. 23; viii. 46; 1 Pet. ii. 20. **b.** with the Ind. Future: Mt. xxvi. 33; Jas. ii. 11 R G; 1 Pet. ii. 20. **c.** with the Ind. Perfect: Jn. xi. 12; Acts xvi. 15; Ro. vi. 5; xi. 6 (where after εἰ supply *λεῖμμα γέγονεν* fr. what precedes, 2 Co. ii. 5; v. 16; vii. 14. **d.** with the Ind. Aorist, — foll. by the

Pres. in the apodosis, Lk. xix. 8; Ro. iv. 2; xv. 27; foll. by a question in the apodosis, Lk. xvi. 11, 12; Jn. xviii. 23; 1 Co. iv. 7; ix. 11; foll. by the Aor. in the apodosis, Rev. xx. 15; by the Impv. in the apodosis, Jn. xviii. 23; xx. 15; Ro. xi. 17 sq.; 1 Tim. v. 9, 10; Philem. 18; by the Fut. in the apodosis, Jn. xiii. 32; xv. 20; Heb. xii. 25 (where supply *οὐκ ἐκφευξόμεθα* in the apodosis). **2.** Not infrequently, when a conclusion is drawn from something that is quite certain, εἰ with the Indic. is used argumentatively so as to be equiv. in sense to ἐπεὶ, (cf. the use of Germ. *wenn*) [cf. W. 448 (418)]: Mt. xii. 28; Lk. xxiii. 31; Jn. vii. 4; Ro. v. 17; vi. 5; viii. 31; xi. 6, 12; Col. ii. 20; iii. 1, etc. **3.** When it is said what would have been, or what would be now or in the future, if something else were or had been, εἰ is used with the Impf., Plpf., and Aor. ind.; in the apodosis it is followed in direct disc. by ἄν with the impf. or the plpf. or the aor.; sometimes ἄν is omitted, (on the causes of the omission, see B. § 139, 27); sometimes the apodosis is made a question, [cf. W. 304 (285) sq.]. **a.** εἰ with the Impf., foll. in the apodosis by ἄν with the impf.: Mt. xxiii. 30; Lk. vii. 39 (εἰ οὗτος ἦν προφήτης, ἐγίνωσκεν ἄν if this man were a prophet, he would know); Jn. v. 46; viii. 42; ix. 41; xv. 19; 1 Co. xi. 31; Gal. i. 10; Heb. viii. 4, 7 (if . . . were etc. there would not be sought etc. viz. in the O. T. passage quoted vs. 8); by a question in the apodosis: 1 Co. xii. 19; Heb. vii. 11; by ἄν with the aor., where the Latin uses the plupf. subjunc.: Jn. xi. 32 (εἰ ἦς ὤδε if thou hadst been here, οὐκ ἂν ἀπέθανέ μου ὁ ἀδελφός my brother would not have died [when he did (cf. below)]; B. § 139, 25 regards the impf. in prot. as expressing duration); Jn. iv. 10; xviii. 30 (εἰ μὴ ἦν οὗτος κακοποιός, οὐκ ἂν σοι παρεδώκαμεν αὐτόν, we would not have delivered him to thee); Acts xviii. 14; by ἄν with the plupf.: Jn. xi. 21 (εἰ ἦς ὤδε . . . οὐκ ἂν ἐτεθῆκε, would not have died [and be now dead; cf. W. 304 (285) and see above; but L. T Tr txt. WH read the aor. here also]); 1 Jn. ii. 19. **b.** εἰ with the Plpf., foll. in the apodosis by ἄν with the plpf. or the aor., in the sense of the Latin plpf. subj.: Mt. xii. 7 (εἰ ἐγνώκειτε if ye had understood i. e. if ye knew, οὐκ ἂν κατεδικάσατε τοὺς ἀναιτίους ye would not have condemned the guiltless); Mt. xxiv. 43 and Lk. xii. 39, (εἰ ᾗδει if he had perceived i. e. if he knew, ἐγγρηγόρησεν ἄν he would have watched, sc. before the thief had approached [Tr txt. WH om. ἄν in Lk. l. c.]); Jn. iv. 10; viii. 19; xiv. 7 [R G L]. **c.** with the Aor. in the same sense as the Lat. plpf. subjunc.: εἰ ἐδόθη νόμος . . . ὄντως ἂν ἐκ νόμου ἦν ἡ δικαιοσύνη if a law had been given, righteousness would in truth come from the law, Gal. iii. 21; εἰ αὐτοὺς Ἰησοὺς κατέπαυσεν if Joshua had given them rest, οὐκ ἂν περὶ ἄλλης ἐλάλει he would not be speaking, sc. in the passage quoted, Heb. iv. 8; apodosis without ἄν, Jn. xv. 22, see ἄν I. 3 p. 33 sq. **4.** As in classic Greek, εἰ with the Ind. is often joined to verbs expressing wonder, surprise, or other strong emotion (where ὅτι might have been expected), when the thing spoken of is either not quite certain, or, although certain, yet in accordance with the well-known Greek urbanity is repre-

sented as not quite free from doubt (Matthiae ii. p. 1474 sq.; Kühner ii. p. 887 sq.; [Jelf § 804, 9]; W. § 60, 6; [B. § 139, 52]). Thus it is joined — to the verb θαυμάζω: *ἐθαύμαζεν, εἰ ἤδη τέθηκε*, for the matter had not yet been investigated; hence it is added *ἐπηρώτησεν αὐτόν, εἰ ἤδη* [R G T Tr mrg. WH mrg. *πάσαι*] *ἀπέθανεν*, Mk. xv. 44; *μὴ θαυμάζετε, εἰ μισεῖ ὑμᾶς ὁ κόσμος* (the thing is certain) 1 Jn. iii. 13; to the phrase *ἄπιστον κρίνεται*: Acts xxvii. 8, (with *παράδοξον* preceding, Lcian. dial. mort. 13, 1); to *καλὸν ἐστὶν* and *λυσιτελεῖ*: Mk. ix. 42 and Lk. xvii. 2 (Mt. xviii. 6 *has συμφέρει, ἴνα*); Mt. xxvi. 24 and Mk. xiv. 21; to *μέγα ἐστί*: 1 Co. ix. 11 (on which see 8 below); 2 Co. xi. 15; *τί θέλω, εἰ ἤδη ἀνήφθη (τὸ πῦρ)*, how would I if (i. e. that) it were already kindled (but it has not yet been kindled), Lk. xii. 49 (al. al., but cf. Meyer ad loc.; [so B. l. c.; cf. W. 448 (418); see *τίς*, 1 e. γ. fin.]; Sir. xxiii. 14 *θελήσεις, εἰ μὴ ἐγεννήθης*; [in addition to the other interpretations noticed by Win. and Mey. ll. cc. mention may be made of that which takes *θέλω* as subjunc.: *what am I to choose if* (as I may well assume) *it has already been kindled*; cf. *Green*, 'Crit. Notes' ad loc.]. 5. Contrary to Greek usage, in imitation of the Hebr. **וְאִם**, *εἰ* with the Indic. is so used in oaths and asseverations that by aposiopesis the formula of imprecation [constituting the apodosis] is suppressed (W. § 55 fin.; B. § 149, 4): *ἀμὴν λέγω ὑμῖν, εἰ δοθήσεται . . . σημεῖον* (fully expressed, 'may God punish me, if it shall be given,' i. e. it shall by no means be given), Mk. viii. 12; *ὄμοσα, εἰ εἰσελεύσονται εἰς τὴν κατάπαυσίν μου* (fully, 'let my name no longer be Jehovah, if they shall enter' etc.), Heb. iii. 11; iv. 3, fr. Ps. xciv. (xcv.) 11 Sept. (Hebr. **וְאִם**, Gen. xiv. 23; Num. xiv. 30; 1 S. xiv. 45, etc.; we have the full expression in 1 S. iii. 17; Cant. ii. 7, etc.). 6. Sometimes, as in classic Grk., after a protasis with *εἰ* and the Indic., the apodosis is suppressed on account of mental agitation and left to be supplied by the reader or the hearer from the context, (cf. W. 599 sq. (557)): *εἰ βούλει παρενεγκεῖν τὸ ποτήριον τοῦτο* (sc. *παρένεγκε* [but here L Tr WH adopt the impv. in place of the inf.; yet cf. B. 396 (339)]), Lk. xxii. 42; *εἰ δὲ πνεῦμα ἐλάλησεν αὐτῷ ἡ ἀγγελος*, supply in place of an apodosis the question *what then?* Acts xxiii. 9 (the apod. added in Rec., *μὴ θεομαχῶμεν*, is spurious); *εἰ ἔγνωσ . . . τὰ πρὸς εἰρήμην σου, sc. ἐπίστευες ἂν ἐμοί*, Lk. xix. 42 [B. 396 (339)]. 7. The conditional *εἰ* is joined with the Optative, to indicate that the condition is merely thought of or stated as a possibility, (cf. *Klotz* ad Devar. ii. 2 p. 491 sqq.; W. 293 (275) sq.; B. § 139, 24). No example of this construction is found in the Gospels; very few in the rest of the N. T. a. univ. in short intercalated clauses: *εἰ τύχοι* if it so chance, it may be, (see *τυγχάνω*, 2), 1 Co. xiv. 10; xv. 37; *εἰ θέλοι τὸ θελημα τοῦ θεοῦ*, 1 Pet. iii. 17 (Rec. *θέλει*). b. where it indicates that something may occur repeatedly (cf. *Klotz* l. c. p. 492 sq.): *εἰ καὶ πάσχοιτε*, 1 Pet. iii. 14 [cf. W. u. s.]. c. where the condition represents the mind and judgment of others: *εἰς ὃν ἐβουλεύοντο* [R G *-σαντο*], *εἰ δύναιτο ἐξῶσαι* [WH txt. *ἐκῶσαι* (q. v.)] *τὸ πλοῖον*, into which

bay [or rather 'upon which beach'; see *ἐξωθῶ*] they determined to run the ship, if they could; as though the navigators had said among themselves, *ἐξώσομεν, εἰ δύναμεθα*, Acts xxvii. 39; so also *εἴ τι ἔχοιεν πρὸς με*, if they think they have anything against me, Acts xxiv. 19. 8. with the Subjunctive, when it is assumed that something may take place, but whether it will in reality is unknown before the event, in order to make the event seem to be more certain than if *εἴαν* were used (*Klotz* l. c. p. 500 sqq.; W. 294 (276) sq.; B. § 139, 22): *εἰ . . . θηρίσωμεν*, 1 Co. ix. 11 Tdf. edd. 2, 7, [Lchm. mrg.; al. *-σομεν*]; (Sept. Gen. xliii. 3 sq.; Sir. xxii. 26; 4 Macc. vi. 20). But see III. below, under *εἰ μὴ, εἰ μήτι, εἰ πως, εἴτε . . . εἴτε, εἴ τις*.

II. *εἰ* INTERROGATIVE, *whether*. "The conditional particle gets this force if a question is asked about anything, whether it is or is not so, and that about which the question is put is uttered as it were conditionally" (*Klotz* l. c. p. 508; [W. § 57, 1; Btm. 248 (214) sqq.; 254 (218) sq.]). 1. As in Grk. writ. in an indirect question after verbs of seeing, asking, deliberating, knowing, saying, etc. a. with the Indic. Present: as *οὐδ' εἰ πνεῦμα ἅγιον ἔστιν, ἠκούσαμεν* (prop., acc. to the conditional force of the particle, 'if there is [i. e. has appeared, been given; cf. *εἰμί*, I. 2] a Holy Spirit, we did not even hear'), Acts xix. 2; *ἴδωμεν, εἰ ἔρχεται*, Mt. xxvii. 49; Mk. xv. 36; *βουλευεται* [L Tr WH L mrg. *-σεται*], *εἰ δυνατός ἐστιν*, Lk. xiv. 31; *ἴνα εἴπῃς, εἰ σὺ εἶ*, Mt. xxvi. 63; [*ἴνα γνῶ τὴν δοκιμὴν ὑμῶν εἰ* (WH mrg. ἦ) . . . *ὑπήκοοί ἐστε*, 2 Co. ii. 9 (see *WH*. Intr. § 404)]; after *οὐκ οἶδα*, Jn. ix. 25; after *κρίνατε*, Acts iv. 19; *δοκιμάζετε* [(?) *πειράζετε*], 2 Co. xiii. 5. b. with the Indic. Future [cf. W. 300 (282); B. § 139, 61 b.]: *δεήθητι, εἰ ἄρα ἀφελήσεται σοι*, Acts viii. 22; *τί οἶδας, εἰ . . . σώσεις*, 1 Co. vii. 16; *παρητήρουν, εἰ θεραπεύσει* [Tdf. *-πείσει*], Mk. iii. 2 and in Lk. vi. 7 [R G WH mrg.]; *ἦλθεν* (sc. to see), *εἰ ἄρα τι εὐρήσει*, Mk. xi. 13. c. with the Indic. Aorist: *οὐκ οἶδα, εἴ τινα ἄλλον ἐβάπτισα*, whether I baptized, 1 Co. i. 16; *ἐπηρώτησαν, εἰ πάσαι* [L Tr txt. WH txt. *ἤδη*] *ἀπέθανεν*, whether he were long dead, Mk. xv. 44; *εἰπέ μοι, εἰ . . . ἀπέδοσθε*, Acts v. 8. d. with the Subjunctive Aorist [cf. B. 255 sq. (220); W. 298 (280) sq.]: *διώκω, εἰ καὶ καταλάβω* I press on (sc. *πειρώμενος* or *σκοπῶν*, trying to see), whether I may also lay hold, Phil. iii. 12. So *si* is used in Latin, e. g. Nep. vit. Hann. 8 Hannibal . . . African accessit in finibus Cyrenaeorum (sc. experurus), si forte Carthaginenses ad bellum possent induci; Caes. b. g. 1, 8, 4 si perumpere possent, conati; add Caes. b. g. 2, 9, 1. Cf. Kühner ii. p. 1032 sq.; [Jelf § 877 b.]. 2. Contrary to the usage of Grk. auth., like the Hebr. **וְאִם** and interrog. **וְ**, it is used in the Sept. and the N. T. (esp. by Luke) also in direct questions (cf. the colloq. use of the Germ. *ob*; e. g. *ob ich's wohl thun soll?*); cf. W. § 57, 1; B. 248 (214), and, in opposition to those who have striven to absolve the sacred writers from this misuse of the particle (esp. *Fritzsche* and *Meyer* [see the latter's note on Mt. xii. 10 and Lk. xiii. 23; he quotes with approval the language of

Ast (Lexicon Platon. vol. i. 601), 'dubitanter interrogat, ita ut interrogatio videatur directa esse'), cf. Lipsius, Paulin. Rechtfertigungslehre, p. 30 sqq.: — εἰπέ τις αὐτῷ, κύριε, εἰ ὀλίγοι οἱ σωζόμενοι; Lk. xiii. 23; κύριε, εἰ πατάξομεν ἐν μαχαίρᾳ [ρη T Tr WH]; Lk. xxii. 49; κύριε, εἰ . . . ἀποκαθιστάνεις τ. βασιλείαν; Acts i. 6; cf. besides, Mt. xii. 10; xix. 3; Mk. viii. 23 (acc. to the reading of [Tdf. 2, 7] Tr [mrg. WH txt.] εἰ τι βλέπεis for R G L T Tr txt. WH mrg. βλέπεis); Acts xix. 2, etc. (Gen. xvii. 17; xliii. 6; 1 S. x. 24, etc.; in the O. T. Apocr. 2 Macc. vii. 7; xv. 3; 4 Macc. xviii. 17 fr. Ezek. xxxvii. 3 Sept.; Tob. v. 5).

III. εἰ with other particles and with the indef. pron. τίς, τί. 1. εἰ ἄρα, see ἄρα, 1. 2. εἴγε, see γέ, 3 c. 3. εἰ δὲ καί, a. but if also, so that καί belongs to some word that follows: Lk. xi. 18 (but if Satan also). b. but though, but even if, so that καί belongs to εἰ: 1 Co. iv. 7; 2 Co. iv. 3; v. 16 [R G; al. om. δε]; xi. 6; see 6 below. 4. εἰ δὲ μή, but if not; if it is or were otherwise, [B. 393 (336 sq.), cf. 345 (297); W. as below]: Jn. xiv. 2 (εἰ δὲ μή, sc. οὐτως ἦν), 11 (εἰ δὲ μή, sc. ἐμοὶ πιστεύετε, i. e. my words). As in these passages so generally the phrase stands where a word or clause must be repeated in thought from what immediately precedes; it thus has the force of the Lat. *alioquin, otherwise, or else*, [W. 583 (543)]: Rev. ii. 5, 16; also after negative declarations, Mk. ii. 21 sq.; cf. Matthiae § 617 b. 5. εἰ δὲ μήγε, see γέ, 3 d. 6. εἰ καί, a. if even, if also, (cf. εἰ δὲ καί, 3 a., [and 7 below]): 1 Co. vii. 21 [cf. Mey. ad loc.; Bp. Lightft. on Philem. p. 324]; 2 Co. xi. 15. b. though, although: Lk. xi. 8; 2 Co. iv. 16; vii. 8, 12; Phil. ii. 17; Col. ii. 5 [εἰ γὰρ καί]; Heb. vi. 9; with the optat. 1 Pet. iii. 14; see I. 7 b. above. 7. καὶ εἰ, even if: Mk. xiv. 29 [T Tr WH εἰ καί]; 1 Pet. iii. 1; cf. Klotz l. c. p. 519 [who says, "In εἰ καί the conditional particle εἰ has the greater force; in καὶ εἰ the conjunctive particle καί. Hence καὶ εἰ is used of what is only assumed to be true; εἰ καί, on the other hand, of what is as it is said to be." Bäumlein (Griech. Partikeln, p. 151) says, "In εἰ καί the καί naturally belongs to the conditional clause and is taken up into it, *if even*; in the combination καὶ εἰ the καί belongs to the consequent clause, *even if*. Sometimes however the difference disappears." Krüger (§ 65, 5, 15): "with καὶ εἰ, the leading clause is regarded as holding under every condition, even the one stated, which appears to be the most extreme; with εἰ καί the condition, which may also come to pass, is regarded as a matter of indifference in reference to the leading clause;" Sauppe (on Dem. Ol. ii. § 20) is very explicit: "καὶ εἰ and εἰ καί both indicate that something conflicts with what is expressed in the leading clause, but that that is (or is done) notwithstanding. καὶ εἰ, however, represents the thing adduced in the conditional sentence to be the only thing conflicting; but when the conditional particle precedes (εἰ καί), the representation is that something which is (or may be) accompanied by many others (καί) conflicts ineffectually. Accordingly the phrase καὶ εἰ greatly augments the force of

what follows, εἰ καί lays less emphasis upon it; although it is evident that εἰ καί can often be substituted for καί εἰ." Cf. Herm. Vig. p. 829 sq.; W. 444 (413); Ellic. on Phil. ii. 17; Schmalzfeld, Griech. Syntax, § 41; Paley, Grk. Particles, p. 31]. 8. εἰ μή, a. in a conditional protasis, with the same sequence of moods and tenses as the simple εἰ, see I. above, *if not, unless, except*, [W. 477 (444) sqq.; B. 345 (297)]: Mt. xxiv. 22; Jn. ix. 33; xv. 22, 24; Ro. vii. 7, etc. b. it serves, with the entire following sentence, to limit or correct what has just been said, *only, save that*, (Lat. *nisi quod*), [B. 359 (308)]: Mk. vi. 5; 1 Co. vii. 17 (where Paul by the addition εἰ μὴ ἐκάστω κτλ. strives to prevent any one in applying what had been said a little while before, viz. οὐ δεδούλωται . . . ἐν τοιούτοις to his own case, from going too far); in ironical answers, *unless perchance, save forsooth that*, (Kühner § 577, 7; [Jelf § 860, 5 Obs.]): εἰ μὴ χρῆζομεν κτλ. 2 Co. iii. 1 Rec. c. εἰ μὴ very often coalesce into one particle, as it were, which takes the same verb as the preceding negation: *unless, i. q. except, save*, [Kühner § 577, 8; B. 359 (308)]; a. univ.: Mt. xi. 27; xii. 39; Mk. ii. 26; viii. 14; Jn. iii. 13; Ro. vii. 7; xiii. 1, 8; 1 Co. viii. 4; xii. 3; 2 Co. xii. 5, etc. as in classic Greek, *μόνος, μόνον*, is added pleonastically: Mt. xvii. 8; xxi. 19; xxiv. 36; Acts xi. 19; Phil. iv. 15; Rev. xiii. 17, etc. β. after negatives joined to nouns it is so used as to refer to the negative alone (hence many have regarded it as used for ἀλλά [i. e. as being not exceptive but ad-versative]), and can be rendered in Lat. *sed tantum, but only*: Mt. xii. 4 (οὐκ ἐξὸν ἦν αὐτῷ φαγεῖν οὐδὲ τοῖς μετ' αὐτοῦ, εἰ μὴ τοῖς ἱερεῦσι μόνους, as if οὐκ ἐξὸν ἦν φαγεῖν alone preceded); Lk. iv. 26 sq.; Ro. xiv. 14; Rev. ix. 4; xxi. 27 (ἐὰν μὴ is so used in Gal. ii. 16; on Gal. i. 19 see Ἰάκωβος, 3); cf. Fritzsche on Rom. vol. iii. p. 195; [see ἐάν, I. 3 c. and reff.]. γ. when preceded by the interrogative τίς in questions having a negative force: Mk. ii. 7; Lk. v. 21; Ro. xi. 15; 1 Co. ii. 11; 2 Co. ii. 2; xii. 13; Heb. iii. 18; 1 Jn. ii. 22; v. 5; (Xen. oec. 9, 1; Arstph. eqq. 615). δ. with other conjunctions: εἰ μὴ ἴνα, Jn. x. 10; εἰ μὴ ὅταν, Mk. ix. 9; τί ἐστίν, εἰ μὴ ὅτι etc., 2 Co. xii. 13; Eph. iv. 9. e. it has its own verb, and makes a phrase by itself: δ οὐκ ἔστιν ἄλλο, εἰ μὴ τινὲς εἰσιν οἱ ταρασσόντες ὑμᾶς which means nothing else, save that there are some who trouble you, Gal. i. 7 [so Winer (Com. ad loc.) et al.; but see Meyer]. δ. ἐκτός εἰ μὴ, arising from the blending of the two expressions εἰ μὴ and ἐκτός εἰ, like the Lat. *nisi si* equiv. to *praeterquam si, except in case, except*: 1 Tim. v. 19; with the indic. aor. 1 Co. xv. 2; with the subjunc. pres. 1 Co. xiv. 5; (Lcian. de luctu c. 19; dial. meret. 1, 2, etc.). Cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 459; W. § 65, 3 c.; [B. index s. v. ἐκτός εἰ μὴ]. 9. εἰ μὴν, assuredly, surely, in oaths: Heb. vi. 14 L T Tr WH (for R G ἦ μὴν [q. v.]) and several times in Sept. as Ezek. xxxiii. 27; xxxiv. 8; [cf. xxxvi. 5; xxxviii. 19; 1 K. xxi. (xx.) 23], etc.; here, if εἰ did not come from ἦ by itacism, εἰ μὴν must be explained as a confusion of the Hebraistic εἰ μὴ (see I. 5 above) and the Grk. formula of asseveration ἦ μὴν; cf. Bleek on Heb.

vol. ii. 2 p. 248 sqq., and what Fritzsche says on the other side, Com. on Bar. ii. 29; Judith i. 12; [cf. Kneucker on Bar. l. c.; B. 359 (308); *Tdf.* Proleg. p. 59; *WH.* App. p. 151; B. D. s. v. New Testament, I. 31]. 10. εἰ μὴ τι or μήτι, unless in some respect, unless perchance, unless indeed: ironically, with the indic. pres. 2 Co. xiii. 5; hesitatingly, with the subjunc. aor. Lk. ix. 13; cf. Meyer ad loc. [also W. 294 (276); B. 221 (191)]; εἰ μὴ τι ἄν: 1 Co. vii. 5, see ἄν, IV. 11. εἰ οὐ (fully discussed by W. § 55, 2 c. and B. 345 (297) sqq.), if not; this combination is used much more frequently in the N. T. than in the more elegant Grk. auth.; it differs from εἰ μὴ in this, that in the latter μὴ belongs to the particle εἰ, while in εἰ οὐ the οὐ refers to some following word and denies it emphatically, not infrequently even coalescing with it into a single idea. a. when the idea to which οὐ belongs is antithetic α. to a positive term, either preceding or following: εἰ δὲ οὐ μοιχεύεις φονεύεις δέ, Jas. ii. 11 [in R G the fut.]; εἰ γὰρ ὁ θεός . . . οὐκ ἐφείσατο, . . . ἀλλὰ . . . παρέδωκεν εἰς κρίσιν, 2 Pet. ii. 4 sq.; εἰ καὶ οὐ δώσει . . . διὰ γε . . . δώσει, Lk. xi. 8; εἰ οὐ ποιῶ . . . εἰ δὲ ποιῶ, Jn. x. 37 sq.; εἰ γὰρ ἐπιστεύετε . . . , εἰ δὲ . . . οὐ πιστεύετε, Jn. v. 46 sq.; add, Mk. xi. 26 R G L; Ro. viii. 9; 1 Co. ix. 2; xi. 6; Jas. iii. 2. β. to some other idea which is negative (formally or virtually): εἰ . . . οὐκ ἀκούουσιν, οὐδὲ . . . πισθήσονται, Lk. xvi. 31; εἰ . . . οὐκ ἐφείσατο, οὐδὲ σοῦ φείσεται [Rec. -σηται], Ro. xi. 21; add, 1 Co. xv. 13, 15-17; 2 Th. iii. 10; foll. in the apodosis by a question having the force of a negative: Lk. xvi. 11 sq.; Jn. iii. 12; 1 Tim. iii. 5. γ. the οὐ denies with emphasis the idea to which it belongs: καλὸν ἦν αὐτῷ, εἰ οὐκ ἐγεννήθη, good were it for him not to have been born, Mt. xxvi. 24; Mk. xiv. 21. δ. the whole emphasis is placed on the negative itself: εἰ σὺ οὐκ εἶ ὁ Χριστός, Jn. i. 25. b. the οὐ coalesces, as it were, with the word to which it belongs into a single idea: εἰ δὲ οὐκ ἐγκρατεύονται, if they are incontinent, 1 Co. vii. 9; εἰ τις τῶν ἰδίων οὐ προνοεῖ [or -εῖται T Tr txt. WH mrg.], neglects, 1 Tim. v. 8; add, Lk. xiv. 26; 1 Co. xvi. 22; Rev. xx. 15, etc. 12. εἰ οὖν, if then: Mt. vi. 23; vii. 11; Lk. xi. 13, 36; Jn. xiii. 14; xviii. 8; Acts xi. 17; Col. iii. 1; Philem. 17. [On εἰ μὲν οὖν see μὲν II. 4.] 13. εἴπερ [so T WH (exc. in 2 Co. v. 3 mrg.), but L Tr εἰ περ; cf. W. 45; Lipsius, Gram. Unters. p. 123], (εἰ and πέρ, and this apparently from περί), prop. if on the whole; if only, provided that, is used "of a thing which is assumed to be, but whether rightly or wrongly is left in doubt" (*Herm.* ad Vig. p. 831, [so W. 448 (417)]; and cf. *Bäumlein*, Griech. Partikeln, p. 202 (cf. 64 bot.); *Klotz* ad Devar. ii. 2 p. 528, and esp. s. v. εἴγε (in γέ, 3 c.) and the reff. to Mey., Lghtft., Ellic., there given): Ro. viii. 9, 17; 1 Co. viii. 5; xv. 15; 1 Pet. ii. 3 (where L T Tr WH εἰ); by a species of rhetorical politeness it is used of that about which there is no doubt: 2 Th. i. 6; Ro. iii. 30 L T Tr WH; 2 Co. v. 3 L Tr WH mrg. 14. εἰ πῶς [L T Tr WH] or εἴπως [G T], if in any way, if by any means, if possibly: with the optat. pres. (see I. 7 above), Acts xxvii. 12; interrogatively, with the indic. fut. Ro. i. 10;

with the subjunc. aor., so that before εἰ the word σκοπῶν or πειρώμενος must be mentally supplied (see II. 1 d. above): Ro. xi. 14; Phil. iii. 11. 15. εἴτε . . . εἴτε, a. whether . . . or [as disjunc. conjunc., *sive . . . sive*; cf. W. 440 (409 sq.); B. 221 (191)], without a verb following: Ro. xii. 6-8; 1 Co. iii. 22; viii. 5; 2 Co. v. 9 sq.; Phil. i. 18, 20, 27; 2 Th. ii. 15; Col. i. 16, 20; 1 Pet. ii. 13 sq.; εἴτε οὖν . . . εἴτε, 1 Co. xv. 11; foll. by the indic. pres., 1 Co. xii. 26; xiii. 8; 2 Co. i. 6; foll. by the subjunc. pres. 1 Th. v. 10, where the use of the subjunc. was occasioned by the subjunc. ζήσωμεν in the leading clause; cf. W. 294 (276); B. 221 (191). b. whether . . . or [as indirect interrogatives, *utrum . . . an*; cf. B. 250 (215)] (see exx. fr. Grk. auth. in Matthiae p. 1476 sq.): after οὐκ οἶδα, 2 Co. xii. 2 sq. 16. εἴ τις, εἴ τι: exx. of this combination have already been given among the preceding; here may be added εἴ τις ἕτερος, εἴ τι ἕτερον, and if (there be) any other person or thing, — a phrase used as a conclusion after the mention or enumeration of several particulars belonging to the same class (in the classics εἴ τις ἄλλος, εἴ καὶ τις ἄλλος, καὶ εἴ τι ἄλλο, etc., in Hdt., Xen., Plat., al.): Ro. xiii. 9; 1 Tim. i. 10; εἴ τις with subjunc. pres. Rev. xi. 5 Rec.; with the subjunc. aor., *ibid.* T Tr WH txt.

[εἴγε, see γέ, 3 c.]

εἶδᾶ, -ας, ἦ, Mt. xxviii. 3 T Tr WH, a poet. form for ἰδέα, q. v. [cf. *WH.* App. p. 153], (Bar. vi. [ep. Jer.] 62; Arstph. Thesm. 438 var.). Cf. B. 5; [W. 48 (47); see εἶ, ε].*

εἶδος, -ους, τά, (ΕΙΔΩ), in Sept. chiefly for ΠΡῆξις and ῥῆξις; prop. that which strikes the eye, which is exposed to view; 1. the external appearance, form, figure, shape, (so fr. Hom. down): Jn. v. 37; σωματικῶς εἶδει, Lk. iii. 22; τὸ εἶδος τοῦ προσώπου αὐτοῦ, Lk. ix. 29; διὰ εἶδους, as encompassed with the visible appearance (of eternal things), (see διά, A. I. 2), 2 Co. v. 7, — com. explained, by sight i. e. beholding (Luth.: *im Schauen*); but no ex. has yet been adduced fr. any Grk. writ. in which εἶδος is used actively, like the Lat. *species*, of vision; (στόμα κατὰ στόμα, ἐν εἶδει, καὶ οὐ δι' ὀραμάτων καὶ ἐνπνίων, Clem. homil. 17, 18; cf. Num. xii. 8 Sept.). 2. form, kind: ἀπὸ παντὸς εἶδους πονηροῦ ἀπέχεσθε, i. e. from every kind of evil or wrong, 1 Th. v. 22 [cf. πονηρός, sub fin.]; (Joseph. antt. 10, 3, 1 πᾶν εἶδος πονηρίας. The Grks., esp. Plato, oppose τὸ εἶδος τὸ τὸ γένος, as the Lat. does *species* to *genus*. Cf. Schmidt ch. 182, 2).*

εἶδω, ἴδω, Lat. *video*, [Skr. vid, pf. vèda *know*, vind-ā-mi *find*, (cf. Vedas); Curtius § 282], an obsol. form of the present tense, the place of which is supplied by ὀράω. The tenses coming from εἶδω and retained by usage form two families, of which one signifies to see, the other to know.

I. 2 aor. εἶδον, the com. form, with the term. of the 1 aor. (see reff. s. v. ἀπέρχομαι, init.) εἶδα, Rev. xvii. 3 L, 6 L T Tr; 1 pers. plur. εἶδαμεν, L T Tr WH in Acts iv. 20; Mk. ii. 12; Tr WH in Mt. xxv. 37; WH in Mt. xxv. 38; Mk. ix. 38; Lk. ix. 49; 3 pers. plur. εἶδαν, T WH in Lk. ix. 32; Tr WH in Lk. x. 24; Acts vi. 15; xxviii. 4; T Tr WH in Mk. vi. 50; L T Tr WH in Jn.

i. 39 (40); Acts ix. 35; xii. 16; WH in Mk. vi. 33; add ἴδω Tdf. in Mt. xiii. 17; Lk. x. 24; ἴδον (an Epic form, cf. Matthiae i. p. 564; [Veitch p. 215]; very freq. in Sept. and in 1 Macc., cf. Grimm in 1 Macc. p. 54; on the freq. interchange of ἴδον and εἶδον in codd., cf. Jacobs ad Achill. Tat. 2, 24; [WH. App. pp. 162, 164; Tdf. Sept. Proleg. p. lx.; N. T. Proleg. p. 89; B. 39 (34)]), Tdf. in Rev. iv. 1; vi. 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 12; vii. 1, etc.; 3 pers. sing. ἴδεν, Tdf. in Lk. v. 2; Rev. i. 2; 2 pers. plur. ἴδετε, Phil. i. 30 Rec.; 3 pers. plur. ἴδον, Tdf. in [Lk. ii. 20]; Jn. xix. 6; subjunc. ἴδω; impv. ἴδε (Attic ἴδέ, cf. W. § 6, 1 a.; [B. 62 (54); Gölling, Accentl. 52]), [2 pers. plur. ἴδετε, Jn. i. 39 (40) R G L]; inf. ἰδεῖν; ptc. ἰδών; (Sept. mostly for ἰδῶ, sometimes for ἰδῆ and ἰδῆ); to see (have seen), *be seeing* (saw), i. e. 1. to perceive (with the eyes; Lat. *conspicere*, Germ. *erblicken*); a. univ. *τινά* or *τί*: Mt. ii. 2; iv. 16; xiv. 14; xxviii. 6; Mk. i. 10, 16; ii. 14; Lk. v. 26; vii. 22; Jn. i. 47 (48) sq.; vi. 26; xix. 6; Acts ix. 35; xii. 16; Gal. i. 19; 1 Tim. vi. 16, and very often. οὐδέποτε οὕτως εἶδομεν we never saw in such fashion, i. e. such a sight never befell us, Mk. ii. 12, old Germ. also *hat man nicht gesehen, seit* etc.; cf. Kuinoel ad Mat. p. 280 ed. 4. ἰδεῖν τι and ἀκούσαι τι are conjoined in Lk. vii. 22; Acts xxii. 14; 1 Co. ii. 9; Jas. v. 11; ἰδεῖν and ἰδεῖν τι are also used by those to whom something is presented in vision, as the author of the Apocalypse relates that he *saw* this or that: Rev. i. 12, 17; iv. 1 [here εἶδον κ. ἰδοῦ a formula peculiar to Rev.; see ἰδοῦ, sub fin.]; v. 1 sq. 6, 11; vi. 9; vii. 1, 9, etc.; Jn. xii. 41; ἰδεῖν ὄραμα, Acts x. 17; xvi. 10; ἰδεῖν ἐν ὄραματι, Acts ix. 12 [R G]; x. 3; ἐν τῇ ὄρασει, Rev. ix. 17; elliptically ἰδεῖν τι ἐκ τινος sc. ἐκπορευθῆν, Rev. xvi. 13, cf. i. 16; Hebraistically (on which see W. § 45, 8; B. § 144, 30) ἰδὼν εἶδον I have surely seen: Acts vii. 34 after Ex. iii. 7. Frequent in the historical books of the N. T. is the ptc. ἰδών, ἰδόντες, continuing the narrative, placed before a finite verb, and either having an acc. added, as in Mt. ii. 10; iii. 7; v. 1; viii. 34; Mk. v. 22; ix. 20; Lk. ii. 48; vii. 13; Jn. v. 6; vi. 14; Acts xiii. 12; xiv. 11, etc.; or the acc. is omitted, as being evident from the context: Mt. ix. 8, 11; xxi. 20; Mk. x. 14; Lk. i. 12; ii. 17; Acts iii. 12; vii. 31, etc. b. with the acc. of a pers. or a thing, and a ptc. [cf. W. § 45, 4 a.]: Mt. iii. 7, 16; viii. 14; Mk. i. 16; vi. 33; Lk. ix. 49; xxi. 2; Jn. i. 33, 47 (48) sq.; Acts iii. 9; xi. 13; 1 Co. viii. 10; 1 Jn. v. 16; Rev. ix. 1, and often. c. foll. by ὅτι: Mk. ii. 16 L T Tr WH; ix. 25; Jn. vi. 22, 24, etc. d. foll. by an indirect question with the indic.: with τίς, Lk. xix. 3; with τί, Mk. v. 14; with πηλίκος, Gal. vi. 11. e. ἔρχον καὶ ἴδε, a formula of invitation, the use of which leaves the object of the seeing to be inferred by the hearers from the matter under consideration: Jn. xi. 34 (35); i. 46 (47) (here ἴδε is equiv. to *by seeing learn*, sc. that Jesus is the Messiah), and Grsb. in Rev. vi. 1, 5; plur. Jn. i. 39 (40) (where T Tr WH ἔρχ. κ. ὄψεσθε). The Rabbinis use the phrases וַיִּרְאוּ אֶת אֱלֹהִים and וַיִּשְׁמְעוּ אֶת אֱלֹהִים to command attention. f. ἰδεῖν used absol. and πιστεύειν are contrasted in Jn. xx. 29. 2. like the Lat. *video*, to perceive by any of the senses: Mt.

xxvii. 54; Mk. xv. 39; Lk. xvii. 15. 3. univ. to perceive, notice, discern, discover: τὴν πίστιν αὐτῶν, Mt. ix. 2; τὰς ἐνθυμήσεις αὐτῶν, ib. 4 (where L Tr WH txt. εἰδώς for ἰδών); τ. διαλογισμὸν τῆς καρδίας αὐτῶν, Lk. ix. 47 [T WH txt. Tr mrg. εἰδώς]; ἴδε with acc. of the thing, Ro. xi. 22; foll. by ὅτι, Mt. xxvii. 3, 24; Acts xii. 3; xiv. 9; xvi. 19; Gal. ii. 7, 14; ἴδε, ὅτι, Jn. vii. 52; ἰδεῖν τινα, ὅτι, Mk. xii. 34 [Tr br. the acc.]. 4. to see, i. e. to turn the eyes, the mind, the attention to anything; a. to pay attention, observe: foll. by εἰ interrog. Mt. xxvii. 49; by ποταπός, 1 Jn. iii. 1. b. περί τινος (cf. Lat. *videre de aliqua re*), to see about something [A. V. to consider of], i. e. to ascertain what must be done about it, Acts xv. 6. c. to inspect, examine: τί, Lk. xiv. 18. d. τινά, to look at, behold: Jn. xxi. 21; Mk. viii. 33. 5. to experience, τί, any state or condition [cf. W. 17]: as τὸν θάνατον, Lk. ii. 26; Heb. xi. 5, (Joseph. antt. 9, 2, 2 [ὀιδεν]), cf. Jn. viii. 51 (Ps. lxxxviii. (lxxxix.) 49); τὴν διαφθοράν, to pass into a state of corruption, be dissolved, Acts ii. 27, 31; xiii. 35–37, (Ps. xv. (xvi.) 10); τὴν βασιλ. τ. θεοῦ, to partake of salvation in the kingdom of God, Jn. iii. 3; πένθος, Rev. xviii. 7; τὴν δόξαν τοῦ θεοῦ, by some marvellous event get a signal experience of the beneficent power of God, Jn. xi. 40; στενοχωρίας, 1 Macc. xiii. 3, (ἀλόχου χάρις, Hom. Il. 11, 243); on the same use of the verb ἰδῶ and the Lat. *videre*, cf. Gesenius, Thesaur. iii. p. 1246. ἡμέραν, to live to see a day (a time) and enjoy the blessings it brings: ἡμέρας ἀγαθάς, 1 Pet. iii. 10 fr. Ps. xxxiii. (xxxiv.) 13; τὴν ἡμέραν ἐμήν (Christ's language) the time when I should exercise my saving power on earth, Jn. viii. 56; εἶδε sc. τ. ἡμ. ἐμήν, from the abode of the blessed in paradise he in spirit saw my day, *ibid.* (see ἀγαλλιάω, sub fin.); ἐπιθυμήσετε μίαν τῶν ἡμερῶν . . . ἰδεῖν, ye will wish that even a single day of the blessed coming age of the Messiah may break upon your wretched times, Lk. xvii. 22; so in Grk. writ., esp. the poets, ἡμαρ, ἡμέραν ἰδεῖν, in Latin *videre diem*; cf. Kuinoel on Jn. viii. 56. 6. with acc. of pers. to see i. e. have an interview with, to visit: Lk. viii. 20; Jn. xii. 21; Acts xvi. 40; xxviii. 20; Ro. i. 11; 1 Co. xvi. 7; Phil. i. 27; 1 Th. iii. 6; 2 Tim. i. 4; 3 Jn. 14; τὸ πρόσωπόν τινος: 1 Th. ii. 17; iii. 10, (Lcian. dial. d. 24, 2 [cf. Rutherford on Babr. 11, 9]); with an acc. of place, to visit, go to: Acts xix. 21.

[ΣΥΝ.: 'When εἶδον, ἰδεῖν are called "momentary preterites," it must not be supposed that thereby a quickly-past action is designated; these forms merely present the action without reference to its duration. . . . The un-augmented moods, too, are not exclusively past, but present or future as well, — the last most decidedly in the imperative. Now it is obvious that when a perception is stated without regard to its duration, its form or mode cannot have prominence; hence ἰδεῖν is much less physical than ὄρα. ἰδεῖν denotes to perceive with the eyes; ὄρα. [q. v.], on the other hand, to see, i. e. it marks the use and action of the eye as the principal thing. Perception as denoted by ἰδεῖν, when conceived of as completed, permits the sensuous element to be forgotten and abides merely as an activity of the soul; for οἶδα, εἰδέναι, signifies not "to have seen," but "to know.'" Schmidt ch. xi. COMP.: ἀπ., ἐπ., προ-, συν-, ὑπερ- εἶδων.]

II. 2 pf. οἶδα, οἶδας (1 Co. vii. 16; Jn. xxi. 15, for the more com. οἶσθα), οἶδαμεν (for ἴσμεν, more com. in Grk.), οἶδατε (ἴστε, the more usual classic form, is found only in Eph. v. 5 G L T Tr WH and Heb. xii. 17, [prob. also in Jas. i. 19 acc. to the reading of L T Tr WH; but see below]), οἶδασι (and once the Attic ἴσασι, Acts xxvi. 4), impv. ἴστε, once, Jas. i. 19 L T Tr WH, [but see above], subjunc. εἰδῶ, inf. εἰδέναι, ptcp. εἰδώς, εἰδυία (Mk. v. 33; Acts v. 7); plpf. ἤδειν, 2 pers. everywhere ἤδεις, 3 pers. ἤδει, plur. 2 pers. ἤδειτε, 3 pers. ἤδεισαν (for the more com. ἤδεσαν [Veitch p. 218; B. 43 (38)]); fut. εἰδήσω (Heb. viii. 11); cf. W. 84 (81); B. 51 (44); Sept. chiefly for γῆ; like the Lat. *novi* it has the signification of a present to *know, understand*; and the plpf. the signif. of an impf.; [cf. W. 274 (257)].

1. to *know*: with acc. of the thing, Mt. xxv. 13; Mk. x. 19; Jn. x. 4; xiii. 17; xiv. 4; Acts v. 7; Ro. vii. 7; 1 Co. ii. 2; Rev. ii. 2, 9, etc.; τοῦτο [Rec.; al. πάντα] foll. by ὅτι etc. Jude 5; with acc. of pers., Mt. xxvii. 72, 74; Jn. i. 31; vi. 42; Acts iii. 16; 2 Co. v. 16, etc.; τὸν θεόν, Tit. i. 16, cf. Jn. viii. 19; xv. 21; Gentiles are called οἱ μὴ εἰδότες τ. θεόν in 1 Th. iv. 5; 2 Th. i. 8, cf. Gal. iv. 8; the predicate of the person is added (as often in Attic), εἰδώς αὐτὸν ἄνδρα δίκαιον, sc. ὄντα, Mk. vi. 20 [B. 304 (261)]; in the form of a ptcp. 2 Co. xii. 2. to an accus. of the object by attraction (W. § 66, 5 a.; B. 377 (323)) an epexegetical clause is added [cf. esp. B. 301 (258)], with ὅτι, 1 Co. xvi. 15; 2 Co. xii. 3 sq.; Acts xvi. 3; or an indirect question [B. 250 (215) sq.], Mk. i. 24; Lk. iv. 34; xiii. 25, 27; Jn. vii. 27; ix. 29. εἰδέναι is used with the acc. and inf. in Lk. iv. 41; 1 Pet. v. 9; foll. by ὅτι, Mt. ix. 6; Jn. xix. 35; Acts ii. 30; Ro. v. 3, and very often; οἶδαμεν foll. by ὅτι is not infrequently, so far as the sense is concerned, equiv. to *it is well known, acknowledged*: Mt. xxii. 16; Lk. xx. 21; Jn. iii. 2; ix. 31; Ro. ii. 2; iii. 19; vii. 14; viii. 22, 28; 2 Co. v. 1; 1 Tim. i. 8; 1 Jn. iii. 2; v. 20; cf. Lightfoot [in his *Horae Hebr. et Talm.*] and Baumg.-Crusius on Jn. iii. 2. freq., esp. in Paul, is the interrog. formula οὐκ οἶδατε and ἢ οὐκ οἶδατε ὅτι, by which something well known is commended to one for his thoughtful consideration: Ro. xi. 2; 1 Co. iii. 16; v. 6; vi. 2 sq. 9, 15 sq. 19; ix. 13, 24; οὐκ οἶδατε foll. by an indir. quest. Lk. ix. 55 [Rec.]; οὐκ οἶδας ὅτι, Jn. xix. 10; οὐκ ἤδειτε, Lk. ii. 49; εἰδέναι foll. by an indir. quest. [cf. B. u. s.], Mt. xxvi. 70; Jn. ix. 21, 25, 30; xiv. 5; xx. 13; 1 Co. i. 16; vii. 16; 2 Co. xii. 2 sq.; Ro. viii. 26; Eph. vi. 21; 1 Tim. iii. 15, and very often. 2. to *know* i. e. *get knowledge of, understand, perceive*; a. any fact: as, τὰς ἐνθυμήσεις, Mt. xii. 25; τὴν ὑπόκρισιν, Mk. xii. 15; τοὺς διαλογισμοὺς αὐτῶν, Lk. vi. 8; xi. 17; with the addition of ἐν ἑαυτῷ foll. by ὅτι, Jn. vi. 61. b. the force and meaning of something, which has a definite meaning: 1 Co. ii. 11 sq.; τὴν παραβολήν, Mk. iv. 13; μυστήρια, 1 Co. xiii. 2; foll. by an indir. quest. Eph. i. 18. c. as in class. Grk., foll. by an inf. in the sense of *to know how* (Lat. *calleo, to be skilled in*): Mt. vii. 11; Lk. xi. 13; xii. 56; Phil. iv. 12; 1 Th. iv. 4; 1 Tim. iii. 5; Jas. iv. 17; 2 Pet. ii. 9; ὡς οἶδατε, sc. ἀσφαλίσασθαι, Mt. xxvii.

65. 3. Hebraistically, εἰδέναι τινά *to have regard for one, cherish, pay attention to*: 1 Th. v. 12, (Sept. Gen. xxxix. 6 for γῆ). [Syn. see γινώσκω.]

εἰδωλεῖον [-λιον T WH; see I, ε], -ου, τό, (εἰδωλον, q. v.; cf. Ἀσκληπιεῖον, Ἀπολλωνεῖον, Ἡρακλειεῖον, etc. [W. 95 (90)]), *an idol's temple, temple consecrated to idols*: 1 Co. viii. 10 (1 Macc. i. 47; x. 83; 1 Esdr. ii. 9; not found in prof. auth.; for in the frag. fr. Soph. [152 Dind.] in Plut. de amico et adul. c. 36 εἰδωλία has of late been restored).*

εἰδωλόθυτος, -ον, (εἰδωλον and θύω), a bibl. and eccl. word [W. 26; 100 (94)], *sacrificed to idols*; τὸ εἰδωλόθυτον and τὰ εἰδωλόθυστα denote the flesh left over from the heathen sacrifices; it was either eaten at feasts, or sold (by the poor and the miserly) in the market: Acts xv. 29; xxi. 25; 1 Co. viii. 1, 4, 7, 10; x. 19, 28 (here L txt. T Tr WH read ἱερόθυτον, q. v.); Rev. ii. 14, 20. [Cf. Bp. Lghtft. on Gal. p. 308 sq.]*

εἰδωλο-λατρεία [-τρία WH; see I, ε], -ας, ἡ, (εἰδωλον, q. v., and λατρεία), (Tertull. al. *idololatria*), *the worship of false gods, idolatry*: Gal. v. 20; used of the formal sacrificial feasts held in honor of false gods, 1 Co. x. 14; of avarice, as a worship of Mammon [q. v.], Col. iii. 5 [Bp. Lghtft. ad loc.]; in plur., the vices springing from idolatry and peculiar to it, 1 Pet. iv. 3. (Eccl. writ. [cf. W. 26].)*

εἰδωλόλατρες, -ου, ὁ, (εἰδωλον, and λάτρης i. e. a hireling, servant, slave), *a worshipper of false gods, an idolater, (Tertull. idololatre)*: 1 Co. v. 10; Rev. xxi. 8; xxii. 15; any one, even a Christian, participant in any way in the worship of heathen, 1 Co. v. 11; vi. 9; esp. one who attends their sacrificial feasts and eats of the remains of the offered victims, 1 Co. x. 7; a covetous man, as a worshipper of Mammon, Eph. v. 5; cf. Meyer ad loc. (Eccl. writ. [cf. W. 100 (94 sq.)].)*

εἰδωλον, -ου, τό, (εἶδος [cf. W. 96 (91)]; Etym. Magn. 296, 9)], in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down, *an image, likeness*, i. e. whatever represents the form of an object, either real or imaginary; used of the shades of the departed (in Hom.), of apparitions, spectres, phantoms of the mind, etc.; in bibl. writ. [*an idol*, i. e.] 1. *the image of a heathen god*: Acts vii. 41; 1 Co. xii. 2; Rev. ix. 20, (Is. xxx. 22; 2 Chr. xxiii. 17, etc.; θεῶν ἢ δαιμόνων εἰδωλα, Polyb. 31, 3, 13); 2. *a false god*: Acts xv. 20 (on which see ἀλίσημα); Ro. ii. 22; 1 Co. viii. 4, 7; x. 19; 2 Co. vi. 16; 1 Th. i. 9, (often in Sept.); φυλάσσειν ἑαυτὸν ἀπὸ τ. εἰδωλων, to guard one's self from all manner of fellowship with heathen worship, 1 Jn. v. 21.* εἰκῆ (L WH R^{es} εἰκῆ; cf. *Bttm.* Ausf. Spr. ii. p. 342; B. 69 (61); [W. § 5, 4 e.; Jelf § 324 Obs. 6; Kühner § 336 Anm. 7; esp. Etym. Magn. 78, 26 sq.; and reff. s. v. I, ε]), adv.; in Grk. writ. fr. Aeschyl. down; 1. *inconsiderately, without purpose, without just cause*: Mt. v. 22 R G Tr br.; Ro. xiii. 4 (i. e. 'not to hide it in the scabbard, but to draw it' Fritzsche); Col. ii. 18. 2. *in vain; without success or effect*: 1 Co. xv. 2; Gal. iii. 4; iv. 11. [From Xenophon, Aeschyl. down].*

εἰκοσι [or -σιν]; Tdf. uses *σι* ten times before a consonant, and says -σι "etiam ante vocalem fere semper in

codd. antiquiss." Proleg. p. 98; WH everywhere -σι, cf. their App. p. 148; B. 9], οἱ, αἱ, τὰ, twenty: Lk. xiv. 31; Acts i. 15, etc. [From Hom. down.]

εἰκω: 1 aor. εἶξα; to yield, [A. V. give place]: τινί, Gal. ii. 5. (From Hom. down.) [COMP.: ὑπ-εἰκω.]*

ΕΙΚΩ: whence 2 pf. εἶκα with the force of a pres. [W. 274 (257)]; to be like: τινί, Jas. i. 6, 23. [From Hom. down.]*

εἰκόν, -όνος, (acc. εἰκόνα, Rev. xiii. 14 Lchm.; see ἀρσην), ἡ, (ΕΙΚΩ, q. v.); [fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down]; Sept. mostly for εἰκῶ; an image, figure, likeness; a. Mt. xxii. 20; Mk. xii. 16; Lk. xx. 24; Ro. i. 23; 1 Co. xv. 49; Rev. xiii. 14 sq.; xiv. 9, 11; xv. 2; xvi. 2; xix. 20; xx. 4; ἡ εἰκὼν τῶν πραγμάτων, the image of the things (sc. the heavenly things), in Heb. x. 1, is opp. to ἡ σκιά, just as in Cic. de off. 3, 17 *solida et expressa effigies* is opp. to *umbra*; εἰκὼν τ. θεοῦ is used of the moral likeness of renewed men to God, Col. iii. 10; εἰκὼν τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ θεοῦ the image of the Son of God, into which true Christians are transformed, is likeness not only to the heavenly body (cf. 1 Co. xv. 49; Phil. iii. 21), but also to the most holy and blessed state of mind, which Christ possesses: Ro. viii. 29; 2 Co. iii. 18. b. metonymically, εἰκὼν τινος, the image of one; one in whom the likeness of any one is seen: εἰκὼν θεοῦ is applied to man, on account of his power of command (see δόξα, III. 3 a. a.), 1 Co. xi. 7; to Christ, on account of his divine nature and absolute moral excellence, Col. i. 15; 2 Co. iv. 4; [cf. Bp. Lghtft. and Mey. on Col. i. c.]*

[Syn. εἰκὼν, δμοίωμα: δμ. denotes often not mere similarity but likeness (see δμοίωμα, b. and cf. Mey. on Ro. i. 23), visible conformity to its object; εἰκ. adds to the idea of likeness the suggestions of representation (as a derived likeness) and manifestation. Cf. Trench § xv.; Lghtft. u. s.]

εἰλικρινία (-ία T [WH, see I, ε; on the breathing see WH. App. p. 144]), -ας, ἡ, (εἰλικρινής, q. v.), purity, sincerity, ingenuousness: 1 Co. v. 8; 2 Co. ii. 17; τοῦ θεοῦ, which God effects by the Holy Spirit, 2 Co. i. 12 [W. § 36, 3 b.]. (Theophr., Sext. Empir., Stob.)*

εἰλικρινής, -ές, ([on the breathing see WH. App. p. 144; L. and S. s. v. fin.]; com. supposed to be fr. εἶλη or εἰλη sunlight, and κρίνω, prop. found pure when unfolded and examined by the sun's light; hence some write εἰλ. [see reff. above]; acc. to the conjecture of others fr. εἶλος, εἰλεῖν, prop. sifted and cleansed by rapid movement or rolling to and fro), pure, unsullied, sincere; of the soul, an εἰλικρινής man: Phil. i. 10; δύνουα, 2 Pet. iii. 1. (Sap. vii. 25, where cf. Grimm, Exgt. Hdb.; [see, on the word, also Trench § lxxxv.]; [Hippocr.], Xen., Plat., [Aristot., Plut.], Polyb., Philo, [al.])*

[Syn. εἰλικρινής, καθάρως: Acc. to Trench u. s. the former word expresses freedom from the falsehoods, the latter from the defilements, of the flesh and of the world.]

εἰλίσσω, Ionic and poetic and occasional in later prose for εἰλίσσω [W. § 2, 1 a.]: [pres. pass. εἰλίσσομαι]; (εἰλω to press close, to roll up, [cf. L. and S. s. v. fin.]), to roll up or together: Rev. vi. 14 R G; but L T Tr WH have restored εἰλίσσομ. (From Hom. down.)*

εἶμι (fr. εἶω, whence εἶμι in inscriptions [?]; Aeol. ἐμμί [Curtius (yet εἶμμι, so G. Meyer) § 564; Veitch p. 228]), impv. ἴσθι, ἴστω, less usual ἦτω, 1 Co. xvi. 22; Jas. v. 12; Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 48, 5; [1 Macc. x. 31; Ps. ciii. (civ.) 31]; Plat. rep. 2 p. 361 c. [here it has given place to ἴστω (or ἴτω), see Stallb. ad loc.; Veitch p. 200 sq.; 3 pers. plur. ἴστωσαν, Lk. xii. 35; 1 Tim. iii. 12], inf. εἶναι; impf. —acc. to the more ancient and elegant form, ἦν, 2 pers. ἦσθα (Mt. xxvi. 69; Mk. xiv. 67), rarer form ἦς (Mt. xxv. 21, 23; Jn. xi. 21, 32; xxi. 18; Rev. iii. 15 G L T Tr WH), 3 pers. ἦν, 1 pers. plur. ἦμεν, —acc. to the mid. form, com. in later Grk. [cf. Veitch p. 226], ἦμην (Mt. xxv. 35 sq.; [on Acts xi. 11 cf. WH. Intr. § 404]; Gal. i. 10, etc.), plur. ἦμεθα (Mt. xxiii. 30 G L T Tr WH; Acts xxvii. 37 L T Tr WH; [Gal. iv. 3 T WH Tr mrg.; Eph. ii. 3 T Tr WH; Bar. i. 19]); cf. Lob. ad Phryn. pp. 149, 152; fut. ἴσομαι; cf. W. § 14, 2; B. 49 sq. (43); to be;

I. εἶμι has the force of a predicate [i. e. is the substantive verb]: to be, i. e. 1. to exist; a. passages in which the idea of the verb preponderates, and some person or thing is said to exist by way of distinction from things non-existent: ἴστω ὁ θεός, Heb. xi. 6; ὁ δὼν καὶ ὁ ἦν [W. 68 (66), cf. 182 (172); B. 50 (43)], Rev. i. 4, [8; iv. 8]; xi. 17; xvi. 5; ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος, Jn. i. 1; πρὶν Ἀβραὰμ γενέσθαι, ἐγὼ εἶμι, Jn. viii. 58 [so WH mrg. in 24, 28; xiii. 19 (see II. 5 below)]; πρὸ τοῦ τὸν κόσμον εἶναι, Jn. xvii. 5; ἦν, καὶ οὐκ ἔστι καίπερ ἔστιν Rec., acc. to the better reading καὶ πάρεσται [G Tr WH, but L T παρέσται, correctly; cf. Bittm. Ausf. Spr. § 108 Anm. 20; Chandler § 803], Rev. xvii. 8; ἔσμέν, Acts xvii. 28; τὰ μὴ ὄντα and τὰ ὄντα things that are not, things that are, Ro. iv. 17; things that have some or have no influence, of some or of no account, 1 Co. i. 28, (ἐκάλεσεν ἡμᾶς οὐκ ὄντας καὶ ἠθέλησεν ἐκ μὴ ὄντος εἶναι ἡμᾶς, Clem. Rom. 2 Cor. i. 8 [cf. Gebh. and Harn. ad loc. and esp. on Herm. vis. 1, 1, 6]). Hence b. i. q. to live: εἶ ἦμεθα [or ἦμεν Rec.] ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις τῶν πατέρων ἡμῶν if we had been (viz. living) in the days of our fathers, Mt. xxiii. 30; οὐκ εἶναι is used (as in class. Grk., cf. Passow i. p. 792, [L. and S. s. v. A. I. 1]) of the dead [who are not, are no more]: Mt. ii. 18. c. i. q. to stay, remain, be in a place: Mt. ii. 13, 15; Mk. i. 45 [L WH br. ἦν]; v. 21; Lk. i. 80; see V. 4 below. d. i. q. to be found, the subject being anarthrous; as, ἦν ἄνθρωπος there was (found, Germ. es gab) a man, etc.: Lk. xvi. 1, 19; xviii. 23; Jn. iii. 1; iv. 6; v. 2; vi. 10; 1 Co. viii. 5; xii. 4–6; xiv. 10; xv. 44; 1 Jn. v. 16, and often; ἔσονται ἐμπαίκαται, Jude 18; ἔστι, ἦν, ἴσται with a negative: οὐκ ἔστι δίκαιος there is not (sc. found) a righteous man, Ro. iii. 10; add 12, 18; χρόνος οὐκ ἔσται ἔτι there shall be no longer time, Rev. x. 6; add, Rev. xxii. 3, 5 [Rec. adds ἐκεῖ]; xxi. 25 [here ἐκεῖ stands]; ἀνάστασις νεκρῶν οὐκ ἔστω, 1 Co. xv. 12; μὴ εἶναι ἀνάστασιν, Mt. xxii. 23 and its parall.; Acts xxiii. 8. Here belong also the phrases εἰσίν, οἱ etc., οἷτινες etc., there are (some) who etc.: Mt. xvi. 28; xix. 12; Mk. ix. 1; Lk. ix. 27; Jn. vi. 64; Acts xi. 20; οὐδεὶς ἔστω, δς, Mk. ix. 39 sq.; x. 29; Lk. i. 61, xviii. 29; with a noun added, ἐξ

ἡμέραι εἰσίν, ἐν αἷς etc. Lk. xiii. 14; τίς ἐστίν, *ὅς*, Mt. vii. 9 [L Tr WH om. *ἐστίν*.]; xii. 11 [Tr om. WH br. *ἐστίν*.]; ἔστιν *ὁ* with a ptc. *there is* (viz. is not wanting) *one that* etc. Jn. v. 32 [?], 45; viii. 50. **e.** when used of things, events, facts, etc., *εἶναι* is i. q. *to happen, take place*: *νῦν κρίσις ἐστίν*, Jn. xii. 31; *γογγυσμός ἦν*, Jn. vii. 12; *θύρῳβος τοῦ λαοῦ*, Mk. xiv. 2; *σχίσμα, σχίσματα*, Jn. ix. 16; 1 Co. i. 10; xii. 25; *ἐριδες*, 1 Co. i. 11; *αἰρέσεις*, 1 Co. xi. 19; *πένθος, πόνος, κραυγή*, Rev. xxi. 4; *ἔσονται λιμοὶ κ. λοιμοὶ* [R G Tr mrg. in br., al. om. κ. λοιμ.] κ. σεισμοί, Mt. xxiv. 7; *ἀνάγκη μεγάλη*, Lk. xxi. 23; *ἀνάστασιν μέλλειν ἔσεσθαι*, Acts xxiv. 15. of times and seasons: *χειμῶν ἐστίν*, Jn. x. 22; *νύξ*, Jn. xiii. 30; *ψύχος*, Jn. xviii. 18; *καὶσών*, Lk. xii. 55; *ἑσπέρα*, Acts iv. 3; *πρωία*, Jn. xviii. 28 [Rec.]; *σκοτία*, Jn. xx. 1; *ἔστι, ἦν ὥρα*, — as *ἔκτη*, Lk. xxiii. 44; Jn. iv. 6; xix. 14 [L T Tr WH]; i. 39 (40), etc.; also of feasts: Jn. v. 1, 10; ix. 14; Acts xii. 3; Lk. xxiii. 54; Mk. xv. 42. univ. *τὸ ἐσόμενον* what will be, follow, happen: Lk. xxii. 49; *πότε ταῦτα ἔσται*; Mt. xxiv. 3; *πῶς ἔσται τοῦτο*; Lk. i. 34: after the Hebr., *καὶ ἔσται* (equiv. to *יִהְיֶה*) foll. by the fut. of another verb: Acts ii. 17 (fr. Joel ii. 28 (iii. 1)); 21 (fr. Joel ii. 32 (iii. 5)); Acts iii. 23; Ro. ix. 26 (fr. Hos. i. 10 (ii. 1)). *τί οὖν ἐστίν*; *what then is it?* i. e. *how stands the case? what follows therefore?* Acts xxi. 22; 1 Co. xiv. 15, 26. **2.** i. q. *πάρεμι, to be present; to be at hand; to be in store*: *οἶνος οὐκ ἔστιν*, Jn. ii. 3 Tdf.; *παμπόλλου* [Rec.] *ἔχλου ὄντος*, when there was present, Mk. viii. 1; add, ii. 15; Mt. xii. 10 R G; Heb. viii. 4; *οὐκ ἔστιν ἡν πνεῦμα (ἔχον), was not yet present*, i. e. had not yet been given [which some authorities add], Jn. vii. 39; so also in the words *εἰ πνεῦμα ἔχον ἔστιν* [but R G Tr accent *ἔχον ἐστίν*.], cf. Chandler § 938], Acts xix. 2; *ἀκούσας . . . ὄντα σῖτα, that there was an abundance of grain*, Acts vii. 12; *δύναμις κυρίου ἦν εἰς τὸ ἰᾶσθαι αὐτούς*, was present to heal them, Lk. v. 17. **3.** *ἔστιν* with inf., as in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down (see Passow i. p. 792 sq.; [L. and S. s. v. A. VI.]; see exx. fr. the O. T. Apocr. in *Wahl*, *Clavis apocryph.* p. 155), *it is possible* to etc.; with a negative (as more com. in classic Grk. also), *it is impossible*: Heb. ix. 5; 1 Co. xi. 20, [cf. W. § 44, 2 b.].

II. *εἰμί* [as a copula] connects the subject with the predicate, where the sentence shows who or what a person or thing is as respects character, nature, disposition, race, power, dignity, greatness, age, etc. **1.** univ.: *ἐγὼ εἰμι πρεσβύτης*, Lk. i. 18; *ἐγὼ εἰμι Γαβριήλ*, Lk. i. 19; *ἔρημός ἐστιν ὁ τόπος*, Mt. xiv. 15; *προφήτης εἰ σύ*, Jn. iv. 19; *σὺ εἶ ὁ Χριστός*, Mt. xxvi. 63; *καθαροὶ ἐστε*, Jn. xiii. 10; *ὑμεῖς ἐστε τὸ ἅλας τῆς γῆς*, Mt. v. 13; *Ἰουδαῖοι εἶναι ἑαυτοῦς*, Rev. iii. 9, cf. ii. 9, and countless other exx. **2.** *εἰμί*, as a copula, indicates that the subject is or is to be compared to the thing expressed by the predicate: *ἡ σφραγὶς μου τῆς ἀποστολῆς ὑμεῖς ἐστε*, ye are, as it were, the seal attesting my apostleship, i. e. your faith is proof that the name of apostle is given me rightfully, 1 Co. ix. 2; *ἡ ἐπιστολή (sc. συστατική, cf. vs. 1) ὑμεῖς ἐστε*, i. e. ye yourselves are like a letter of recommendation for me, or ye serve as a substitute for a letter of recommenda-

tion, 2 Co. iii. 2; *τοῦτό ἐστι τὸ σῶμά μου*, this which I now hand to you is, as it were, my body, Mt. xxvi. 26; Mk. xiv. 22; Lk. xxii. 19; *ὑμεῖς ναὸς θεοῦ ἐστέ* [L txt. T Tr txt. WH *ἡμεῖς . . . ἐσμέν*] ye [we] are to be regarded as the temple of God, 2 Co. vi. 16, cf. 1 Co. vi. 19; *ὁ θεὸς ναὸς αὐτῆς ἐστίν* [ἐστίν(ν) R G Tr], κ. τὸ ἄριον, they are to be regarded as its temple, they occupy the place of a temple in the city because present with every one in it, Rev. xxi. 22. Hence **3.** *εἶναι*, getting an explicative force, is often i. q. *to denote, signify, import*, as *ὁ ἀγρὸς ἐστίν ὁ κόσμος*, Mt. xiii. 37–39, 19 sq. 22 sq.; Lk. viii. 11 sq. 14 sq.; Gal. iv. 24 sq.; Rev. xvii. 15; xix. 8, (Sept. Gen. xli. 26 sq.; Ezek. xxxvii. 11); *τοῦτ' ἔστιν* [so T WH uniformly, exc. that WH om. ν *ἐφέλεκ*. in Heb. ii. 14], Lchm. *τουτέστιν* [exc. in Ro. x. 6, 7, 8; also Treg. exc. in Mt. xxvii. 46; Mk. vii. 2; Acts i. 19; Ro. ix. 8; x. 6, 7, 8; sometimes written *τοῦτό ἐστίν*, see Tdf. Proleg. p. 111; cf. W. 45; B. 11 (10)], an explanatory formula (equiv. to *τοῦτο σημαίνει*) which is either inserted into the discourse as a parenthesis, or annexed to words as an apposition [cf. W. 530 (493); B. 400 (342)]. It is to be distinguished from *τοῦτο δέ ἐστίν*: *τοῦτ' ἔστιν* introduces an incidental explanation for the most part of the language; *τοῦτο δέ ἐστίν* subjoins an explanatory statement, relating generally to the thought; (cf. our “*that is to say*,” and “*that is*”); see Ro. i. 12 and Fritzsche ad loc.]. Mt. xxvii. 46; Mk. vii. 2; Acts i. 19; Ro. vii. 18; x. 6–8; Philem. 12; Heb. ii. 14; vii. 5, etc.; likewise *ὅ ἐστι*, Mk. iii. 17; vii. 11, 34; Heb. vii. 2; *ὅ ἐστι μεθερμηνεύμενον, this signifies, when interpreted*, etc. Mk. xv. 34; Acts iv. 36; see 6 c. below. **4.** In the Bible far more frequently than in prof. auth., and in the N. T. much oftener in the historical than in the other books, a participle without the article serves as the predicate, being connected with the subject by the verb *εἶναι* (cf. W. § 45, 5 and esp. B. 309 (265) sqq.); and **a.** so as to form a mere periphrasis of the finite verb; **a.** with the Present ptc. is formed — a periphrasis of the pres.: *ἐστὶ προσαναπληρούσα . . . καὶ περισσεύουσα*, 2 Co. ix. 12; — a periph. of the impf. or of the aor., mostly in Mark and Luke [B. 312 (268)]: *ἦν καθεύδων*, Mk. iv. 38; *ἦν προάγων*, x. 32; *ἦν συγκαθήμενος*, xiv. 54; *ἦν διανεύων*, Lk. i. 22; *ἦσαν καθήμενοι*, v. 17; *ἦν ἐκβάλλων*, xi. 14; *ἦσαν καθεζόμενοι* [Lchm., al. *καθήμενοι*], Acts ii. 2, and other exx.; once in Paul, Phil. ii. 26 *ἐπιποθῶν ἦν*; — a periph. of the fut.: *ἔσονται πίπτοντες* [ἐκπ. R G], Mk. xiii. 25. **β.** with the Perfect ptc. is formed — a periph. of the aor. [impf. (?)]: *ἦν ἐστῶς*, Lk. v. 1; — a periph. of the plpf.: *ἦσαν ἐληλυθότες, συνελθυθῆναι*, Lk. v. 17; xxiii. 55; esp. with the pf. pass. ptc.: *ἦν ἡ ἐπιγραφή ἐπιγεγραμμένη*, Mk. xv. 26; *ἦν αὐτῷ κεχηματισμένον*, Lk. ii. 26; *ἦν τετραμμένος*, Lk. iv. 16; add, viii. 2; xxiii. 51; Acts i. 17, etc. **γ.** once with an Aorist ptc. a periph. of the plpf. is formed: *ἦν . . . βληθείς* (R G L Tr mrg. *βεβλημένος*) *ἐν τῇ φυλακῇ*, Lk. xxiii. 19 T Tr txt. WH; on the same use of the aor. sometimes in Grk. writ. cf. Passow i. p. 793; [L and S. s. v. B. 2; yet cf. B. § 144, 24 fin.]. **δ.** so as to indicate continuance in any act or state [B. 310 sq.

(266)]: ἦν διδάσκων was wont to teach, Mk. i. 22; Lk. iv. 31; xix. 47; ἦν [T Tr txt. WH ἤλθεν] κηρύσσων, Mk. i. 39; Lk. iv. 44; ἦσαν νηστεύοντες held their fast, Mk. ii. 18; ἦσαν συλλαλοῦντες were talking, Mk. ix. 4; ἦν συγκύπτουσα, Lk. xiii. 11; ἦν θέλων, Lk. xxiii. 8; ἦν προσδεχόμενος, Mk. xv. 43 (Lk. xxiii. 51 προσεδέχετο); once in Paul, Gal. i. 23 ἦσαν ἀκούοντες. with the Future [cf. B. 311 (267)]: ἔσται δεδεμένος, ἔσται λελυμένος, i. q. shall remain bound, shall remain loosed, Mt. xvi. 19; ἔσται πατομένη shall continue to be trodden down, Lk. xxi. 24, and other exx. c. to signify that one is in the act of doing something: ἦν ἐρχόμενος was in the act of coming, Jn. i. 9 [cf. Mey. ed. Weiss ad loc.]; ἦν ὑποστρέφων, Acts viii. 28. d. the combination of εἶναι with a ptc. seems intended also to give the verbal idea more force and prominence by putting it in the form of a noun [see B. and W. u. s.]: ἦν ἔχων κτήματα πολλά (Germ. wohlhabend, [Eng. was one that had]), Mt. xix. 22; Mk. x. 22; ἔση σιωπῶν, Lk. i. 20; ἦν ὑποτασσόμενος (obedient, in subjection), Lk. ii. 51; ἴσθι ἐξουσίαν ἔχων, be thou ruler over, Lk. xix. 17; ἦν συνευδοκῶν, Acts viii. 1; ζῶν εἰμι, Rev. i. 18, and in other exx. three times in Paul: εἰ . . . ἡλικιώτες ἐσμὲν μόνον if we are those who have only hoped, or to whom nothing is left but hope, 1 Co. xv. 19; ἦν . . . καταλλάσσων, the reconciler, 2 Co. v. 19; ἀτιμὰ ἐστὶ λόγον ἔχοντα σοφίας, are things having a reputation of wisdom, Col. ii. 23, (Matthiae § 560 [so Kühner § 353 Anm. 3]) gives exx. fr. prof. auth. in which several words intervene between εἶναι and the ptc.). e. Of quite another sort are those exx. in which εἶναι has its own force, being equiv. to to be found, to be present, to stay, (see I. above), and the ptc. is added to express an act or condition of the subject (cf. B. § 144, 27): ἐν τοῖς μνημασι . . . ἦν (was i. e. stayed) κράζων, Mk. v. 5; ἦν δὲ ἐκεῖ (was kept there) . . . βοσκομένη, Mk. v. 11; Mt. viii. 30; ἦσαν ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ ἀναβαίνοντες, Luther correctly, they were in the road, going up etc. Mk. x. 32; εἰσὶν ἄνδρες . . . εὐχὴν ἔχοντες, Acts xxi. 23; add, Mt. xii. 10 [R G]; xxvii. 55; Mk. ii. 6, (in the last two exx. ἦσαν were present); Lk. iv. 33; Jn. i. 28; iii. 23; Acts xxv. 14; Ro. iii. 12, etc.; ἀνωθέν ἐστίν, καταβαίνων etc. (insert a comma after ἐστίν), is from above, καταβαίνων etc. being added by way of explanation, Jas. i. 17 [cf. B. 310 (266)]. 5. The formula ἐγὼ εἰμι (I am he), freq. in the Gospels, esp. in John, must have its predicate supplied mentally, inasmuch as it is evident from the context (cf. Krüger § 60, 7); thus, ἐγὼ εἰμι, sc. Ἰησοῦς ὁ Ναζ. Jn. xviii. 5 [here L mrg. expresses ὁ Ἰησοῦς, WH mrg. Ἰησ.], 6, 8; it is I whom you see, not another, Mt. xiv. 27; Mk. vi. 50; Lk. xxiv. 36 (Lchm. in br.); Jn. vi. 20; sc. ὁ καθήμενος κ. προσαιτῶν, Jn. ix. 9; simply εἰμί, I am teacher and Lord, Jn. xiii. 13; οὐκ εἰμί sc. ἐξ αὐτῶν, Lk. xxii. 58; Jn. xviii. 25; I am not Elijah, Jn. i. 21; spec. I am the Messiah, Mk. xiii. 6; xiv. 62; Lk. xxi. 8; Jn. iv. 26; viii. 24, 28; xiii. 19; I am the Son of God, Lk. xxii. 70 (like אֲנִי בְנֵי אֱלֹהִים, Deut. xxxii. 39; Is. xliii. 10); cf. Keim iii. 320 [Eng. trans. vi. 34; Hofmann, Schriftbeweis, i. 63 sq.]. The third pers. is used in the same way: ἐκεῖνός ἐστιν, sc. ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ θεοῦ,

Jn. ix. 37; sc. ὁ παραδώσων ἐμέ, Jn. xiii. 26. 6. Of the phrases having a pronoun in place of a predicate, the following deserve notice: a. τίς εἰμι, εἰ, ἐστίν, a formula of inquiry, used by those desiring — either to know what sort of a man one is whom they see, or what his name is, Jn. i. 19; viii. 25; xxi. 12; Acts xxvi. 15; — or that they may see the face of some one spoken of, and that he may be pointed out to them, Lk. xix. 3; Jn. ix. 36; σὺ τίς εἶ ὁ with a ptc., who (i. e. how petty) art thou, that etc. ? the question of one administering a rebuke and contemptuously denying another's right to do a thing, Ro. ix. 20; xiv. 4, (Strabo 6, 2, 4 p. 271 σὺ τίς εἶ ὁ τὸν Ὀμηρον ψέγων ὡς μυθόγραφον;); ἐγὼ τίς εἰμι; who (how small) am I? the language of one holding a modest opinion of himself and recognizing his weakness, Acts xi. 17, cf. Ex. iii. 11. b. εἰμί τις, like sum aliquis in Lat., to be somebody (eminent): Acts v. 36; εἶναι τι, like the Lat. aliquid esse, to be something (i. e. something excellent): Gal. ii. 6; vi. 3; in these phrases τίς and τι are emphatic; cf. Kühner § 470, 3; [W. 170 (161); B. 114 (100)]; εἶναι τι after a negative, to be nothing, 1 Co. iii. 7, cf. Mey. ad loc.; also in questions having a negative force, 1 Co. x. 19 [cf. W. § 6, 2]. οὐδέν εἰμι, 1 Co. xiii. 2; 2 Co. xii. 11; οὐδέν ἐστίν, it is nothing, is of no account, Mt. xxiii. 16, 18; Jn. viii. 54; Acts xxi. 24; 1 Co. vii. 19. c. τίς ἐστι, e. g. ἡ παραβολή, what does it mean? what is the explanation of the thing? Lk. viii. 9 τίς εἴη ἡ παραβολή αὐτῆ; Acts x. 17 τί ἐστὶ τὸ δράμα; Mk. i. 27 τί ἐστὶ τοῦτο; what is this? expressive of astonishment, Lk. xv. 26 τί εἴη ταῦτα; what might be the cause of the noise he heard? Lk. xviii. 36; Jn. x. 6 τίνα ἦν, ἃ ἐλάλει αὐτοῖς. τί ἐστὶ what does it mean? Mt. ix. 13; xii. 7; Lk. xx. 17; Jn. xvi. 17 sq.; τί ἐστὶν εἰ μὴ ὅτι, Eph. iv. 9; see II. 3 above. d. οὗτος, αὐτή, τοῦτό ἐστιν foll. by a noun, equiv. to in this is seen, is contained, etc. a. is so employed that the pronoun refers to something which has just been said: οὗτος γάρ ἐστι ὁ νόμος, the law is summed up in what I have just mentioned, comes to this, Mt. vii. 12. β. in John's usage it is so employed that the pronoun serves as the subject, which is defined by a noun that follows, and this noun itself is a substitute as it were for the predicate: αὕτη ἐστὶν ἡ νίκη . . . ἡ πίστις ἡμῶν, 1 Jn. v. 4; αὕτη ἐστὶν ἡ μαρτυρία τοῦ θεοῦ, ἦν etc. 1 Jn. v. 9 Rec. οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτό ἐστιν foll. by ὅτι [B. 105 (92); cf. W. 161 (152)]; Jn. iii. 19; 1 Jn. i. 5; v. 11, 14; foll. by ἴνα (to say that something ought to be done, or that something is desired or demanded [cf. W. 338 (317); B. 240 (207)]): Jn. vi. 29, 39 sq.; xv. 12; 1 Jn. iii. 11, 23; v. 3; foll. by ὅτε etc. Jn. i. 19 [W. 438 (408)]. 7. The participle ὄν, ὄνσα, ὄν, ὄντες, ὄντα, joined to a substantive or an adjective, has the force of an intercalated clause, and may be translated since or although I am, thou art, etc., [here the Eng. use of the ptc. agrees in the main with the Grk.]: εἰ ὄν ὑμεῖς, ποιητοὶ ὄντες, οἰδατε, Mt. vii. 11; add, xii. 34; Lk. xx. 36; Jn. iii. 4; iv. 9; Acts xvi. 21; Ro. v. 10; 1 Co. viii. 7; Gal. ii. 3; Jas. iii. 4, and often; twice with other participles, used adjectively [B. 310 (266)]: ὄντες ἀπηλλοτριωμένοι, Col. i. 21; ἐσκοτισμένοι

[R G, al. *-τωμενοι*], Eph. iv. 18. **8.** Sometimes the copula *ἔστιν* (with the accent [see Chandler § 938]) stands at the beginning of a sentence, to emphasize the truth of what the sentence affirms or denies: Lk. viii. 11; 1 Tim. vi. 6; *ἔστι δὲ πίστις* etc. Heb. xi. 1 (although some explain it here [as a subst. verb], 'but faith *exists*' or '*is found*,' to wit in the examples adduced immediately after [see W. § 7, 3]); several times so used in Philo in statements (quoted by Delitzsch on Heb. xi. 1) resembling definitions. *οὐκ ἔστιν*: Mt. xiii. 57; Mk. xii. 27; Acts x. 34; 1 Co. xiv. 33; Jas. iii. 15.

III. *εἰμί* joined with Adverbs; **1.** with adverbs of place; **a.** where? *to be, be busy, somewhere*: *ἐκεῖ*, Mt. ii. 15; xxvii. 55; Mk. iii. 1 [L om. Tr br. *ἦν*], etc.; *ἐνθάδε*, Acts xvi. 28; *ἔσω*, Jn. xx. 26; *οὐ*, Mt. ii. 9; xviii. 20; Acts xvi. 13; *ἔπου*, Mk. ii. 4; v. 40; Jn. vi. 62; Acts xvii. 1, etc.; *ποῦ*, Mt. ii. 2; Jn. vii. 11, etc.; *ὄδε*, Mt. xxviii. 6; Mk. ix. 5, etc. **b.** with adverbs of distance: *ἀπεναντί τινος*, Ro. iii. 18 (Ps. xxxv. (xxxvi.) 2); *ἐκτός τινος*, 2 Co. xii. 2, [3 *χωρίς τ.* L T Tr WH]; *ἐμπροσθέν τινος*, Lk. xiv. 2; *ἐντός τινος*, Lk. xvii. 21; *ἐνώπιόν τινος*, Rev. i. 4; vii. 15; *μακρὰν ἀπό τινος*, Jn. xxi. 8; Mk. xii. 34; *πύρρῳ*, Lk. xiv. 32; *ἐπάνω*, Jn. iii. 31*, [31* G T WH mrg. om. the cl.]; of the situation of regions and places: *ἀντιπέρα* [or *-τίπερα* etc. see s. v.] *τινός*, Lk. viii. 26; *ἐγγύς*, — now standing absol. Jn. xix. 42; now with gen., Jn. xi. 18; xix. 20, etc.; now with dat., Acts ix. 38; xxvii. 8. **c.** whence? *to be from some quarter*, i. e. *to come, originate, from*: *πόθεν*, Mt. xxi. 25; Lk. xiii. 25, 27; Jn. vii. 27; ix. 29; xix. 9; ii. 9 (*πόθεν ἐστίν* sc. *ὁ οἶνος*, whence the wine was procured); *ἐντεῦθεν*, Jn. xviii. 36. **2.** with adverbs of quality; *οὕτως εἰμί*, *to be thus or so, to be such*; absol. Mt. xiii. 49; with *ἐν ὑμῶν* added, Mt. xx. 26 [here R G T *ἔσται*]; *οὕτως ἔσται*, so will it be i. e. come to pass, Mt. xiii. 40, (49 [see above]); *οὕτως ἐστίν* or *ἔσται*, of things, events, etc., *such is or will be the state of the case* [W. 465 (484)]: Mt. xix. 10; xxiv. 27, 37, 39; Mk. iv. 26; Ro. iv. 18 (Gen. xv. 5); so of persons, Jn. iii. 8. *καθὼς ἐστίν* as, even as, he etc. is, 1 Jn. iii. 2, 7; iv. 17; *εἰμί ὡςπερ τις* to be, to do as one, to imitate him, be like him, Mt. vi. 5 [R G]; Lk. xviii. 11 [R G T WH txt.]; *ἔστω σοι ὡςπερ* etc. regard him as a heathen and a publican, i. e. have no fellowship with him, Mt. xviii. 17; *εἰμί ὡς* or *ὡσεὶ τις*, to be as i. e. like or equal to any one, Mt. [vi. 5 L T Tr WH]; xxii. 30; xxviii. 3; Lk. xi. 44; [xviii. 11 L Tr WH mrg.]; xxii. 27; 1 Co. vii. 29 sq.; *τὰ σπλάγχνα περισσώτερος εἰς ὑμᾶς ἐστίν* he is moved with the more abundant love toward you, 2 Co. vii. 15. — But see each adverb in its place.

IV. *εἰμί* with the oblique cases of substantives or of pronouns; **1.** *εἶναι τινος*, like the Lat. *alicuius esse*, i. q. *to pertain to a person or a thing*, denotes any kind of possession or connection (Possessive Genitive); cf. Krüger § 47, 6, 4 sqq.; W. § 30, 5 b.; B. § 132, 11. **a.** of things which one owns: *ἔσται σοῦ πάντα* [Rec. *πάντα*], Lk. iv. 7; *οὐ ἐστίν ἡ ζώνη αὐτῆ*, Acts xxi. 11; add, Mk. xii. 7; Jn. x. 12; xix. 24; — or for the possession of which he is fitted: *τινός ἐστίν ἡ βασιλεία τ. οὐρ.* or *τοῦ θεοῦ*, he is fit

for a share in the kingdom of God, Mt. v. 3, 10; xix. 14; Mk. x. 14; Lk. xviii. 16. *πάντα ὑμῶν ἐστί*, all things serve your interests and promote your salvation, 1 Co. iii. 21. **b.** of things which proceed from one: 2 Co. iv. 7. **c.** *to be of one's party, be devoted to one*: 1 Co. i. 12; 2 Tim. ii. 19; *τοῦ Χριστοῦ*, Mk. ix. 41; Ro. viii. 9; 1 Co. i. 12; 2 Co. x. 7; hence also *τῆς ὁδοῦ* (sc. *τοῦ κυρίου*) *εἶναι*, Acts ix. 2 [cf. B. 163 (142)]. **d.** *to be subject to one; to be in his hands or power*: Mt. xxii. 28; Acts xxvii. 23; Ro. ix. 16; xiv. 8; 1 Co. iii. 23; vi. 19, 20 Rec.; *πνεύματος*, Lk. ix. 55 Rec. Hence **e.** *to be suitable, fit, for one*: Acts i. 7. **f.** *to be of a kind or class*: *εἶναι νυκτός, σκότους, ἡμέρας*, 1 Th. v. 5, 8; or *to be of the number of* [a partit. gen., cf. B. 159 (139)]: Acts xxiii. 6; 1 Tim. i. 20; 2 Tim. i. 15. **g.** with a gen. of quality: Heb. x. 39; xii. 11. **h.** with a gen. of age: Mk. v. 42; Lk. iii. 23; Acts iv. 22, (Tob. xiv. 11). With this use (viz. 1) of *εἶναι*, those examples must not be confounded in which a predicate nominative is to be repeated from the subject (cf. Krüger § 47, 6, 1): *οὐκ ἔστιν ὁ θεὸς νεκρῶν, ἀλλὰ ζώντων*, sc. *θεός*, Mt. xxii. 32, cf. Mk. xii. 27; Lk. xx. 38; *ταῦτα τὰ ῥήματα οὐκ ἔστι δαιμονιζομένου*, sc. *ῥήματα*, Jn. x. 21; *οὐκ ἔστιν ἀκαταστασίας ὁ θεός, ἀλλὰ εἰρήνης*, 1 Co. xiv. 33; *ἄλλο βιβλίον, ὃ ἐστὶ τῆς ζωῆς*, Rev. xx. 12; add, 2 Co. ii. 3; 1 Pet. iii. 3. **2.** *εἰμί* with the dative (cf. Krüger § 48, 3 [who appears to regard the dat. as expressing a less close or necessary relationship than the gen.]; W. § 31, 2); **a.** *ἔστι μοι, ἡμῶν*, etc. *it is mine, ours*, etc., *I, we*, etc., *have*: Lk. i. 7; ii. 7, 10; xiv. 10; Jn. xviii. 10, 39; xix. 40; Acts vii. 5; viii. 21; x. 6; Ro. ix. 2, 9; 1 Co. ix. 16; 1 Pet. iv. 11, and often. *οὐκ ἔστι ἡμῶν* [al. *ὑμῶν*] *ἡ πάλῃ πρὸς* etc. we have not a struggle against etc. Eph. vi. 12; *εἰσὶν ἡμῶν* we have here etc. Acts xxi. 23; *τί ἔσται ἡμῶν* what shall we have? what will be given us? Mt. xix. 27; *ὑμῶν ἐστίν ἡ ἐπαγγελία* the promise belongs to you, Acts ii. 39. **b.** *εἶναι τινὶ τι* *to be something to (or for) some one*, used of various relations, as of service, protection, etc.: *σκευὸς ἐκλογῆς ἐστὶ μοι οὗτος*, sc. *τοῦ* with inf. Acts ix. 15; *ἔσεσθέ μοι μάρτυρες*, Acts [i. 8 R G, cf.] xxii. 15; *ἔσομαι αὐτῷ θεὸς κ. αὐτὸς ἔσται μοι υἱός*, Rev. xxi. 7; *ἔσονται μοι λαός*, 2 Co. vi. 16 [R G]; *εἰς τὸ εἶναι αὐτὸν . . . πατέρα . . . τοῖς* etc. Ro. iv. 11. **c.** *εἶναι τινὶ τι*, *to be to one as or for something, to pass for* etc.: 1 Co. i. 18; ii. 14; ix. 2, cf. Mt. xviii. 17. **d.** *εἶναι τινὶ τι*, *to be i. e. conduce, redound to one for (or as) something* (cf. Krüger § 48, 3, 5): 1 Co. xi. 14 sq.; 2 Co. ii. 15; Phil. i. 28; *οὐαὶ δὲ μοὶ ἐστί*, 1 Co. ix. 16 (Hos. ix. 12). **e.** *ἔσται τινὶ*, *will come upon, befall, happen to*, one: Mt. xvi. 22; Lk. i. 45. **f.** Acts xxiv. 11 *οὐ πλείους εἰσὶ μοι ἡμέραι ἢ δεκάδιον* [L T Tr WH om. *ἢ* and read *δώδεκα*] not more than twelve days are (sc. passed) to me i. e. it is not more than twelve days. Lk. i. 36 *οὗτος μὲν ἕκτος ἐστίν αὐτῇ* this is the sixth month to (with) her. Those passages must not be brought under this head in which the dative does not belong to the verb but depends on an adjective, as *καλός, κοινωνός, φίλος*, etc.

V. *εἰμί* with Prepositions and their cases. **1.** *ἀπό τινος* (*τόπου*), *to come from, be a native of*: Jn. i. 44

(45) [cf. ἀπό, II. 1 a.]. 2. εἶς τε, a. to have betaken one's self to some place and to be there, to have gone into (cf. W. § 50, 4 b.; [B. 333 (286)]): εἰς οἶκον, Mk. ii. 1 [R G; al. ἐν]; εἰς τὸν ἀγρόν, Mk. xiii. 16 [R G]; εἰς τ. κοίτην, Lk. xi. 7; εἰς τὸν κόλπον, Jn. i. 18, where cf. Tholuck, [W. 415 (387); B. u. s.]; (on Acts viii. 20 see ἀπόλεια, 2 a.). metaph. to come to: εἰς χολὴν πικρίας (hast fallen into), Acts viii. 23. b. to be directed towards a thing: ὥστε τὴν πίστιν ὑμῶν . . . εἶναι εἰς θεόν, 1 Pet. i. 21; to tend to anything: Ro. xi. 36 [W. § 50, 6]. c. to be for i. e. conduce or inure to, serve for, [B. 150 (131) sq.; W. § 29, 3 a.]: 1 Co. xiv. 22; Col. ii. 22; Jas. v. 3; ἐμολ εἰς ἐλάχιστόν ἐστι, it results for me in, i. e. I account it, a very small thing, 1 Co. iv. 3, (εἰς ὀφέλειαν, Aesop. fab. 124, 2). d. In imitation of the Hebr. יָרַח foll. by יָ, εἶναι εἰς τινα or τι stands where the Greeks use a nominative [W. and B. u. s.; esp. Soph. Lex. s. v. εἰς, 3]: Mt. xix. 5 and Mk. x. 8 and 1 Co. vi. 16 and Eph. v. 31 ἔσονται εἰς σάρκα μίαν (fr. Gen. ii. 24); 1 Jn. v. 8 εἰς τὸ ἐν εἰσιν, unite, conspire, towards one and the same result, agree in one; 2 Co. vi. 18 (Jer. xxxviii. (xxxi.) 1); Heb. i. 5 (2 S. vii. 14); viii. 10. 3. ἕκ τινος, a. to be of i. e. a part of any thing, to belong to, etc. [W. 368 (345)]; cf. B. 159 (139): 1 Co. xii. 15 sq.; ἕκ τινων, of the number of: Mt. xxvi. 73; Mk. xiv. 69 sq.; Lk. xxii. 58; Jn. i. 24; vi. 64, 71 [R T]; vii. 50; x. 26; xviii. 17, 25; Acts xxi. 8; 2 Tim. iii. 6; 1 Jn. ii. 19; Rev. xvii. 11, (Xen. mem. 3, 6, 17); ἕκ τοῦ ἀριθμοῦ τινων, Lk. xxii. 3. b. to be of i. e. to have originated, sprung, come, from [W. § 51, 1 d.; B. 327 (281 sq.)]: Lk. xxiii. 7; Jn. i. 46 (47); iii. 31 (ὁ ὢν ἐκ τῆς γῆς); iv. 22; vii. 52; viii. 23; xviii. 36; Acts iv. 6; xix. 25; xxiii. 34; Gal. iii. 21; 1 Jn. iv. 7; ὅς ἐστιν ἐξ ὑμῶν, your fellow-countryman, Col. iv. 9. c. to be of i. e. proceed from one as the author [W. 366 (344) sq.; B. 327 (281)]: Mt. v. 37; Jn. vii. 17; Acts v. 38 sq.; 2 Co. iv. 7; 1 Jn. ii. 16; Heb. ii. 11; εἶναι ἐξ οὐρανοῦ, ἐξ ἀνθρώπων, to be instituted by the authority of God, by the authority of men, Mt. xxi. 25; Mk. xi. 30; Lk. xx. 4; to be begotten of one, Mt. i. 20. d. to be of i. e. be connected with one; to be related to, [cf. Win. § 51, 1 d.; cf. in ἐκ, II. 1 a. and 7]: ὁ νόμος οὐκ ἔστιν ἐκ πίστεως, has no connection with faith, Gal. iii. 12; ἐξ ἔργων νόμου εἶναι (Luth. mit Werken umgehen), Gal. iii. 10; esp. in John's usage, to depend on the power of one, to be prompted and governed by one, and reflect his character: thus εἶναι ἐκ τοῦ διαβόλου, Jn. viii. 44; 1 Jn. iii. 8; ἐκ τοῦ πονηροῦ, 1 Jn. iii. 12; ἐκ τοῦ κόσμου, Jn. xv. 19; xvii. 14, 16; 1 Jn. iv. 5; when this expression is used of wickedness, it is equiv. to produced by the world and pertaining to it, 1 Jn. ii. 16; opp. to ἐκ τοῦ θεοῦ εἶναι, Jn. viii. 47; 1 Jn. iv. 1-3; this latter phrase is used esp. of true Christians, as begotten anew by the Spirit of God (see γεννάω, 2 d.): 1 Jn. iv. 4, 6; v. 19; 3 Jn. 11; ἐκ τῆς ἀληθείας εἶναι, either to come from the love of truth as an effect, as 1 Jn. ii. 21, or, if used of a man, to be led and governed by the love and pursuit of truth, as Jn. xviii. 37; 1 Jn. iii. 19; ὁ ὢν ἐκ τῆς γῆς ἐκ τῆς γῆς ἐστί, he who is from the earth as respects origin bears the nature of this his earth-

ly origin, is earthly, Jn. iii. 31. e. to be of i. e. formed from: Rev. xxi. 21; 1 Co. xi. 8. 4. ἐν τινι, a. with dat. of place, to be in i. e. be present, to stay, dwell; a. prop.: Mt. xxiv. 26; Lk. ii. 49, etc.; on the surface of a place (Germ. auf), as ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ, Mk. x. 32 and elsewhere; ἐν τῷ ἀγρῷ, Lk. xv. 25. at: ἐν δεξιᾷ τοῦ θεοῦ, Ro. viii. 34; to live, dwell, as in a city: Lk. xviii. 3; Acts ix. 10; Phil. i. 1; 1 Co. i. 2, etc.; of God, ἐν οὐρανοῖς, Eph. vi. 9; of things which are found, met with, in a place: 2 Tim. ii. 20, etc. β. things so pertaining to locality that one can, in a proper sense, be in them or be surrounded by them, are spoken of in the same way metaph. and improp., as εἶναι ἐν τῷ φωτὶ, ἐν τῇ σκοτίᾳ: 1 Jn. ii. 9, 11; 1 Th. v. 4; ἐν σαρκί, Ro. vii. 5; viii. 8, (see σάρξ, 4). b. to be in a state or condition [see B. 330 (284); cf. W. § 29, 3 b. and ἐν, I. 5 e.]: ἐν εἰρήνῃ, Lk. xi. 21; ἐν ἔχθρᾷ, xxiii. 12; ἐν κρίματι, ibid. 40; ἐν περιτομῇ, ἐν ἀκροβυστίᾳ, Ro. iv. 10; ἐν δόξῃ, 2 Co. iii. 8, etc.; hence spoken of ills which one is afflicted with: ἐν ῥύσει αἵματος, Mk. v. 25; Lk. viii. 43, (ἐν τῇ νόσῳ, Soph. Aj. 271; in morbo esse, Cic. Tusc. 3, 4, 9); of wickedness in which one is, as it were, merged, ἐν ταῖς ἀμαρτίαις, 1 Co. xv. 17; of holiness, in which one perseveres, ἐν πίστει, 2 Co. xiii. 5. c. to be in possession of, provided with a thing [W. 386 (361)]: Phil. iv. 11; ἐν ἐξουσίᾳ, Lk. iv. 32; ἐν βάρει (see βάρος, fin.), 1 Th. ii. 7 (6). d. to be occupied in a thing (Bnhdy. p. 210; [see ἐν, I. 5 g.]): ἐν τῇ ἑορτῇ, in celebrating the feast, Jn. ii. 23; to be sedulously devoted to [A. V. give one's self wholly to] a thing, 1 Tim. iv. 15, (Hor. epp. 1, 1, 11 omnis in hoc sum). e. a person or thing is said to be in one, i. e. in his soul: thus, God (by his power and influence) in the prophets, 1 Co. xiv. 25; Christ (i. e. his holy mind and power) in the souls of his disciples or of Christians, Jn. xvii. 26; 2 Co. xiii. 5; τὸ πνεῦμα τῆς ἀληθείας, Jn. xiv. 17; friends are said to be ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ of one who loves them, 2 Co. vii. 3. vices, virtues, and the like, are said to be in one: as δόλος, Jn. i. 47 (48); ἀδικία, Jn. vii. 18; ἀγνοία, Eph. iv. 18; ἀμαρτία, 1 Jn. iii. 5; ἀλήθεια, Jn. viii. 44; 2 Co. xi. 10; Eph. iv. 21; 1 Jn. i. 8; ii. 4, (ἀλήθεια καὶ κρίσις, 1 Macc. vii. 18); ἀγάπη, Jn. xvii. 26; 1 Jn. ii. 15; ὁ λόγος αὐτοῦ (τ. θεοῦ) οὐκ ἔστιν ἐν ἡμῖν, God's word has not left its impress on our souls, 1 Jn. i. 10; τὸ φῶς οὐκ ἔστιν ἐν αὐτῷ, the efficacy or influence of the light is not in his soul, [rather, an obvious physical fact is used to suggest a spiritual truth: the light is not in him, does not shine from within outwards], Jn. xi. 10; σκοτία, 1 Jn. i. 5; σκάνδαλον, 1 Jn. ii. 10 i. e. there is nothing within him to seduce him to sin (cf. Diüsterdieck and Huther ad loc.). Acts xiii. 15 (if ye have in mind any word of exhortation etc. [W. 218 (204 sq.)]). f. ἐν τῷ θεῷ εἶναι is said a. of Christians, as being rooted, so to speak, in him, i. e. intimately united to him, 1 Jn. ii. 5; v. 20; β. of all men, because the ground of their creation and continued being is to be found in him alone, Acts xvii. 28. g. with a dat. of the pers. to be in, — [i. e. either] among the number of: Mt. xxvii. 56; Mk. xv. 40; Lk. ii. 44; Ro. i. 6; — [or, in the midst of: Acts ii. 29; vii. 44 Rec., etc.]

h. noteworthy, further, are the following: *ἔστι τι ἐν τινι* there is something (to blame) in one, Acts xxv. 5; something is (founded [A. V. stand]) in a thing, 1 Co. ii. 5; *οὐκ ἔστιν ἐν οὐδενὶ ἄλλῳ ἢ σωτηρία* salvation is (laid up, embodied) in none other, can be expected from none, Acts iv. 12; with dat. of the thing, *ἰς* (contained, wrapped up) in something: Eph. v. 18; Heb. x. 3; 1 Jn. iv. 18. 5. *εἶμι ἐπί* a. *τινός*, to be on: *ἐπὶ τοῦ δώματος*, Lk. xvii. 31; *ἐπὶ τῆς κεφαλῆς*, Jn. xx. 7; to be (set) over a thing, Acts viii. 27; to preside, rule, over, Ro. ix. 5. b. *τινί*, to be at [W. 392 (367)]: *ἐπὶ θύραις*, Mt. xxiv. 33; Mk. xiii. 29. c. *τινά*, to be upon one: *χάρις ἦν ἐπὶ τινι*, was with him, assisted him, Lk. ii. 40; Acts iv. 33; *πνεῦμα ἦν ἐπὶ τινι*, had come upon one, was impelling him, Lk. ii. 25, cf. Lk. iv. 18; Sept. Is. lxi. 1; add, Gal. vi. 16; *εἶναι ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτό*, to be (assembled) together [cf. *αὐτός*, III. 1], Acts i. 15; ii. 1, 44; of cohabitation, 1 Co. vii. 5 (acc. to the reading *ἦτε* for Rec. *συνέρχεσθε*). 6. *εἶμι κατὰ* a. *τινός*, to be against one, to oppose him: Mt. xii. 30; Lk. ix. 50; xi. 23; Gal. v. 23; Ro. viii. 31 (opp. to *ὑπέρ τινος*, as in Mk. ix. 40). b. *κατὰ τι*, according to something: *κατὰ σάρκα*, *κατὰ πνεῦμα*, to bear the character, have the nature, of the flesh or of the Spirit, Ro. viii. 5; *εἶναι κατ' ἀνθρώπου*, Gal. i. 11; *κατ' ἀλήθειαν*, Ro. ii. 2. 7. *μετὰ τινος*, a. to be with (i. e. to associate with) one: Mt. xvii. 17; Mk. iii. 14; v. 18; Lk. vi. 3; Jn. iii. 26; xii. 17; xvi. 32; Acts ix. 39, and often in the Gospels; Rev. xxi. 3; of ships accompanying one, Mk. iv. 36; of what is present with one for his profit, 2 Jn. 2; Ro. xvi. 20; Hebraistically, to be with one i. e. as a help, (of God, becoming the companion, as it were, of the righteous): Lk. i. 66; Jn. iii. 2; viii. 29; xvi. 32; Acts vii. 9; x. 38; xi. 21; xviii. 10; 2 Co. xiii. 11; Phil. iv. 9; 2 Jn. 3, cf. Mt. xxviii. 20, (Gen. xxi. 20; Judg. vi. 12, etc.). b. to be (i. e. to coöperate) with: Mt. xii. 30; Lk. xi. 23, (Xen. an. i. 3, 5 [al. *ἔναι*]). 8. *εἶμι παρὰ* a. *τινός*, to (have come and so) be from one: Christ is said *εἶναι παρὰ τοῦ θεοῦ*, Jn. vi. 46; vii. 29; ix. 16, 38; *τὶ παρὰ τινος*, is from i. e. given by one, Jn. xvii. 7. b. *τινί*, to be with one: Mt. xxii. 25; *οὐκ εἶναι παρὰ τῷ θεῷ* is used to describe qualities alien to God, as *προσωποληψία*, Ro. ii. 11; Eph. vi. 9; *ἀδικία*, Ro. ix. 14. c. *τινά* (*τόπον*), by, by the side of: Mk. v. 21; Acts x. 6. 9. *πρὸς τινι* [cf. W. 405 (378)], a. towards: *πρὸς ἑσπέραν ἔστί* it is towards evening, Lk. xxiv. 29. b. by (turned towards): Mk. iv. 1. c. with one: Mt. xiii. 56; Mk. vi. 3; ix. 19; Lk. ix. 41; Jn. i. 1 [cf. Mey. ad loc.]. 10. *σύν τινι*, a. to associate with one: Lk. xxii. 56; xxiv. 44; Acts xiii. 7; Phil. i. 23; Col. ii. 5; 1 Th. iv. 17. b. to be the companion of one, to accompany him: Lk. vii. 12 [R¹⁸ T Tr br. WH]; viii. 38; Acts iv. 13; xxii. 9; 2 Pet. i. 18. c. to be an adherent of one, be on his side: Acts v. 17; xiv. 4 [A. V. to hold with], (Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 37). 11. *εἶμι ὑπέρ* a. *τινός*, to be for one, to favor his side: Mk. ix. 40; Lk. ix. 50; Ro. viii. 31, (opp. to *εἶμι κατὰ τινος*). b. *τινά*, to be above one, to surpass, excel him: Lk. vi. 40. 12. *ὑπὸ τινι* [cf. B. 341 (293)], a. to be under (i. e. subject to) one: Mt. viii. 9 R G T Tr; Ro.

iii. 9; vi. 14 sq.; Gal. iii. 10, 25; v. 18; 1 Tim. vi. 1. b. to be (locally) under a thing: e. g. under a tree, Jn. i. 48 (49); a cloud, 1 Co. x. 1. Further, see each preposition in its own place.

VI. As in classical Greek, so also in the N. T. *εἶμι* is very often omitted (cf. Winer § 64, I. 2, who gives numerous exx. [cf. 596 (555); 350 (328 sq.)]; B. 136 (119 sq.), *ἔστιν* most frequently of all the parts: Lk. iv. 18; Ro. xi. 36; 1 Co. iv. 20; 2 Tim. iii. 16; Heb. v. 13, etc.; in exclamations, Acts xix. 28, 34; in questions, Ro. ix. 14; 2 Co. vi. 14-16; *τί γάρ*, Phil. i. 18; Ro. iii. 3; *τί οὖν*, Ro. iii. 9; vi. 15; also *εἰ*, Rev. xv. 4; *εἶμι*, 2 Co. xi. 6; *ἔσμέν*, *ἔστέ*, 1 Co. iv. 10; *εἰσί*, Ro. iv. 14; 1 Co. xiii. 8, etc.; the impv. *ἔστω*, Ro. xii. 9; Heb. xiii. 4 sq.; *ἔστε*, Ro. xii. 9; 1 Pet. iii. 8; *εἴη* in wishes, Mt. xvi. 22; Gal. vi. 16, etc.; even the subjunc. *ἦ* after *ἴνα*, Ro. iv. 16; 2 Co. viii. 11 [after *ἔπος*], 13; often the ptc. *ὄν*, *όντες*, as (see B. § 144, 18) in Mk. vi. 20; Acts xxvii. 33; in the expressions of *ἐκ περιτομῆς*, *ὁ ἐκ πίστεως*, *οἱ ὑπὸ νόμον*, etc. [COMP.: *ἄπ*, *ἐν*, (*ἔξ-ἔστι*), *πάρ*, *συν-πάρ*, *σύν-εμμ*.]

εἶμι, to go, approved of by some in Jn. vii. 34, 36, for the ordinary *εἶμι*, but cf. W. § 6, 2; [B. 50 (48)]. COMP.: *ἄπ*, *εἶσ*, *εἴξ*, *ἐπ*, *σύν-εμμ*.^o

ἐνεκεν, see *ἐνεκα*, *ἐνεκεν*.

εἰ-περ, see *εἰ*, III. 13.

εἶπον, 2 aor. act. fr. an obsol. pres. ΕΠΩ [late Epic and in composition; see Veitch] (cf. *ἔπος* [Curtius § 620]), Ion. ΕΙΠΩ (like *ἐρωτάω*, *ἐρωτ*.; *εἰσίσσω*, *εἰλίσσω*); subjunc. *εἴπω*, impv. *εἰπέ*, inf. *εἰπείν*, ptc. *εἰπών*; 1 aor. *εἶπα* (Jn. x. 34 R G T Tr WH, fr. Ps. lxxxii. (lxxxii.) 6; Acts xxvi. 15 L T Tr WH; Heb. iii. 10 Lchm. fr. Ps. xciv. (xcv.) 10; add [Mk. ix. 18 T WH Tr txt.]; Job xxix. 18; xxxii. 8, etc.; Sir. xxiv. 31 (29); 1 Macc. vi. 11, etc.; cf. Kühner i. 817, [esp. Veitch s. v. pp. 232, 233]), 2 pers. *εἶπας* (Mt. xxvi. 25, [64]; Mk. xii. 32 [not T WH]; Jn. iv. 17 where T WH again *-ρες*; Lk. xx. 39]), 3 pers. plur. *εἶπαν* (often in L T Tr WH [i. e. out of the 127 instances in which the choice lies between 3 pers. plur. *-πον* of the Rec. and *-παν*, the latter ending has been adopted by L in 56, by T in 82, by Tr in 74, by WH in 104, cf. *Tdf. Proleg. p. 123*], e. g. Mt. xii. 2; xxvii. 6; Jn. xviii. 30, etc.); impv. *εἰπών* (Mk. xiii. 4 L T Tr WH; Lk. x. 40 T WH Tr mrg.; Acts xxviii. 26 G L T Tr WH, [also Mt. iv. 3 WH; xviii. 17 T WH; xxii. 17 T WH Tr mrg.; xxiv. 3 WH; Lk. xx. 2 T Tr WH; xxii. (66) 67 T Tr WH; Jn. x. 24 T WH], for the Attic *εἶπον*, cf. W. § 6, 1 k.; [Chandler § 775]; Fritzsche on Mk. p. 515 sqq.; [but Win. (p. 85 (81)) regards *εἰπών* as impv. of the 2nd aor.; cf., too, *Lob. ad Phryn. p. 348*; B. 57 (50); esp. Fritz. l. c.]), in the remaining persons *εἰπάτω* (Rev. xxii. 17), *εἰπάτε* (Mt. [x. 27; xxi. 5]; xxii. 4; xxvi. 18, etc.; Mk. [xi. 3]; xiv. 14; xvi. 7; [Lk. x. 10; xiii. 32; xx. 3; Col. iv. 17]), *εἰπάωσαν* (Acts xxiv. 20) also freq. in Attic, [Veitch s. v.; *WH. App. p. 164*; *Rutherford, New Phryn. p. 219*]; ptc., after the form chiefly Ion., *εἶπας* ([Jn. xi. 28 Tr WH]; Acts vii. 37 L T Tr WH [also xxii. 24; xxiv. 22; xxvii. 35]); the fut. *εἶπω* is from the Epic pres. *εἶπω* [cf. *Lob. Technol. p. 137*]; on the other

hand, from ΠΕΩ come pf. *εἶρηκα*, 3 pers. plur. *εἶρηκασιν* (Acts xvii. 28), *εἶρηκαν* (Rev. xix. 3; see *γίνομαι*), inf. *εἶρηκέναί*, Heb. x. 15 L T Tr WH; Pass., pf. 3 pers. sing. *εἶρηται*, ptc. *εἶρημένον*; plpf. *εἶρηκειν*; 1 aor. *ἐρρήθην* (Rev. vi. 11; ix. 4 and R G T WH in Mt. v. 21 sqq.; L T Tr WH in Ro. ix. 12, 26; Gal. iii. 16), ["strict" (cf. Veitch p. 575)] Attic *ἐρρήθην* (Mt. v. 21 sqq. L Tr; R G in Ro. ix. 12, 26; Gal. iii. 16; [cf. B. 57 (50); WH. App. p. 166]), ptc. *ῥηθείς, ῥηθέν*; Sept. for *ῥηξ*; *tospeak*, say, whether orally or by letter;

1. with an accus. of the obj.; a. with acc. of the thing: *εἰπὲν λόγον*, Mt. viii. 8 Rec.; Jn. ii. 22 [L T Tr WH]; vii. 36; xviii. 9, 32; *ῥῆμα*, Mk. xiv. 72 [Knapp et al.]; *εἰπεῖν λόγον εἰς τινα*, i. q. *βλασφημεῖν*, Lk. xii. 10; also *κατὰ τινος*, Mt. xii. 32; *ὡς ἔπος εἰπέων*, so to say (a phrase freq. in class. Grk., cf. *Weiske*, De pleonasmis gr. p. 47; Matthiae § 545; Delitzsch on Heb. as below; [Kühner § 585, 3; Krüger § 55, 1, 2; Goodwin § 100; W. 449 (419); 317 (298)]), Heb. vii. 9, (opp. to *ἀκριβεῖ λόγῳ*, Plat. rep. 1, 341 b.); *τὴν ἀλήθειαν*, Mk. v. 33; *ἀλήθειαν ἐρῶ*, 2 Co. xii. 6; *τοῦτο ἀληθὲς εἶρηκας*, Jn. iv. 18 [W. 464 (433) n.]; *τί εἶπω*; *what shall I say?* (the expression of one who is in doubt what to say), Jn. xii. 27; *πῶς ἐρεῖ τὸ ἀμὴν . . .*; 1 Co. xiv. 16; *τί ἐροῦμεν*; or *τί οὖν ἐροῦμεν*; *what shall we say?* i. e. what reply can we make? or, to what does that bring us? only in the Ep. to the Ro. [W. § 40, 6] viz. iii. 5; vi. 1; vii. 7; ix. 14, 30; with *πρὸς ταῦτα* added, viii. 31; *εἰπὲν τι περὶ τινος*, Jn. vii. 39; x. 41. Sayings from the O. T. which are quoted in the New are usually introduced as follows: *τὸ ῥηθὲν ὑπὸ τοῦ* [L T Tr WH om. *τοῦ*] *κυρίου διὰ τοῦ προφήτου*, Mt. i. 22; ii. 15; *ὑπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ*, Mt. xxii. 31; *ὑπὸ τοῦ προφήτου* Rec. Mt. xxvii. 35, cf. ii. 17; *τὸ ῥηθὲν διὰ τινος*, Mt. ii. 17 L T Tr WH, 23; iv. 14; viii. 17; xii. 17; xiii. 35; xxi. 4; xxvii. 9; *τὸ εἰρημένον διὰ τοῦ προφ.* Acts ii. 16; *τὸ εἰρημένον*, Lk. ii. 24; Acts xiii. 40; Ro. iv. 18; *ἐρρήθη*, Mt. v. 21, etc.; *καθὼς εἶρηκεν*, Heb. iv. 3. b. with acc. of the pers. to speak of, designate by words: *ὃν εἶπον*, Jn. i. 15 [(not WH txt.); B. 377 (323)]; cf. Ro. iv. 1 WH txt. (*say of*); *ὁ ῥηθείς*, Mt. iii. 3. *εἰπεῖν τινα καλῶς*, to speak well of one, praise him, Lk. vi. 26, (*εὖ εἰπεῖν τινα*, Hom. Od. 1, 302); *κακῶς*, to speak ill of one, Acts xxiii. 5 fr. Ex. xxii. 28; cf. Kühner § 409, 2; 411, 5; [W. § 32, 1 b. β.]; B. 146 (128)]. c. with an ellipsis of the acc. *αὐτό* (see *αὐτός*, II. 3): Lk. xxii. 67; Jn. ix. 27; xvi. 4, etc. *σὺ εἶπας* (sc. *αὐτό*), i. e. you have just expressed it in words; that's it; it is just as you say: Mt. xxvi. 25, 64, [a rabbinical formula; for exx. cf. Schoettgen or Wetstein on vs. 25; al. seem to regard the answer as non-committal, e. g. Origen on vs. 64 (opp. iii. 910 De la Rue); *Wünsche*, Erläut. der Evang. aus Talmud usw. on vs. 25; but cf. the *ἐγὼ εἶμι* of Mk. xiv. 62; in Mt. xxvi. 64 WH mrg. take it interrogatively]. 2. the person, to whom a thing is said, is indicated a. by a dat.: *εἰπεῖν τί τινι*, Lk. vii. 40, and very often; *εἶπον ὑμῖν* sc. *αὐτό*, I (have just) told it you; *this is what I mean*; let this be the word: Mt. xxviii. 7; cf. Bnhdy. p. 381; [Jelf § 403, 1; Goodwin § 19, 5; esp. (for exx.) *Herm.* Vig. p. 746]. *τινὶ περὶ*

τινος [cf. W. § 47, 4], Mt. xvii. 13; Jn. xviii. 34. to say anything to one by way of censure, Mt. xxi. 3; to cast in one's teeth, *ἐρεῖτέ μοι τὴν παραβολὴν*, Lk. iv. 23. to tell what anything means, e. g. *τὸ μυστήριον*, Rev. xvii. 7. b. by the use of a prep.: *πρὸς τινα* [cf. B. 172 (150); Krüger § 48, 7, 13], to say (a thing) to one, as Lk. iv. 23; v. 4; xii. 16, and many other places in Luke; to say a thing in reference to one [W. 405 (378)], Mk. xii. 12; Lk. xviii. 9; xx. 19. 3. *εἶπον*, to say, speak, simply and without an acc. of the obj., i. e. merely to declare in words, to use language; a. with the addition of an adverb or of some other adjunct: *ὁμοίως*, Mt. xxvi. 35; *ὡσαύτως*, Mt. xxi. 30; *καθὼς*, Mt. xxviii. 6; Lk. xxiv. 24; Jn. i. 23; vii. 38; *εἶπε διὰ παραβολῆς*, making use of a parable [see *διά*, A. III. 3] he spake, Lk. viii. 4; *ἐν παραβολαῖς*, Mt. xxii. 1; with an instrumental dative: *εἶπε λόγῳ*, say in (using only) a (single) word, sc. that my servant shall be healed, Mt. viii. 8 (where Rec. *λόγον*); Lk. vii. 7. b. with the words spoken added in direct discourse; so a hundred times in the historical books of the N. T., as Mt. ix. 4 sq.; viii. 32; [xv. 4 L T Tr WH], etc.; 1 Co. xii. 15; [2 Co. iv. 6 L txt. T Tr WH, (cf. 4 below)]; Heb. i. 5; iii. 10; x. 7, [15 L T Tr WH], 30; xii. 21; Jas. ii. 3, 11; Jude 9; Rev. vii. 14; *πέμψας εἶπεν* he said by a messenger or messengers, Mt. xi. 2 sq. The following and other phrases are freq. in the Synoptic Gospels: *ὁ δὲ ἀποκριθεὶς εἶπεν*, as Mt. iv. 4; xv. 13; *καὶ ἀποκριθεὶς εἶπεν*, Mt. xxiv. 4; *ἀποκριθεῖσα ἡ μήτηρ εἶπεν*, Lk. i. 60; *ἀποκριθεὶς ὁ Σίμων εἶπεν*, Lk. vii. 43, etc.; *ἀποκριθέντες δὲ εἶπον* [-*παν* T Tr WH], Lk. xx. 24; but John usually writes *ἀπεκρίθη καὶ εἶπεν*: Jn. i. 48 (49); ii. 19; iii. 10; iv. 10, 13, 17; vi. 26, 29; vii. 16, 20 [R G], 52; ix. 11 [R G L br.], 30, 36 [L Tr mrg. om. WH br. κ. εἶπ.]; xiii. 7; xiv. 23; xviii. 30; — [*εἶπαν αὐτῷ λέγοντες*, Mk. viii. 28 T WH Tr mrg., cf. xii. 26]. c. foll. by *ὅτι*: Mt. xxviii. 7; Mk. xvi. 7; Jn. vi. 36; vii. 42; viii. 55; xi. 40; xvi. 15; xviii. 8; 1 Jn. i. 6, 8, 10; 1 Co. i. 15; xiv. 23; xv. 27 [L br. WH mrg. om. *ὅτι*]. d. foll. by acc. and inf.: *τί οὖν ἐροῦμεν Ἀβραὰμ τὸν πατέρα ἡμῶν εὐρηκέναί* [WH txt. om. Tr mrg. br. *εὐρηκ.*; cf. 1 b. above] *κατὰ σάρκα*; Ro. iv. 1. 4. *εἰπεῖν* sometimes involves in it the idea of commanding [cf. B. 275 sq. (237)]: foll. by the inf., *εἶπε δοθῆναι αὐτῷ φαγεῖν*, Mk. v. 43; *εἶπέ τῳ ἀδελφῷ μου μερίσασθαι μετ' ἐμοῦ τὴν κληρονομίαν*, Lk. xii. 13; *ὅσα ἂν εἴπωσιν ὑμῖν* (sc. *τηρεῖν* [inserted in R G]), *τηρέετε*, Mk. xxiii. 3, (Sap. ix. 8). foll. by the acc. and inf., *ὁ εἰπὼν ἐκ σκότους φῶς λάμψει*, 2 Co. iv. 6 [R G L mrg., cf. B. 273 sq. (235)]; but L txt. T Tr WH read *λάμψει*, thus changing the construction fr. the acc. with infin. to direct discourse, see 3 b. above]; *εἶπεν αὐτῷ* (for *ἐαυτῷ*, see *αὐτοῦ*) *φωνηθῆναι τοὺς δούλους τοῦτους*, he commanded to be called for him (i. e. to him) these servants, Lk. xix. 15; cf. W. § 44, 3 b.; Krüger § 55, 3, 13. foll. by *ἵνα* with the subjunc.: Mt. iv. 3; xx. 21; Lk. iv. 3; to *εἰπεῖν* is added a dat. of the pers. bidden to do something, Mk. iii. 9; Lk. x. 40 cf. iv. 3; Rev. vi. 11; ix. 4. "Moreover, notice that *ἵνα* and *ὄφρα* are often used by the later poets after verbs of commanding," *Hermann* ad Vig. p. 849; cf. W. § 44, 8; [B. 237

(204)]. **5.** By a Hebraism εἰπεῖν ἐν ἑαυτῷ (like רָחַם לִבִּי, Deut. viii. 17; Ps. x. 6 (ix. 27); xiii. (xiv.) 1; Esth. vi. 6) is equiv. to *to think* (because thinking is a silent soliloquy): Mt. ix. 3; Lk. vii. 39; xvi. 8; xviii. 4 (elsewhere also λέγειν ἐν ἑαυτῷ); and εἰπεῖν ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ αὐτοῦ amounts to the same, Lk. xii. 45; Ro. x. 6; but in other passages εἶπον, ἔλεγον, ἐν ἑαυτοῖς is i. q. ἐν ἀλλήλοις: Mt. xxi. 38; see λέγω, II. 1 d. **6.** εἰπεῖν τινα with a predicate accus. to *call, style, one*: ἐκείνους εἶπε θεοῦς, Jn. x. 35; ὑμᾶς εἶρηκα φίλους, Jn. xv. 15; (Hom. Od. 19, 334; Xen. apol. Socr. § 15; Lucian. Tim. § 20). [COMP. : ἀντ-, ἀπ-, προ- εἶπον.]

εἶ-πος, see εἶ, III. 14.

εἰρηνεύω; (εἰρήνη); **1.** to *make peace*: 1 Macc. vi. 60; Dio Cass. 77, 12, etc. **2.** to *cultivate or keep peace*, i. e. harmony; to *be at peace, live in peace*: 2 Co. xiii. 11; ἐν ἀλλήλοις, Mk. ix. 50; ἐν ἑαυτοῖς [T Tr αὐτοῖς], 1 Th. v. 13; μετὰ τινος, Ro. xii. 18; (Plat. Theaet. p. 180 b.; Dio Cass. 42, 15, etc.; Sept.).*

εἰρήνη, -ης, ἡ, (apparently fr. εἶρω to join; [al. fr. εἶρω i. q. λέγω; Etym. Magn. 303, 41; Vaníček p. 892; Lob. Path. Proleg. p. 194; Benfey, Wurzellex. ii. p. 7]), Sept. chiefly for εἰρήνη; [fr. Hom. down]; *peace*, i. e. **1.** a *state of national tranquillity; exemption from the rage and havoc of war*: Rev. vi. 4; πολλὴ εἰρήνη, Acts xxv. 2 (3); τὰ [WH txt. om. τὰ] πρὸς εἰρήνην, things that look towards peace, as an armistice, conditions for the restoration of peace, Lk. xiv. 32; αἰτεῖσθαι εἰρήνην, Acts xii. 20; ἔχειν εἰρήνην, of the church free from persecutions, Acts ix. 31. **2.** *peace between individuals*, i. e. *harmony, concord*: Mt. x. 34; Lk. xii. 51; Acts vii. 26; Ro. xiv. 17; 1 Co. vii. 15; Gal. v. 22; Eph. ii. 17; iv. 3; i. q. the author of peace, Eph. ii. 14 [cf. B. 125 (109)]; ἐν εἰρήνῃ, where harmony prevails, in a peaceful mind, Jas. iii. 18; ὁδὸς εἰρήνης, way leading to peace, a course of life promoting harmony, Ro. iii. 17 (fr. Is. lix. 8); μετ' εἰρήνης, in a mild and friendly spirit, Heb. xi. 31; ποιεῖν εἰρήνην, to promote concord, Jas. iii. 18; to effect it, Eph. ii. 15; ζητεῖν, 1 Pet. iii. 11; διώκειν, 2 Tim. ii. 22; with μετὰ πάντων added, Heb. xii. 14; τὰ τῆς εἰρήνης διώκειν, Ro. xiv. 19 [cf. B. 95 (83); W. 109 (103 sq.)]. spec. *good order*, opp. to ἀκαταστασίῃ, 1 Co. xiv. 33. **3.** after the Hebr. עִשְׂרֵי, *security, safety, prosperity, felicity*, (because peace and harmony make and keep things safe and prosperous): Lk. xix. 42; Heb. vii. 2; εἰρήνη κ. ἀσφάλεια, opp. to ἀλεθρος, 1 Th. v. 3; ἐν εἰρήνῃ ἐστὶ τὰ ὑπάρχοντα αὐτοῦ, his goods are secure from hostile attack, Lk. xi. 21; ὑπάγε εἰς εἰρήνην, Mk. v. 34, and πορεύου εἰς εἰρ. Lk. vii. 50; viii. 48, a formula of wishing well, blessing, addressed by the Hebrews to departing friends (עִשְׂרֵי אֵל, 1 S. i. 17; xx. 42, etc.; properly, *depart into a place or state of peace*; [cf. B. 184 (160)]); πορεύεσθαι ἐν εἰρήνῃ, Acts xvi. 36, and ὑπάγετε ἐν εἰρήνῃ, Jas. ii. 16, *go in peace* i. e. *may happiness attend you*; ἀπολύειν τινα μετ' εἰρήνης, to dismiss one with good wishes, Acts xv. 33; ἐν εἰρήνῃ, with my wish fulfilled, and therefore happy, Lk. ii. 29 (see ἀπολύω, 2 a.); προπέμπειν τινα ἐν εἰρ. free from danger, safe, 1 Co. xvi. 11 [al. take it of inward peace or

of *harmony*; cf. Mey. ad loc.]. The Hebrews in invoking blessings on a man called out הָיָה שְׁלֵמָה (Judg. vi. 23; Dan. x. 19); from this is to be derived the explanation of those expressions which refer apparently to the Messianic blessings (see 4 below): εἰρήνη τῷ οἴκῳ τοῦτῳ, let peace, blessedness, come to this household, Lk. x. 5; υἱὸς εἰρήνης, worthy of peace [cf. W. § 34, 3 N. 2; B. 161 sq. (141)], Lk. x. 6, ἐλθέτω ἡ εἰρήνη ἐπ' αὐτόν, let the peace which ye wish it come upon it, i. e. be its lot, Mt. x. 13; to the same purport ἐπαναπ. ἡ εἰρ. ὑμ. ἐπ' αὐτόν, Lk. x. 6; ἡ εἰρ. ὑμ. πρὸς ὑμᾶς ἐπιστραφήτω, let your peace return to you, because it could not rest upon it, i. e. let it be just as if ye had not uttered the wish, Mt. x. 13. **4.** spec. *the Messiah's peace*: Lk. ii. 14; ὁδὸς εἰρήνης, the way that leads to peace (salvation), Lk. i. 79; εἰρ. ἐν οὐρανῷ, peace, salvation, is prepared for us in heaven, Lk. xix. 38; εὐαγγελίζεσθαι εἰρήνην, Acts x. 36. **5.** acc. to a conception distinctly peculiar to Christianity, *the tranquil state of a soul assured of its salvation through Christ, and so fearing nothing from God and content with its earthly lot, of whatsoever sort that is*: Ro. viii. 6; ἐν εἰρήνῃ sc. ὄντες is used of those who, assured of salvation, tranquilly await the return of Christ and the transformation of all things which will accompany that event, 2 Pet. iii. 14; [πληροῦν πάσης . . . εἰρήνης ἐν τῷ πιστεῦν, Ro. xv. 13 (where L mrg. ἐν π. εἰρήνῃ)]; ἔχειν ἐν Χριστῷ εἰρήνην (opp. to ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ θλίψιν ἔχειν), Jn. xvi. 33; ἔχειν εἰρ. πρὸς τ. θεόν, with God, Ro. v. 1, (εἰρ. πρὸς τινα, Plat. rep. 5 p. 465 b.; cf. Diod. 21, 12; [cf. Mey. on Ro. l. c.; W. 186 (175); 406 (379)]); εὐαγγελίζεσθαι εἰρήνην, Ro. x. 15 [R G Tr mrg. in br.]; τὸ εὐαγγέλιον τῆς εἰρήνης, Eph. vi. 15; in the expression εἰρήνην ἀφίημι κτλ. Jn. xiv. 27, in which Christ, with allusion to the usual Jewish formula at leave-taking (see 3 above), says that he not merely wishes, but gives peace; ἡ εἰρήνη τοῦ Χριστοῦ, which comes from Christ, Col. iii. 15 [Rec. θεοῦ]; τοῦ θεοῦ, Phil. iv. 7, [cf. W. 186 (175)]. Comprehensively of every kind of peace (blessing), yet with a predominance apparently of the notion of *peace with God*, εἰρήνη is used—in the salutations of Christ after his resurrection, εἰρήνη ὑμῖν (עִשְׂרֵי עִשְׂרֵי), Lk. xxiv. 36 [T om. WH reject the cl.]; Jn. xx. 19, 21, 26; in the phrases ὁ κύριος τῆς εἰρήνης, the Lord who is the author and promoter of peace, 2 Th. iii. 16; ὁ θεὸς τῆς εἰρ. Ro. xv. 33; xvi. 20; 2 Co. xiii. 11; Phil. iv. 9; 1 Th. v. 23; Heb. xiii. 20; in the salutations at the beginning and the close of the apostolic Epp.: Ro. i. 7; 1 Co. i. 3; 2 Co. i. 2; Gal. i. 3; vi. 16; Eph. i. 2; vi. 23; Phil. i. 2; Col. i. 2; 1 Th. i. 1; 2 Th. i. 2; iii. 16; 1 Tim. i. 2; 2 Tim. i. 2; Tit. i. 4; [Philem. 3]; 1 Pet. i. 2; v. 14; 2 Pet. i. 2; 2 Jn. 3; 3 Jn. 15 (14); [Jude 2]; Rev. i. 4. Cf. Kling in Herzog iv. p. 596 sq. s. v. Friede mit Gott; Weiss, Bibl. Theol. d. N. T. § 83 b.; [Otto in the Jahrb. für deutsch. Theol. for 1867, p. 678 sqq.; cf. W. 549 (511)]. **6.** of *the blessed state of devout and upright men after death* (Sap. iii. 8): Ro. ii. 10.*

εἰρημικός, -ή, -όν, **1.** relating to peace: ἐπιστήμαι, the arts of peace, Xen. oec. 1, 17; ἔργα, ibid. 6, 1; χρεῖαι,

Diod. 5, 31; often in 1 Macc. 2. *peaceable, pacific, loving peace*: Jas. iii. 17; (Plat., Isoc., al.; Sept.). 3. *bringing peace with it, peaceful, salutary*, (see εἰρήνη, 3): Heb. xii. 11.*

εἰρηνοποιέω, -ῶ: [1 aor. εἰρηνοποίησα]; (εἰρηνοποιός); *to make peace, establish harmony*: Col. i. 20. (Prov. x. 10; in Mid., Hermes ap. Stob. eclog. ph. 1, 52 [984].)*

εἰρηνοποιός, -όν, masc. *a peace-maker* (Xen. Hell. 6, 3, 4; Dio Cass.); *pacific, loving peace*: Mt. v. 9; [others (cf. A. V.) dispute this secondary meaning; see Meyer ad loc.].*

εἶρω, fut. ἐρῶ, see εἶπω.

εἰς, a Prep. governing the Accusative, and denoting entrance into, or direction and limit: *into, to, towards, for, among*. It is used

A. PROPERLY I. of Place, after verbs of going, coming, sailing, flying, falling, living, leading, carrying, throwing, sending, etc.; 1. of a place entered, or of entrance into a place, *into*; and a. it stands before nouns designating an open place, a hollow thing, or one in which an object can be hidden: as εἰς (τὴν) πόλιν, Mt. xxvi. 18; xxviii. 11; Mk. i. 45, and often; εἰς τ. οἶκον, Mt. ix. 7; συναγωγὴν, Acts xvii. 10; πλοῖον, Mt. viii. 23; Jn. vi. 17; Acts xxi. 6; θάλασσαν, Mt. xvii. 27; ἄβυσσον, Lk. viii. 31; οὐρανόν, Lk. ii. 15; κόσμον, Jn. i. 9; iii. 19, etc.; τὰ ἴδια, Jn. i. 11; xvi. 32; Acts xxi. 6; ἀποθήκην, Mt. iii. 12; εἰς τὰ ὄρα, Lk. i. 44; εἰς τὰς ζώνας or ζώνην, Mt. x. 9; Mk. vi. 8, etc.; εἰς ἀέρα, 1 Co. xiv. 9; εἰς πῦρ, Mk. ix. 22, etc.; εἰς αὐτόν, of a demon entering the body of a man, Mk. ix. 25. with acc. of pers. (Germ. zu jemand hinein), *into the house of one* (cf. Kühner § 432, 1, 1 a.; [Jelf § 625, 1 a.]): εἰς τὴν Λυδίαν, Acts xvi. 40 Rec., but here more correctly πρὸς with G L T Tr WH; cf. W. § 49, a. (εἰς ἐμαντόν, Sap. viii. 18). γίνομαι εἰς with acc. of place, see γίνομαι, 5 g. b. before names of cities, villages, and countries, εἰς may be rendered simply *to, towards*, (Germ. nach; as if it indicated merely motion towards a destination; [cf. W. § 49, a. a.]); as εἰς Ἱεροσόλυμα, εἰς Δαμασκόν, εἰς Βέροιαν, etc.; εἰς Σπανίαν, Λίγυπτον, Γαλιλαίαν, etc.; but it is not to be so translated in such phrases as εἰς τὴν Ἰουδαίαν γῆν, etc., Jn. iii. 22; Mt. ii. 12 cf. 20, 21; εἰς τὰ μέρη τῆς Γαλιλαίας, Mt. ii. 22, etc. c. elliptical expressions are — εἰς ἄδου, sc. δόμον, Acts ii. 27 [Rec.], 31 [not T WH]; see ἄδης, 2. ἐπιστολαὶ εἰς Δαμασκόν, to be carried to D., Acts ix. 2; ἡ διακονία μου ἢ εἰς [L Tr mrg. ἐν] Ἱερουσ. (see in διακονία, 3), Ro. xv. 31; cf. Bnhdy. p. 216. d. εἰς means *among* (in among) before nouns comprising a multitude; as, εἰς τοὺς ληστὰς, Lk. x. 36; εἰς [L mrg. ἐπὶ] τὰς ἀκάνθας, Mk. iv. 7 (for which Lk. viii. 7 gives ἐν μέσῳ τῶν ἀκανθῶν); or before persons, Mk. viii. 19 sq.; Lk. xi. 49; Jn. xxi. 23; Acts xviii. 6; xx. 29; xxii. 21, 30; xxvi. 17; see ἀποστέλλω, 1 b.; or before a collective noun in the singular number, as εἰς τὸν δῆμον, Acts xvii. 5; xix. 30; εἰς τὸν ὄχλον, Acts xiv. 14; εἰς τὸν λαόν, Acts iv. 17. 2. If the surface only of the place entered is touched or occupied, εἰς, like the Lat. in, may [often] be rendered *on, upon*, (Germ. auf), [sometimes by unto, — (idioms

vary)], to mark the limit reached, or where one sets foot. Of this sort are εἰς τὸ πέραν [A. V. unto], Mt. viii. 18; xiv. 22; Mk. iv. 35; εἰς τὴν γῆν, Lk. xii. 49 (L T Tr WH ἐπὶ); Acts xxvi. 14; Rev. viii. 5, 7; ix. 3; xii. 4, 9; εἰς τὴν κλίσην, Rev. ii. 22; εἰς ὁδόν, Mt. x. 5; Mk. vi. 8; Lk. i. 79; εἰς τὴν ὁδόν, Mk. xi. 8* [L mrg. ἐν w. dat., 8* R G L]; εἰς τ. ἀγρόν, Mt. xxii. 5; Mk. xiii. 16; εἰς τὸ ὄρος [or εἰς ὄρ.; here A. V. uses into], Mt. v. 1; xiv. 23; xv. 29; xvii. 1; Mk. iii. 13; ix. 2; Lk. ix. 28; Jn. vi. 3, etc.; εἰς τὰ δεξιὰ, Jn. xxi. 6; σπείρειν εἰς τι (τὴν σάρκα), Gal. vi. 8 [here A. V. unto; cf. Ellic. ad loc.]; ἀναπίπτειν εἰς τόπον, Lk. xiv. 10; δέχομαι εἰς τὰς ἀγκάλας, Lk. ii. 28; τύπτειν εἰς τὴν κεφαλὴν, Mt. xxvii. 30, [εἰς τὴν σιαγόνα, Lk. vi. 29 Tdf.; ραπίσειν εἰς τ. σιαγόνα, Mt. v. 39 L T Tr txt. WH, where R G ἐπὶ], and in other phrases. 3. of motion (not into a place itself, but) into the vicinity of a place; where it may be rendered *to, near, towards*, (cf. Fritzsche on Mk. p. 81 sq. [for exx. only]): εἰς τ. θάλασσαν, Mk. iii. 7 G L T Tr mrg.; εἰς πόλιν, Jn. iv. 5 cf. 28; εἰς τὸ μνημεῖον, Jn. xi. 31, 38; xx. 1, 3 sq. 8; ἐγγίσει εἰς etc. Mt. xxi. 1; Mk. xi. 1; Lk. xviii. 35; xix. 29; εἰς τοὺς φραγμούς, Lk. xiv. 23; πίπτειν εἰς τ. πόδας, al. Jn. xi. 32 [T Tr WH πρὸς]; κλίνειν τὸ πρόσωπον εἰς τ. γῆν, Lk. xxiv. 5; εἰς τὴν χεῖρα, on, Lk. xv. 22. 4. of the limit to which; with acc. of place, *as far as, even to*: λάμπειν ἐκ . . . εἰς, Lk. xvii. 24; with acc. plur. of pers. *to, unto*: Acts xxiii. 15 (εἰς ὑμᾶς, for R G πρὸς); Ro. v. 12; xvi. 19; 2 Co. ix. 5 [L Tr πρὸς]; x. 14. 5. of local direction; a. after verbs of seeing: ἐπαίρειν τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς εἰς τι, τινα, Lk. vi. 20; βλέπειν, Lk. ix. 62; Jn. xiii. 22; Acts iii. 4; ἀναβλέπειν, Mk. vi. 41; Lk. ix. 16; Acts xxii. 13; ἐμβλέπειν, Mt. vi. 26; ἀνενίξειν, q. v. b. after verbs of saying, teaching, announcing, etc. (cf. Germ. die Rede richten an etc.; Lat. dicere ad or coram; [Eng. direct one's remarks to or towards]; exx. fr. Grk. auth. are given by Bnhdy. p. 217; Passow i. p. 802^b; [L. and S. s. v. I. b. 3]; Krüger § 68, 21, 6): κηρύσσειν, as ἦν κηρύσσειν εἰς τὰς συναγωγὰς αὐτῶν εἰς ἅπασαν τὴν Γαλιλ. *preaching to the synagogues throughout all Galilee*, Mk. i. 39 (Rec. ἐν ταῖς συναγ., as Lk. iv. 44 [where T WH Tr txt. now εἰς; cf. W. 416 (387); B. 333 (287); but in Mk. l. c. T Tr txt. WH now read ἦλθεν κηρύσσειν κτλ.]); τὸ εὐαγγ. εἰς ἅπασαν τ. κόσμον, Mk. xiv. 9; εἰς πάντα τὰ ἔθνη, Mk. xiii. 10; Lk. xxiv. 47; εἰς ὑμᾶς, 1 Th. ii. 9; ἀπαγγέλλειν [Rec. ἀναγγ.] τι εἰς, Mk. v. 14; Lk. viii. 34; γνωρίζειν, Ro. xvi. 26; εὐαγγελίζεσθαι, 2 Co. x. 16; εἰς ὑμᾶς, 1 Pet. i. 25; λέγειν [Rec.; al. λαλεῖν] εἰς τὸν κόσμον, Jn. viii. 26; [λαλεῖν τὸν λόγον εἰς τὴν Πέργην, Acts xiv. 25 T WH mrg.]; διαμαρτυρεσθαι and μαρτυρεῖν, Acts xxiii. 11.

II. of Time; 1. it denotes entrance into a period which is penetrated, as it were, i. e. duration *through* a time, (Lat. in; Germ. hinein, hinaus): εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα, and the like, see αἰών, 1 a.; εἰς τὸ διηνεκές, Heb. vii. 3; x. 1, 12, 14; εἰς ἔτη πολλά, Lk. xii. 19; τῇ ἐπιφωσκούσῃ (ἡμέρᾳ) εἰς μίαν σαββάτων, *dawning into* [A. V. towards] the first day of the week, Mt. xxviii. 1. Hence 2. of the time in which a thing is done; because he

who does or experiences a thing at any time is conceived of as, so to speak, entering into that time: *εἰς τὸν καιρὸν αὐτῶν*, in their season, Lk. i. 20; *εἰς τὸ μέλλον* sc. *ἔτος*, the next year, [but s. v. *μέλλω*, 1. Grimm seems to take the phrase indefinitely, *thenceforth* (cf. Grk. txt.), Lk. xiii. 9; *εἰς τὸ μεταξύ σάββατον*, on the next sabbath, Acts xiii. 42; *εἰς τὸ πάλιν*, again (for the second, third, time), 2 Co. xiii. 2. 3. of the (temporal) limit for which anything is or is done; Lat. *in*; our *for*, *unto*: Rev. ix. 15; *εἰς τὴν αβριον* sc. *ἡμέραν*, for the morrow, Mt. vi. 34; Acts iv. 3; *εἰς ἡμέραν κρίσεως*, 2 Pet. ii. 9; iii. 7; *εἰς ἡμέραν Χριστοῦ*, Phil. i. 10; ii. 16; *εἰς ἡμέραν ἀπολυτρώσεως*, Eph. iv. 30. 4. of the (temporal) limit to which; *unto* i. e. *even to*, *until*: Acts xxv. 21; 1 Th. iv. 15; *εἰς ἐκείνη τὴν ἡμέραν*, 2 Tim. i. 12. On the phrase *εἰς τέλος*, see *τέλος*, 1 a.

B. Used METAPHORICALLY, εἰς I. retains the force of entering into anything, 1. where one thing is said to be changed into another, or to be separated into parts, or where several persons or things are said to be collected or combined into one, etc.: *ἀποβαίνειν εἰς τι*, Phil. i. 19; *γίνεσθαι εἰς τι*, see *γίνομαι*, 5 d.; *εἶναι εἰς τι*, see *εἶμι*, V. 2 [a. fin.] c. and d.; *στρέφειν τι εἰς τι*, Rev. xi. 6; *μεταστρέφειν*, Acts ii. 20; Jas. iv. 9; *μεταλλάσσειν*, Ro. i. 26; *μετασχηματίζεσθαι*, 2 Co. xi. 13 sq.; *συνουκοδομείσθαι*, Eph. ii. 22; *κτίειν τινὰ εἰς*, Eph. ii. 15; *λαμβάνειν τι εἰς*, Heb. xi. 8; *λογίζεσθαι εἰς τι*, see *λογίζομαι*, 1 a. *ἐσχίσθη εἰς δύο*, Mt. xxvii. 51; Mk. xv. 38, (Polyb. 2, 16, 11 *σχίζεται εἰς δύο μέρη*); *δέειν εἰς δεσμάς*, Mt. xiii. 30 [G om. Tr WH br. *εἰς*]; *εἰς ἐν τελειοῦσθαι*, Jn. xvii. 23; *συνάγειν εἰς ἐν*, Jn. xi. 52. 2. after verbs of going, coming, leading, etc., *εἰς* is joined to nouns designating the condition or state into which one passes, falls, etc.: *εἰσερχεσθαι εἰς τὴν βασιλ. τῶν οὐραν. or τοῦ θεοῦ*, see *βασίλεια*, 3 p. 97^b; *εἰς τ. ζωὴν*, Mt. xviii. 8; xix. 17; xxv. 46; *εἰς τ. χαράν*, Mt. xxv. 21, 23; *εἰς κόλασιν αἰώνιον*, ib. 46; *ἔρχεσθαι εἰς κρίσιν*, Jn. v. 24; *εἰσφέρειν, εἰσερχ. εἰς πειρασμόν*, Mt. vi. 13; xxvi. 41; Mk. xiv. 38 [T WH ἔλθητε]; *ἔρχεσθαι εἰς τὸ χεῖρον*, Mk. v. 26; *εἰς ἀπελεγμόν*, Acts xix. 27; *εἰς προκοπήν*, Phil. i. 12; *μεταβαίνειν εἰς τ. ζωὴν*, Jn. v. 24; 1 Jn. iii. 14; *πορεύεσθαι εἰς θάνατον*, Lk. xxii. 33; *ὑπάγειν εἰς ἀπώλειαν*, Rev. xvii. 8, 11; *ὑπάγειν or πορεύεσθαι εἰς εἰρήνην*, see *εἰρήνη*, 3; *ὑποστρέφειν εἰς διαφθοράν*, Acts xiii. 34; *συντρέχειν εἰς ἀνάχυσιν*, 1 Pet. iv. 4; *βάλλειν εἰς θλίψιν*, Rev. ii. 22; *περιτρέπειν εἰς μανίαν*, Acts xxvi. 24; *μεταστρέφειν and στρέφειν εἰς τι*, Acts ii. 20; Rev. xi. 6; *ὀδηγεῖν εἰς τ. ἀλήθειαν* [T ἐν τῇ ἀλ.], Jn. xvi. 13; *αἰχμαλωτίζειν εἰς ὑπακοήν*, 2 Co. x. 5; *παραδίδόναι εἰς θλίψιν*, Mt. xxiv. 9; *εἰς θάνατον*, 2 Co. iv. 11; *εἰς κρίμα θανάτου*, Lk. xxiv. 20; *συνκλείειν εἰς ἀπειθειαν*, Ro. xi. 32; *ἐμπίπτειν εἰς κρίμα, εἰς ὀνειδισμόν και παγίδα, εἰς πειρασμόν*, 1 Tim. iii. 6 sq.; vi. 9. 3. it is used of the business which one enters into, i. e. of what he undertakes: *εἰσερχεσθαι εἰς τ. κόπον τινός*, to take up and carry on a labor begun by another, Jn. iv. 38; *τρέχειν εἰς πόλεμον*, Rev. ix. 9; *ἔρχομαι εἰς ἀποκαλύψεις*, I come, in my narrative, to revelations i. e. to the mention of them, 2 Co. xii. 1.

II. εἰς after words indicating motion or direction or end; 1. it denotes motion to something, after verbs of going, coming, leading, calling, etc., and answers to the Lat. *ad*, to: *καλεῖν τινα εἰς γάμον, γάμους, δείπνον, etc.* to invite to, etc., Mt. xxii. 3; Lk. xiv. 8, 10; Jn. ii. 2; *καλεῖν τινα εἰς μετάνοιαν*, etc., Lk. v. 32; 2 Th. ii. 14; *ἄγειν τινὰ εἰς μετάνοιαν*, Ro. ii. 4; *ἐπιστρέφειν εἰς τὸ φῶς*, Acts xxvi. 18; *ἐκτρέπεσθαι εἰς ματαιολογίαν*, 1 Tim. i. 6; *μετατίθεσθαι εἰς ἕτερον εὐαγγέλιον*, Gal. i. 6; *χωρῆσαι εἰς μετάνοιαν*, 2 Pet. iii. 9, etc. 2. of ethical direction or reference; a. univ. of acts in which the mind is directed towards, or looks to, something: *βλέπειν εἰς πρόσωπόν τινος* (see *βλέπω*, 2 c.); *ἀποβλέπειν εἰς τ. μισθαποδοσίαν*, Heb. xi. 26; *ἀφορᾶν εἰς . . . Ἰησοῦν*, ib. xii. 2 (see A. I. 5 a. above); *πιστεύειν εἰς τινα*, and the like, cf. under *πιστεύω, πίστις, ἐλπίζω, [ἐλπίς]*, etc.; *ἐπιθυμῶν ἔχειν εἰς τι*, directed towards etc. Phil. i. 23; *λέγειν εἰς τινα*, to speak with reference to one, Acts ii. 25 (Diod. Sic. 11, 50); *λέγειν τι εἰς τι*, to say something in reference to something, Eph. v. 32; *λαλεῖν τι εἰς τι*, to speak something relating to something, Heb. vii. 14; *ὀμνεῖν εἰς τι*, to swear with the mind directed towards, Mt. v. 35; *εὐδοκεῖν εἰς τινα*, Mt. xii. 18 [RG]; 2 Pet. i. 17. b. for one's advantage or disadvantage; a. *for, for the benefit of, to the advantage of*: *εἰς ἡμᾶς*, Eph. i. 19; *εἰς ὑμᾶς*, 2 Co. xiii. 4 [but WH br.]; Eph. iii. 2; Col. i. 25; *πλουτεῖν εἰς θεόν*, to abound in riches made to subservie God's purposes and promote his glory, Lk. xii. 21 [so too W. 397 (371)]; but cf. Mey. ed. Weiss ad loc.; Christ is said *πλουτεῖν εἰς πάντας*, to abound in riches redounding to the salvation of all men, Ro. x. 12; *πλεονάζειν εἰς τι*, Phil. iv. 17; *ἐλεημοσύνην ποιεῖν εἰς τὸ ἔθνος*, Acts xxiv. 17; *εἰς τοὺς πτωχοὺς*, for the benefit of the poor, Ro. xv. 26; *εἰς τοὺς ἀγίους*, 2 Co. viii. 4; ix. 1, cf. 13; *κοπιᾶν εἰς τινα*, Ro. xvi. 6; Gal. iv. 11; *εἰς Χριστῶν*, to the advantage and honor of Christ, Philem. 6; *ἐργάζεσθαι τι εἰς τινα*, Mk. xiv. 6 Rec.; 3 Jn. 5; *leitourgós εἰς τὰ ἔθνη*, Ro. xv. 16; *γενόμενα εἰς Καφαρναούμ* (for Rec. ἐν Καπερναούμ [cf. W. 416 (388); B. 333 (286)]), Lk. iv. 23. β. *unto* in a disadvantageous sense, (*against*): *μηδὲν ἄτοπον εἰς αὐτὸν γενόμενον*, Acts xxviii. 6. c. of the mood or inclination, affecting one towards any person or thing; of one's mode of action towards; a. in a good sense: *ἀγάπη εἰς τινα*, unto, towards, one, Ro. v. 8; 2 Co. ii. 4, 8; Col. i. 4, 1 Th. iii. 12; *τὸ αὐτὸ εἰς ἀλλήλους φρονεῖν*, Ro. xii. 16; *φιλόστοργος*, ib. 10; *φιλόξενος*, 1 Pet. iv. 9; *χρηστός*, Eph. iv. 32; *ἀποκαταλάσσειν εἰς αὐτόν* [al. αὐτ. see αὐτοῦ], Col. i. 20 [cf. W. 397 (371)]. β. in a bad sense: *ἀμαρτάνειν εἰς τινα* (see *ἀμαρτάνω*, b.); *λόγον εἰπεῖν and βλασφημεῖν εἰς τινα*, Lk. xii. 10; Mk. iii. 29; *βλάβος εἰς τινα*, Acts vi. 11; *βλασφημῶν λέγω εἰς τινα*, Lk. xxii. 65; *ἐπιβουλὴ εἰς τινα*, Acts xxiii. 30; *ἔχθρα*, Ro. viii. 7; *ἀντιλογία*, Heb. xii. 3; *θαρρεῖν εἰς τινα*, 2 Co. x. 1. d. of reference or relation; *with respect to, in reference to; as regards*, (cf. Kühner ii. 408 c.; [Jelf § 625, 3 e.]): Lk. vii. 30; Acts xxv. 20 [T Tr WH om. *εἰς*]; Ro. iv. 20; xv. 2; 2 Co. x. 16; xiii. 3; Gal. vi. 4; Eph. iii. 16; Phil. i. 5; ii.

22; 1 Th. v. 18; εἰς τί δίστασας; ('looking) unto what (i. e. *wherefore*) didst thou doubt? Mt. xiv. 31; cf. *Hermann* ad Oed. C. 528' (Fritzsche). of the consideration influencing one to do anything: μεταοεῖν εἰς κήρυγμά τινος, at the preaching of one, i. e. out of regard to the substance of his preaching, Mt. xii. 41; δέχσθαι τινα εἰς ὄνομά τινος, Mt. x. 41 sq.; εἰς διαταγὰς ἀγγέλων (see διαταγή), Acts vii. 53. e. with acc. of the pers. towards (Germ. *nach einem hin*), but in sense nearly equiv. to the simple dat. *to, unto*, after verbs of approving, manifesting, showing one's self: ἀποδεικνύμενος εἰς ὑμᾶς, Acts ii. 22; ἔνδειξεν ἐνδείκνυσθαι, 2 Co. viii. 24; φανερωθέντες εἰς ὑμᾶς, 2 Co. xi. 6 (L T Tr WH φανερώσατες sc. τὴν γνώσιν). 3. it denotes the end; and a. the end to which a thing reaches or extends, i. e. measure or degree: ἔφερον εἰς τριάκοντα, Mk. iv. 8 T Tr txt. WH; cf. B. 30 (27); L. and S. s. v. A. III. 2]; εἰς τὰ ἡμέτρα, 2 Co. x. 13; εἰς περισσεῖαν, 2 Co. x. 15; εἰς ὑπερβολὴν (often in Grk. writ., as Eur. Hipp. 939; Aeschin. f. leg. § 4), 2 Co. iv. 17. of the limit: εἰς τὸ σωφρονεῖν, unto moderation, modesty, i. e. not beyond it, Ro. xii. 3. b. the end which a thing is adapted to attain (a use akin to that in B. II. 2 b.; [cf. W. 213 (200)]): ἀργὸς κ. ἀκαρπὸς εἰς τε, 2 Pet. i. 8; εὐθετος, Lk. ix. 62 R G; xiv. 35 (34); εὐχρηστος, 2 Tim. iv. 11; χρήσιμος, 2 Tim. ii. 14 R G, δυναμούμενος, Col. i. 11; θεοδιδάκτος, 1 Th. iv. 9; βραδύς, Jas. i. 19; σοφός, Ro. xvi. 19; φῶς εἰς ἀποκάλυψιν, Lk. ii. 32; δύναμις εἰς etc. Ro. i. 16; Heb. xi. 11; ἀναγενῆναι εἰς, 1 Pet. i. 3 sq.; ἀνακαυνώ, Col. iii. 10; σοφίζω τινα εἰς, 2 Tim. iii. 15; ἰσχύειν εἰς, Mt. v. 13. c. the end which one has in view, i. e. object, purpose; a. associated with other prepositions [cf. W. § 50, 5]: ἐκ πίστεως εἰς πίστιν, to produce faith, Ro. i. 17, cf. Fritzsche, Meyer, Van Hengel, ad loc.; ἐξ αὐτοῦ καὶ δι' αὐτοῦ καὶ εἰς αὐτόν, answering to his purposes (the final cause), Ro. xi. 36; ἐξ οὗ τὰ πάντα καὶ ἡμεῖς εἰς αὐτόν, 1 Co. viii. 6; δι' αὐτοῦ καὶ εἰς αὐτόν (see διά, A. III. 2 b. sub fin.), Col. i. 16; δι' αὐτοῦ εἰς αὐτόν, Col. i. 20. β. shorter phrases: εἰς τοῦτο, to this end, Mk. i. 38; [Lk. iv. 43 R G Tr mrg.]; εἰς αὐτὸ τοῦτο [R. V. for *this very thing*], 2 Co. v. 5; εἰς τοῦτο . . . ἵνα etc. Jn. xviii. 37; 1 Jn. iii. 8; Ro. xiv. 9; 2 Co. ii. 9; 1 Pet. iv. 6; εἰς αὐτὸ τοῦτο . . . ὅπως etc. Ro. ix. 17; ἵνα, Col. iv. 8; Eph. vi. 22; εἰς τί, to what purpose, Mt. xxvi. 8; Mk. xiv. 4; εἰς ὅ, to which end, for which cause, 2 Th. i. 11; Col. i. 29. γ. univ.: βαπτίζω εἰς τινα, τι (see βαπτίζω, II. b. aa.); παιδαγωγὸς εἰς τὸν Χριστόν, Gal. iii. 24; συγκλεισμένοι εἰς τ. πίστιν, that we might the more readily embrace the faith when its time should come, Gal. iii. 23; φρουρούμενοι εἰς τὴν σωτηρίαν, that future salvation may be yours, 1 Pet. i. 5; ἀγοράζειν εἰς τ. ἑορτήν, Jn. xiii. 29; εἰς ἄβυσσον σαρκός, 1 Co. v. 5; εἰς τ. ἡμετέραν διδασκαλίαν, Ro. xv. 4, and in many other exx. esp. after verbs of appointing, choosing, preparing, doing, coming, sending, etc.: κείμεναι, Lk. ii. 34; Phil. i. 17 (16); 1 Th. iii. 3; τάσσω, 1 Co. xvi. 15; τάσσομαι, Acts xiii. 48; ἀφορίζω, Ro. i. 1; Acts xiii. 2; προορίζω, Eph. i. 5; 1 Co. ii. 7; αἰρέομαι, 2 Th. ii. 13; τίθεμαι, 1 Tim. i. 12; 1 Pet. ii. 8; καταρτίζω, Ro. ix. 22 sq.: ἀποστέλλω,

Heb. i. 14; πέμπω, 1 Th. iii. 2, 5; Col. iv. 8; Phil. iv. 16 [L br. εἰς]; 1 Pet. ii. 14; ἔρχομαι, Jn. ix. 39; ποιεῖν τι εἰς, 1 Co. x. 31; xi. 24. Modelled after the Hebr. are the phrases, ἐγείρειν τινα εἰς βασιλείαν, to be king, Acts xiii. 22; ἀνατρέφεισθαι τινα εἰς υἱόν, Acts vii. 21; τέθεικά σε εἰς φῶς ἔθνων, Acts xiii. 47 (fr. Is. xlix. 6 Alex.); cf. *Gesenius*, Lehrgeb. p. 814; B. 150 (131); [W. § 32, 4 b.]. δ. εἰς τι, indicating purpose, often depends not on any one preceding word with which it coalesces into a single phrase, but has the force of a telic clause added to the already complete preceding statement; thus, εἰς δόξαν τοῦ θεοῦ, Ro. xv. 7; Phil. i. 11; ii. 11; εἰς φόβον, that ye should fear, Ro. viii. 15; εἰς ἔνδειξιν, that he might show, Ro. iii. 25; εἰς ζῶην αἰώνιον, to procure eternal life (sc. for those mentioned), Jn. iv. 14; vi. 27, (in which passages the phrase is by many interpp. [e. g. De Wette, Meyer, Lange; cf. W. 397 (371) note] incorrectly joined with ἀλλεσθαι and μένειν [cf. Thol., Luthardt, al.]); Ro. v. 21; 1 Tim. i. 16; Jude 21; add, Mt. viii. 4; xxvii. 7; Mk. vi. 11; Acts xi. 18; Ro. x. 4; Phil. i. 25; ii. 16; 2 Tim. ii. 25; Rev. xxii. 2, etc. ε. εἰς τό foll. by an inf., a favorite construction with Paul (cf. B. 264 (227) sq.; *Harmsen* in the Zeitschr. f. wissenschaft. Theol. for 1874, pp. 345-360), is like the Lat. *ad* with the gerundive. It is of two kinds; either αα. εἰς τό combines with the verb on which it depends into a single sentence, as παραδόσσωσιν αὐτόν . . . εἰς τὸ ἐμπαίξαι, (Vulg. *ad deludendum*), Mt. xx. 19; εἰς τὸ σταυρωθῆναι, Mt. xxvi. 2; οἰκοδομηθήσεται εἰς τὸ τὰ εἰδωλόθηνα ἐσθίειν, (Vulg. *aedificabitur ad manducandum idolothya*), 1 Co. viii. 10; μὴ οκίας οὐκ ἔχετε εἰς τὸ ἐσθίειν κ. πίνειν, 1 Co. xi. 22; εἰς τὸ προσφέρειν δῶρά τε καὶ θυσίας καθίσταται, (Vulg. *ad offerenda munera et hostias*), Heb. viii. 3; add, Heb. ix. 28; 1 Th. ii. 16; iv. 9; Phil. i. 23; or ββ. εἰς τό with the inf. has the force of a separate telic clause (equiv. to ἵνα with the subjunc.), [Meyer (on Ro. i. 20) asserts that this is its uniform force, at least in Ro. (cf. his note on 2 Co. viii. 6)]; on the other hand, *Harmsen* (u. s.) denies the telic force of εἰς τό before an inf. Present; cf. also W. 329 (309); esp. B. as above and p. 265 note; *Ellic.* on 1 Thess. ii. 12; and see below, d. fin.]: Lk. xx. 20 R G; Acts iii. 19 [T WH πρὸς]; Ro. i. 11; iv. 16, 18; xi. 11; xii. 2; xv. 8, 13; 1 Co. ix. 18; x. 6; Gal. iii. 17; Eph. i. 12, 18; 1 Th. ii. 12, 16; iii. 5; 2 Th. i. 5; ii. 2, 10; Jas. i. 18; Heb. ii. 17; vii. 25; ix. 14, 28; xii. 10; xiii. 21; εἰς τὸ μὴ, lest, 2 Co. iv. 4; 1 Pet. iii. 7. d. the end by which a thing is completed, i. e. the result or effect: Acts x. 4; Ro. vi. 19 (εἰς τ. ανομίαν [but WH br.], so that iniquity was the result); x. 10; xiii. 14; 1 Co. xi. 17; 2 Co. ii. 16; Eph. v. 2, etc.; εἰς τό with inf. so that [cf. ββ. above]: Ro. i. 20; 2 Co. viii. 6.

C. CONSTRUCTIONS IN SOME RESPECTS PECULIAR.

1. Various forms of pregnant and brachylogical construction (W. § 66, 2; [less fully, B. 327 (282)]; *Bnhdy.* p. 348 sq.): σώζειν τινα εἰς etc. to save by translating into etc. 2 Tim. iv. 18 [see σώζω, b. sub fin.]; διασώζειν, 1 Pet. iii. 20 (Sept. Gen. xix. 19, and often in Grk. writ.); μισθοῦσθαι ἐργάτας εἰς τ. ἀμπέλωνα, to go

into etc. Mt. xx. 1; *λευθεροῦν εἰς* etc. Ro. viii. 21; *ἀποδοῦναι τινα εἰς Αἴγυπτον*, Acts vii. 9; *ἐνοχος εἰς γένηναι*, to depart into etc. [cf. B. 170 (148) note], Mt. v. 22; *κλᾶν εἰς τινάς*, to break and distribute among etc. Mk. viii. 19; *ἀσφαλίζεσθαι εἰς τὸ ξύλον*, Acts xvi. 24; *κτᾶσθαι χρυσὸν εἰς τ. ζώνας*, Mt. x. 9; *ἐντετυλιγμένον εἰς ἓνα τόπον*, rolled up and laid away in etc. Jn. xx. 7. 2. Akin to this is the very common use of *εἰς* after verbs signifying rest or continuance in a place, because the idea of a previous motion into the place spoken of is involved (cf. W. § 50, 4 b.; B. 332 (286) sq.; Kühner ii. p. 317; [Jelf § 646, 1]; Bnhdy. p. 215; [yet cf. also exx. in *Soph. Lex.* s. v. *εἰς*, 1]): *εὔρεθῆ εἰς Ἀζωτον*, sc. transferred or carried off to, Acts viii. 40, cf. 39 *πνεῦμα κυρίου ἤρπασε τὸν Φίλιππον*, (Esth. i. 5 *τοῖς ἔθνεσι τοῖς εὔρεθείσιν εἰς τ. πόλιν*; so *φανείσθαι* is foll. by *εἰς* in 2 Macc. i. 33; vii. 22). *δεῖ με τὴν ἑορτὴν ποιῆσαι εἰς Ἱεροσ.* sc. by going, Acts xviii. 21 Rec.; likewise *ἐτοιμῶς ἔχω ἀποθανεῖν εἰς Ἱεροσ.* Acts xxi. 13 (*Ἡφαιστίων εἰς Ἐκβάτανα ἀπέθανε*, Ael. v. h. 7, 8); *συνέβαλεν ἡμῖν εἰς Ἄσσον*, Acts xx. 14; *ἡ μέλλουσα δόξα εἰς ἡμᾶς ἀποκαλυφθήσεται*, which shall be revealed (and conferred) on us, Ro. viii. 18. *κατοικεῖν εἰς πόλιν, εἰς γῆν*, to come into a city and dwell there, Mt. ii. 23; iv. 13; Acts vii. 4, [cf. Num. xxxv. 33; 2 Chr. xix. 4 etc.]; also *παροικεῖν*, Heb. xi. 9 (*ἐνοικεῖν*, Xen. an. 1, 2, 24); *στήναι, ἐστηκέναι* (because it is nearly equiv. to *to have placed one's self*) *εἰς τι*, Lk. vi. 8; Jn. xx. 19, 26; 1 Pet. v. 12; *καθῆσθαι*, to have gone unto a place and to be sitting there, Mk. xiii. 3; 2 Th. ii. 4, (on this use of these two verbs in Grk. auth. cf. Matthiae ii. p. 1344 sq.; [cf. W. and B. u. s.]). *εἶναι εἰς* with acc. of place see *εἰμί*, V. 2 a.; *οἱ εἰς τ. οἶκόν μου* sc. *ὄντες*, Lk. ix. 61; *τοῖς εἰς μακρὰν* sc. *οὔσι* (Germ. *ins Ferne hin befindlich*), Acts ii. 39. *συναγεσθαι* foll. by *εἰς* with acc. of place: to go to a place and assemble there, Mt. xxvi. 3 and Acts iv. 5 RT, (1 Esdr. v. 46 (47); ix. 3). Sometimes a word implying motion, occurring in the same sentence, seems to have occasioned the connection of a verb of rest with *εἰς*, as it were by a kind of attraction [B. u. s.]: *ἐξερχόμενος ἠνάλιζο εἰς τὸ ὄρος*, Lk. xxi. 37; *ἀκούσας . . . ὄντα σιτία εἰς Αἴγυπτον* [Rec. *σιτία ἐν Αἴγ.*] *ἐξάπεστελεν* etc. Acts vii. 12; *παρὰδόντων ὑμᾶς εἰς συνέδριον κ. εἰς συναγωγὰς δαρήσεσθε*, Mk. xiii. 9 [W. 416 (387), B. 333 (287)]; *ὑπάγε, νίψαι* [but L. br.] *εἰς τ. κολυμβήθραν*, Jn. ix. 7, although *νίπτεσθαι εἰς τι* can also be used (as *λούεσθαι εἰς τὸ βαλανεῖον*, Alciph. epp. 3, 43; *εἰς λουτρῶνας*, Athen. 10 p. 438 e.; *λούειν τινα εἰς σκάφην*, Epict. diss. 3, 22, 71), since the water with which one bathes flows down into the pool. Cf. *Beyer*, De praeposit. *εἰς* et *ἐν* in N. T. permutatione. Lips. 1824, 4to.

D. ADVERBIAL PHRASES (cf. Matthiae § 578 d.): *εἰς τέλος* (see *τέλος*, 1 a.); *εἰς τὸ πάλιν*, see A. II. 2 above; *εἰς τὸ παντελές*, perfectly, utterly, Lk. xiii. 11 [cf. W. § 51, 1 c.]; *εἰς κενόν* (see *κενός*, 3); *εἰς ὑπάντησιν* and *εἰς ἀπάντησιν*, see each subst.

In composition *εἰς* is equiv. to the Lat. *in* and *ad*.

εἰς, *μία*, *ἓν*, gen. *ἑνός*, *μίας*, *ἑνός*, a cardinal numeral, *one*. Used 1. univ. a. in opp. to many; and

a. added to nouns after the manner of an adjective: Mt. xxv. 15 (opp. to *πέντε*, *δύο*); Ro. v. 12 (opp. to *πάντες*); Mt. xx. 13; xxvii. 15; Lk. xvii. 34 [but L. WH br.]; Acts xxviii. 13; 1 Co. x. 8; Jas. iv. 13 [R G], and often; *παρὰ μίαν* sc. *πληγὴν* [W. 589 (548); B. 82 (72)], save one [W. § 49, g.], 2 Co. xi. 24; with the article, *ὁ εἰς ἄνθρωπος*, the one man, of whom I have spoken, Ro. v. 15. β. substantively, with a partit. gen.,—to denote one, whichever it may be: *μίαν τῶν ἐντολῶν*, one commandment, whichever of the whole number it may be, Mt. v. 19; add, Mt. vi. 29; xviii. 6; Mk. ix. 42; Lk. xii. 27; xvii. 2, 22; or, that one is required to be singled out from a certain number: Lk. xxiii. 39; Jn. xix. 34, etc. foll. by *ἐκ* with the gen. of a noun signifying a whole, to denote that one of (out of) a company did this or that: Mt. xxii. 35; xxvi. 21; xxvii. 48; Mk. xiv. 18; Lk. xvii. 15; Jn. i. 40 (41); vi. 8, 70; xii. 2 [T. WH Tr. mrg. in br.], 4 [Tr. om. *ἐκ*]; xiii. 21, 23 [Rec. om. *ἐκ*]; xviii. 26; Rev. v. 5; vii. 13; ix. 13; xiii. 3 [Rec. om. *ἐκ*]. γ. absol.: Mt. xxiii. 8–10; Heb. ii. 11; xi. 12; and where it takes the place of a predicate, Gal. iii. 20 [cf. W. 593 (551)], 28 (ye that adhere to Christ make one person, just as the Lord himself); *συνάγειν εἰς ἓν*, to gather together into one, Jn. xi. 52; *ποιεῖν τὰ ἀμφότερα ἓν*, Eph. ii. 14; with the article, *ὁ εἰς*, the one, whom I have named, Ro. v. 15, 19. b. in opp. to a division into parts, and in ethical matters to dissensions: *ἐν σώμα*, *πολλὰ μέλη*, Ro. xii. 4 sq.; 1 Co. xii. 12, 20; *ἐν εἶναι*, to be united most closely (in will, spirit), Jn. x. 30; xvii. 11, 21–23; *ἐν ἐνὶ πνεύματι*, *μὴ ψυχῇ*, Phil. i. 27 cf. Acts iv. 32, (cf. Cic. Lael. 25 (92) *amicitiae vis est in eo, ut unus quasi animus fiat ex pluribus*); *ἀπὸ μίας* (see *ἀπό*, III. p. 59⁹), Lk. xv. 18. c. with a negative following joined to the verb, *εἰς . . . οὐ* or *μὴ*, (*one . . . not*, i. e.) *no one*, (more explicit and emphatic than *οὐδεὶς*): *ἐν ἐξ αὐτῶν οὐ πεσεῖται*, Mt. x. 29; besides, Mt. v. 18; Lk. xi. 46; xii. 6; this usage is not only Hebraistic (as that language has no particular word to express the notion of *none*), but also Greek (Arstph. eccl. 153; thesm. 549; Xen. an. 5, 6, 12; Dion. Hal. verb. comp. 18, etc.), cf. W. 172 (163); [B. 121 (106)]. 2. emphatically, so that others are excluded, and *εἰς* is the same as a. a single (Lat. *unus* i. q. *unicus*); joined to nouns: Mt. xxi. 24; Mk. viii. 14 (*οὐκ . . . εἰ μὴ ἓνα ἄρτον*); Mk. xii. 6; Lk. xii. 52; Jn. xi. 50; vii. 21; 1 Co. xii. 19; Eph. iv. 5, etc.; absol.: 1 Co. ix. 24; 2 Co. v. 14 (15); 1 Tim. ii. 5; Jas. iv. 12, etc.; *οὐδὲ εἰς*, *not even one*: Mt. xxvii. 14; Jn. i. 3; Acts iv. 32; Ro. iii. 10; 1 Co. vi. 5 [R G]; *οὐκ ἔστιν ἕως ἑνός* [there is not so much as one], Ro. iii. 12 fr. Ps. xiii. (xiv.) 3; cf. Lat. *omnes ad unum*, all to a man. Neut. *ἓν*, one thing, exclusive of the rest; one thing before all others: Mk. x. 21; Lk. xviii. 22; x. 42 [but WH only txt.]; Jn. ix. 25; Phil. iii. 13 (14); Jas. ii. 10. b. alone: *οὐδεὶς . . . εἰ μὴ εἰς ὁ θεός*, Mk. ii. 7 (for which in Lk. v. 21 *μόνος ὁ θεός*); Mk. x. 18; Lk. xviii. 19. c. one and the same (not at variance with, in accord with one's self): Ro. iii. 30; Rev. xvii. 13, 17 [L. om.]; xviii. 8; *τὸ ἐν φρονεῖν*, Phil. ii. 2 [WH mrg. *αὐτό*]; *ἐν εἶναι* are one, i. e. are of the

same importance and esteem, 1 Co. iii. 8; *εἰς τὸ ἐν εἶναι* (see *εἰμί*, V. 2 d.), 1 Jn. v. 8; more fully *τὸ ἐν καὶ τὸ αὐτό*, 1 Co. xii. 11; *ἐν καὶ τὸ αὐτό τιμῶ*, 1 Co. xi. 5. 3. the numerical force of *εἰς* is often so weakened that it hardly differs from the indef. pron. *τις*, or from our indef. article (W. 117 (111), [cf. 29 note 2; B. 85 (74)]): Mt. viii. 19 (*εἰς γραμματεῖς*); xix. 16; xxvi. 69; Jn. vi. 9 (*παιδάρων ἐν*, where T Tr WH om. and L br. *ἐν*); Rev. viii. 13; ix. 13, (Arsth. av. 1292; Xen. mem. 3, 3, 12; Plat. de rep. 6 p. 494 d.; legg. 9 p. 855 d., etc.; esp. later writ.; [Tob. i. 19; ii. 3; 3 Esdr. iv. 18; Gen. xxi. 15; 2 S. ii. 18; Judith xiv. 6]; so the Hebr. *יְהוָה*, Dan. viii. 3; Gen. xxii. 13; 1 S. i. 2; 1 K. xxi. (xx.) 13; see *Gesenius*, *Lehrgeb.* p. 655); *εἰς τις* (Lat. *unus aliquis*), a certain one; one, I know not who; one who need not be named: with a subst. Mk. xiv. 51 (L Tr WH om. *εἰς*); or foll. by a gen. Mk. xiv. 47 where L Tr om. WH br. *τις*; foll. by *ἐκ*, *ἐξ*, with gen.: Lk. xxii. 50; Jn. xi. 49, (*ἐν τῶν ῥημάτων*, Judith ii. 13, and often in Grk. writ.; cf. *Wetstein* on Mk. xiv. 51; *Matthiae* § 487). 4. it is used distributively [W. § 26, 2; esp. B. 102 (90)]; a. *εἰς . . . καὶ εἰς*, one . . . and one: Mt. xvii. 4; xx. 21; xxiv. 40 L T Tr WH, 41; xxvii. 38; Mk. iv. 8 [R G L WH mrg.], 20 [R G L Tr mrg. WH mrg. in br.]; ix. 5; x. 37; xv. 27; Lk. ix. 33; Jn. xx. 12; Gal. iv. 22; (in Grk. auth. *εἰς μὲν . . . εἰς δέ*, as *Aristot. eth.* 6, 1, 5; Xen. *Cyr.* 1, 2, 4); with the art. prefixed, *ὁ εἰς the one*, Lk. xxiv. 18 R G; foll. by *ὁ εἰς*, *the one . . . the other*, Mt. xxiv. 40 R G; foll. by *ὁ ἕτερος*, Mt. vi. 24; Lk. vii. 41; xvi. 13^b; xvii. 34 R WH; xviii. 10 R G T WH mrg.; Acts xxiii. 6; *εἰς* (without the art.) . . . *ὁ ἕτερος*: Lk. xvi. 13^a; xvii. 34 G L T Tr; xviii. 10 L Tr WH txt.; *πέντε . . . ὁ εἰς . . . ὁ ἄλλος*, Rev. xvii. 10. b. *εἰς ἕκαστος*, every one: Acts ii. 6; xx. 31; Eph. iv. 16; Col. iv. 6; foll. by a partit. gen.: Lk. iv. 40; xvi. 5; Acts ii. 3; xvii. 27; xxi. 26; 1 Co. xii. 18; Eph. iv. 7; 1 Th. ii. 11; cf. B. 102 (89) sq.; *ἀνὰ εἰς ἕκαστος* (see *ἀνά*, 2), Rev. xxi. 21. c. a solecism, com. in later Grk. (cf. *Leian. soloc.* [Pseudosph.] § 9; W. § 37, 3; B. 30 (26) sq.; *Fritzsche* on Mk. p. 613 sq.; [*Soph. Lex.* s. v. *καθεῖς*]), is *καθ' εἰς*, and in combination *καθεῖς*, (so that either *κατὰ* is used adverbially, or *εἰς* as indeclinable): *ὁ καθ' εἰς*, i. q. *εἰς ἕκαστος*, Ro. xii. 5 (where L T Tr WH τὸ καθ' εἰς, as respects each one, severally; cf. what is said against this reading by *Fritzsche*, *Com.* iii. p. 44 sq., and in its favor by *Meyer*); with a partit. gen. 3 Macc. v. 34; *εἰς καθ' [T WH Tr mrg. κατὰ] εἰς*, every one, one by one, Mk. xiv. 19; Jn. viii. 9; *καθ' ἕνα*, *καθ' ἕν*, (as in Grk. writ.), of a series, one by one, successively: *καθ' ἕν*, all in succession, Jn. xxi. 25 [not Tdf.]; *καθ' ἕνα πάντες*, 1 Co. xiv. 31 (Xen. *venat.* 6, 14); *καθ' ἕν ἕκαστον*, Acts xxi. 19 (Xen. *Cyr.* 1, 6, 22 (27); *Ages.* 7, 1); *ὑμεῖς οἱ καθ' ἕνα ἕκαστος*, ye severally, every one, Eph. v. 33. 5. like the Hebr. *יְהוָה*, *εἰς* is put for the ordinal *πρῶτος*, first [W. § 37, 1; B. 29 (26)]; *μία σαββάτων* the first day of the week, Mt. xxviii. 1; Mk. xvi. 2; Lk. xxiv. 1; Jn. xx. 1, 19; Acts xx. 7; 1 Co. xvi. 2 [L T Tr WH μία σαββάτου]; (in Grk. writ. so used only when joined with other ordinal numbers, as *εἰς καὶ τριηκοστὸς*, *Hdt.* 5, 89; *Diod.* 16, 71. *Cic.*

de senect. 5 uno et octogesimo anno. [Cf. *Soph. Lex.* s. v.]].

εἰσ-άγω: 2 aor. *εἰσήγαγον*; [pres. pass. *εἰσάγομαι*]; [fr. Hom. down]; Sept. chiefly for *כָּיָוָה*; 1. to lead in: *τινά* foll. by *εἰς* with acc. of place, Lk. xxii. 54 [Tr mrg. br.]; Acts ix. 8; xxi. 28, 29, 37; xxii. 24 (for Rec. *ἀγεσθαι*); *ἴδε*, Lk. xiv. 21; the place into which not being expressly noted: Jn. xviii. 16 (sc. *εἰς τὴν αὐλήν*); Heb. i. 6 *ὄταν . . . εἰσαγάγῃ*, λέγει, God, having in view the time when he shall have again brought in the first-born into the world (i. e. at the time of the *παρουσία*) says etc. 2. to bring in, the place into which not being expressly stated: Acts vii. 45 (sc. *εἰς τὴν γῆν*); Lk. ii. 27 (sc. *εἰς τὸ ἱερόν*). [COMP. : *παρ-εἰσάγω*.]*

εἰσ-ακούω: fut. *εἰσακούσομαι*; Pass., 1 aor. *εἰσηκούσθην*; 1 fut. *εἰσακουσθήσομαι*; Sept. very often for *γρηῶ*, but also for *ἤνῃ* to answer; in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. *Ἦ.* 8, 97 down; to hearken unto, to give ear to; i. e. 1. to give heed to, comply with, admonition; to obey (Lat. *obedio* i. e. *ob-audio*): *τινός*, 1 Co. xiv. 21, (Deut. i. 43; ix. 23; Sir. iii. 6, etc.). 2. to listen to, assent to, a request; pass. to be heard; to have one's request granted; a. of persons offering up prayers to God: Heb. v. 7 (on which see *ἀπό*, I. 3 d. fin.); Mt. vi. 7. b. of the prayers offered up: Lk. i. 13; Acts x. 31, (Ps. iv. 2; Sir. xxxi. (xxxiv.) 29 (26), etc.).*

εἰσ-δέχομαι: fut. *εἰσδέξομαι*; to receive kindly, i. e. contextually, to treat with favor: *τινά*, 2 Co. vi. 17. [From *Pind.* and *Soph.* down. SYN. cf. *δέχομαι*, fin.]*

εἰσ-επι-, inf. *εἰσιέναι*; impf. *εἰσήειν*; (*εἰμι* [cf. B. 50 (43)]); [fr. Hom. down]; to go into, enter: foll. by *εἰς* with the name of the place (cf. *Win.* De verb. comp. etc. Pt. ii. p. 11), Acts iii. 3; xxi. 26; Heb. ix. 6 [W. 267 (251)]; *πρὸς τινα*, Acts xxi. 18.*

εἰσ-έρχομαι; fut. *εἰσελεύσομαι*; 2 aor. *εἰσήλθον*, 2 pers. plur. *εἰσήλατε* (Lk. xi. 52, but Rec. *-θετε*), impv. *εἰσέλθατε* (Mt. vii. 13 but R G *-θετε*, [3d pers. sing. *-θάτω* Mk. xiii. 15, R G *-θέτω*]); see *ἀπέρχομαι*, init.; pf. *εἰσελήλυθα*, 3 pers. plur. *εἰσελήλυθον* (Jas. v. 4, for R G *εἰσελήλυθασιν*, see *γίνομαι*, init.); Sept. mostly for *כָּיָוָה*; to go or come into or in; to enter; 1. prop., of men and of animals: foll. by *εἰς* with specification of the place (cf. *Win.* De verb. comp. etc. Pt. ii. p. 12 sq.), as into a house, into a city, Mt. viii. 5; x. 12; Mk. ii. 1; xi. 11; Acts xxiii. 16, 33, and often. without specification of place, — when mention of it has already been made, as Mt. ix. 25; [Mk. vii. 25 Tdf.]; Lk. vii. 45; xiv. 23; xv. 28 cf. 25; xxiv. 3; Acts i. 13; v. 7, 10; x. 25; 1 Co. xiv. 23 sq.; or it can be easily supplied from the context, as Lk. xiii. 24; xvii. 7; *εἰς* is also added to signify among: Acts xix. 30; xx. 29; *εἰσέρχ.* *διὰ τινος*, to enter (a place) through something: *διὰ τῆς πύλης*, to enter the kingdom of God (compared to a palace) through the gate, Mt. vii. 13; Lk. xiii. 24; *διὰ τῆς θύρας εἰς τ. αὐλήν*, Jn. x. 1 sq.; add, Mt. xix. 24 G T Tr txt. WH txt.; [Mk. x. 25 R* L mrg. Tr mrg.]; Lk. xviii. 25 R G T Tr txt. WH; *εἰσέρχ.* *ὑπὸ τὴν στέγην*, to enter to come under the roof, i. e. enter my house, Mt. viii. 8; with adverbs:

δοῦ, Mk. xiv. 14; Heb. vi. 20; ὡδε, Mt. xxii. 12; ἔσω, Mt. xxvi. 58; εἰς with acc. of pers., into one's house, Acts xvi. 40, but on this pass. see εἰς, A. I. 1 a. εἰσέρχ. πρὸς τινα, to one, i. e. into his house, visit, Mk. xv. 43; Lk. i. 28; Acts x. 3; xi. 3; xvi. 40 G L T Tr WH; xxviii. 8; Rev. iii. 20; to an assembly of persons, Acts xvii. 2. Moreover the following deserve notice: a. the phrase εἰσέρχεσθαι καὶ ἐξέρχεσθαι, to go in and out, (the Hebr. נָכַסְתָּ וְיָצִי, or reversed נָכַסְתָּ וְיָצִי, usually denotes one's whole mode of living and acting, Deut. xxviii. 6; 1 S. xxix. 6, etc.; cf. Gesenius, Thesaur. i. p. 184 sq.), is used of familiar intercourse with one: ἐν παντὶ χρόνῳ ὃ εἰσῆλθε κ. ἐξῆλθεν ἐφ' ἡμᾶς ὁ κύριος, equiv. to εἰσῆλθε ἐφ' ἡμᾶς κ. ἐξῆλθε ἀφ' ἡμ. Acts i. 21, (Eur. Phoen. 536 εἰς οἴκου εἰσῆλθε κ. ἐξῆλθε [W. 624 sq. (580); but cf. B. 390 (334)]); figuratively, of moral pursuits unimpeded by difficulties, Jn. x. 9. b. εἰσέρχ. εἰς is joined with nouns designating not a place, but what occurs in a place: εἰς τοὺς γάμους, Mt. xxv. 10; εἰς τὴν χαρὰν τοῦ κυρίου, 21, 23. c. εἰσελθεῖν εἰς τινα is used of demons or of Satan taking possession of the body of a person: Mk. ix. 25; Lk. viii. 30; xxii. 3; Jn. xiii. 27. d. of things: — as of food, that enters into the eater's mouth, Mt. xv. 11; Acts xi. 8; figuratively, hope is called ἀγκυρα εἰσερχομένη εἰς τὸ ἐσώτερον τοῦ καταπεράσματος, i. e. we firmly rely on the hope that we shall be received into heaven, Heb. vi. 19; cries of complaint are said εἰσέρχ. εἰς τὰ ὦτά τινος, i. e. to be heard, Jas. v. 4; of forces and influences: πνεῦμα ζωῆς εἰσῆλθεν ἐν αὐτοῖς (Tr om. WH br. ἐν; Rec. ἐπ' αὐτοὺς [B. 338 (291)]), a pregnant construction, the breath of life entered into and remained in them, Rev. xi. 11 [W. § 50, 4; B. 329 (283)]. 2. Metaph. used, a. of entrance into any condition, state of things, society, employment: εἰς τ. ζώην, Mt. xviii. 8 sq.; xix. 17; Mk. ix. 43, 45; εἰς τ. βασιλ. τῶν οὐρανῶν or τοῦ θεοῦ (see βασιλεία, 3 p. 97^b): τοὺς εἰσερχομένους, that are trying to enter, or rather, that have taken the road to enter, are (engaged in) entering, Mt. xxiii. 13 (14); Lk. xi. 52; used absol. of those who come into (i. e. become members of) the Christian church, Ro. xi. 25, (hence in 1 Co. v. 12 sq. οἱ ἔσω and οἱ ἔξω are distinguished); εἰς τ. κατάπανσι, Heb. iii. 11, 18; iv. 1, 3, 5 sq. 10 sq.; εἰς τὴν δόξαν, Lk. xxiv. 26; εἰς πειρασμόν, to come (i. e. fall) into temptation, Mt. xxvi. 41; Mk. xiv. 38 [T WH ἔλθητε]; Lk. xxii. 40, 46; εἰς τὸν κόπον τινός (see εἰς, B. I. 3), Jn. iv. 38. εἰσέρχεσθ. εἰς τ. κόσμον, to enter the world [cf. W. 18], is a. i. q. to arise, come into existence, begin to be [i. e. among men]: used thus of sin and death, Ro. v. 12; of death, Sap. ii. 24; Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 3, 4; of idols, Sap. xiv. 14. β. of men, to come into life: "whether by birth, Antonin. 6, 56; or by divine creation, Philo, opif. mund. § 25. γ. to come before the public: 2 Jn. 7 [Rec.]; to come to men, of Christ, Jn. xviii. 37; εἰσερχόμε. εἰς τ. κόσμον, when he cometh into the world, i. e. when he was on the point of entering it, viz. at his incarnation, Heb. x. 5. b. of thoughts coming into the mind: εἰσῆλθε διαλογισμὸς ἐν αὐτοῖς, a pregnant construction, there came in and established itself within [al. take ἐν outwardly: among (cf.

διαλογ. fin.) them, Lk. ix. 46 [cf. W. 413 (385)]. The Grks. fr. Hom. down use εἰσέρχεσθαι τινα of thoughts and feelings, as φόβος, μένος, πόθος, etc. [cf. W. 427 (398)]. COMP. ἐπ-, παρ-, συν-εἰσέρχομαι.]

εἰσ-καλέομαι, -οῦμαι, (mid. of εἰσκαλέω): 1 aor. pter. εἰσκαλεσάμενος; to call in unto one's self, to invite in to one's house: τινά, Acts x. 23. [Polyb., al.]*

εἰσ-οδος, -ου, ἡ, (ὁδός), [fr. Hom. on], an entrance, i. e. both the place or way leading into a place (as a gate), and the act of entering; only in the latter sense in the N. T. With gen. of place, τῶν ἁγίων, entrance into the holy place, i. e. reception into heaven, Heb. x. 19 [but in 20 apparently called ὁδός]; εἰς τ. βασιλείαν τοῦ κυρίου, 2 Pet. i. 11; of the act of coming forward to administer an office, Acts xiii. 24; with πρὸς τινα added, 1 Th. i. 9; ii. 1.*

εἰσ-πηδάω, -ῶ: 1 aor. εἰσπηδήσα; to spring in: εἰς τὸν ὄχλον, Acts xiv. 14 Rec. (see ἐκπηδάω); to rush in impetuously, Acts xvi. 29. (Xen., Dem., al.; Sept. Am. v. 19.)*

εἰσ-πορεύομαι (pass. of εἰσπορεύω to lead into, Eur. El. 1285); impf. εἰσπορεύομην (Mk. vi. 56); to go into, enter; 1. prop. a. of persons: foll. by εἰς with acc. of place, Mk. i. 21; vi. 56; xi. 2; Acts iii. 2; δοῦ, Mk. v. 40; οὐ, Lk. xxii. 10 [R G, cf. B. 71 (62); W. § 54, 7]; without specification of place where that is evident from the context, Lk. viii. 16; xi. 33; xix. 30; κατὰ τοὺς οἴκους, to enter house after house [A. V. every house, see κατά, II. 3 a. a.], Acts viii. 3; πρὸς τινα, to visit one at his dwelling, Acts xxviii. 30; εἰσπορεύεσθαι κ. ἐκπορεύεσθαι μετὰ τινος, to associate with one, Acts ix. 28 (ἐνώπιόν τινος, Tob. v. 18; see εἰσέρχομαι, 1 a.). b. when used of things it is i. q. to be carried into or put into: so of food, which is put into the mouth, Mk. vii. 15, 18, [19]; Mt. xv. 17, (see εἰσέρχομαι, 1 d.). 2. metaph.: εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ θεοῦ, Lk. xviii. 24 T Tr txt. WH; see βασιλεία, 3 p. 97^b; of affections entering the soul, Mk. iv. 19; see εἰσέρχομαι, 2 b. (Of the earlier Grk. writ. Xen. alone uses this verb, Cyr. 2, 3, 21; Sept. often for ἔλθ.)*

εἰσ-τρέχω: 2 aor. εἰσέδραμον; to run in: Acts xii. 14. [Thuc., Xen., al.]*

εἰσ-φέρω: 1 aor. εἰσήνεγκα; 2 aor. εἰσήνεγον; [pres. pass. εἰσφέρομαι; fr. Hom. down]; to bring into, in or to; a. τί, foll. by εἰς with acc. of place, 1 Tim. vi. 7; pass. Heb. xiii. 11; τινά sc. εἰς τ. οἰκίαν, Lk. v. 18 sq.; [τινά ἐπὶ τ. συναγωγῆς etc. Lk. xii. 11 T Tr txt. WH]; τὸ εἰς τὰς ἀκοάς τινος, i. e. to tell one a thing, Acts xvii. 20 (φέρειν τι εἰς τὰ ὦτά τινος, Soph. Aj. 149). b. to lead into: τινά εἰς πειρασμόν, Mt. vi. 13; Lk. xi. 4. [COMP.: παρ-εἰσφέρω.]*

εἶτα, adv. of time, then; next; after that: Mk. viii. 25; Lk. viii. 12; Jn. xiii. 5; xix. 27; xx. 27; Jas. i. 15; with the addition of a gen. absol. to define it more precisely Mk. iv. 17; as in classic Grk., it stands in enumerations, to mark a sequence depending either on temporal succession, as Mk. iv. 28 (see εἶτεν); 1 Co. xv. 5-7 (εἶτα [T ἔπειτα, so in mrg. Tr WH] . . . ἔπειτα . . . ἔπειτα . . . εἶτα [T ἔπειτα, so in mrg. L Tr WH]); 1 Co. xv. 24 (ἔπειτα . . . εἶτα); 1 Tim. ii. 13; or on the nature of the

things enumerated, 1 Co. xii. 28 (πρῶτον . . . δεύτερον . . . τρίτον . . . ἔπειτα . . . εἶτα for which L T Tr WH ἔπειτα); [1 Tim. iii. 10]; in arguments it serves to add a new reason, *furthermore* (Germ. *sodann*): Heb. xii. 9.* εἶτε, see εἶ, III. 15.

εἶταν a very rare [Ionic] form for εἶτα (q. v.): Mk. iv. 28 T WH. [Cf. *Kuennen et Cobet*, Nov. Test. etc. praef. p. xxxiii.; *Lob. Phryn.* p. 124, also *Pathol. Gr. Element.* ii. 155; *Steph. Thesaur.* s. v. and s. v. ἔπειτεν.]*

εἶωθα, see εἶω.

ἐκ, before a vowel ἐξ, a preposition governing the genitive. It denotes as well exit or emission out of, as separation from, something with which there has been close connection; opp. to the prepositions εἰς into and ἐν in: *from out of, out from, forth from, from*, (Lat. *e, ex*), [cf. W. 364, 366 (343) sq.; B. 326 sq. (281)]. It is used

I. of PLACE, and 1. univ. of the place from which; from a surrounding or enclosing place, from the interior of: ἄρτος, ἄγγελος, φῶς ἐξ οὐρανοῦ, Jn. vi. 31 sq.; Acts ix. 3 [here RG ἀπό]; Gal. i. 8; ἀνατολή, δύναμις ἐξ ὕψους, Lk. i. 78; xxiv. 49; esp. after verbs of going, fleeing, leading, calling, freeing, removing, releasing, etc.: ἤκειν ἐκ τῆς Ἰουδαίας εἰς τ. Γαλιλαίαν, Jn. iv. 47; ἐξέρχεσθαι ἐκ τινος out of the body of one (spoken of demons), Mk. i. 25; v. 8 [here L mrg. ἀπό]; vii. 29; of power emanating from the body, Mk. v. 30 [cf. B. 301 (258); W. 346 (324); Mey. ed. Weiss ad loc.]; ἐκ τῶν μνημείων, Mt. viii. 28; xxvii. 53; ἐκπορεύεσθαι, Mt. xv. 11, 18 sq.; καταβαίνειν ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, Mt. xxviii. 2; Jn. i. 32; iii. 13; vi. 33; ἐξάγειν, Acts xii. 17; φεύγειν, Acts xxvii. 30; καλεῖν, Mt. ii. 15; metaph. ἐκ τοῦ σκοτίου εἰς τὸ φῶς, 1 Pet. ii. 9; ἐκβάλλειν τὸ κάρφος ἐκ τοῦ ὀφθαλμοῦ, Mt. vii. [4 (RG ἀπό)], 5; Lk. vi. 42 (opp. to ἐν τῷ ὀφθαλμῷ); τὸ ἐκ τοῦ θησαυροῦ, Mt. xii. 35 [but see under II. 9 below]; xiii. 52; τὸ δαιμόνιον ἐκ τινος, out of the body of one, Mk. vii. 26; ἀποκλιεὶν τὸν λίθον ἐκ [L Tr txt. ἀπό; cf. W. 364 (342) note] τῆς θύρας, Mk. xvi. 3; αἶρειν, Jn. xx. 1 sq.; κινέω, Rev. vi. 14; σώζειν ἐκ γῆς Αἰγύπτου, Jude 5; διασώζειν ἐκ τῆς θαλάσσης, Acts xxviii. 4. Metaph., ἐκ τῆς χειρὸς τινος, out of the power of one [cf. B. 182 (158)]: after ἐξέρχεσθαι, Jn. x. 39; after ἀπάγειν, Acts xxiv. 7 [Rec.]; after ἀρπάζειν, Jn. x. 28 sq.; after ἐξαιρεῖσθαι, Acts xii. 11; after ῥύεσθαι, Lk. i. 74; after σωτηρία, Lk. i. 71. after πίνειν, of the thing out of which one drinks [differently in II. 9 below]: ἐκ τοῦ ποτηρίου, Mt. xxvi. 27; Mk. xiv. 23; 1 Co. xi. 28; ἐκ πέτρας, 1 Co. x. 4; ἐκ τοῦ φρέατος, Jn. iv. 12; after ἐσθίειν, of the place whence the food is derived, ἐκ τοῦ ἱεροῦ, 1 Co. ix. 13 [but T Tr WH read τὰ ἐκ κτλ.]. of the place forth from which one does something: διδάσκειν ἐκ τοῦ πλοίου, Lk. v. 3 [here Tdf. ἐν etc.]. It is joined also to nouns designating not a place, but what is done in a place: ἐγείρεσθαι ἐκ τοῦ δαίτηνου, Jn. xiii. 4; ἀναλύειν ἐκ τῶν γάμων, Lk. xii. 36. 2. from the midst (of a group, number, company, community) of many: a. after verbs of going, leading, choosing, removing, etc. a. before collective nouns, as ἐξελθερέω ἐκ τοῦ λαοῦ, Acts iii. 23; προβιβάζω or συμβιβάζω ἐκ τοῦ ὄχλου,

Acts xix. 33; ἐκλέγειν ἐκ τοῦ κόσμου, Jn. xv. 19. ἐκ μέσου τινῶν ἀφορίζειν, Mt. xiii. 49; ἐξέρχεσθαι, Acts xvii. 33; ἀρπάζειν, Acts xxiii. 10; ἐξαιρεῖν, 1 Co. v. 13; ἐκ πάσης φυλῆς κ γλώσσης ἀγοράζειν, Rev. v. 9; ἐκ παντὸς γένους συνάγειν, Mt. xiii. 47. β. before plurals: ἀπιστάναι τινὰ ἐκ τινῶν, Acts iii. 22; ἐκ νεκρῶν, Acts xvii. 31; ἀνίσταται τις ἐκ νεκρῶν, Acts x. 41; xvii. 3; ἐγείρειν τινὰ ἐκ νεκρῶν, Jn. xii. 1, 9, 17; Acts iii. 15; iv. 10; xiii. 30; Heb. xi. 19, etc.; ἡ ἀνάστασις ἐκ νεκρῶν, Lk. xx. 35; 1 Pet. i. 3; ἀνάγειν τινὰ ἐκ νεκρῶν, Ro. x. 7; ἐκλέγειν, Acts i. 24; xv. 22; καλεῖν, Ro. ix. 24; ἐγένετο ζήτησις ἐκ τῶν etc. Jn. iii. 25 [but cf. II. 1 b.; W. 368 (345)]. b. before words signifying quantity: after εἰς, as Mt. x. 29; xxvi. 21; Lk. xvii. 15, and often; πολλοί, Jn. xi. 19, 45, etc.; οἱ πλείους (πλείονες), 1 Co. xv. 6; οὐδεὶς, Jn. vii. 19; xvi. 5, and elsewhere; χιλιάδες ἐκ πάσης φυλῆς, Rev. vii. 4; after the indef. τις, Lk. xi. 15; xii. 13; Jn. vi. 64; vii. 48; τις γυνὴ ἐκ τοῦ ὄχλου, Lk. xi. 27; with τινὲς to be added mentally [cf. W. 203(191); B. 158 (138)]: Jn. ix. 40 [(?) better, vii. 40]; xvi. 17; Rev. xi. 9, (1 Esdr. v. 45 (44)); τινάς: Mt. xxiii. 34; Lk. xi. 49; xxi. 16; 2 Jn. 4; Rev. ii. 10; cf. *Fritzsche*, *Conjectanea* in N. T. p. 36 note; after the interrog. τίς, *who?* Mt. vi. 27; Lk. xi. 5, etc.; τίς πατήρ, Lk. xi. 11 [L T Tr WH]; preceded by a generic noun: ἄνθρωπος ἐκ τῶν etc. Jn. iii. 1. c. εἶνα ἐκ τινῶν, to be of the number, company, fellowship, etc., of; see εἰμί, V. 3 a. 3. from a local surface, as sometimes the Lat. *ex* for *de*; *down from*: καταβαίνειν ἐκ τοῦ ὄρους (Hom. II. 13, 17; Xen. an. 7, 4, 12; Sept. Ex. xix. 14; xxxii. 1; Deut. ix. 15; x. 5; Josh. ii. 23), Mt. xvii. 9 (for the more com. ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄρ. of Rec. and the parallel pass. Mk. ix. 9 [here L WH txt. Tr mrg. ἐκ]; Lk. ix. 37; [cf. Mt. viii. 1]); θρῖξ ἐκ τῆς κεφαλῆς ἀπόλνται (unless we prefer to regard ἐκ as prompted here by the conception of the hair as fixed in the skin), Lk. xxi. 18; Acts xxvii. 34 [here L T Tr WH ἀπό; cf. W. 364 (342) note]; ἐκπίπτειν ἐκ τῶν χειρῶν, of the chains with which the hands had been bound, Acts xii. 7; κρέμασθαι ἐκ τινος, Acts xxviii. 4, (1 Macc. i. 61; 2 Macc. vi. 10; so the Grks. fr. Hom. down); φαγεῖν ἐκ τοῦ θυσιαστηρίου, the things laid upon the altar, Heb. xiii. 10. Akin to this is ἐξελεθεῖν ἐκ τοῦ θεοῦ, from an abode with God (for the more usual ἀπὸ τ. θεοῦ), Jn. viii. 42. 4. of the direction whence; ἐκ δεξιῶν, Lat. *a dextra*, lit. *from i. e.* (Germ. *zu*) *on the right*, see δεξιός; so ἐκ δεξιᾶς, ἐξ ἀριστερᾶς. sc. χώρας [or χειρὸς which is sometimes expressed; W. 592 cf. 591; B. 82 (72)], (also in Grk. writ., as Xen. Cyr. 8, 5, 15); ἐξ ἐναντίας, over against, Mk. xv. 39 (Hdt. 8, 6; Sir. xxxvii. 9; 1 Macc. iv. 34; Sap. iv. 20); metaph. [W. § 51, 1 d.] ὁ ἐξ ἐναντίας [A. V. *he that is of the contrary part*], our opponent, adversary, Tit. ii. 8; ἐκ ῥιζῶν, from the roots, i. e. utterly, Mk. xi. 20 (Job xxviii. 9; xxxi. 12). 5. of the condition or state out of which one comes or is brought: σώζειν ἐκ θανάτου, Heb. v. 7; Jas. v. 20; ἔρχεσθαι ἐκ [Lehm. ἀπὸ] θλίψεως, Rev. vii. 14; μεταβαίνειν ἐκ τοῦ θανάτου εἰς τ. ζωὴν, Jn. v. 24; 1 Jn. iii. 14; ἐγεργῆναι ἐξ ὕπνου, Ro. xiii. 11 [cf. W. 366 (344) note]; ζῶντες ἐκ

νεκρών, alive from being dead (i. e. who had been dead and were alive again), Ro. vi. 13; ζωή εκ νεκρών i. e. of those that had been νεκροί, Ro. xi. 15, (ελευθερος εκ δούλου και πλούσιος εκ πτωχού γεγονώς, Dem. p. 270 fin.; εκ πλουσίου πάντα γενέσθαι και εκ βασιλέως ιδιώτην φανήναι, Xen. an. 7, 7, 28; γίγνομαι τυφλός εκ δεδοκότος, Seb. O. T. 454; ελαφον εξ ανδρος γενέσθαι, Palaeph. 3, 2; add, Lys. adv. Ergoel. init.; Tac. ann. 1, 74 ex pauperibus divites, ex contentis metuendi). Also of the state out of the midst of which one does something: εκ πολλής θλίψεως γράφειν, 2 Co. ii. 4. 6. of any kind of separation or dissolution of connection with a thing or person [cf. B. 157 (138)]: αναπαύεσθαι εκ (released from) των κόπων, Rev. xiv. 13; αναήφειν εκ (set free from) της του διαβόλου παγίδος, 2 Tim. ii. 26; μετανοών εκ etc. Rev. ii. 21 sq.; ix. 20 sq.; xvi. 11; επιστρέφειν [L. T. Tr WH υποστρ.] εκ ([L. από], by severing their connection with) της εντολής, 2 Pet. ii. 21; τηρείν τινα εκ etc. to keep one at a distance from etc. [cf. B. 327 (281)], Jn. xvii. 15; Rev. iii. 10; also διατηρείν, Acts xv. 29; νικάν εκ τως, by conquest to free one's self from the power of one [cf. B. 147 (128); W. 367 (344)], Rev. xv. 2; ύψουσθαι εκ της γης, to be so lifted up as to dissolve present relations to the earth ['taken out of the sphere of earthly action' Westcott], Jn. xii. 32; ελευθερος εκ πάντων (elsewhere always από τως), 1 Co. ix. 19. 7. Hebraistically: εκδικείν το αίμά τως εκ χειρός τως (יָצַק דַּם עַל יַדוֹ, 2 K. ix. 7), to avenge the blood (murder) of one at the hand of (on) the slayer, Rev. xix. 2 [B. 182 (158)]; κρίνειν το κρίμα τως εκ τως, to judge one's judgment on one, vindicate by vengeance on [cf. B. u. s.], Rev. xviii. 20 (cf. Sept. Ps. cxviii. (cxix.) 84).

II. of the ORIGIN, SOURCE, CAUSE; 1. of generation, birth, race, lineage, nativity; a. after verbs of begetting, being born, etc.: εν γαστρι εχειν εκ τως, Mt. i. 18 cf. 20; κοίτην εχειν εκ τ. Ro. ix. 10; γεννάν τινα εκ with gen. of the woman, Mt. i. 3, 5 sq. 16; γίνεσθαι εκ γυνακός, to be born of a woman, Gal. iv. 4 cf. 22 sq.; γεννάσθαι εξ αιμάτων. εκ θελήματος σαρκός, Jn. i. 13; εκ της σαρκός, Jn. iii. 6; εκ πορνείας, Jn. viii. 41; εγειρειν τω τέκνα εκ, Mt. iii. 9; Lk. iii. 8; (tis) εκ καρπού της δσφύς αυτού, Acts ii. 30 (Ps. cxxxii. (cxxxii.) 11); ή εκ φύσεως άκροβυστία, Ro. ii. 27. In a supernatural sense: το πνεύμα το εκ θεού sc. δν, from the divine nature [cf. W. 193 (182)], 1 Co. ii. 12 cf. Rev. ii. 11; men are said γεννάσθαι εκ πνεύματος, Jn. iii. 5 sq. 8; γεγεννημένοι είναι εκ θεού (see γεννάω, 2 d.), and to the same purport είναι εκ θεού, 1 Jn. iv. 4, 6; v. 19, (see είμί, V. 3 d. [and cf. 7 below]). b. είναι, γενέσθαι, ερχεσθαι, etc., εκ with the name of the city, race, people, tribe, family, etc., to spring or originate from, come from: εκ Ναζαρετ είναι, Jn. i. 46 (47); εκ πόλεως, i. 44 (45); εξ δν, sc. πατέρων [?], Ro. ix. 5; εξ οίκου τως, Lk. i. 27; ii. 4; εκ γένους, Phil. iii. 5; Acts iv. 6; Εβραίος εξ Εβραίων, Phil. iii. 5; εκ φυλής, Lk. ii. 36; Acts xiii. 21; Ro. xi. 1; εξ Ιούδα, Heb. vii. 14; εκ σπέρματος τως, Jn. vii. 42; Ro. i. 3; xi. 1; without a verb: εξ εθνών άμαρτωλοί, sinners of Gentile birth, Gal. ii. 15; of the country to which any one belongs: είναι

εκ της εξουσίας Ηρώδου, Lk. xxiii. 7; εξ επαρχίας, Acts xxiii. 34; ό δν εκ της γης, Jn. iii. 31. 2. of any other kind of origin: καπνός εκ της δόξης του θεού, Rev. xv. 8; εκ των Ιουδαίων έστί, comes from the Jews, Jn. iv. 22; είναι εκ τως, to proceed from any one as the author, Mt. v. 37; Jn. vii. 17, 22; Ro. ii. 29; 2 Co. iv. 7; 1 Jn. ii. 16, 21, etc.; with έστιν to be mentally supplied: Ro. xi. 36; 1 Co. viii. 6, (see εις, B. II. 3 c. a.); 1 Co. xi. 12; 2 Co. iii. 5; v. 18; Gal. v. 8; εργα εκ του πατρός μου, works of which my father is the author, i. e. which I, endued with my father's power, have wrought, Jn. x. 32; οικοδομή εκ θεού, whose author is God, 2 Co. v. 1; χάρισμα, 1 Co. vii. 7; δεδομένον εκ του πατρός, Jn. vi. 65; add, Jn. xviii. 3; 1 Co. vii. 7. ή εκ θεού δικαιοσύνη, that comes from God, i. e. is adjudged by him, Phil. iii. 9; ή εξ ύμών εν ήμίν [WH txt. ήμ. εν ύμ.] άγάπη, love proceeding from you and taking up its abode in us, i. e. your love the influence of which we feel [W. 193 (181 sq.)]; B. 157 (137), 2 Co. viii. 7; ό εξ ύμών ζήλος, your zeal, 2 Co. ix. 2 [R G; cf. W. u. s. note; B. u. s.]; βλασφημία εκ τως, calumny from i. e. disseminated by, Rev. ii. 9 [not Rec.]; είναι εξ ουρανού, εξ ανθρώπων, see είμί, V. 3 c.; with the suggested idea of a nature and disposition derived from one's origin: ούκ έστιν εκ του κόσμου τούτου, is not of earthly origin nor of earthly nature, Jn. xviii. 36; εκ της γης έστω, is of an earthly nature, Jn. iii. 31; εκ της γης λαλείν, to speak as an earthly origin prompts, ibid.; human virtues are said to be from God, as having their prototype in God and being wrought in the soul by his power, ή άγάπη εκ του θεού έστω, 1 Jn. iv. 7. 3. of the material out of which a thing is made, etc.: ή γυνή εκ του ανδρός, from "one of his ribs," 1 Co. xi. 12; στεφανον εξ άκανθών, Mt. xxvii. 29; Jn. xix. 2; add, Jn. ii. 15; ix. 6; Ro. ix. 21; 1 Co. xv. 47; Rev. xviii. 12; xxi. 21. Akin is 4. its use to note the price, because the money is, as it were, changed into that which is bought, (the simple gen. of price is more common, cf. W. 206 (194); [B. § 132, 13]): αγοράζειν τι εκ τως, Mt. xxvii. 7, (Bar. vi. [i. e. ep. Jer.] 24); κτάσθαι εκ, Acts i. 18, (άνεισθαι εκ, Palaeph. 46, 3 sq.); συμφωνείν εκ δηναρίου (because the agreement comes from the promised denary [cf. W. 368 (345); B. u. s.], Mt. xx. 2. Cognate to this is the phrase ποιείν ένανφ φίλους εκ του μαμωνά, Lk. xvi. 9. 5. esp. after neut. and pass. verbs, εκ is used of the cause (whether thing or person) by which the act expressed by the accompanying verb is aided, sustained, effected: ώφελείσθαι εκ τως, Mt. xv. 5; Mk. vii. 11; ζημούσθαι, 2 Co. vii. 9; λυπέισθαι, 2 Co. ii. 2; esp. in the Apocalypse: άδικείσθαι, Rev. ii. 11; αποθανείν, viii. 11; άποκτείνεσθαι, ix. 18; φωτίζεσθαι, xviii. 1; σκοπίζεσθαι [L. T. W. H. σκοτούσθαι], ix. 2; πυρούσθαι, iii. 18; γεμίζεσθαι, xv. 8 (cf. Is. vi. 4); Jn. vi. 13; γέμειν, Mt. xxiii. 25 (where L. om. Tr. br. έξ); πληρούσθαι, Jn. xii. 3 [Treg. marg. επλήσθη]; χορτάζεσθαι, Rev. xix. 21; πλουτείν, xviii. 3, 19; μεθύσκεσθαι, μεθύειν, xvii. 2, 6 [not Treg. marg.]; ζην εκ, Ro. i. 17; 1 Co. ix. 14; Gal. iii. 11; αύξησιν ποιείσθαι, Eph. iv. 16; Col. ii. 19; τελειούσθαι, Jas. ii. 22; κεκοπιακώς, Jn. iv. 6, (Ael. v. h. 3, 23 εκ του

πότου ἐκάθευden). Also after active verbs: γαμίζω, Jn. vi. 13; Rev. viii. 5; ποτίζω, Rev. xiv. 8; [ον ἐκ with the gen. after verbs of fulness, cf. B. 163 (142 sq.); W. 201 (189)]. 6. of that on which a thing depends, or from which it results: οὐκ ἔστιν ἡ ζωὴ ἐκ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων, does not depend upon possessions, i. e. possessions cannot secure life, Lk. xii. 15; εὐτορία ἡμῶν ἐστὶ ἐκ τῆς ἐργασίας ταύτης, Acts xix. 25; τὸ ἐξ ὑμῶν, as far as depends on you, Ro. xii. 18; in the Pauline phrases δικαίος, δικαιοσύνη, δικαιοῦν ἐκ πίστεως, ἐξ ἔργων, see [the several words, esp.] p. 150; ἐξ (as the result of, in consequence of) ἔργων λαβεῖν τὸ πνεῦμα, Gal. iii. 2, 5; ἐξ ἀναστάσεως λαβεῖν τοὺς νεκρούς, Heb. xi. 35; ἐσταυρώθη ἐξ ἀσθενείας, 2 Co. xiii. 4; add, Ro. xi. 6; Gal. iii. 18, 21 sq.; Eph. ii. 8 sq. 7. of the power on which any one depends, by which he is prompted and governed, whose character he reflects: ἐκ θεοῦ (equiv. to θεόπνευστον) λαλεῖν, 2 Co. ii. 17; in the Johannean expressions, εἶναι ἐκ θεοῦ, Jn. viii. 47 (in a different sense above, II. 1 a.); ἐκ τοῦ διαβόλου, ἐκ τοῦ ποτηροῦ, ἐκ τοῦ κόσμου, see εἰμί, V. 3 d.; ἐκ τῆς ἀληθείας εἶναι, to be led by a desire to know the truth, be a lover of the truth, Jn. xviii. 37; 1 Jn. iii. 19; οἱ ἐκ νόμου, the subjects of the law, Ro. iv. 14; οἱ ἐξ ἐριθείας equiv. to οἱ ἐριθηνόμενοι [cf. ἐριθεία], Ro. ii. 8; ὁ ἐκ πίστεως equiv. to ὁ πιστεύων, Ro. iii. 26; iv. 16. εἶναι ἔκ τινος also means to be bound to one, connected with him; to have relations with him; see εἰμί, V. 3 d.; hence the periphrasis οἱ ἐκ περιτομῆς, the circumcised: Acts xi. 2; Ro. iv. 12; Gal. ii. 12; οἱ ὄντες ἐκ περιτομῆς, Col. iv. 11; οἱ ἐκ περιτομῆς πιστοί, Jewish Christians, Acts x. 45. 8. of the cause for which: ἐκ τοῦ πόνου, for pain, Rev. xvi. 10; of the reason for (because of) which: Rev. viii. 13; xvi. 11; ἐκ τούτου, Jn. vi. 66; xix. 12; cf. Meyer on these pass. [who urges that ἐκ τούτου used of time denotes "the point of departure of a temporal series" (W. 367 (344)): from this time on, thenceforth. This argument seems not to be decisive in the second example (Jn. xix. 12), for there the verb is in the imperfect. On the use of the phrase in classic Grk. see L. and S. s. v. ἐκ, II. 1; Krüger § 68, 17, 7. Cf. our Eng. upon this, hereupon, in which the temporal sense and the causal often seem to blend. See below, IV. 1 fin.]. 9. of the supply out of (from) which a thing is taken, given, received, eaten, drunk, etc. [cf. W. § 30, 7 and 8; B. 159 (189) sq.]: λαμβάνειν ἐκ, Jn. i. 16; xvi. 14 sq.; διδόναι, διαδιδόναι, Mt. xxv. 8; Jn. vi. 11; 1 Jn. iv. 13; ἐσθίειν, 1 Co. ix. 7; xi. 28; φαγεῖν, Jn. vi. 26, 50 sq.; Rev. ii. 7; μετέχειν, 1 Co. x. 17 (but see μετέχω); πίνειν, Mt. xxvi. 29; Mk. xiv. 25; Jn. iv. 13 sq.; Rev. xiv. 10; xviii. 3, (differently in I. 1 above); λαλεῖν ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων, Jn. viii. 44; ἐκ τοῦ περισσεύματος τῆς καρδίας, Mt. xii. 34; ἐκβάλλειν, ib. 35 [this belongs here only in case θησαυρός is taken in the sense of treasure not treasury (the contents as distinguished from the repository); cf. I. 1 above, and s. v. θησαυρός]; βάλλειν ἐκ (a part), Mk. xii. 44; Lk. xxi. 4. 10. of that from which any thing is obtained: συναλέγειν ἐξ ἀκανθῶν, τρυγᾶν ἐκ βᾶτου, Lk. vi. 44; θερίζειν ἐκ, Gal. vi. 8. 11. of the whole of which anything

is a part: 1 Co. xii. 15 sq. [cf. W. 368 (345)]. 12. of the source; a. univ.: ἐξ ἑμαυτοῦ οὐκ ἐλάλησα, Jn. xii. 49, (οὐδὲν ἐκ σαυτῆς λέγεις, Soph. El. 344). b. of the source of conduct, as to be found in the state of the soul, its feelings, virtues, vices, etc.: ἐκ καρδίας, Ro. vi. 17; ἐκ ψυχῆς, Eph. vi. 6; Col. iii. 23, (1 Macc. viii. 27; ἐκ τῆς ψυχῆς ἀσπάξασθαι, Xen. oec. 10, 4); ἐκ καθαρᾶς καρδίας, 1 Tim. i. 5; 2 Tim. ii. 22; 1 Pet. i. 22 [L T Tr WH om. καθ.]; ἐξ ὅλης τῆς καρδίας . . . ψυχῆς . . . διανοίας κτλ. Mk. xii. 30 sq. (Sap. viii. 21; 4 Macc. vii. 18); ἐκ πίστεως, Ro. xiv. 23; ἐξ εὐδαιμονίας, 2 Co. ii. 17; ἐξ ἐριθείας, Phil. i. 16 (17) [yet see ἐριθεία]. c. of the source of knowledge: κατηχεῖσθαι ἐκ, Ro. ii. 18; ἀκούειν ἐκ, Jn. xii. 34; γνωσκειν, Mt. xii. 33; Lk. vi. 44; 1 Jn. iv. 6; ἐποπτεύειν, 1 Pet. ii. 12. δεικνύναι, Jas. ii. 18; ὀρίζειν, to declare, prove to be, Ro. i. 4 [cf. s. v. ὀρίζω, 2 and Mey. ad loc.]. 13. of that from which a rule of judging or acting is derived; after, according to, [cf. W. 368 (345)]: κρίνειν ἐκ, Lk. xix. 22 [A. V. out of thine own mouth, etc.]; Rev. xx. 12 (Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 21 ἐκ τῶν ἔργων κρίνεσθαι); δικαιοῦν, καταδικάζειν, Mt. xii. 37; ὀνομάζειν ἐκ, Eph. iii. 15 (Hom. II. 10, 68; Soph. O. T. 1036, etc.); ἐκ τοῦ ἔχειν, according to your ability, 2 Co. viii. 11.

III. By ATTRACTION, common in classic Grk. (cf. W. § 66, 6; [B. 377 sq. (323)]), two prepositions coalesce as it were into one, so that ἐκ seems to be used for ἐν, thus ἄραι τὰ ἐκ τῆς οἰκίας αὐτοῦ concisely for τὰ ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ αὐτοῦ ἐξ αὐτῆς, Mt. xxiv. 17; ὁ πατήρ ὁ ἐξ οὐρανοῦ δώσει for ὁ πατήρ ὁ ἐν οὐρανῷ δώσει ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, Lk. xi. 13; τὴν ἐκ Λαοδικείας ἐπιστολὴν for τὴν εἰς Λαοδικ. γεγραμμένην καὶ ἐκ Λαοδικείας κομιστέαν, Col. iv. 16, (2 Macc. iii. 18). [To this constr. some would refer ἐπιγινῶσιν ἐν ἑαυτῷ τὴν ἐξ αὐτοῦ δύναμιν ἐξεληούσαν, Mk. v. 30, resolving τὴν ἐν αὐτῷ δύναμιν ἐξεληούσαν ἐξ αὐτοῦ; cf. Field, Otium Norvicense, pars iii. ad loc.]

IV. of TIME [W. 367 (344)]; 1. of the (temporal) point from which; Lat. ex, inde a; from, from . . . on, since: ἐκ χρόνων ἰκανῶν, Lk. viii. 27 [R G Tr mrg.]; ἐκ γενετῆς, Jn. ix. 1 (Hom. II. 24, 535; Od. 18, 6); ἐκ κοιλίας μητρὸς (see κοιλία, 4); ἐκ νεότητος, Mt. xix. 20 [R G]; Mk. x. 20; Lk. xviii. 21; Acts xxvi. 4 (Hom. II. 14, 86); ἐκ τοῦ αἰῶνος (see αἰών, 1 b.), Jn. ix. 32 (Ael. v. h. 6, 13; 12, 64 ἐξ αἰῶνος); ἐξ ἀρχῆς, Jn. vi. 64; xvi. 4; ἐκ γενεῶν ἀρχαίων, Acts xv. 21 ἐξ ἐτῶν ὀκτώ, Acts ix. 33; ἐκ πολλῶν ἐτῶν, Acts xxiv. 10; ἐξ αὐτῆς (sc. ὥρας), forthwith, instantly (see ἐξαυτῆς); ἐξ ἰκανοῦ [(sc. χρόνου); but L T Tr WH here ἐξ ἰκανῶν χρόνων], of a long time, Lk. xxiii. 8, (ἐκ πολλοῦ, Thuc. 1, 68; 2, 88); with an adverb: ἐκ παιδιόθεν, Mk. ix. 21 L T Tr WH, (ἐκ πρωΐθεν, 1 Macc. x. 80), cf. W. § 65, 2; [B. 70 (62)]. Many interpreters translate ἐκ τούτου, Jn. vi. 66; xix. 12, from this time, but cf. II. 8 above. 2. of succession in time, a temporal series: ἐκ δευτέρου (as it were, proceeding from, beginning from the second), a second time (see δεύτερος); ἐκ τρίτου, Mt. xxvi. 44 [L Tr mrg. br. ἐκ τρίτ.]; ἡμέραν ἐξ ἡμέρας (diem ex die, Cic. ad Att. 7, 26; Caes. b. g. 1, 16, 4; diem de die, Liv. 5, 48) from day to day,

day after day, 2 Pet. ii. 8, (Gen. xxxix. 10; Num. xxx. 15; [2 Chr. xxiv. 11]; Sir. v. 7; Eur. Rhes. 437 (445) etc.; ἔτος ἐξ ἔτους, Lev. xxv. 50; ἐναυτὸν ἐξ ἐναυτοῦ, Deut. xv. 20).

V. ADVERBIAL PHRASES [cf. W. § 51, 1 d.], in which lies the idea 1. of direction whence: ἐξ ἐναντίας, cf. I. 4 above. 2. of source: ἐκ συμφώνου, by consent, by agreement, 1 Co. vii. 5; ἐξ ἀνάγκης of necessity, i. e. by compulsion, 2 Co. ix. 7; necessarily, Heb. vii. 12. 3. of the measure or standard: ἐκ μέρους, so that each is a part of the whole, proportionately, [R. V. mrg. each in his part], 1 Co. xii. 27, cf. Meyer ad loc.; in part, partly, 1 Co. xiii. 9 sqq.; ἐκ μέτρον i. q. μετρίως, by measure, moderately, sparingly, Jn. iii. 34; ἐξ ἰσότητος, by equality, in equal proportion, 2 Co. viii. 13 (14) (ἐξ ἴσου, Hdt. 7, 135); ἐκ περισσοῦ, beyond measure, Mk. vi. 51 [WH om. Tr. br.].

VI. IN COMPOSITION ἐκ denotes 1. egress: ἐκβαίνω, ἐξέρχομαι. 2. emission, removal, separation: ἐκβάλλω, ἐκπέμπω, ἐξαίρειω. 3. origin: ἔργονος. 4. publicity: ἐξαγγέλλω. 5. the unfolding, opening out, of something tied together or rolled up: ἐκτείνω, ἐκπετάννυμι. 6. is i. q. utterly, entirely, παντελῶς, [cf. Eng. out and out], denoting completion and perfection: ἐκπληρῶω, ἐκτελέω. Cf. Fritzsche on Matt. p. 120 sq.

ἕκαστος, -η, -ον, Sept. for שׁוֹן, [fr. Hom. down], each, every; a. joined to a substantive: ἕκαστον δένδρον, Lk. vi. 44; ἐκάστη στρατιώτη, Jn. xix. 23; κατὰ μῆνα ἕκαστον, every month, Rev. xxii. 2 [not Rec.]; καθ' ἐκάστην ἡμέραν, Heb. iii. 13; cf. W. 111 (106); B. § 127, 30. preceded by εἰς, Lat. unusquisque, every one: with a substantive, Eph. iv. 16; Rev. xxii. 2 Rec. b. used substantively: Jn. vii. 53 [Rec.]; Acts iv. 35; Ro. ii. 6; Gal. vi. 4, etc.; once plur. ἕκαστοι: Rev. vi. 11 Rec. With a partitive genitive added: ἡμῶν, Ro. xiv. 12; ὑμῶν, Lk. xiii. 15; 1 Co. i. 12; Heb. vi. 11; αὐτῶν, Jn. vi. 7 [R G]; τῶν σπερμάτων, 1 Co. xv. 38. εἰς ἕκαστος, every one (see εἰς, 4 b.): without a partit. gen., Acts xx. 31; Col. iv. 6; with a partit. gen., Lk. iv. 40; Acts ii. 3; xvii. 27; 1 Co. xii. 18, etc. ἕκαστος, when it denotes individually, every one of many, is often added appositively to nouns and pronouns and verbs in the plural number, (Matthiae ii. p. 764 sq.; [W. 516 (481); B. 131 (114)]): ἡμεῖς ἀκούομεν ἕκαστος, Acts ii. 8; σκορπισθήτε ἕκαστος, Jn. xvi. 32; ἐπορεύοντο πάντες . . . , ἕκαστος . . . , Lk. ii. 3; add, Acts iii. 26; 1 Pet. iv. 10; Rev. v. 8; xx. 13; likewise εἰς ἕκαστος, Acts ii. 6; xxi. 26; ὑμεῖς οἱ καθ' ἓνα ἕκαστος τὴν ἑαυτοῦ γυναῖκα ἀγαπάτω, you one by one, each one of you severally, Eph. v. 33. In imitation of the Hebr., ἐκάστος τῶ ἀδελφῶ αὐτοῦ (רִיבֶּה שׁוֹן, Gen. xxvi. 31), Mt. xviii. 35; μετὰ τοῦ πλησίον αὐτοῦ (אֶחָד שׁוֹן, Judg. vi. 29, etc.), Eph. iv. 25, cf. Heb. viii. 11 Rec.

ἐκάστοτε, adv., at every time, always: 2 Pet. i. 15. (Hdt., Thuc., Xen., Plat., al.)*

ἐκατόν, οἱ, αἱ, τά, [fr. Hom. down], a hundred: Mt. xiii. 8 (sc. καρπούς); xviii. 12; Jn. xix. 39, etc.

ἐκατοντάτης [R G T], -ες, and ἐκατονταετής [L Tr WH],

-ές, (fr. ἐκατόν and ἔτος; on the want of uniformity in accentuation among authors, copyists, and grammarians see Lob. ad Phryn. p. 406 sq.; W. § 6, 1 b.; B. 29 (26); [Tdf. Proleg. p. 102; Ellendt, Lex. Soph. s. v. δεκάτης; esp. Chandler §§ 703, 709; Götting p. 323 sq.]), centenarian, a hundred years old: Ro. iv. 19. (Pind. Pyth. 4, 502.)*

ἐκατονταπλασίον, -ον, a hundredfold, a hundred times as much: Mt. xix. 29 [R G]; Mk. x. 30; Lk. viii. 8. (2 S. xxiv. 3; Xen. oec. 2, 3.)*

ἐκατοντάρχης, -ου, ὁ, (ἐκατον and ἀρχω; on the terminations ἀρχης and αρχος see the full exposition in W. 61 (60); cf. B. 73 (64); Bornemann, Schol. ad Luc. p. 151 sq.; [Tdf. Proleg. p. 117; WH. App. p. 156 sq.]), a centurion: Mt. viii. [5 and 8 Tdf.], 13 G L T Tr WH; [xxvii. 54 T]; Lk. vii. [2 (?)], 6 T WH; [xxiii. 47 T Tr WH]; Acts x. 1, 22; xxi. 32 L T Tr WH; [xxii. 26 L T WH]; xxiv. 23; xxvii. 1, 6 L T Tr WH, 11 G L T Tr WH, 31, 43 L T Tr WH; gen. plur. T WH in Acts xxiii. 17, 23. (Aeschyl. ap. Athen. 1 p. 11 d.; Hdt. 7, 81; Dion. Hal., Plut., al.). See the full word.*

ἐκατοντάρχος, -ου, ὁ, i. q. ἐκατοντάρχης, q. v.: Mt. viii. 5, 8 [in 5, 8, Tdf. -άρχης], 13 Rec.; xxvii. 54 [Tdf. -άρχης]; Lk. vii. 2, 6 [T WH -άρχης]; xxiii. 47 [T Tr WH -άρχης]; Acts xxi. 32 R G; xxii. 25, 26 [L T WH -άρχης]; xxvii. 6 [R G, 11 Rec., 43 R G], also xxviii. 16 Rec.; gen. plur., Acts xxiii. 17 and 23 R G L Tr. (Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 41; Plut., al.) [Cf. Meisterhans p. 53 sq.]*

ἐκβαίνω: 2 aor. ἐξέβην; [fr. Hom. down]; to go out: Heb. xi. 15 L T Tr WH.*

ἐκβάλλω; impf. 3 pers. plur. ἐξέβαλλον (Mk. vi. 18 [Tr mrg. aor.]); fut. ἐκβαλῶ; plpf. ἐκβεβλήκειν (without augm., Mk. xvi. 9; cf. W. § 12, 9; B. 33 (29)); 2 aor. ἐξέβαλον; [Pass. and Mid. pres. ἐκβάλλομαι]; 1 aor. pass. ἐξεβλήθην; fut. pass. ἐκβληθήσομαι; [fr. Hom. down]; Sept. generally for שׁרַך, occasionally for מַצִּיחַ, שׁרִיחַ, שׁרִיחַ; to cast out; to drive out; to send out; 1. with the included notion of more or less violence; a. to drive out, (cast out): a person, Mt. xxi. 12; Mk. xi. 15; Jn. ii. 15 (ἐκ); Lk. xx. 12, etc.; pass. Mt. viii. 12 [T WH (rejected) mrg. ἐξελεύσονται]; δαίμονια, Mt. vii. 22; viii. 16, 31; ix. 33; Mk. i. 34, 39; Lk. xi. 20; xiii. 32, etc.; ἐκ τινος, Mk. vii. 26; ἀπό, Mk. xvi. 9 [L WH Tr txt. παρά]; ἐν τινι, by, through [W. 389 (364)], Mt. ix. 34; xii. 24, 27 sq.; Mk. iii. 22; Lk. xi. 15, 19 sq.; τῶ ὀνόματι τινος, Mt. vii. 22; [Mk. ix. 38 R^a G]; ἐπὶ τῷ ὄν. τινος, Lk. ix. 49 [WH Tr mrg. ἐν; ἐν τῷ ὄν. Mk. ix. 38 R^{ab} L T Tr WH]; λόγῳ, Mt. viii. 16; τινὰ ἔξω τῆς πόλεως, Lk. iv. 29; Acts vii. 58. b. to cast out: τινὰ foll. by ἔξω, Jn. vi. 37; ix. 34 sq.; xii. 31 (sc. out of the world, i. e. be deprived of the power and influence he exercises in the world); Lk. xiii. 28; ἔξω with gen., Mt. xxi. 39; Mk. xii. 8; Lk. xx. 15. a thing: excrement from the belly into the sink, Mt. xv. 17; mid. ἐκβαλλόμενοι (i. e. for themselves, that they might the more easily save the ship and thereby their lives) τὸν σίτον εἰς τ. θάλασσαν, Acts xxvii. 38. c. to expel a person from a society: to banish from a family, Gal. iv. 30 (Gen. xxi. 10); ἐκ [Tdf. om. ἐκ] πῆς ἐκκλησίας, 3

Jn. 10. **d.** to compel one to depart: ἀπὸ τῶν ὀρίων, Acts xiii. 50; to bid one depart, in stern though not violent language, Mt. ix. 25; Mk. v. 40; Acts ix. 40; xvi. 37 (where distinguished fr. ἐξάγειν); to bid one go forth to do some business, Mt. ix. 38; Lk. x. 2. **e.** so employed that the rapid motion of the one going is transferred to the one sending forth; to command or cause one to depart in haste: Mk. i. 43; Jas. ii. 25; τὰ πάντα (sc. πρόβατα), to let them out of the fold so that they rush forth, [al. to thrust them forth by laying hold of them], Jn. x. 4. **f.** to draw out with force, tear out: τί, Mk. ix. 47. **g.** with the implication of force overcoming opposing force; to cause a thing to move straight on to its intended goal: τὴν κρίσιν εἰς νίκος, Mt. xii. 20. **h.** to reject with contempt; to cast off or away: τὸ ὄνομα τῶος ὡς ποτηρόν, Lk. vi. 22, (Plat. Crito p. 46 b.; de rep. 2 p. 377 c.; Soph. O. C. 636, 646; of actors driven from the stage, hissed and hooted off, Dem. p. 449, 19). **2.** without the notion of violence; **a.** to draw out, extract, one thing inserted in another: τὸ κάρφος τὸ ἐν τῷ ὀφθαλμῷ, Lk. vi. 42; ἐκ τοῦ ὀφθαλμοῦ, ibid. and Mt. vii. 5; ἀπὸ τοῦ ὀφθ. 4 (where L T Tr WH ἐκ). **b.** to bring out of, to draw or bring forth: τί ἐκ τοῦ θησαυροῦ, Mt. xii. 35; xiii. 52; money from a purse, Lk. x. 35. **c.** to except, to leave out, i. e. not receive: τί, foll. by ἔξω [or ἔξωθεν], Rev. xi. 2 (leave out from the things to be measured, equiv. to μὴ αὐτὴν μετρήσης). **d.** foll. by εἰς with acc. of place, to lead one forth or away somewhere with a force which he cannot resist: Mk. i. 12. [On the pleonastic phrase ἐκβ. ἔξω (or ἔξωθεν) cf. W. § 65, 2.]

ἐκβασις, -εως, ἡ, (ἐκβαίνω); **1.** an egress, way out, (Hom., et al.): applied fig. to the way of escape from temptation into which one εἰσέρχεται or εἰσφέρεται (see these words), 1 Co. x. 13. **2.** in a sense foreign to prof. auth., the issue [(cf. its objective sense e. g. Epict. diss. 2, 7, 9)] i. q. end: used of the end of life, Sap. ii. 17; ἐκβ. τῆς ἀναστροφῆς τῶων, in Heb. xiii. 7, is not merely the end of their physical life, but the manner in which they closed a well-spent life as exhibited by their spirit in dying; cf. Delitzsch ad loc.*

ἐκβολή, -ῆς, ἡ, (ἐκβάλλω); **a.** a casting out. **b.** spec. the throwing overboard of goods and lading whereby sailors lighten a ship in a storm to keep her from sinking, (Aeschyl. sept. 769; Aristot. eth. Nic. 3, 1, 5 [p. 1110^a, 9]; Lcian. de merc. cond. 1): ποιεῖσθαι ἐκβολήν, Lat. jacturam facere, to throw the cargo overboard, Acts xxvii. 18; with τῶν σκευῶν added, Sept. Jon. i. 5; τῶν φορτίων, Poll. 1, 99 p. 70 ed. Hemsterh.*

ἐκγαμίζω; Pass., [pres. ἐγαμίζομαι]; impf. ἐξεγαμίζομην; to give away (ἐκ out of the house [cf. W. 102 (97)]) in marriage: a daughter, 1 Co. vii. 38^a R G, [ibid.^b Rec.]; Mt. xxiv. 38 R G Tr txt. Pass. to marry, to be given in marriage, Mt. xxii. 30 R G [cf. Tdf.'s note ad loc.]; Lk. xvii. 27 R G; see γαμίζω. Not found elsewhere.*

ἐκγαμίσκω, i. q. ἐκγαμίζω, q. v.: Pass. [pres. ἐκγαμίσκομαι]; Lk. xx. 34 sq. R G; cf. γαμίσκω and Fritzsche on Mt. p. 529 sqq. Not found elsewhere.*

ἐκγονος, -ον, (ἐκγίνομαι), sprung from one, born, begotten. (Hom. and sqq.); commonly as a subst. ὁ, ἡ ἐκγονος, οἱ ἐκγονοί, a son, daughter, offspring, children, descendants; in Sept. com. in neut. plur. ἐκγονα and τὰ ἐκγονα, for ἡβ, Deut. vii. 13 [Alex.]; xxviii. 4, etc.; Δικῆ, Is. xlvi. 19; lxi. 9; ἡβ, Is. xlix. 15; also in Sir. xl. 15; xlv. 11, etc. In the N. T. once: 1 Tim. v. 4 τέκνα ἢ ἐκγονα, grandchildren, [(A. V. renders it by the obsol. nephews; cf. Eastwood and Wright, Bible Word-Book, or B.D. Am. ed. s. v. Nephew)].*

ἐκδαπανῶ: [fut. ἐκδαπανήσω]; 1 fut. pass. ἐκδαπαναθήσομαι; to exhaust by expending, to spend wholly, use up: τὰς προσόδους, Polyb. 25, 8, 4. Pass. reflexively, to spend one's self wholly: foll. by ὑπέρ τινος, of one who consumes strength and life in laboring for others' salvation, 2 Co. xii. 15; cf. Kypke ad loc.; [Soph. Lex. s. v.].*

ἐκδέχομαι; impf. ἐξεδεχόμην; (ἐκ from some person or quarter); **1.** to receive, accept, ([Hom.], Aeschyl., Hdt., sqq.). **2.** to look for, expect, wait for, await: τί, Jn. v. 3 R L; Heb. xi. 10; Jas. v. 7; τινά, Acts xvii. 16; 1 Co. xvi. 11; ἀλλήλους ἐκδέχεσθε wait for one another, sc. until each shall have received his food, 1 Co. xi. 33, cf. 21; foll. by ἕως etc. Heb. x. 13; [absol. 1 Pet. iii. 20 Rec., but see Tdf.'s note ad loc.]. Rarely with this meaning in prof. auth., as Soph. Phil. 123; Apollod. 1, 9, 27 § 3; ἕως ἂν γένηται τι, Dion. Hal. 6, 67. [COMP. : ἀπεκδέχομαι. Cf. δέχομαι, fin.].*

ἐκδηλος, -ον, (δηλος), evident, clear, conspicuous: 2 Tim. iii. 9. (Hom. Il. 5, 2; Dem. p. 24, 10; Polyb.)*

ἐκδημιῶ, -ῶ; 1 aor. inf. ἐκδημηῆσαι; (ἐκδημιος away from home); **1.** to go abroad (Hdt., Soph., Plat., Joseph., al.); hence univ. to emigrate, depart: ἐκ τοῦ σώματος, from the body as the earthly abode of the spirit, 2 Co. v. 8. **2.** to be or live abroad: 2 Co. v. 9; ἀπὸ τοῦ κυρίου, abode with whom is promised us, 2 Co. v. 6; in these exx. opp. to ἐνδημῶ, q. v.*

ἐκδώμι: Mid., fut. ἐκδώσομαι; 2 aor. 3 pers. sing. ἐξέδοτο, T WH ἐξέθετο (see ἀποδίδωμι); a com. word in Grk. auth. fr. Hom. Il. 3, 459 on; to give out of one's house, power, hand, stores; to give out, give up, give over; hence also to let out for hire, to farm out, Hdt. 1, 68; γεωργίαι δὲ ἐκδομέναι δούλοις, Plat. legg. 7 p. 806 d.; al. In the N. T., Mid. to let out for one's advantage: Mt. xxi. 33, 41 [Rec. ἐκδόσεται, cf. Tdf.'s note; B. 47 (41)]; Mk. xii. 1; Lk. xx. 9.*

ἐκδιηγέομαι, -οῦμαι; dep. mid.; prop. to narrate in full or wholly; univ. to relate, tell, declare: τί, Acts xiii. 41 (Hab. i. 5); xv. 3. ([Aristot. rhet. Alex. 23 p. 1434^b, 4]; Joseph., [Philo], Galen, [al.]; Sept.)*

ἐκδικίω, -ῶ; fut. ἐκδικήσω; 1 aor. ἐξέδικησα; (ἐκδικος, q. v.); Sept. for Δικῆ, ἡβ, ἡβ, ἡβ; **a.** τινά, to vindicate one's right, do one justice, [A. V. avenge]: Lk. xviii. 5 (1 Macc. vi. 22); τινὰ ἀπὸ τινος, to protect, defend, one person from another, Lk. xviii. 3; ἐαυτόν, to avenge one's self, Ro. xii. 19. **b.** τί, to avenge a thing (i. e. to punish a person for a thing): τὴν παρακοήν, 2 Co. x. 6; τὸ αἷμά τινος ἀπὸ or ἐκ τινος, to demand in punishment the blood of one from another, i. e. to exact of the murderer

the penalty of his crime, [A. V. *avenge one's blood on or at the hand of*]: Rev. vi. 10; xix. 2; see ἐκ, I. 7. (In Grk. auth. fr. [Apollod.], Diod. down.) *

ἐκ-δικησις, -εως, ἡ, (ἐκδικέω, q. v.), Sept. for דָּקַק and דָּקָה, דָּקָה, דָּקָה (Ezek. xvi. 38; xxiii. 45) and דָּקָה, דָּקָה, דָּקָה (Ezek. xvi. 38; xxiii. 45) and דָּקָה, דָּקָה, דָּקָה (Ezek. xvi. 38; xxiii. 45); a revenging; vengeance, punishment: Ro. xii. 19 and Heb. x. 30 fr. Deut. xxxii. 35; 2 Co. vii. 11; Lk. xxi. 22; ποιεῖν τὴν ἐκδικησίν τινος, to vindicate one from wrongs, accomplish the avenging of, Lk. xviii. 7 sq.; τινί, to avenge an injured person, Acts vii, 24 (Judg. xi. 36); ἐκδικησις τινος, objec. gen., the punishment of one, 1 Pet. ii. 14; δίδοναι ἐκδικησίν τινι, to inflict punishment on, [render vengeance to] one, 2 Th. i. 8; cf. [Sir. xii. 6]; Ezek. xxv. 14. (Polyb. 3, 8, 10.) *

ἐκδικος, -ον, (δική right, justice, penalty); 1. *without law and justice* (cf. Lat. *exlex*), unjust: Aeschyl., Soph., Eur., Ael. n. an. 16, 5. 2. *exacting penalty from* (ἐκ) one; an avenger, punisher: Ro. xiii. 4; περὶ τιμος, 1 Th. iv. 6; (Sap. xii. 12; Sir. xxx. 6; 4 Macc. xv. 26 (29); [Plut. de garrul. § 14 p. 509 f.]; Hdian. 7, 4, 10 [5 ed. Bekk.; al.]). *

ἐκ-διώκω: fut. ἐκδιώξω; 1 aor. ἐξεδιώξα; 1. *to drive out, banish*: τινά, Lk. xi. 49 [here WH Tr mrg. διώξουσιν; some refer this to 2]; (Thuc. 1, 24; Lcian. Tim. 10; Sept. 1 Chr. viii. 13; Joel ii. 20, etc.). 2. *to pursue* i. q. *to persecute, oppress with calamities*: τινά, 1 Th. ii. 15 [some refer this to 1]; (Ps. cxviii. (cxix.) 157; Sir. xxx. 19; Dem. 883; 27). *

ἐκ-δοτος, -ον, (ἐκδίδωμι), given over, delivered up, (to enemies, or to the power, the will, of some one): λαμβάνειν τινά ἐκδοτον, Acts ii. 23 (but λαβόντες is rejected by G L T Tr WH); δίδοναι or ποιεῖν τινα ἐκδ. Hdt. 3, 1; Dem. 648, 25; Joseph. antt. 6, 13, 9; Palaeph. 41, 2; al.; Bel and the Dragon vs. 22; εαυτὸν ἐκδ. δίδοναι τῷ θανάτῳ, Ignat. ad Smyrn. 4, 2. *

ἐκ-δοχή, -ης, ἡ, (ἐκδέχομαι), the act or manner of receiving from; hence in prof. auth. 1. *reception*. 2. *succession*. 3. [a taking in a certain sense, i. e.] *interpretation*. 4. once in the sacred writings, *expectation, awaiting*, [cf. ἐκδέχομαι, 2]: Heb. x. 27. *

ἐκ-δύω: 1 aor. ἐξέδυσα; 1 aor. mid. ἐξεδυσάμην; (δύω); to take off: τινά, to strip one of his garments, Mt. xxvii. 28 [L WH mrg. ἐνδύσ.]; Lk. x. 30; τινά τι (as in Grk. fr. Hom. down), [a thing from a person]: Mt. xxvii. 31; Mk. xv. 20; Mid. to take off from one's self, to put off one's raiment, (Xen. Ag. 1, 28; Hell. 3, 4, 19); fig. to put off the body, the clothing of the soul, [A. V. *be unclothed*]: 2 Co. v. 4; and the reading ἐκδυσάμενοι, adopted in vs. 3 by certain critics [e. g. Mill, Tdf. 7, Reiche, al.], is due to a correction by the copyists; see γυμνός, 1 d. [COMP.: ἀπ-εκδύομαι.]*

ἐκεῖ, adv. of place, there; a. properly: Mt. ii. 13, 15; v. 24, and freq. In Lk. xiii. 28 ἐκεῖ is not used for ἐν ἐκεῖνῳ τῷ καιρῷ foll. by ὅταν (at that time . . . when etc.), but means in that place whither ye have been banished; cf. Meyer ad loc. οἱ ἐκεῖ, sc. ὄντες, standing there, Mt. xxvi. 71 [Tr mrg. αὐτοὶ ἐκεῖ]. It answers to a relative adv.: οὐ τὸ πνεῦμα, ἐκεῖ ἐλευθερία, 2 Co. iii. 17

Rec.; Mt. vi. 21; xviii. 20; xxiv. 28; Mk. vi. 10; Lk. xii. 34; Hebraistically, where a preceding adv. or rel. pron. has already attracted the verb, ἐκεῖ is added to this verb pleonastically: Rev. xii. 6 G T Tr WH (ὅπου ἔχει ἐκεῖ τόπον), 14 (ὅπου τρέφεται ἐκεῖ); cf. Deut. iv. 5, 14, 26; 1 Macc. xiv. 34, and what was said p. 86^b, 5 on the pron. αὐτός after a relative. b. by a negligent use common also in the classics it stands after verbs of motion for ἐκείσε, thither: so after ἀπέρχομαι, Mt. ii. 22; μεταβαίω, Mt. xvii. 20; ὑπάγω, Jn. xi. 8; ἔρχομαι, Jn. xviii. 3; προπέμπομαι, Ro. xv. 24; cf. Lob. ad Phryn. pp. 43 sq. 128; Hermann on Soph. Antig. 515; Trachin. 1006; Bttm. on Philoct. 481; W. § 54, 7; B. 71 (62) and 378 (324).

ἐκεῖθεν, adv. of place, thence, from that place, [A. V. sometimes from thence]: Mt. iv. 21; Mk. vi. 1; Lk. ix. 4; Jn. iv. 43; Acts xiii. 4; and often in the historical bks. of the N. T. οἱ ἐκεῖθεν elliptically for οἱ ἐκεῖθεν διαβήναι θέλοντες, Lk. xvi. 26 (where L WH om. οἱ).

ἐκεῖνος, -η, -ο, (fr. ἐκεῖ, prop. the one there, cf. Germ. dortig, der dort), demonstr. pron., that man, woman, thing (Lat. ille, illa, illud); properly of persons, things, times, places somewhat remote from the speaker. 1. used absolutely, a. in antithesis, referring to the more remote subject: opp. to οὗτος, Lk. xviii. 14; Jas. iv. 15; ὑμῶν . . . ἐκεῖνος, Mt. xiii. 11; Mk. iv. 11; ἐκεῖνος . . . ἡμεῖς, Heb. xii. 25; ἄλλοι . . . ἄλλοι . . . ἐκεῖνος, Jn. ix. 9; ἐκεῖνον . . . ἐμέ, Jn. iii. 30; οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι . . . ἐκεῖνος δέ, Jn. ii. 20 sq.; ὁ μὲν κύριος Ἰησοῦς [R G T om. ἰ. WH Tr mrg. br.] . . . ἐκεῖνος δέ, Mk. xvi. 19 sq., etc. b. of noted persons (as in classic Grk.): in a bad sense, that notorious man, Jn. vii. 11; ix. 28; in a good sense, — of the Lord Jesus, 1 Jn. ii. 6; iii. 3, 5, 7, 16; iv. 17; of the Holy Spirit, with an apposition added, ἐκεῖνος, τὸ πνεῦμα τῆς ἀληθείας, Jn. xvi. 13. c. referring to a noun immediately preceding, he, she, it, (Lat. is, ea, id, Germ. selbiger): Jn. vii. 45; v. 46; Mk. xvi. 11; Acts iii. 13, etc.; cf. W. § 23, 1; [B. 104 (91)]. Here perhaps may be noticed its use together with αὐτός of the same subject in the same sentence: ἐζωρημένοι ὑπ' αὐτοῦ (i. e. the devil) εἰς τὸ ἐκεῖνον θέλημα, 2 Tim. ii. 26; cf. Thuc. 1, 132, 6; 4, 29, 3; Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 20; see Riddell, Apol. of Plato, App. § 49; Kühner § 467, 12; cf. ζωγράφω, 2]; equiv. to an emphatic (Germ. er) he, etc., Mt. xvii. 27; Jn. i. 8; v. 43; Tit. iii. 7; equiv. to the forcibly uttered Germ. der (that one etc.), in which sense it serves to recall and lay stress upon nouns just before used [cf. our resumptive the same; W. § 23, 4]: Jn. i. 18; v. 39; xii. 48; xiv. 26; xv. 26; esp. is it thus resumptive of a subject expressed participially [B. 806 (262 sq.)]: Mk. vii. 15 [T WH om. Tr br. the pron.], 20; Jn. i. 33; ix. 37 (ἐκεῖνός ἐστιν, sc. ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ θεοῦ, see εἰμί, II. 5); Jn. x. 1; xiv. 21; Ro. xiv. 14; 2 Co. x. 18; (Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 33 ὁ γὰρ λόγην ἀκονῶν, ἐκεῖνος καὶ τὴν ψυχὴν τι παρακονῶ). d. foll. by ὅτι, Mt. xxiv. 43; foll. by ὅς, Jn. xiii. 26; Ro. xiv. 15. 2. joined with nouns, and then the noun with the article either precedes, or (somewhat more rarely) follows: (W. 162 (153)), [B. 119 (104) sq.]; a. in contrasts:

ἢ πρώτη ἐκείνη, Heb. viii. 7. **b.** used to distinguish accurately from others the things or the persons spoken of, (Germ. *selbig*): Mt. vii. 25, 27; x. 15; xviii. 32; Mk. iii. 24 sq.; Lk. vi. 48 sq.; Jn. xviii. 15, and often; esp. of Time, — and of time past: ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις ἐκείναις, עַתָּה יְמֵיךָ, at that time which has been spoken of; said of time which the writer either cannot or will not define more precisely and yet wishes to be connected with the time of the events just narrated: Mt. iii. 1; Mk. i. 9; viii. 1; Lk. ii. 1, (Ex. ii. 11; Judg. xviii. 1; 1 S. xxviii. 1); cf. Fritzsche on Mt. p. 106 sq.; at the time under consideration: Lk. iv. 2; ix. 36; the same phrase is used of time future: Mt. xxiv. 19; Acts ii. 18 (fr. Joel ii. 29 (iii. 2)); Rev. ix. 6; likewise in the singular, ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ, Lk. xvii. 31; Jn. xvi. 23, 26. But the solemn phrase ἐκείνη ἡ ἡμέρα, or ἡ ἡμέρα ἐκείνη, simply sets future time in opposition to the present, that fateful day, that decisive day, when the Messiah will come to judge: Mt. vii. 22; Lk. vi. 23; x. 12; 2 Th. i. 10; 2 Tim. i. 12, 18; Rev. xvi. 14 (where L T Tr WH om. ἐκείνης); so in the phrase δαίων ἐκείνος, Lk. xx. 35. **3.** ἐκείνης (in Rec. δι' ἐκείνης), scil. δδοῦ, adverbially, (by) that way: Lk. xix. 4; W. § 64, 5; [B. 171 (149); see ποῖος, fin.]. John's use of the pronoun ἐκείνος is discussed by Steitz in the Stud. u. Krit. for 1859, p. 497 sqq.; 1861, p. 267 sqq., and by Alex. Buttmann, *ibid.* 1860, p. 505 sqq. and in Hilgenfeld's Zeitsch. für wissenschaftl. Theol. 1862, p. 204 sqq.; Buttmann clearly proves in opp. to Steitz that John's usage deviates in no respect from the Greek; Steitz, however, resorts to psychological considerations in the case of Jn. xix. 35, [regarding ἐκ. there as expressing the writer's inward assurance. But Steitz is now understood to have modified his published views.]

ἐκεῖσε, adv. of place, thither, towards that place: Acts xxi. 3, on which see W. 349 (328); used for ἐκεῖ in the pregn. constr. τοὺς ἐκεῖσε ὄντας, collected there, Acts xxii. 5, (Acta Thomae § 8); cf. W. § 54, 7.*

ἐκζητέω, -ῶ: 1 aor. ἐξεζήτησα; Pass., 1 aor. ἐξεζητήθη; 1 fut. ἐκζητηθήσομαι; (ἐκ out from a secret place, from all sides); Sept. very often for שָׁרַף, also for שָׁרַף, etc.; **a.** to seek out, search for: properly, τινά, 1 Macc. ix. 26; figuratively: τὸν κύριον, τὸν θεόν, to seek the favor of (God, worship him, Acts xv. 17; Ro. iii. 11 [Tr mrg. WH mrg. ζητῶν]; Heb. xi. 6, (Ps. xiii. (xiv.) 2; xxxiii. (xxxiv.) 5; lxxviii. (lxxxix.) 33; Amos v. 4, etc.). **b.** to seek out i. e. investigate, scrutinize: τί, Sir. xxxix. 1, 3; περὶ τινος, to examine into anything, 1 Pet. i. 10, where it is joined with ἐξερευνᾶν [to seek out and search out], as in 1 Macc. ix. 26. **c.** to seek out for one's self, beg, crave: Heb. xii. 17. **d.** to demand back, require: τὸ αἷμα τῶν προφητῶν ἀπὸ τῆς γενεᾶς ταύτης, to take vengeance on this generation for the slaughter of the prophets (after the Hebr., cf. 2 S. iv. 11; Ezek. iii. 18; see ἐκ, I. 7): Lk. xi. 50, [51]. (In prof. auth. thus far only a single passage has been noted in which this word appears, Aristid. or. 8, i. p. 488 [i. e. orat. 38, i. p. 726 ed. Dind.]*)

ἐκ-ζήτησις, (ἐκζητέω, q. v.), -εως, ἡ; **1.** an investigating. **2.** a subject of subtle inquiry and dispute, [R. V. questioning]: 1 Tim. i. 4 T Tr [WH; see Ellic. ad loc. and cf. οἰκονομία]. (Basil Caes., Didym. Al.)*

ἐκ-θαμβέω, -ῶ: Pass., [pres. ἐκθαμβοῦμαι]; 1 aor. ἐξεθαμβήθη; (ἐκθαμβος, q. v.); **1.** trans. to throw into amazement or terror; to alarm thoroughly, to terrify: Sir. xxx. 9; [Job xxxiii. 7 Aq., Compl.]. **2.** intrans. to be struck with amazement; to be thoroughly amazed, astounded; in Grk. writ. once, Orph. Arg. 1217. In the N. T. only in the pass. and by Mark: to be amazed, for joy at the unexpected coming of Christ, ix. 15; to be struck with terror, xvi. 5 sq.; joined with ἀδημονεῖν, xiv. 33.*

ἐκ-θαμβος, -ον, (θάμβος, cf. ἔκφοβος), quite astonished, amazed: Acts iii. 11. (Polyb. 20, 10, 9. Eccl. and Byzant. writ.; terrifying, dreadful, Dan. vii. 7 Theod.)*

ἐκ-θαυμάζω: [impf. ἐξεθαύμαζον]; to wonder or marvel greatly (see ἐκ, VI. 6): ἐπί τινι, at one, Mk. xii. 17 T WH. (Sir. xxvii. 23; xliii. 18; Dion. Hal., Longin., al.)*

ἐκ-θετος, -ον, (ἐκτίθημι), cast out, exposed: ποιεῖν ἔκθετα (equiv. to ἐκτιθέναι) τὰ βρέφη, Acts vii. 19. (Eur. Andr. 70; [Manetho, apoteles. 6, 52].)*

ἐκ-καθαίρω: 1 aor. ἐξεκάθαρα [on the a cf. B. 41 (35)]; (ἐκ either i. q. utterly or for ἐκ τινος); in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. Il. 2, 153 down; to cleanse out, clean thoroughly: ἐμαυτὸν ἀπὸ τινος, to avoid defilement from one and so keep one's self pure, 2 Tim. ii. 21; with acc. of the thing by the removal of which something is made clean, [A. V. purge out], 1 Co. v. 7. (For ἦρξ i. q. to cleanse, Judg. vii. 4 var.; for ἦρξ i. q. to take away, Deut. xxvi. 13.)*

ἐκ-καίω: 1 aor. pass. ἐξεκαύθη; **1.** to burn out. **2.** to set on fire. pass. to be kindled, to burn, (Hdt. and sqq.; often in Sept.): properly, of fire; metaph. of the fire and glow of the passions (of anger, Job iii. 17; Sir. xvi. 6, and often in Plut.); of lust, Ro. i. 27, (Alciph. 3, 67 οὕτως ἐξεκαύθη εἰς ἔρωτα).*

ἐκκακέω, -ῶ; [1 aor. ἐξεκάκησα]; (κακός); to be utterly spiritless, to be wearied out, exhausted; see ἐγκακέω [cf. W. 25].

ἐκ-κέντιω, -ῶ: 1 aor. ἐξεκέντησα; **1.** to put out, dig out: τὰ δμματα, Aristot. h. a. 2, 17 [p. 508^b, 6]; 6, 5. **2.** to dig through, transfix, pierce: τινά, Rev. i. 7; ὄψονται εἰς δν (i. e. εἰς τοῦτον, δν [cf. W. 158 (150)]) ἐξεκέντησαν, Jn. xix. 37. (Polyb. 5, 56, 12; Polyæn. 5, 3, 8; for ἦρξ, Judg. ix. 54; ἦρξ to kill, Num. xxii. 29. 2 Macc. xii. 6. Cf. Fischer, De vitiis lexicæ. etc. p. 540 sq.)*

ἐκ-κλάω: 1 aor. pass. ἐξεκλάσθη; to break off; to cut off: Ro. xi. 17, 19, 20 R G T WH (on this vs. see κλάω). (Sept. Lev. i. 17; Plat. rep. 10 p. 611 d.; Plut., Alciph., al.)*

ἐκ-κλείω: 1 aor. inf. ἐκκλείσαι; 1 aor. pass. ἐξεκλείσθη; [fr. (Hdt.) Eur. down]; to shut out: Gal. iv. 17 (viz. from intercourse with me and with teachers coöperating with me); i. q. to turn out of doors: to prevent the approach of one, pass. in Ro. iii. 27.*

ἐκκλησία, -ας, ἡ, (fr. ἔκκλητος called out or forth, and this fr. ἐκκαλέω); prop. a gathering of citizens called out

from their homes into some public place; an assembly; so used 1. among the Greeks from Thuc. [cf. Hdt. 3, 142] down, an assembly of the people convened at the public place of council for the purpose of deliberating: Acts xix. 39. 2. in the Sept. often equiv. to ἡγήρ, the assembly of the Israelites, Judg. xxi. 8; 1 Chr. xxix. 1, etc., esp. when gathered for sacred purposes, Deut. xxxi. 30 (xxxii. 1); Josh. viii. 35 (ix. 8), etc.; in the N. T. thus in Acts vii. 38; Heb. ii. 12. 3. any gathering or throng of men assembled by chance or tumultuously: Acts xix. 32, 41. 4. in the Christian sense, a. an assembly of Christians gathered for worship: ἐν ἐκκλησίᾳ, in the religious meeting, 1 Co. xiv. 19, 35; ἐν ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις, ib. 34; συνέρχεσθαι ἐν ἐκκλησίᾳ, 1 Co. xi. 18; cf. W. § 50, 4 a. b. a company of Christians, or of those who, hoping for eternal salvation through Jesus Christ, observe their own religious rites, hold their own religious meetings, and manage their own affairs according to regulations prescribed for the body for order's sake; aa. those who anywhere, in city or village, constitute such a company and are united into one body: Acts v. 11; viii. 3; 1 Co. iv. 17; vi. 4; Phil. iv. 15; 3 Jn. 6 [cf. W. 122 (116)]; with specification of place, Acts viii. 1; xi. 22; Ro. xvi. 1; 1 Co. iv. 17; vi. 4; Rev. ii. 1, 8, etc.; Θεσσαλονικέων, 1 Th. i. 1; 2 Th. i. 1; Λαοδικέων, Col. iv. 16; with gen. of the possessor, τοῦ θεοῦ (equiv. to ἡγήρ, ἡγήρ, Num. xvi. 3; xx. 4), 1 Co. xi. 22; and mention of the place, 1 Co. i. 2; 2 Co. i. 1. Plur. αἱ ἐκκλησίαι: Acts xv. 41; 1 Co. vii. 17; 2 Co. viii. 19; Rev. i. 4; iii. 6, etc.; with τοῦ θεοῦ added, 1 Th. ii. 14; 2 Th. i. 4; τοῦ Χριστοῦ, Ro. xvi. 16; with mention of the place, as τῆς Ἀσίας, Γαλατίας, etc.: 1 Co. xvi. 1, 19; 2 Co. viii. 1; Gal. i. 2; τῆς Ἰουδαίας ταῖς ἐν Χριστῷ, joined to Christ [see ἐν, I. 6 b.], i. e. Christian assemblies, in contrast with those of the Jews, Gal. i. 22; ἐκκλησία τῶν ἐθνῶν, gathered from the Gentiles, Ro. xvi. 4; τῶν ἁγίων, composed of the saints, 1 Co. xiv. 33. ἡ ἐκκλησία κατ' οἶκόν τινας, the church in one's house, i. e. the company of Christians belonging to a person's family; others less aptly understand the phrase of the Christians accustomed to meet for worship in the house of some one (for as appears from 1 Co. xiv. 23, the whole Corinthian church was accustomed to assemble in one and the same place; [but see Bp. Lightf. on Col. iv. 15]): Ro. xvi. 5; 1 Co. xvi. 19; Col. iv. 15; Philem. 2. The name ἡ ἐκκλησία is used even by Christ while on earth of the company of his adherents in any city or village: Mt. xviii. 17. bb. the whole body of Christians scattered throughout the earth; collectively, all who worship and honor God and Christ in whatever place they may be: Mt. xvi. 18 (where perhaps the Evangelist employs τὴν ἐκκλησίαν although Christ may have said τὴν βασιλείαν μου); 1 Co. xii. 28; Eph. i. 22; iii. 10; v. 23 sqq. 27, 29, 32; Phil. iii. 6; Col. i. 18, 24; with gen. of the possessor: τοῦ κυρίου, Acts xx. 28 [R Tr mrg. WH r. θεοῦ]; τοῦ θεοῦ, Gal. i. 13; 1 Co. xv. 9; 1 Tim. iii. 15. cc. the name is transferred to the assembly of faithful Christians already dead and received into heaven: Heb. xii. 23 (on this pass. see in ἀπογράφω, b. and πρωτότοκος,

fin.). [In general, see Trench § 1, and B. D.'s v. Church, also Am. ed.; and for patristic usage Soph. Lex. s. v.]

ἐκ-κλίνω [Ro. xvi. 17 T Tr WH]; 1 aor. ἐξέκλινα; in Grk. writ. fr. Thuc. down; Sept. chiefly for נָסָה and נָסָה; intrans. to turn aside, deviate (from the right way and course, Mal. ii. 8, [cf. Deut. v. 32]); metaph. and absol. to turn (one's self) away [B. 144 (126) sq.; W. 251 (236)], either from the path of rectitude, Ro. iii. 12 (Ps. xiii. (xiv.) 3); or from evil (a malis declinare. Cic. Tusc. 4, 6): ἀπὸ κακοῦ, 1 Pet. iii. 11 (Ps. xxxiii. (xxxiv.) 15; xxxvi. (xxxvii.) 27; Prov. iii. 7); ἀπὸ with gen. of pers. to turn away from, keep aloof from, one's society; to shun one: Ro. xvi. 17, (οὐς, Ignat. ad Eph. 7, 1).*

ἐκ-κολυμβάω, -ῶ: 1 aor. ptep. ἐκκολυμβήσας; to swim out of: Acts xxvii. 42. (Eur. Hel. 1609; Diod., Dion. Hal.)*

ἐκ-κομίζω: impf. pass. ἐξεκομίζομαι; to carry out; a dead man for burial (Polyb. 35, 6, 2; Plut. Agis 21; Hdtian. 2, 1, 5 [2 ed. Bekk.], etc.; in Lat. efferre): Lk. vii. 12.*

ἐκ-κοπή, -ῆς, ἡ, [Polyb., Plut., al.], see ἐγκοπή.

ἐκ-κόπτω: fut. ἐκκόψω; 1 aor. impv. ἐκκόψου, subjunc. ἐκκόψω; [Pass. pres. ἐκκόπτομαι]; 2 aor. ἐξεκόπη; 2 fut. ἐκκόπησομαι; to cut out, cut off; a. properly: of a tree, Mt. iii. 10; vii. 19; Lk. iii. 9; xiii. 7, 9, (Hdt. 9, 97, etc.); a hand, an eye: Mt. v. 30; xviii. 8, (τὸν ὀφθαλμόν, Dem. p. 744, (13) 17); pass. ἐκ τινος, a branch from a tree, Ro. xi. 22, 24. b. figuratively: τὴν ἀφορμήν, to cut off occasion, 2 Co. xi. 12, (τὴν ἐλπίδα, Job xix. 10). Ir 1 Pet. iii. 7 read ἐγκόπτεσθαι; see ἐγκόπτω.*

ἐκ-κρέμαμαι (mid. of ἐκκρεμάννυμι, cf. Bittm. Ausf. Spr. ii. 224 sq.; [Veitch s. v. κρέμαμαι]; B. 61 (53)): [impf. ἐξεκρεμάμην]; to hang from: ἐξεκρέματο αὐτοῦ ἀκοίτων, hung upon his lips (Verg. Aen. 4, 79), Lk. xix. 48, where T WH ἐξεκρέματο, after codd. κΒ, a form which T conjectures "a vulgari usu had alienum fuisse;" [cf. B. u. s.: WH. App. p. 168]. (Plat., Philo, Plut., al.)*

ἐκ-κρέμομαι, see the preceding word.

ἐκ-κλάίω, -ῶ: 1 aor. inf. ἐκλαῖσαι; to speak out, divulge: τινί, foll. by ὅτι, Acts xxiii. 22. (Judith xi. 9; Demosth., Philo, Dio Cass., al.)*

ἐκ-λάμπω: fut. ἐκλάμψω; to shine forth: Mt. xiii. 43; Dan. xii. 3 var. (Grk. writ. fr. Aeschyl. down.)*

ἐκ-λανθάνω: to cause to forget; Mid. to forget; pf. ἐκλέλησμαι, foll. by gen.: Heb. xii. 5. (Hom. et sqq.)*

ἐκ-λέγω: pf. pass. ptep. ἐκλελεγμένος, once in Lk. ix. 35 L mrg. T Tr WH; Mid., impf. ἐξελεγόμην (Lk. xi. 7); 1 aor. ἐξελέξαμην; in Grk. writ. fr. Hdt. down; Sept. for נָסָה; to pick out, choose; in the N. T. (exc. Lk. ix. 35, where the reading is doubtful) always mid., ἐκλέγομαι, to pick or choose out for one's self: τί, Lk. x. 42; xiv. 7; τινά, one from among many (of Jesus choosing his disciples), Jn. vi. 70; xiii. 18; xv. 16; Acts i. 2; ἀπὸ τινων, from a number of persons (Sir. xlv. 16), Lk. vi. 13; ἐκ τοῦ κόσμου, Jn. xv. 19; used of choosing one for an office. Acts vi. 5; foll. by ἐκ τινων, Acts i. 24; to discharge some business, Acts xv. 22, 25; ἐν ἡμῖν (al. ὑμῖν) ἐξελέξατο ὁ θεός, foll. by the acc. and inf. denoting the end,

God made choice among us i. e. in our ranks, Acts xv. 7, where formerly many, misled by the Hebr. בְּרַחֲבֵינוּ (1 S. xvi. 9; 1 K. viii. 16, etc., and the Sept. of these pass.), wrongly regarded ἐν ἡμῖν as the object on which the mind of the chooser was as it were fixed; [W. § 32, 3 a.; B. 159 (138)]. Especially is God said ἐκλέξασθαι those whom he has judged fit to receive his favors and separated from the rest of mankind to be peculiarly his own and to be attended continually by his gracious oversight: thus of the Israelites, Acts xiii. 17 (Deut. xiv. 2, [cf. iv. 37]; 2 Macc. v. 19); of Christians, as those whom he has set apart from among the irreligious multitude as dear unto himself, and whom he has rendered, through faith in Christ, citizens in the Messianic kingdom: Mk. xiii. 20; 1 Co. i. 27 sq.; with two acc. one of the object, the other of the predicate [W. § 32, 4 b.], Jas. ii. 5; τινὰ ἐν Χριστῷ , so that the ground of the choice lies in Christ and his merits, foll. by acc. with inf. denoting the end, Eph. i. 4. In Lk. ix. 35 L mrg. T Tr WH Jesus is called $\text{ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ θεοῦ ὁ ἐκλεγμένος}$ (R G L txt. ἀγαπητός), as being dear to God beyond all others and exalted by him to the preëminent dignity of Messiah; but see ἐκλεκτός , 1 b.*

ἐκλείπω ; fut. ἐκλείψω ; 2 aor. ἐξέλιπον ; 1. trans. a. to leave out, omit, pass by. b. to leave, quit, (a place): τὸ ζῆν, τὸν βίον, to die, 2 Macc. x. 13; 3 Macc. ii. 23; Soph. Electr. 1131; Polyb. 2, 41, 2, al.; Dion. Hal. 1, 24; Luc. Macrob. 12; Aleiph. 3, 28. 2. intrans. to fail; i. e. to leave off, cease, stop: τὰ ἔτη, Heb. i. 12 fr. Ps. ci. (cii.) 28 (where for ἔσθ); ἡ πίστις, Lk. xxii. 32; riches, acc. to the reading ἐκλίπη (L txt. T Tr WH), Lk. xvi. 9 (often so in Grk. writ., and the Sept. as Jer. vii. 28; xxviii. (li.) 30). as often in classic Grk. fr. Thuc. down, it is used of the failing or eclipse of the light of the sun and the moon: τοῦ ἡλίου ἐκλιπόντος [WH ἐκλείποντος], the sun having failed [or failing], Lk. xxiii. 45 Tdf.; on this (without doubt the true) reading [see esp. WH. App. ad loc., and] cf., besides Tdf.'s note, Keim iii. 440 [Eng. trans. vi. 173] (Sir. xvii. 31 (26)). to expire, die; so acc. to R G L mrg. ἐκλίπητε in Lk. xvi. 9, (Tob. xiv. 11; Sap. v. 13; Sept. for ἔσθ), Gen. xxv. 8, etc.; Ps. ciii. (civ.) 29; Lam. i. 19; for ἔσθ , Jer. xlix. (xlii.) 17, 22. Plat. legg. 6, 759 e.; 9, 856 e.; Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 26.*

ἐκλεκτός , -ή, -όν, (ἐκλέγω), picked out, chosen; rare in Grk. writ., as Thuc. 6, 100; Plat. legg. 11 p. 938 b.; 12, 948 a., etc.; Sept. for בְּרַחֲבֵינוּ and בְּרַחֲבֵינוּ , in the N. T. 1. chosen by God, and a. to obtain salvation through Christ (see ἐκλέγω); hence Christians are called ἐκλεκτοὶ τοῦ θεοῦ , the chosen or elect of God, [cf. W. 35 (34); 234 (219)], (ἡ) ἱεραὶ ἱεραὶ, said of pious Israelites, Is. lxxv. 9, 15, 23; Ps. civ. (cv.) 43, cf. Sap. iv. 15; Lk. xviii. 7; Ro. viii. 33; Col. iii. 12; Tit. i. 1; without the gen. θεοῦ, Mt. xxiv. 22, 24; Mk. xiii. 20, 22; 1 Pet. i. 1; with the addition of τοῦ Χριστοῦ, as gen. of possessor, Mt. xxiv. 31; Mk. xiii. 27 [T Tr om. gen.]; κλητοὶ καὶ ἐκλεκτοὶ κ. πιστοὶ, Rev. xvii. 14; γένος ἐκλεκτόν, 1 Pet. ii. 9 (fr. Is. xliii. 20, cf. Add. to Esth. viii. 40 [vi. 17, p. 64

ed. Fritz.]); ἐκλεκτοὶ , those who have become true partakers of the Christian salvation are contrasted with κλητοὶ, those who have been invited but who have not shown themselves fitted to obtain it, [al. regard the 'called' and the 'chosen' here as alike partakers of salvation, but the latter as the 'choice ones' (see 2 below), distinguished above the former; cf. Jas. Morison or Meyer ad loc.], Mt. xx. 16 [here T WH om. Tr br. the cl.]; xxii. 14; finally, those are called ἐκλεκτοὶ who are destined for salvation but have not yet been brought to it, 2 Tim. ii. 10 [but cf. Huther or Ellic. ad loc.]. b. The Messiah is called preëminently $\text{ὁ ἐκλεκτός τοῦ θεοῦ}$, as appointed by God to the most exalted office conceivable: Lk. xxiii. 35, cf. ix. 35 L mrg. T Tr WH; cf. Dillmann, Das Buch Henoch [übers. u. erklärt; allgem. Einl.], p. xxiii. c. Angels are called ἐκλεκτοὶ , as those whom God has chosen out from other created beings to be peculiarly associated with him, and his highest ministers in governing the universe: 1 Tim. v. 21; see ἄγιος, 1 b.; μαρτύρομαι δὲ ἐγὼ μὲν ὑμῶν τὰ ἄγια καὶ τοὺς ἱεροὺς ἀγγέλους τοῦ θεοῦ, Joseph. b. j. 2, 16, 4 sub fin.; [yet al. explain by 2 Pet. ii. 4; Jude 6; cf. Ellic. on 1 Tim. i. c.]. 2. univ. choice, select, i. e. the best of its kind or class, excellent, preëminently: applied to certain individual Christians, 2 Jn. 1, 13; with ἐν κυρίῳ added, eminent as a Christian (see ἐν, I. 6 b.), Ro. xvi. 13; of things: λίθος, 1 Pet. ii. 4, [6], (Is. xxviii. 16; 2 Esdr. v. 8; Enoch c. 8 Grk. txt., ed. Dillmann p. 82 sq.).*

ἐκλογή , -ῆς, ἡ, (ἐκλέγω), election, choice; a. the act of picking out, choosing: σκεῦος ἐκλογῆς (gen. of quality; cf. W. § 34, 3 b.; [B. 161 (140 sq.)]), i. q. ἐκλεκτόν, sc. τοῦ θεοῦ, Acts ix. 15; spec. used of that act of God's free will by which before the foundation of the world he decreed his blessings to certain persons; — ἡ κατ' ἐκλογὴν πρόθεσις, the decree made from choice [A. V. the purpose acc. to election, cf. W. 193 (182)], Ro. ix. 11 (cf. Fritzsche ad loc. p. 298 sq.); — particularly that by which he determined to bless certain persons through Christ, Ro. xi. 28; κατ' ἐκλογὴν χάριτος, according to an election which is due to grace, or a gracious election, Ro. xi. 5; with gen. of the pers. elected, 1 Th. i. 4; 2 Pet. i. 10. b. the thing or person chosen: i. q. ἐκλεκτοὶ, Ro. xi. 7. (Plat., Aristot., Polyb., Diod., Joseph., Dion. Hal., al.)*

ἐκλύω : [Pass., pres. ἐκλύομαι]; pf. ptep. ἐκλυμένος ; 1 aor. ἐξελύθην ; 1 fut. ἐκλυθήσομαι ; often in Grk. writ. fr. [Hom.], Aeschyl. down; 1. to loose, unloose (cf. Germ. auslösen), to set free: τινὰ τινας and ἔκ τινας. 2. to dissolve; metaph. to weaken, relax, exhaust, (Sept. Josh. x. 6; Jer. xlv. (xxxviii.) 4; Aristot. h. an. 9, 1 sub fin. [p. 610^a, 27]; Joseph. antt. 8, 11, 3; 13, 8, 1). Commonly in the Pass. a. to have one's strength relaxed, to be enfeebled through exhaustion, to grow weak, grow weary, be tired out, (often so in Grk. writ.): of the body, Mt. ix. 36 Rec.; xv. 32; Mk. viii. 3; thus for ἔσθ , 1 S. xiv. 28; 2 S. xvii. 29; for ἔσθ , 2 S. iv. 1 etc.; of the mind, Gal. vi. 9 (μὴ ἐκλυόμενοι if we faint not, sc. in well-doing). Cf. Grimm on 1 Macc. iii. 17. b. to despond, become faint-hearted: Heb. xii. 5, (Deut. xx. 3; Prov.

iii. 11); with ταῖς ψυχαῖς added, Heb. xii. 3; τοῖς σώμασι, ταῖς ψυχαῖς, Polyb. 20, 4, 7; τῇ ψυχῇ, 29, 6, 14; 40, 12, 7; cf. Grimm on 1 Macc. ix. 8; 2 Macc. iii. 24.*

ἐκμάσσω; impf. ἐξέμασσον; 1 aor. ἐξέμαξα; to wipe off, to wipe away: with acc. of object and dat. of instrument, Lk. vii. 38, 44; Jn. xi. 2; xii. 3; xiii. 5. (Soph., Eur., Hippocr., Aristot., al. Sir. xii. 11; Bar. vi. (ep. Jer.) 12, 23 (13, 24).)*

ἐκμυκτηρίζω; impf. ἐξμυκτηρίζον; to deride by turning up the nose, to sneer at, scoff at: τινά, Lk. xvi. 14; xxiii. 35. (For γῆ, Ps. ii. 4; [xxxiv. (xxxv.) 16]; 2 K. xix. 21 [here the simple verb]; 1 Esdr. i. 49 Alex.; Ev. Nicod. c. 10. Prof. writ. use the simple verb (fr. μυκτηρίζω the nose); [cf. W. 25].)*

ἐκνεύω: 1 aor. ἐξένευσα; 1. to bend to one side (τῇ κεφαλῇ, Xen. ven. 10, 12). 2. to take one's self away, withdraw: Jn. v. 13, where Chrysostom says that ἐξένευσε is equiv. to ἐξέκλινε; but others derive the form from ἐκνέω, q. v. (Sept. for נָח, Judg. iv. 18 Alex.; נָחַץ, to turn one's self, Judg. xviii. 26 Alex.; 2 K. ii. 24; xxiii. 16; [add 3 Macc. iii. 22; Joseph. antt. 7, 4, 2]. In prof. auth. also transitively, to avoid a thing; as τὰ βέλη, Diod. 15, 87; πληγῆν, ib. 17, 100.)*

ἐκνέω: 1. properly, to swim away, escape by swimming, (Thuc. 2, 90). 2. to escape, slip away secretly, ([Pind. Ol. 13, 163]; Eur. Hipp. 470, etc.); in this sense many interpp. take ἐξένευσε in Jn. v. 13. But Jesus withdrew not to avoid danger but the admiration of the people; for the danger first arose after his withdrawal.*

ἐκνήφω: 1 aor. ἐξένηψα; a. prop. to return to one's self from drunkenness, become sober, (Gen. ix. 24; [1 S. xxv. 37]; Joel i. 5; [Sir. xxxiv. (xxxi.) 2]; Lynceus ap. Ath. 4, 5 p. 130 b.). b. metaph. to return to soberness of mind (cf. ἀνανήφω): 1 Co. xv. 34, (Plut. Dem. 20).*

ἐκούσιος, -ον, (ἐκών), voluntary: κατὰ ἐκούσιον, of free will, Philem. 14. (Num. xv. 3; καθ' ἐκούσιαν, Thuc. 8, 27 — [“The word understood in the one case appears to be τρόπον (Porphy. de abst. 1, 9 καθ' ἐκούσιον τρόπον, comp. Eur. Med. 751 ἐκουσίῳ τρόπῳ); in the other, γνώμην so ἐκουσίῳ [doubtful, see L. and S.], ἐξ ἐκουσίας, etc.”; cf. Lobeck, Phryn. p. 4; Bp. Lghtft. on Philem. l. c.; cf. W. 463 (432)].)*

ἐκουσίως, adv., [fr. Eur. down], voluntarily, willingly, of one's own accord: Heb. x. 26 (ἐκ ἀμαρτάνειν [A. V. to sin wilfully] is tacitly opposed to sins committed inconsiderately, and from ignorance or from weakness); 1 Pet. v. 2.*

ἐκπαλαι, adv., (fr. ἐκ and πάλαι, formed like ἔκτοτε [cf. W. 24 (23); 422 (393); B. 321 (275)]), from of old; of a long time: 2 Pet. ii. 3; iii. 5. (A later Grk. word, fr. Philo down; see Lob. ad Phryn. p. 45 sqq.)*

ἐκπειράζω; fut. ἐκπειράσω; [1 aor. ἐξεπείρασα, 1 Co. x. 9^b L mrg. T WH mrg.]; a word wholly biblical [put by Philo (de congr. erud. grat. § 30, Mang. i. 543) for Sept. πειράζ. in quoting Deut. viii. 2]; to prove, test, thoroughly [A. V. tempt]: τινά, his mind and judgment, Lk. x. 25; τὸν θεόν, to put to proof God's character and power: Mt. iv. 7; Lk. iv. 12, after Deut. vi. 16, where for πειρᾶ;

τὸν Χριστόν, by irreligion and immorality to test the patience or the avenging power of Christ (exalted to God's right hand), 1 Co. x. 9^a [(yet L T WH Tr txt. κύριον), 9^b L mrg. T WH mrg. Cf. Ps. lxxvii. (lxxviii.) 18].*

ἐκπέμπω: 1 aor. ἐξέπεμψα; 1 aor. pass. ptcp. ἐκπεμφθεῖς; to send forth, send away: Acts xiii. 4; xvii. 10. [From Hom. down].*

ἐκπερισσῶς, adv., exceedingly, out of measure, the more: used of intense earnestness, Mk. xiv. 31 L T Tr WH (for Rec. ἐκ περισσοῦ); not found elsewhere. But see ὑπερεκπερισσῶς.*

ἐκπετάννυμι: 1 aor. ἐξεπέτασα; to spread out, stretch forth: τὰς χεῖρας πρὸς τινά, Ro. x. 21 fr. Is. lxxv. 2. (Eur., Polyb., Plut., Anthol., al.)*

ἐκπηδάω, -ῶ: 1 aor. ἐξεπήδασα; to spring out, leap forth: εἰς τ. ὄχλον, Acts xiv. 14 G L T Tr WH. (εἰς τὸν λαόν, Judith xiv. 17; in Grk. writ. fr. [Soph. and] Hdt. down. Deut. xxxiii. 22).*

ἐκπίπτω; pf. ἐκπέτωκα; 2 aor. ἐξέπεσον; 1 aor. ἐξέπεσα (Acts xii. 7 L T Tr WH; Gal. v. 4; on this aor. see [πίπτω and] ἀπέρχομαι); [fr. Hom. down]; to fall out of, to fall down from; 1. prop.: αἱ ἀλύσεις ἐκ τῶν χειρῶν (see ἐκ, I. 3 [cf. W. 427 (398)] and De verb. comp. etc. Pt. ii. p. 11), Acts xii. 7 (ἐκ τῆς θήκης, Is. vi. 13; ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, Is. xiv. 12); absol.: Mk. xiii. 25 R G; Acts xxvii. 32; Jas. i. 11; 1 Pet. i. 24; of navigators, ἐκπ. εἰς (i. e. from a straight course) to fall off i. e. be driven into [cf. Stallbaum on Plato's Phileb. p. 106 sq.; al. supply 'from deep water,' and render ἐκπ. to be cast away], Acts xxvii. 17, 25, 29, in this last vs. L T Tr WH have adopted ἐκπ. κατά, (often in Grk. writ., as εἰς γῆν, Eur. Hel. 409; εἰς τὸν λιμένα, Thuc. 2, 92). 2. metaph. a. τινός [W. 427 (398)], and De verb. comp. etc. u. s.), to fall from a thing, to lose it: τῆς χάριτος, Gal. v. 4; τοῦ ἰδίου στηριγμοῦ, 2 Pet. iii. 17, (τῆς πρὸς τὸν δῆμον εὐνοίας, Plut. Tib. Gracch. 21; βασιλείας, Joseph. antt. 7, 9, 2; also with prepositions, ἐκ τῶν ἐόντων, Hdt. 3, 14; ἀπὸ τῶν ἐλπίδων, Thuc. 8, 81); πόθεν, Rev. ii. 5 Rec. (ἐκείθεν, Ael. v. h. 4, 7). b. absol. to perish; to fail, (properly, to fall from a place which one cannot keep, fall from its position): ἡ ἀγάπη, 1 Co. xiii. 8 R G; to fall powerless, fall to the ground, be without effect: of the divine promise of salvation by Christ, Ro. ix. 6.*

ἐκπλέω: [impf. ἐξέπλεον]; 1 aor. ἐξέπλευσα; to sail from, sail away, depart by ship: ἀπὸ with gen. of place, Acts xx. 6; εἰς with acc. of place, Acts xv. 39; xviii. 18. [Soph., Hdt., Thuc., al.]*

ἐκπληρῶω: pf. ἐκπεπλήρωκα; to fill full, to fill up completely; metaph. τὴν ἐπαγγελίαν, to fulfil i. e. make good: Acts xiii. 33 (32), as in Polyb. 1, 67, 1. [From Hdt. down].*

ἐκπλήρωσις, -εως, ἡ, a completing, fulfilment: τ. ἡμερῶν τ. ἀγνισμοῦ, the time when the days of purification are to end, Acts xxi. 26. [Dion. Hal., Strab., Philo, al.]*

ἐκπλήσσω, -τω: Pass., [pres. ἐκπλήσσομαι or -τομαι. (so R G Mt. xiii. 54; Tr WH Acts xiii. 12)]; impf. ἐξέπλησσομένην; 2 aor. ἐξέπλάγην; com. in Grk. fr. Hom.

down; prop. to strike out, expel by a blow, drive out or away; to cast off by a blow, to drive out; commonly, to strike one out of self-possession, to strike with panic, shock, astonish; Pass. to be struck with astonishment, astonished, amazed; absol.: Mt. xiii. 54; xix. 25; Mk. vi. 2; x. 26; Lk. ii. 48; used of the glad amazement of the wondering people, Mk. vii. 37; ἐπὶ τῇ διδαχῇ, Mt. vii. 28; xxii. 33; Mk. i. 22; xi. 18; Lk. iv. 32; Acts xiii. 12; [ἐπὶ τῇ μεγαλειότητι, Lk. ix. 43], (ἐπὶ τῷ κάλλει, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 27; ἐπὶ τῇ θείᾳ, Ael. v. h. 12, 41; [W. § 83, b.]; by the Greeks also with simple dat. and with acc. of the thing, as Sap. xiii. 4; 2 Macc. vii. 12). [SYN. see φοβέω, fin.]*

ἐκπνέω: 1 aor. ἐξέπνευσα; to breathe out, breathe out one's life, breathe one's last, expire: Mk. xv. 37, 39; Lk. xxiii. 46, and often in Grk. writ., both without an object (fr. [Soph. Aj. 1026] Eur. down), and with βίον or ψυχὴν added (fr. Aeschyl. down).*

ἐκπορεύομαι; impf. ἐξεπορεύομην; fut. ἐκπορεύομαι; (pass. [mid., cf. πορεύω] of ἐκπορεύω to make to go forth, to lead out, with fut. mid.); [fr. Xen. down]; Sept. for כָּצָא; to go forth, go out, depart; 1. prop.; with mention of the place whence: ἀπό, Mt. xx. 29; Mk. x. 46; ἔξω (τῆς πόλεως), Mk. xi. 19; ἐκ, Mk. xiii. 1; ἐκείθεν, Mk. vi. 11; παρά τινος, from one's abode, one's vicinity, Jn. xv. 26, (ἀκούσωμεν τὰ ἐκπορεύόμενα παρά κυρίου, Ezek. xxxiii. 30); without mention of the place whence or whither, which must be learned from the context: Lk. iii. 7; Acts xxv. 4; with mention of the end to which: ἐπὶ τινα, Rev. xvi. 14; πρὸς τινα, Mt. iii. 5; Mk. i. 5; ἐκπορεύεσθαι εἰς ὁδόν, to go forth from some place into the road [or on his way, cf. ὁδός, 1 b.], Mk. x. 17; on Acts ix. 28 see εἰσπορεύομαι, 1 a. demons, when expelled, are said to go out (sc. from the human body): Mt. xvii. 21 R G L; Acts xix. 12 G L T Tr WH. [food (excrement)] to go out i. e. be discharged, Mk. vii. 19. to come forth, ἐκ τῶν μνημείων, of the dead who are restored to life and leave the tomb, Jn. v. 29. 2. fig. to come forth, to issue, to proceed: with the adjuncts ἐκ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, ἐκ τῆς καρδίας, ἐκ τοῦ στόματος, of feelings, affections, deeds, sayings, Mt. xv. 11, 18; Mk. vii. 15 L T Tr WH, 20; Lk. iv. 22; Eph. iv. 29; [ἔσθωθεν ἐκ τῆς καρδίας, Mk. vii. 21; with ἔσθωθεν alone, ibid. 23]; πᾶν ῥῆμα ἐκπορ. διὰ στόματος θεοῦ, every appointment whereby God bids a man to be nourished and preserved, Mt. iv. 4, fr. Deut. viii. 3. to break forth: of lightnings, flames, etc., ἔκ τινος, Rev. iv. 5; ix. 17 sq.; xi. 5. to flow forth: of a river (ἔκ τ.), Rev. xxii. 1. to project, from the mouth of one: of a sword, Rev. i. 16; xix. 15, 21 Rec. to spread abroad, of a rumor: foll. by εἰς, Lk. iv. 37. [SYN. cf. ἔρχομαι, fin.]*

ἐκπορνέω: 1 aor. ptp. fem. ἐκπορνέυσασα; (the prefix ἐκ seems to indicate a lust that gluts itself, satisfies itself completely); Sept. often for הָרַץ; to go a whoring, 'give one's self over to fornication' A. V.: Jude 7. Not found in prof. writ. [Test. xiii. Patr. test. Dan § 5; Poll. 6, 30 (126).]*

ἐκπτέω: 1 aor. ἐξέπτυσσα; to spit out (Hom. Od. 5, 322, etc.); trop. to reject, spurn, loathe: τί, Gal. iv. 14, in which sense the Greeks used καταπτέω, προσπτέω,

πτέω, and Philo παραπτέω; cf. Kypke and Loesner [or Ellie.] on Gal. i. c.; Lob. ad Phryn. p. 17.*

ἐκρίζω, -ω: 1 aor. ἐξερίζωσα; Pass., 1 aor. ἐξερίζωσθην; 1 fut. ἐκρίζωθήσομαι; to root out, pluck up by the roots: τί, Mt. xiii. 29; xv. 13; Lk. xvii. 6; Jude 12. (Jer. i. 10; Zeph. ii. 4; Sir. iii. 9; [Sap. iv. 4]; 1 Macc. v. 51 [Alex.]; 2 Macc. xii. 7; [Sibyll. frag. 2, 21; al.]; Geopon.)*

ἐκστασις, -εως, ἡ, (ἐξίστημι); 1. univ. in Grk. writ. any casting down of a thing from its proper place or state; displacement, (Aristot., Plut.). 2. a throwing of the mind out of its normal state, alienation of mind, whether such as makes a lunatic (διανοίας, Deut. xxviii. 28; τῶν λογισμῶν, Plut. Sol. 8), or that of the man who by some sudden emotion is transported as it were out of himself, so that in this rapt condition, although he is awake, his mind is so drawn off from all surrounding objects and wholly fixed on things divine that he sees nothing but the forms and images lying within, and thinks that he perceives with his bodily eyes and ears realities shown him by God, (Philo, quis rerum divin. heres § 53 [cf. 51; B. D. s. v. Trance; Delitzsch, Psychol. v. 5]): ἐπέπεσεν [Rec., al. ἐγένετο] ἐπ' αὐτὸν ἔκστασις, Acts x. 10; εἶδεν ἐν ἔκστασει δράμα, Acts xi. 5; γενέσθαι ἐν ἔκστασει, Acts xxii. 17, cf. 2 Co. xii. 2 sq. 3. In the O. T. and the New amazement [cf. Longin. 1, 4; Stob. flor. tit. 104, 7], the state of one who, either owing to the importance or the novelty of an event, is thrown into a state of blended fear and wonder: εἶχεν αὐτὰς τρόμος καὶ ἔκστασις, Mk. xvi. 8; ἐξέστησαν ἔκστασει μεγάλη, Mk. v. 42 (Ezek. xxvi. 16); ἔκστασις ἔλαβεν ἅπαντας, Lk. v. 26; ἐπλήσθησαν θάμβους κ. ἐκστάσεως, Acts iii. 10; (for ἠτῆρη, trembling, Gen. xxvii. 33; 1 S. xiv. 15, etc.; ἠτῆρ, fear, 2 Chr. xiv. 14, etc.).*

ἐκστρέφω: pf. pass. ἐξέστραμμαι; 1. to turn or twist out, tear up, (Hom. Il. 17, 58). 2. to turn inside out, invert; trop. to change for the worse, pervert, corrupt, (Arstph. nub. 554; Sept. Deut. xxxii. 20): Tit. iii. 11.*

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ἐκταράσσω; post-classical; to agitate, trouble, exceedingly: τ. πόλιν, Acts xvi. 20. (τ. δῆμον, Plut. Coriol. 19, and the like often in Dion Cass. Ps. xvii. (xviii.) 5; Sap. xvii. 3, etc.)*

ἐκτείνω; fut. ἐκτενῶ; 1 aor. ἐξέτεινα; [fr. Aeschyl., Soph., Hdt. down]; Sept. com. for הָרַץ, שָׂרַץ and הָרַץ, to stretch out, stretch forth: τὴν χεῖρα (often in Sept.), Mt. viii. 3; xii. 13; xiv. 31; xxvi. 51; Mk. i. 41; iii. 5; Lk. v. 13; vi. 10; Jn. xxi. 18; Acts xxvi. 1; with the addition of ἐπὶ τινα, over, towards, against one — either to point out something, Mt. xii. 49, or to lay hold of a person in order to do him violence, Lk. xxii. 53; ἐκτ. τ. χεῖρα εἰς ἴασιν, spoken of God, Acts iv. 30; ἀγκύρας, properly, to carry forward [R. V. lay out] the cable to which the anchor is fastened, i. e. to cast anchor, ["the idea of extending the cables runs into that of carrying out and dropping the anchors" (Hackett)]; cf. B. D.

iii. 11); with ταῖς ψυχαῖς added, Heb. xii. 3; τοῖς σώμασι, ταῖς ψυχαῖς, Polyb. 20, 4, 7; τῇ ψυχῇ, 29, 6, 14; 40, 12, 7; cf. Grimm on 1 Macc. ix. 8; 2 Macc. iii. 24.*

ἐκμάσσω; impf. ἐξέμασσον; 1 aor. ἐξέμαξα; to wipe off, to wipe away: with acc. of object and dat. of instrument, Lk. vii. 38, 44; Jn. xi. 2; xii. 3; xiii. 5. (Soph., Eur., Hippocr., Aristot., al. Sir. xii. 11; Bar. vi. (ep. Jer.) 12, 23 (13, 24).)*

ἐκμυκτηρίζω; impf. ἐξεμυκτηρίζον; to deride by turning up the nose, to sneer at, scoff at: τινά, Lk. xvi. 14; xxiii. 35. (For ἰγῶ, Ps. ii. 4; [xxxiv. (xxxv.) 16]; 2 K. xix. 21 [here the simple verb]; 1 Esdr. i. 49 Alex.; Ev. Nicod. c. 10. Prof. writ. use the simple verb (fr. μυκτηῖρ the nose); [cf. W. 25].)*

ἐκνεύω: 1 aor. ἐξένευσα; 1. to bend to one side (τῇ κεφαλῇ, Xen. ven. 10, 12). 2. to take one's self away, withdraw: Jn. v. 13, where Chrysostom says that ἐξένευσε is equiv. to ἐξέκλιψε; but others derive the form from ἐκνέω, q. v. (Sept. for ἰγῶ, Judg. iv. 18 Alex.; ἡγῶ, to turn one's self, Judg. xviii. 26 Alex.; 2 K. ii. 24; xxiii. 16; [add 3 Macc. iii. 22; Joseph. antt. 7, 4, 2]. In prof. auth. also transitively, to avoid a thing; as τὰ βέλη, Diod. 15, 87; πλῆγῃ, ib. 17, 100.)*

ἐκνέω: 1. properly, to swim away, escape by swimming, (Thuc. 2, 90). 2. to escape, slip away secretly, ([Pind. Ol. 13, 163]; Eur. Hipp. 470, etc.); in this sense many interpp. take ἐξένευσε in Jn. v. 13. But Jesus withdrew not to avoid danger but the admiration of the people; for the danger first arose after his withdrawal.*

ἐκνήφω: 1 aor. ἐξένηψα; a. prop. to return to one's self from drunkenness, become sober, (Gen. ix. 24; [1 S. xxv. 37]; Joel i. 5; [Sir. xxxiv. (xxxi.) 2]; Lynceus ap. Ath. 4, 5 p. 130 b.). b. metaph. to return to soberness of mind (cf. ἀνανήφω): 1 Co. xv. 34, (Plut. Dem. 20).*

ἐκούσιος, -ον, (ἐκών), voluntary: κατὰ ἐκούσιον, of free will, Philem. 14. (Num. xv. 3; καθ' ἐκούσιαν, Thuc. 8, 27 — ["The word understood in the one case appears to be τρόπον (Porphy. de abst. 1, 9 καθ' ἐκούσιον τρόπον, comp. Eur. Med. 751 ἐκουσίῳ τρόπῳ); in the other, γνώμην so ἐκουσία [doubtful, see L. and S.], ἐξ ἐκουσίας, etc.;" cf. Lobeck, Phryn. p. 4; Bp. Lghtft. on Philem. l. c.; cf. W. 463 (432)].)*

ἐκούσιως, adv., [fr. Eur. down], voluntarily, willingly, of one's own accord: Heb. x. 26 (ἐκ δμαρτάνειν [A. V. to sin wilfully] is tacitly opposed to sins committed inconsiderately, and from ignorance or from weakness); 1 Pet. v. 2.*

ἐκπαλαι, adv., (fr. ἐκ and πάλαι, formed like ἔκτοτε [cf. W. 24 (23); 422 (393); B. 321 (275)]), from of old; of a long time: 2 Pet. ii. 3; iii. 5. (A later Grk. word, fr. Philo down; see Lob. ad Phryn. p. 45 sqq.)*

ἐκπειράζω; fut. ἐκπειράσω; [1 aor. ἐξέπειρασα, 1 Co. x. 9^b L mrg. T WH mrg.]; a word wholly biblical [put by Philo (de congr. erud. grat. § 30, Mang. i. 543) for Sept. πειράζ. in quoting Deut. viii. 2]; to prove, test, thoroughly [A. V. tempt]: τινά, his mind and judgment, Lk. x. 25; τὸν θεόν, to put to proof God's character and power: Mt. iv. 7; Lk. iv. 12, after Deut. vi. 16, where for ἡπῶ;

τὸν Χριστόν, by irreligion and immorality to test the patience or the avenging power of Christ (exalted to God's right hand), 1 Co. x. 9^a [(yet L T WH Tr txt. κύριον), 9^b L mrg. T WH mrg. Cf. Ps. lxxvii. (lxxviii.) 18].*

ἐκπέμπω: 1 aor. ἐξέπεμψα; 1 aor. pass. ptep. ἐκπεμφθείς; to send forth, send away: Acts xiii. 4; xvii. 10. [From Hom. down].*

ἐκπερισσός, adv., exceedingly, out of measure, the more: used of intense earnestness, Mk. xiv. 31 L T Tr WH (for Rec. ἐκ περισσοῦ); not found elsewhere. But see ὑπερεκπερισσός.*

ἐκπετάννυμι: 1 aor. ἐξέπετασα; to spread out, stretch forth: τὰς χεῖρας πρὸς τινα, Ro. x. 21 fr. Is. lxxv. 2. (Eur., Polyb., Plut., Anthol., al.)*

ἐκπηδάω, -ῶ: 1 aor. ἐξέπηδάσα; to spring out, leap forth: εἰς τ. ὄχλον, Acts xiv. 14 G L T Tr WH. (εἰς τὸν λαόν, Judith xiv. 17; in Grk. writ. fr. [Soph. and] Hdt. down. Deut. xxxiii. 22).*

ἐκπίπτω; pf. ἐκπέπτωκα; 2 aor. ἐξέπεσον; 1 aor. ἐξέπεσα (Acts xii. 7 L T Tr WH; Gal. v. 4; on this aor. see [πίπτω and] ἀπέρχομαι); [fr. Hom. down]; to fall out of, to fall down from; 1. prop.: αἱ δλύσεις ἐκ τῶν χειρῶν (see ἐκ, I. 3 [cf. W. 427 (398) and De verb. comp. etc. Pt. ii. p. 11]), Acts xii. 7 (ἐκ τῆς θήκης, Is. vi. 13; ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, Is. xiv. 12); absol.: Mk. xiii. 25 R G; Acts xxvii. 32; Jas. i. 11; 1 Pet. i. 24; of navigators, ἐκπ. εἰς (i. e. from a straight course) to fall off i. e. be driven into [cf. Stallbaum on Plato's Phileb. p. 106 sq.; al. supply 'from deep water,' and render ἐκπ. to be cast away], Acts xxvii. 17, 25, 29, in this last vs. L T Tr WH have adopted ἐκπ. κατά, (often in Grk. writ., as εἰς γῆν, Eur. Hel. 409; εἰς τὸν λιμένα, Thuc. 2, 92). 2. metaph. a. τινός [W. 427 (398), and De verb. comp. etc. u. s.], to fall from a thing, to lose it: τῆς χάριτος, Gal. v. 4; τοῦ ἰδίου στηριγμοῦ, 2 Pet. iii. 17, (τῆς πρὸς τὸν δῆμον εὐνοίας, Plut. Tib. Gracch. 21; βασιλείας, Joseph. antt. 7, 9, 2; also with prepositions, ἐκ τῶν ὀντων, Hdt. 3, 14; ἀπὸ τῶν ἐλπίδων, Thuc. 8, 81); πόθεν, Rev. ii. 5 Rec. (ἐκείθεν, Ael. v. h. 4, 7). b. absol. to perish; to fail, (properly, to fall from a place which one cannot keep, fall from its position): ἡ ἀγάπη, 1 Co. xiii. 8 R G; to fall powerless, fall to the ground, be without effect: of the divine promise of salvation by Christ, Ro. ix. 6.*

ἐκπλέω: [impf. ἐξέπλεον]; 1 aor. ἐξέπλευσα; to sail from, sail away, depart by ship: ἀπό with gen. of place, Acts xx. 6; εἰς with acc. of place, Acts xv. 39; xviii. 18. [Soph., Hdt., Thuc., al.]*

ἐκπληρῶ: pf. ἐκπεπλήρωκα; to fill full, to fill up completely; metaph. τὴν ἐπαγγελίαν, to fulfil i. e. make good: Acts xiii. 33 (32), as in Polyb. 1, 67, 1. [From Hdt. down].*

ἐκπλήρωσις, -εως, ἡ, a completing, fulfilment: τ. ἡμερῶν τ. ἀγνισμοῦ, the time when the days of purification are to end, Acts xxi. 26. [Dion. Hal., Strab., Philo, al.]*

ἐκπλήσσω, -τω: Pass., [pres. ἐκπλήσσομαι or -ττομαι (so R G Mt. xiii. 54; Tr WH Acts xiii. 12)]; impf. ἐξέπλησσύμην; 2 aor. ἐξέπλάγην; com. in Grk. fr. Hom

down; prop. to strike out, expel by a blow, drive out or away; to cast off by a blow, to drive out; commonly, to strike one out of self-possession, to strike with panic, shock, astonish; Pass. to be struck with astonishment, astonished, amazed; absol.: Mt. xiii. 54; xix. 25; Mk. vi. 2; x. 26; Lk. ii. 48; used of the glad amazement of the wondering people, Mk. vii. 37; ἐπὶ τῇ διδαχῇ, Mt. vii. 28; xxii. 33; Mk. i. 22; xi. 18; Lk. iv. 32; Acts xiii. 12; [ἐπὶ τῇ μεγαλειότητι, Lk. ix. 43], (ἐπὶ τῷ κάλλει, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 27; ἐπὶ τῇ θέῳ, Ael. v. h. 12, 41; [W. § 33, b.]); by the Greeks also with simple dat. and with acc. of the thing, as Sap. xiii. 4; 2 Macc. vii. 12). [SYN. see φοβέω, fin.]*

ἐκπνέω: 1 aor. ἐξέπνευσα; to breathe out, breathe out one's life, breathe one's last, expire: Mk. xv. 37, 39; Lk. xxiii. 46, and often in Grk. writ., both without an object (fr. [Soph. Aj. 1026] Eur. down), and with βίον or ψυχὴν added (fr. Aeschyl. down).*

ἐκπορεύομαι; impf. ἐξεπορεύομην; fut. ἐκπορεύσομαι; (pass. [mid., cf. πορεύω] of ἐκπορεύω to make to go forth, to lead out, with fut. mid.); [fr. Xen. down]; Sept. for כָּצָא; to go forth, go out, depart; 1. prop.; with mention of the place whence: ἀπό, Mt. xx. 29; Mk. x. 46; ἔξω (τῆς πόλεως), Mk. xi. 19; ἐκ, Mk. xiii. 1; ἐκεῖθεν, Mk. vi. 11; παρά τινος, from one's abode, one's vicinity, Jn. xv. 26, (ἀκούσωμεν τὰ ἐκπορευόμενα παρὰ κυρίου, Ezek. xxxiii. 30); without mention of the place whence or whither, which must be learned from the context: Lk. iii. 7; Acts xxv. 4; with mention of the end to which: ἐπὶ τινα, Rev. xvi. 14; πρὸς τινα, Mt. iii. 5; Mk. i. 5; ἐκπορεύεσθαι εἰς ὁδόν, to go forth from some place into the road [or on his way, cf. ὁδός, 1 b.], Mk. x. 17; on Acts ix. 28 see εἰσπορεύομαι, 1 a. demons, when expelled, are said to go out (sc. from the human body): Mt. xvii. 21 RGL; Acts xix. 12 GLT Tr WH. [food (excrement)] to go out i. e. be discharged, Mk. vii. 19. to come forth, ἐκ τῶν μνημείων, of the dead who are restored to life and leave the tomb, Jn. v. 29. 2. fig. to come forth, to issue, to proceed: with the adjuncts ἐκ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, ἐκ τῆς καρδίας, ἐκ τοῦ στόματος, of feelings, affections, deeds, sayings, Mt. xv. 11, 18; Mk. vii. 15 L T Tr WH, 20; Lk. iv. 22; Eph. iv. 29; [ἔσωθεν ἐκ τῆς καρδίας, Mk. vii. 21; with ἔσωθεν alone, ibid. 23]; πᾶν ῥῆμα ἐκπορ. διὰ στόματος θεοῦ, every appointment whereby God bids a man to be nourished and preserved, Mt. iv. 4, fr. Deut. viii. 3. to break forth: of lightnings, flames, etc., ἔκ τινος, Rev. iv. 5; ix. 17 sq.; xi. 5. to flow forth: of a river (ἔκ τ.), Rev. xxii. 1. to project, from the mouth of one: of a sword, Rev. i. 16; xix. 15, 21 Rec. to spread abroad, of a rumor: foll. by εἰς, Lk. iv. 37. [SYN. cf. ἔρχομαι, fin.]*

ἐκπορνέω: 1 aor. ptep. fem. ἐκπορνέυσασα; (the prefix ἐκ seems to indicate a lust that gluts itself, satisfies itself completely); Sept. often for הָנָן; to go a whoring, 'give one's self over to fornication' A. V.: Jude 7. Not found in prof. writ. [Test. xii. Patr. test. Dan § 5; Poll. 6, 30 (126).]*

ἐκπτύω: 1 aor. ἐξέπτυσσα; to spit out (Hom. Od. 5, 322, etc.); trop. to reject, spur, loathe: τί, Gal. iv. 14, in which sense the Greeks used καταπτύειν, προσπτύειν,

πτύειν, and Philo παραπτύειν; cf. Kypke and Loesner [or Ellic.] on Gal. i. c.; Lob. ad Phryn. p. 17.*

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Am. ed. p. 3009* last par.], Acts xxvii. 30. [COMP.: ἐπ-, ὑπερ-εκτείνω.]*

ἐκτελέω, -ῶ: 1 aor. inf. ἐκτελέσαι; to finish, complete: Lk. xiv. 29 sq. (From Hom. down; i. q. πῆξ, Deut. xxxii. 45.)*

ἐκτένεια, -ας, ἡ, (ἐκτενής), a later Grk. word, (cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 311); a. prop. extension. b. intentness (of mind), earnestness: ἐν ἐκτενείᾳ, earnestly, Acts xxvi. 7. (2 Macc. xiv. 38; Judith iv. 9. Cf. Grimm on 3 Macc. vi. 41 [where he refers to Cic. ad Att. 10, 17, 1].)*

ἐκτενής, -ές, (ἐκτείνω), prop. stretched out; fig. intent, earnest, assiduous: προσευχή, Acts xii. 5 RG (εὐχή, Ignat. [interpol.] ad Eph. 10; δέησις κ. ἰκεσία, Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 59, 2); ἀγάπη, 1 Pet. iv. 8. Neut. of the compar. ἐκτενέστερον, as adv., more intently, more earnestly, Lk. xxii. 44 [L br. WH reject the pass.]. (ἐκτενής φίλος, Aeschyl. suppl. 983; Polyb. 22, 5, 4; then very often fr. Philo on; cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 311.)*

ἐκτενῶς, adv., earnestly, fervently: Acts xii. 5 L T Tr WH; ἀγαπᾶν. 1 Pet. i. 22. (Jonah iii. 8; Joel i. 14; 3 Macc. v. 9. Polyb. etc. Cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 311; [W. 25; 463 (431)].)*

ἐκτίθημι: 1 aor. pass. ptp. ἐκτεθείς; Mid., impf. ἐξεθεύμεν; 2 aor. ἐξεθέμεν; to place or set out, expose; 1. prop.: an infant, Acts vii. 21; (Sap. xviii. 5; [Hdt. 1, 112]; Arstph. nub. 531; Ael. v. h. 2, 7; Lcian. de sacrif. 5, and often). 2. Mid. metaph. to set forth, declare, expound: Acts xi. 4; τί, Acts xviii. 26; xxviii. 23; ([Aristot. passim]; Diod. 12, 18; Joseph. antt. 1, 12, 2; Athen. 7 p. 278 d.; al.)*

ἐκτινάσσω: 1 aor. impv. ἐκτινάσατε; 1 aor. mid. ptp. ἐκτιναζάμενος; to shake off, so that something adhering shall fall: τὸν χοῦν, Mk. vi. 11; τὸν κοινοτρόν, Mt. x. 14 (where the gen. τῶν ποδῶν does not depend on the verb but on the subst. [L T WH mrg., however, insert ἐκ]); by this symbolic act a person expresses extreme contempt for another and refuses to have any further intercourse with him [B. D. Am. ed. s. v. Dust]; Mid. to shake off for (the cleansing of) one's self: τ. κοινοτρόν . . . ἐπί τινα, against one, Acts xiii. 51; τὰ ἱμάτια, dust from garments, Acts xviii. 6; [cf. B. D. u. s.; Neh. v. 13]. (to knock out, τοὺς ὀδόντας, Hom. Il. 16, 348; Plut. Cat. maj. 14.)*

ἕκτος, -η, -ον, the sixth: Mt. xx. 5, etc. [From Hom. down.]

ἔκτος, adv., (opp. to ἐντός, q. v.), outside, beyond; a. τὸ ἐκτός, the outside, exterior, with possess. gen., Mt. xxiii. 26 (cf. τὸ ἔξωθεν τοῦ ποτηρίου, 25). On the pleonastic phrase ἐκτός εἰ μὴ, see εἰ, III. 8 d. b. It has the force of a prep. [cf. W. § 54, 6], and is foll. by the gen. [so even in Hom.]; a. outside of: ἐκτός τοῦ σώματος out of the body, i. e. freed from it, 2 Co. xii. 2 sq. (in vs. 3 L T Tr WH read χωρίς for ἐκτός); εἶναι ἐκτός τοῦ σώμ. [A. V. without the body i. e.], does not pertain to the body, 1 Co. vi. 18. β. beyond, besides, except: Acts xxvi. 22 (where the constr. is οὐδὲν λέγων ἐκτός τούτων, ἀπε οἱ . . . ἐλάλησαν etc. [cf. B. 287 (246); W. 158 (149) sq.]); 1 Co. xv. 27. (Sept. for רַבָּה foll. by ׀, Judg. viii. 26; רַבָּה, 1K. x. 13; 2 Chr. ix. 12; xvii. 19.)*

ἐκτρέπω: Pass., [pres. ἐκτρέπομαι]; 2 aor. ἐξετρέπην; 2 fut. ἐκτραπήσομαι; 1. to turn or twist out; pass. in a medical sense, in a fig. of the limbs: ἴνα μὴ τὸ χυλὸν ἐκτραπῆ, lest it be wrenched out of (its proper) place, dislocated, [R. V. mrg. πῦ out of joint], (see exx. of this use fr. med. writ. in Steph. Thesaur. iii. col. 607 d.), i. e. lest he who is weak in a state of grace fall therefrom, Heb. xii. 13 [but Lünem., Delitzsch, al., still adhere to the meaning turn aside, go astray; cf. A. V., R. V. txt.]. 2. to turn off or aside; pass. in a mid. sense [cf. B. 192 (166 sq.)], to turn one's self aside, to be turned aside; (intrans.) to turn aside; Hesych.: ἐξετρέπησαν· ἐξέκλιναν, (τῆς ὁδοῦ, Lcian. dial. deor. 25, 2; Ael. v. h. 14. 49 [48]; ἔξω τῆς ὁδοῦ, Arr. exp. Al. 3, 21, 7 [4]; absol. Xen. an. 4, 5, 15; Arstph. Plut. 837; with mention of the place to which, Hdt. 6, 34; Plat. Soph. p. 222 a.; al.); figuratively: εἰς ματαιολογίαν, 1 Tim. i. 6; ἐπὶ τοὺς μύθους, 2 Tim. iv. 4; ὀπίσω τινός, to turn away from one in order to follow another, 1 Tim. v. 15, (εἰς ἀδίκους πράξεις, Joseph. antt. 8, 10, 2). with acc. to turn away from, to shun a thing, to avoid meeting or associating with one: τὰς κενοφανίας, 1 Tim. vi. 20, (τὸν ἔλεγχον, Polyb. 35, 4, 14; Γάλλους ἐκτρέπεσθαι καὶ σύνοδον φεύγειν τὴν μετ' αὐτῶν, Joseph. antt. 4, 8, 40.)*

ἐκτρέφω; fr. Aeschyl. down; 1. to nourish up to maturity; then univ. to nourish: τὴν ἑαυτοῦ σάρκα, Eph. v. 29. 2. to nurture, bring up: τὰ τέκνα, Eph. vi. 4.*

ἐκτρομος, adj., (cf. ἐκφοβος), trembling exceedingly, exceedingly terrified: Heb. xii. 21 Tr mrg. WH mrg., after codd. Sin. and Clarom. (al. ἐντρομος, q. v.). Not found elsewhere.]*

ἐκτρωμα, -τος, τό, (ἐκτιτρώσκω to cause or to suffer abortion; like ἐκβρωμα fr. ἐκβρώσκω), an abortion, abortive birth; an untimely birth: 1 Co. xv. 8, where Paul likens himself to an ἐκτρωμα, and in vs. 9 explains in what sense: that he is as inferior to the rest of the apostles as an immature birth comes short of a mature one, and is no more worthy of the name of an apostle than an abortion is of the name of a child. (Num. xii. 12; Eccl. vi. 3; Job iii. 16; in Grk. first used by Aristot. de gen. an. 4, 5, 4 [p. 773^b, 18]; but, as Phrynichus shows, p. 208 sq. ed. Lob., [288 sq. ed. Rutherford], ἀμβλωμα and ἐξάμβλωμα are preferable; [Huxtable in "Expositor" for Apr. 1882 p. 277 sqq.; Bp. Lightf. Ignat. ad Rom. 9 p. 230 sq.].)*

ἐκφέρω; fut. ἐξόισω; 1 aor. ἐξήνεγκα; 2 aor. ἐξήνεγκον; 1. to carry out, to bear forth: τινά, Acts v. 15; the dead for burial, Acts v. 6, 9 sq. (often so in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. Il. 24, 786 down; see ἐκκομίζω); τί, Lk. xv. 22; 1 Tim. vi. 7. 2. to (bring i. e.) lead out: τινά, Mk. viii. 23 T Tr txt. WH. 3. to bring forth i. e. produce: of the earth bearing plants, Heb. vi. 8 [cf. W. § 45, 6 a.]; (Hdt. 1, 193; Xen. oec. 16, 5; Ael. v. h. 3, 18 and often; Sept., Gen. i. 12; Hag. i. 11; Cant. ii. 13.)*

ἐκφεύγω: fut. ἐκφεύξομαι; pf. ἐκπέφευγα; 2 aor. ἐξέφυγον; [fr. Hom. down]; to flee out of, flee away; a. to seek safety in flight; absol. Acts xvi. 27; ἐκ τοῦ οἴκου, Acts xix. 16. b. to escape: 1 Th. v. 3; Heb. ii. 3; τί, Lk. xxi. 36; Ro. ii. 3; τινά, Heb. xii. 25 L T Tr WH;

[τὰς χεῖράς τῶος, 2 Co. xi. 33. Cf. W. § 52, 4, 4; B. 146 (128) sq.].*

ἐκφοβέω, -ῶ; τὸ frighten away, to terrify; to throw into violent fright: τῶά, 2 Co. x. 9. (Deut. xxviii. 26; Zeph. iii. 13, etc.; Thuc., Plat., al.)*

ἐκφοβός, -ον, stricken with fear or terror, exceedingly frightened, terrified: Mk. ix. 6; Heb. xii. 21 fr. Deut. ix. 19. (Aristot. physiogn. 6 [p. 812^b, 29]; Plut. Fab. 6.)*

ἐκφύω; 2 aor. pass. ἐξεφύην (W. 90 (86); B. 68 (60); Krüger § 40, s. v. φύω; [Veitch ibid.]); [fr. Hom. down]; to generate or produce from; to cause to grow out: ὅταν ὁ κλάδος . . . τὰ φύλλα ἐκφύῃ (subj. pres.), when the branch has become tender and puts forth leaves, R (not R^a) G T WH in Mt. xxiv. 32 and Mk. xiii. 28; [al., retaining the same accentuation, regard it as 2 aor. act. subj. intrans., with τὰ φύλ. as subject; but against the change of subject see Meyer or Weiss]. But Fritzsche, Lchm., Treg., al. have with reason restored [after Erasmus] ἐκφυῆ (2 aor. pass. subj.), which Grsb. had approved: when the leaves have grown out, — so that τὰ φύλλα is the subject.*

ἐκχέω and (a form censured by the grammarians, see Lob. ad Phryn. p. 726) ἐκχύνω (whence pres. pass. ptep. ἐκχυνόμενος and, in L T Tr WH after the Aeolic form, ἐκχυννόμενος [cf. B. 69 (61); W. § 2, 1 d.; Tdf. Proleg. p. 79]: Mt. xxiii. 35; xxvi. 28; Mk. xiv. 24; Lk. xi. 50 [where Tr txt. WH txt. ἐκκεχυμένον for ἐκχυννόμενον]; xxii. 20 [WH reject the pass.]); impv. plur. ἐκχέετε (Rev. xvi. 1 L T WH; on which uncontr. form cf. Bttm. Gram. p. 196 [p. 174 Robinson's trans.]; B. 44 (38); [some would make it a 2 aor., see WH. App. p. 165]); fut. ἐκχεῶ (Acts ii. 17 sq.; Ex. xxix. 12), for which the earlier Greek used ἐκχεύσω (W. 77 (74); [cf. 85 (82); esp. B. 68 (60)]); 1 aor. ἐξέχεα, 3 pers. sing. ἐξέχεε ([whereas the 3 sing. of the imp. p. is contr. -έχεε -έχει, cf. Rutherford, New Phryn. p. 299 sq.]; cf. Bttm. Gram. p. 196 note [Eng. trans. u. s. note †]), inf. ἐκχεῖν (Ro. iii. 15; Is. lix. 7; Ezek. ix. 8); Pass., [pres. ἐκχεῖται, Mk. ii. 22 R G L Tr mrg. hr.; impf. 3 pers. sing. ἐξεχέιτο, Acts xxii. 20 R G, ἐξεχύνετο L T Tr WH]; pf. ἐκκέχυμαι; 1 aor. ἐξεχύθη; 1 fut. ἐκχυθήσομαι (see B. 69 (60) sq.); [fr. Hom. down]; Sept. for ἄρῃ; to pour out; a. prop.: φιάλην, by meton. of the container for the contained, Rev. xvi. 1-4, 8, 10, 12, 17; of wine, which when the vessel is burst runs out and is lost, Mt. ix. 17; Mk. ii. 22 [R G L Tr mrg. in br.]; Lk. v. 37; used of other things usually guarded with care which are poured forth or cast out: of money, Jn. ii. 15; ἐξεχύθη τὰ σπλάγχνα, of the ruptured body of a man, Acts i. 18 (ἐξεχύθη ἡ κοιλία αὐτοῦ εἰς τ. γῆν, of a man thrust through with a sword, 2 S. xx. 10). The phrase αἶμα ἐκχεῖν or ἐκχύνειν is freq. used of bloodshed: [Mt. xxiii. 35; Lk. xi. 50; Acts xxii. 20; Ro. iii. 15; Rev. xvi. 6* (where Tdf. αἵματα)]; see αἶμα, 2 a. b. metaph. i. q. to bestow or distribute largely (cf. Fritzsche on Tob. iv. 17 and Sir. i. 8): τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ ἅγιον or ἀπὸ τοῦ πνεύματος, i. e. the abundant bestowal of the Holy Spirit, Acts ii. 33 fr. Joel ii. 28, 29 (iii. 1, 2); ἐπί τῆσα, Acts ii. 17 sq.; x. 45; Tit. iii. 6; ἡ ἀγάπη τοῦ θεοῦ ἐκκέχεται ἐν ταῖς καρδίαις

ἡμῶν διὰ πν. ἁγίου, the Holy Spirit gives our souls a rich sense of the greatness of God's love for us, Ro. v. 5; (ὀργήν, Sir. xxxiii. (xxxvi.) 8, [cf. xvi. 11]). The pass., like the Lat. *effundor, me effundo*, is used of those who give themselves up to a thing, rush headlong into it, (γέλωσι, Alciph. r.; eis étaipas, Polyb. 32, 11, 4): absol. τῇ πλάνῃ τοῦ Βαλαάμ μισθοῦ ἐξεχύθησαν, led astray by the hire of Balaam (i. e. by the same love of reward as Balaam) they gave themselves up, sc. to wickedness, Jude 11, (so ἐκχυθῆναι in Arstph. vesp. 1469 is used absol. of one giving himself up to joy. The passage in Jude is generally explained thus: "for hire they gave themselves up to [R. V. ran riotously in] the error of Balaam"; cf. W. 206 (194) [and De Wette (ed. Brückner) ad loc.]).*

ἐκχύνω, and (L T Tr WH) ἐκχύνω, see ἐκχέω. [COMP. : ὑπερ- ἐκχύνω.]

ἐκχωρέω, -ῶ; [fr. Soph. and Hdt. on]; to depart from; to remove from in the sense of fleeing from: Lk. xxi. 21. (For Γῆρ, Am. vii. 12.)*

ἐκφύχω: 1 aor. ἐξέψυξα; to expire, to breathe out one's life (see ἐκπνέω): Acts v. 5, 10; xii. 23. (Hippocr., Jambl.)*

ἐκόν, -ούσα, -όν, unforced, voluntary, willing, of one's own will, of one's own accord: Ro. viii. 20; 1 Co. ix. 17. [From Hom. down].*

ἐλαία, -ας, ἡ, [fr. Hom. down], Sept. for ἱῶ; 1. an olive tree: Ro. xi. 17, 24; plur. Rev. xi. 4. τὸ ὄρος τῶν ἐλαιῶν (for ὄρη τῶν ἱῶν, Zech. xiv. 4), the Mount of Olives, so called from the multitude of olive-trees which grew upon it, distant from Jerusalem (Joseph. antt. 20, 8, 6) five stadia eastward (cf. Win. RWB. s. v. Oelberg; Arnold in Herzog x. p. 549 sqq.; Furrer in Schenkel iv. 354 sq.; [Grove and Porter in BB.DD.]: Mt. xxi. 1; xxiv. 3; xxvi. 30; Mk. xi. 1; xiii. 3; xiv. 26; Lk. xix. 37; xxii. 39; Jn. viii. 1 Rec.; (on Lk. xix. 29; xxi. 37, see ἐλαιών). 2. an olive, the fruit of the olive-tree: Jas. iii. 12.*

ἐλαιον, -ου, τό, [fr. Hom. down], Sept. chiefly for ἱῶ, also for ἱῶ; olive-oil: used for feeding lamps, Mt. xxv. 3 sq. 8; for healing the sick, Mk. vi. 13; Lk. x. 34; Jas. v. 14; for anointing the head and body at feasts (Athen. 15, c. 11) [cf. s. v. μύρον], Lk. vii. 46; Heb. i. 9 (on which pass. see ἀγαλλίασις); mentioned among articles of commerce, Lk. xvi. 6; Rev. vi. 6; xviii. 13. Cf. Win. RWB. s. v. Oel; Furrer in Schenkel iv. 354; Schnedermann, Die bibl. Symbolik des Oelbaumes u. d. Oeles, in the Zeitschr. f. d. luth. Theol. for 1874, p. 4 sqq.; [B. D. s. v. Oil, II. 4; and Mey. ed. Weiss on Mk. vi. 13].*

ἐλαιών, -ῶνος, ὁ, (the ending ῶν in derivative nouns indicating a place set with trees of the kind designated by the primitive, as διαφνών, ἱεῶν, δρυμῶν, κεδρών, cf. Bttm. Ausf. Spr. ii. p. 422 sqq.; Kühner i. p. 711; [Jelf § 335 d.]); an olive-orchard, a place planted with olive trees, i. e. the Mount of Olives [A. V. Olive] (see ἐλαία, 1): Acts i. 12 (διὰ τοῦ ἐλαιῶνος ὄρους, Joseph. antt. 7, 9, 2). In Lk. xix. 29; xxi. 37 also we should write τὸ ὄρος τὸ καλούμενον ἐλαιών (so L T Tr, [but WH with R G -ῶν]); likewise in Joseph. antt. 20, 8, 6 πρὸς ὄρος τὸ προσαγο

ρευόμενον ελαιών; b. j. 2, 13, 5 and 5, 2, 3 εἰς (κατὰ) ελαιὼν καλούμενον ὄρος; 6, 2, 8 κατὰ τὸ ελαιὼν ὄρος; [but in Joseph. ll. cc. Bekker edits -ῶν]. Cf. Fritzsche on Mk. p. 794 sq.; B. 22 (19 sq.); W. 182 (171) n. 1; [but see WH. App. p. 158*]. (The Sept. sometimes render ὄρει freely by ελαιών, as Ex. xxiii. 11; Deut. vi. 11; 1 S. viii. 14, etc.; not found in Grk. writ.)*

Ἐλαμίτης (T WH Ἐλαμείτης, [see s. v. εἰ, ε], -ου, ὁ, an *Elamite*, i. e. an inhabitant of the province of Elymais, a region stretching southwards to the Persian Gulf, but the boundaries of which are variously given (cf. Win. RWB. s. v. Elam; *Vaihinger* in Herzog iii. p. 747 sqq.; *Dillmann* in Schenkel ii. p. 91 sq.; *Schrader* in Riehm p. 358 sq.; Grimm on 1 Macc. vi. 1; [BB.DD. s. vv. Elam, Elamites]): Acts ii. 9. (Is. xxi. 2; in Grk. writ. Ἐλυμαῖος, and so Judith i. 6.)*

Ἐλάσσων [in Jn., Ro.] or -ττων [in Heb., 1 Tim.; cf. B. 7], -ον, (compar. of the Epic adj. ἐλαχὺς equiv. to μικρός), [fr. Hom. down], *less*, — either in age (*younger*), Ro. ix. 12; or in rank, Heb. vii. 7; or in excellence, *worse* (opp. to καλός), Jn. ii. 10. Neuter ἔλαττων, adverbially, *less* [sc. than etc., A. V. *under*; cf. W. 239 (225); 595 sq. (554); B. 127 sq. (112)]: 1 Tim. v. 9.*

Ἐλαττώω [B. 7], -ῶ: 1 aor. ἤλαττόνησα; (ἔλαττων); not found in prof. auth. [yet see Aristot. de plant. 2, 3 p. 825*, 23]; *to be less, inferior*, (in possessions): 2 Co. viii. 15 fr. Ex. xvi. 18. (Prov. xi. 24; Sir. xix. (5) 6; also transitively, *to make less, diminish*: Gen. viii. 3; Prov. xiv. 94; 2 Macc. xiii. 19, etc.)*

Ἐλαττώω [B. 7], -ῶ: 1 aor. ἤλαττώσα; Pass., [pres. ἐλαττούμαι]; pf. pter. ἤλαττωμένος; (ἐλάττων); *to make less or inferior: τιμὰ*, in dignity, Heb. ii. 7; Pass. *to be made less or inferior: in dignity*, Heb. ii. 9; *to decrease* (opp. to αὐξάνω), in authority and popularity, Jn. iii. 30. (Many times in Sept.; in Grk. writ. fr. Thuc. on.)*

Ἐλαύνω; pf. pter. ἐληλακός; Pass., [pres. ἐλαύνομαι]; impf. ἤλαυνόμεν; *to drive: of the wind driving ships or clouds*, Jas. iii. 4; 2 Pet. ii. 17; of sailors propelling a vessel by oars, *to row*, Mk. vi. 48; *to be carried in a ship, to sail*, Jn. vi. 19, (often so in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down; often also with ἡνα or ναὺν added); of demons driving to some place the men whom they possess, Lk. viii. 29. [COMP.: ἀπ-, συν-ελαύνω.]*

Ἐλαφρία, -ας, ἡ, (ἐλαφρός), *lightness*; used of levity and fickleness of mind, 2 Co. i. 17; a later word, cf. *Lob.* ad Phryn. p. 348.*

Ἐλαφρός, -ά, -όν, *light in weight, quick, agile*; a light φορτίον is used fig. concerning the commandments of Jesus, easy to be kept, Mt. xi. 30; neut. τὸ ἐλαφρὸν, substantively, *the lightness: τῆς θλίψεως* [A. V. *our light affliction*], 2 Co. iv. 17. (From Hom. down.)*

Ἐλάχιστος, -η, -ον, (superl. of the adj. μικρός, but coming fr. ἐλαχὺς), [(Hom. h. Merc. 573), Hdt. down], *smallest, least*, — whether in size: Jas. iii. 4; in amount: of the management of affairs, πιστὸς ἐν ἐλαχίστῳ, Lk. xvi. 10 (opp. to ἐν πολλῷ); xix. 17; ἐν ἐλαχίστῳ ἄδικος, Lk. xvi. 10; in importance: what is of the least moment, 1 Co. vi. 2; in authority: of commandments, Mt. v. 19;

in the estimation of men: of persons, Mt. xxv. 40, 45; in rank and excellence: of persons, Mt. v. 19; 1 Co. xv. 9; of a town, Mt. ii. 6. οὐδὲ [R G οὐτε] ἐλάχιστον, not even a very small thing, Lk. xii. 26; ἐμοὶ εἰς ἐλάχιστόν ἐστι (see εἰμί, V. 2 c.), 1 Co. iv. 3.*

ἐλαχιστότερος, -α, -ον, (compar. formed fr. the superl. ἐλάχιστος; there is also a superl. ἐλαχιστότατος; “it is well known that this kind of double comparison is common in the poets; but in prose, it is regarded as faulty.” *Lob.* ad Phryn. p. 136; cf. W. § 11, 2 b., [also 27 (26); B. 28 (25)]), *less than the least, lower than the lowest*: Eph. iii. 8.*

Ἐλάω, see ἐλαύνω.

Ἐλεάζαρ, (Ἰησοῦ whom God helps), ὁ, indecl., *Eleazar*, one of the ancestors of Christ: Mt. i. 15.*

Ἐλέω, adopted for the more com. ἐλεέω (q. v.) by LT Tr WH in Ro. ix. 16 and Jude 23, [also by WH Tr mrg. in 22]; (Prov. xxi. 26 cod. Vat.; 4 Macc. ix. 3 var.; Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 13, 2; Polyc. ad Philip. 2, 2). Cf. W. 85 (82); B. 57 (50); [Mullach p. 252; WH. App. p. 166; Tdf. Proleg. p. 122].*

Ἐλεγμός, -οῦ, ὁ, (ἐλέγχω), *correction, reproof, censure*: 2 Tim. iii. 16 L T Tr WH for R G ἔλεγχον. (Sir. xxi. 6; xxxv. (xxxii.) 17, etc.; for πηρῖα chastisement, punishment, 2 K. xix. 3; Ps. cxlix. 7; [Is. xxxvii. 3; etc.]. Not found in prof. writ.)*

Ἐλεγμῖς, -εως, ἡ, (ἐλέγχω, q. v.), *refutation, rebuke*; (Vulg. *correptio*; Augustine, *convictio*): ἔλεγμα ἰδίᾳ παρανομίας, he was rebuked for his own transgression, 2 Pet. ii. 16. (Philostr. vit. Apoll. 2, 22 [p. 74 ed. Olear.]; Sept., Job xxi. 4; xxiii. 2, for ἡτῆ complaint; [Protevangel. Jacob. 16, 1 τὸ ὕδωρ τῆς ἐλέγξεως κυρίου (Sept. Num. v. 18 τὸ ὕδωρ τοῦ ἐλεγμοῦ)].)*

Ἐλεγχος, -ου, ὁ, (ἐλέγχω); 1. *a proof, that by which a thing is proved or tested*, (τὸ πρᾶγμα τὸν ἔλεγχον δώσει, Dem. 44, 15 [i. e. in Phil. 1, 15]; τῆς ἐνψυχίας, Eur. Herc. fur. 162; ἐνθάδ' ὁ ἔλεγχος τοῦ πράγματος, Epict. diss. 3, 10, 11; al.): τῶν [or rather, πραγμάτων] οὐ βλεπομένων, that by which invisible things are proved (and we are convinced of their reality), Heb. xi. 1 (Vulg. *argumentum non apparentium* [Tdf. *rerum arg. non parentum*]); [al. take the word here (in accordance with the preceding ὑπόστασις, q. v.) of the inward result of proving viz. a conviction; see Lünem. ad loc.]. 2. *conviction* (Augustine, *convictio*): πρὸς ἔλεγχον, for convicting one of his sinfulness, 2 Tim. iii. 16 R G. (Eur., Plat., Dem., al.; Sept. chiefly for πηρῖα.)*

ἐλέγχω; fut. ἐλέγξω; 1 aor. inf. ἐλέγξαι, impv. ἔλεγξον; [Pass., pres. ἐλέγχομαι; 1 aor. ἐλέγθημι]; Sept. for ἡτῆ; 1. *to convict, refute, confute*, generally with a suggestion of the shame of the person convicted, [“ἐλέγχειν hat eigentlich nicht die Bedeutung ‘tadeln, schmähen, zurechtweisen,’ welche ihm die Lexika zuschreiben, sondern bedeutet nichts als überführen” (Schmid ch. iv. § 12)]: τιμὰ, of crime, fault, or error; of sin, 1 Co. xiv. 24; ἐλεγχόμενοι ὑπὸ τοῦ νόμου ὡς παραβάται, Jas. ii. 9; ὑπὸ τῆς συνειδήσεως, Jn. viii. 9 R G (Philo, opp. ii. p. 649 [ed. Mang., vi. 203 ed. Richter, frag. περὶ ἀναστάσεως καὶ

κρίσεως] τὸ συνειδὸς ἔλεγχος ἀδέκατος καὶ πάντων ἀψευδίστατος); foll. by *περί* with gen. of thing, Jn. viii. 46; xvi. 8, and L T Tr WH in Jude 15, (Arstph. Plut. 574); contextually, *by conviction to bring to light, to expose*: τί, Jn. iii. 20, cf. 21; Eph. v. 11, 13, (Arstph. eccl. 485; τὰ κρυπτά, Artem. oneir. 1, 68; ἐπιστάμενος, ὡς εἰ καὶ λάβοι ἢ ἐπιβουλή κ. μὴ ἐλεγχθεῖν, Hldian. 3, 12, 11 [4 ed. Bekk.]; al.); used of the exposure and confutation of false teachers of Christianity, Tit. i. 9, 13; ταῦτα ἔλεγγε, utter these things by way of refutation, Tit. ii. 15. 2. *to find fault with, correct*; a. by word; *to reprehend severely, chide, admonish, reprove*: Jude 22 L T Tr txt.; 1 Tim. v. 20; 2 Tim. iv. 2; τινά *περί* τινος, Lk. iii. 19; contextually, *to call to account, show one his fault, demand an explanation*: τινά, from some one, Mt. xviii. 15. b. by deed; *to chasten, punish*, (acc. to the trans. of the Hebr. חָנַן, Ps. xxxvii. (xxxviii.) 2, etc.; Sap. xii. 2); Heb. xii. 5 (fr. Prov. iii. 11); Rev. iii. 19. [On this word cf. J. C. Hare, The Mission of the Comforter, note L; Trench § iv. COMP.: ἐξ-, δια-κατ-(μαι).]*

ἑλεινός, -ή, -όν, (ἔλεος), fr. Hom. down, *to be pitied, miserable*: Rev. iii. 17, [where WH have adopted the Attic form ἑλεινός, see their App. p. 145]; compar. 1 Co. xv. 19. [Cf. W. 99 (94).]*

ἑλεῶ, -ῶ; fut. ἐλεήσω; 1 aor. ἤλεσα; Pass., 1 aor. ἤλεθην; 1 fut. ἐλεθήσομαι; pf. ptc. ἤλεμένος; (ἔλεος); fr. Hom. down; Sept. most freq. for חָנַן to be gracious, also for חָנַן to have mercy; several times for לָחַן to spare, and סָחַן to console; *to have mercy on*: τινά [W. § 32, 1 b. a.], *to succor one afflicted or seeking aid*, Mt. ix. 27; xv. 22; xvii. 15; xviii. 33; xx. 30 sq.; Mk. v. 19 [here, by zeugma (W. § 66, 2 e.), the ὅσα is brought over with an adverbial force (W. 463 (431 sq.), how); x. 47 sq.; Lk. xvi. 24; xvii. 13; xviii. 38 sq.; Phil. ii. 27; Jude 22 Rec.; absol. *to succor the afflicted, to bring help to the wretched*, [A. V. *to show mercy*], Ro. xii. 8; pass. *to experience* [A. V. *obtain*] mercy, Mt. v. 7. Spec. of God granting even to the unworthy favor, benefits, opportunities, and particularly salvation by Christ: Ro. ix. 15, 16 R G (see ἐλεῶω, 18; xi. 32; pass., Ro. xi. 30 sq.; 1 Co. vii. 25; 2 Co. iv. 1; 1 Tim. i. 13, 16; 1 Pet. ii. 10.*

[Syn. ἐλεῶ, οἰκτεῖρω: ἐλ. to feel sympathy with the misery of another, esp. such sympathy as manifests itself in act, less freq. in word; whereas οἰκτ. denotes the inward feeling of compassion which abides in the heart. A criminal begs ἔλεος of his judge; but hopeless suffering is often the object of οἰκτιρμός. Schmidt ch. 143. On the other hand, Fritzsche (Com. on Rom. vol. ii. p. 315) makes οἰκτ. and its derivatives the stronger terms: ἐλ. the generic word for the feeling excited by another's misery; οἰκτ. the same, esp. when it calls (or is suited to call) out exclamations and tears.]

ἑλεημοσύνη, -ης, ἡ, (ἐλεήμων), Sept. for רַחֵם and רַחֲמֵיךָ (see δικαιοσύνη, 1 b.); 1. *mercy, pity* (Callim. in Del. 152; Is. xxxviii. 18; Sir. xvii. 22 (24), etc.), esp. *as exhibited in giving alms, charity*: Mt. vi. 4; ποιεῖν ἑλεημοσύνην, *to practise the virtue of mercy or beneficence, to show one's compassion*, [A. V. *do alms*], (cf. the similar phrases δικαιοσύνην, ἀλήθειαν, etc. ποιεῖν), Mt. vi. 1 Rec.,

2, 3, (Sir. vii. 10; Tob. iv. 7; xii. 8, etc.; for רַחֵם נְחַם, Gen. xvii. 29); ἑλεημοσύνας, acts of beneficence, benefactions [cf. W. 176 (166); B. 77 (67)], Acts x. 2; εἰς τινα, Acts xxiv. 17. Hence 2. *the benefaction itself, a donation to the poor, alms*, (the Germ. *Almosen* [and the Eng. *alms*] being [alike] a corruption of the Grk. word): ἑλεημοσύνην διδοῖν [(Diog. Laërt. 5, 17)], Lk. xi. 41; xii. 33; αἰτεῖν, Acts iii. 2; λαμβάνειν, ib. 3; πρὸς τὴν ἑλεημοσ. for (the purpose of asking) alms, Acts iii. 10; plur., Acts ix. 36; x. 4, 31.*

ἑλεήμων, -ον, merciful: Mt. v. 7; Heb. ii. 17. [From Hom. Od. 5, 191 on; Sept.]*

[ἑλεινός, see ἑλεινός.]

ἔλεος, -ου, ὁ, mercy: that of God towards sinners, Tit. iii. 5; ἔλεον λαμβάνειν, to receive i. e. experience, Heb. iv. 16; that of men: readiness to help those in trouble, Mt. ix. 13 and xii. 7 (fr. Hos. vi. 6); Mt. xxiii. 23. But in all these pass. L T Tr WH have adopted the neut. form τὸ ἔλεος (q. v.), much more com. in Hellenistic writ. than the masc. ὁ ἔλεος, which is the only form in classic Grk. [Soph. (Lex. s. v.) notes τὸ ἔλ. in Polyb. 1, 88, 2; and Pape in Diod. Sic. 3, 18 var.]. The Grk. Mss. of the O. T. also freq. waver between the two forms. Cf. [WH. App. p. 158]; W. 66 (64); B. 22 (20).*

ἔλεος, -ους, τό, (a form more common in Hellenistic Grk. than the classic ὁ ἔλεος, q. v.), *mercy; kindness or good will towards the miserable and afflicted, joined with a desire to relieve them*; 1. of men towards men: Mt. ix. 13; xii. 7; xxiii. 23, (in these three pass. acc. to L T Tr WH); Jas. ii. 13; iii. 17; ποιεῖν ἔλεος, to exercise the virtue of mercy, show one's self merciful, Jas. ii. 13; with the addition of μετὰ τινος (in imitation of the very com. Hebr. phrase מִן עַם רַחֵם נְחַם, Gen. xxi. 23; xxiv. 12; Judg. i. 24, etc.; cf. Thiersch, De Pentateuchi vers. Alex. p. 147; [W. 33 (32); 376 (353)]), to show, afford, mercy to one, Lk. x. 37. 2. of God towards men; a. univ.: Lk. i. 50; in benedictions: Gal. vi. 16; 1 Tim. i. 2; 2 Tim. i. 2; [(prob.) Tit. i. 4 R L]; 2 Jn. 3; Jude 2. ἐμεγάλυνε κύριος τὸ ἔλεος αὐτοῦ μετ' αὐτῆς, magnified his mercy towards her, i. e. showed distinguished mercy to her, (after the Hebr., see Gen. xix. 19), Lk. i. 58. b. esp. the mercy and clemency of God in providing and offering to men salvation by Christ: Lk. i. 54; Ro. xv. 9; Eph. ii. 4; [Tit. iii. 5 L T Tr WH; Heb. iv. 16 L T Tr WH]; 1 Pet. i. 3; σπλάγχνα ἐλέους (gen. of quality [cf. W. 611 (568)]), wherein mercy dwells, — as we should say, *the heart of mercy*, Lk. i. 78; ποιεῖν ἔλεος μετὰ τινος (see 1 above), Lk. i. 72; σκεῖν ἐλέους, vessels (fitted for the reception) of mercy, i. e. men whom God has made fit to obtain salvation through Christ, Ro. ix. 23; τῷ ὑμετέρῳ ἐλέει, by (in consequence of, moved by) the mercy shown you in your conversion to Christ, Ro. xi. 31 [cf. W. § 22, 7 (cf. § 61, 3 a.); B. 157 (137)]. 3. the mercy of Christ, whereby at his return to judgment he will bless true Christians with eternal life: Jude 21; [2 Tim. i. 16, 18, (on the repetition of κύριος in 18 cf. Gen. xix. 24; 1 S. iii. 21; xv. 22; 2 Chr. vii. 2; Gen. i. 27, etc. W. § 22, 2); but Prof.

Grimm understands κύριος here as referring to God; see κύριος, c. a.]. [Cf. Trench § xlvi.; and see ἐλεύω fin.]*

Ἐλευθερία, -ας, ἡ, (ἐλεύθερος), *liberty*, [fr. Pind., Hdt. down]; in the N. T. a. liberty to do or to omit things having no relation to salvation, 1 Co. x. 29; from the yoke of the Mosaic law, Gal. ii. 4; v. 1, 13; 1 Pet. ii. 16; from Jewish errors so blinding the mental vision that it does not discern the majesty of Christ, 2 Co. iii. 17; freedom from the dominion of corrupt desires, so that we do by the free impulse of the soul what the will of God requires: ὁ νόμος τῆς ἐλευθερίας, i. e. the Christian religion, which furnishes that rule of right living by which the liberty just mentioned is attained, Jas. i. 25; ii. 12; freedom from the restraints and miseries of earthly frailty: so in the expression ἡ ἐλευθερία τῆς δόξης (epexeget. gen. [W. 531 (494)]), manifested in the glorious condition of the future life, Ro. viii. 21. b. fancied liberty, i. e. license, the liberty to do as one pleases, 2 Pet. ii. 19. *J. C. Erler*, Commentatio exeg. de libertatis christianae notione in N. T. libris obvia, 1830, (an essay I have never had the good fortune to see).*

Ἐλεύθερος, -έρα, -ερον, (ΕΛΕΥΘΩ i. q. ἔρχομαι [so Curtius, p. 497, after Etym. Magn. 329, 43; Suid. col. 1202 a. ed. Gaisf.: but al. al., cf. Vaniček p. 61]; hence, prop. one who can go whither he pleases), [fr. Hom. down], Sept. for ψῆν, *free*; 1. *freeborn*; in a civil sense, *one who is not a slave*: Jn. viii. 33; 1 Co. vii. 22; xii. 13; Gal. iii. 28; Eph. vi. 8; Col. iii. 11; Rev. vi. 15; xiii. 16; xix. 18; fem., Gal. iv. 22 sq. 30 sq. (opp. to ἡ παιδίσκη); *of one who ceases to be a slave, freed, manumitted*: γίνεσθαι ἐλεύθερον, 1 Co. vii. 21. 2. *free, exempt, unrestrained, not bound by an obligation*: 1 Co. ix. 1; ἐκ πάντων (see ἐκ, I. 6 fin.), 1 Co. ix. 19; ἀπό τινος, *free from* i. e. no longer under obligation to, so that one may now do what was formerly forbidden by the person or thing to which he was bound, Ro. vii. 3 [cf. W. 196 sq. (185); B. 157 sq. (138), 269 (231)]; foll. by an inf. [W. 319 (299); B. 260 (224)], ἐλευθέρα ἐστίν . . . γαμηθῆναι she is free to be married, has liberty to marry, 1 Co. vii. 39; exempt from paying tribute or tax, Mt. xvii. 26. 3. in an ethical sense: free from the yoke of the Mosaic law, Gal. iv. 26; 1 Pet. ii. 16; from the bondage of sin, Jn. viii. 36; left to one's own will and pleasure, with dat. of respect, τῇ δικαιοσύνῃ, so far as relates to righteousness, *as respects righteousness*, Ro. vi. 20 (W. § 31, 1 k.; B. § 133, 12).*

Ἐλευθερώω, -ῶ: fut. ἐλευθερώσω; 1 aor. ἠλευθέρωσα; Pass., 1 aor. ἠλευθέρωθην; 1 fut. ἐλευθερωθήσομαι; (ἐλεύθερος); [fr. Aeschyl. down]; *to make free, set at liberty*: from the dominion of sin, Jn. viii. 32, 36; *τινά ἀπό τινος*, one from another's control [W. 196 sq. (185); B. 157 sq. (138)]: ἀπό τοῦ νόμου τ. ἀμαρτίας κ. τοῦ θανάτου (see νόμος, 1), Ro. viii. 2; ἀπό τ. ἀμαρτίας, from the dominion of sin, Ro. vi. 18, 22; ἀπό τ. δουλείας τ. φθορᾶς εἰς τ. ἐλευθερίαν, *to liberate from bondage* (see δουλεία) and to bring (transfer) into etc. (see εἰς, C. 1), Ro. viii. 21; with a dat. commodi, τῇ ἐλευθερίᾳ, that we might be pos-

sessors of liberty, Gal. v. 1; cf. B. § 133, 12 [and Bp. Lghtft. ad loc.].*

Ἐλευσία, -εως, ἡ, (ἔρχομαι), *a coming, advent*, (Dion. Hal. 3, 59): Acts vii. 52. (ἐν τῇ ἐλευσίᾳ αὐτοῦ, i. e. of Christ, καὶ ἐπιφανείᾳ τῇ ὑστέρᾳ, Act. Thom. 28; plur. αἱ ἐλευσίαι, of the first and the second coming of Christ to earth, Iren. 1, 10.)*

Ἐλεφάντινος, -ίνης, -ωνος, (ἐλέφας), *of ivory*: Rev. xviii. 12. [Alcae., Arstph., Polyb., al.]*

Ἐλιακίμ, (Ὀρ' ἡν whom God set up), *Eliakim*, one of the ancestors of Christ: Mt. i. 13; Lk. iii. 30.*

Ἐλιγμᾶ, -ατος, τό, (ἐλίσσω), *a roll*: Jn. xix. 39 WH txt., where al. read μίγμᾶ, q. v. (Athen., Anth. P., al.)*

Ἐλιζᾶρ, (ἡ γ' ἡν my God is help), *Eliezer*, one of the ancestors of Christ: Lk. iii. 29.*

Ἐλιοῦδ, (fr. ἡν and ἡν glory, [?]), *Eliud*, one of the ancestors of Christ: Mt. i. 14 sq.*

Ἐλισάβετ [WH Ἐλεισ., see WH. App. p. 155, and s. v. ε, ε], (ἡ γ' ἡν my God is my oath, i. e. a worshipper of God), *Elisabeth*, wife of Zacharias the priest and mother of John the Baptist: Lk. i. 5 sq.*

Ἐλισσαίος and (so L T) Ἐλισαίος [cf. Tdf. Proleg. p. 107; Tr WH Ἐλισαίος, cf. WH. App. p. 159], -ου, ὁ, (ἡ γ' ἡν my God is salvation), *Elisha*, a distinguished O. T. prophet, the disciple, companion, and successor of Elijah (1 K. xix. 16 sq.; 2 K. i.-xiii.): Lk. iv. 27.*

Ἐλίσσω: fut. ἐλίξω [Rec^t ἐλ.]; [pres. pass. ἐλίσσομαι; fr. Hom. down]; *to roll up, fold together*: Heb. i. 12 [where T Tr mrg. ἀλλάξεις], and Rev. vi. 14 L T Tr WH; see ἐλίσσω.*

Ἐλκος, -εος (-ους), [cf. Lat. *ulcus, ulcerare*; perh. akin to ἔλκω (Etym. Magn. 331, 3; 641, 3), yet cf. Curtius § 23], τό; 1. *a wound, esp. a suppurated wound*; so in Hom. and earlier writ. 2. fr. [Thuc., Théophr., Polyb. on, *a sore, an ulcer*: Rev. xvi. 2; plur., Lk. xvi. 21; Rev. xvi. 11. (for ἡ γ' ἡν, Ex. ix. 9; Job ii. 7, etc.)]*

Ἐλκώω, -ῶ: *to make sore, cause to ulcerate* (Hippocr. and Med. writ.); Pass. *to be ulcerated*; pf. ptc. pass. ἠλκωμένος (L T Tr WH ἐλκωμ. [WH. App. p. 161; W. § 12, 8; B. 34 (30)]), *full of sores*: Lk. xvi. 20, (Xen. de re. eq. 1, 4; 5, 1).*

ἐλκώω, see ἔλκω.

ἔλκω (and in later writ. ἐλκώω also [Veitch s. v.; W. 86 (82)]); impf. ἐλκων (Acts xxi. 30); fut. ἐλκώσω [ἐλκ. Rec^{ts} Jn. xii. 32]; 1 aor. ἐλκυσσα ([inf. (Jn. xxi. 6) ἐλκύσαι R^{bx} etz L T WH, -κύσαι R^t G Tr]; cf. Bttm. Ausf. Spr. § 114, vol. ii. p. 171; Krüger § 40 s. v.; [Lob. Paralip. p. 35 sq.; Veitch s. v.]); fr. Hom. down; Sept. for ἄρῳ; *to draw*; 1. prop.: τὸ δίκτυον, Jn. xxi. 6, 11; *μάχαιραν*, i. e. unsheathe, Jn. xviii. 10 (Soph. Ant. 1208 (1233), etc.); *τινά*, a person forcibly and against his will (our *drag, drag off*), ἔξω τοῦ ἱεροῦ, Acts xxi. 30; *εἰς τὴν ἀγοράν*, Acts xvi. 19; *εἰς κριτήρια*, Jas. ii. 6 (πρὸς τὸν δῆμον, Arstph. eqq. 710; and in Latin, as Caes. b. g. 1, 53 (54, 4) cum trinis catenis vinctus traheretur, Liv. 2, 27 cum a lictoribus jam traheretur). 2. metaph. *to draw by inward power, lead, impel*: Jn. vi. 44 (so in Grk. also; as ἐπιθυμία . . . ἐλκούσης ἐπὶ ἡδονάς, Plat.

Phaedr. p. 238 a.; ὑπὸ τῆς ἡδονῆς ἐλκόμενοι, Ael. h. a. 6, 31; likewise 4 Macc. xiv. 13; xv. 8 (11). *trahit sua quemque voluptas*, Vergil, ecl. 2, 65); πάντως ἐκύσω πρὸς ἑμυτόν, I by my moral, my spiritual, influence will win over to myself the hearts of all, Jn. xii. 32. Cf. Mey. on Jn. vi. 44; [Trench § xxi. COMP.: ἐξ-έλωκω.]*

Ἑλλάς, -άδος, ἡ, Greece i. e. Greece proper, as opp. to Macedonia, i. q. Ἀχαΐα (q. v.) in the time of the Romans: Acts xx. 2 [cf. Wetstein ad loc.; Mey. on xviii. 12].*

Ἑλλη, -ηρος, ὁ; 1. a Greek by nationality, whether a native of the main land or of the Greek islands or colonies: Acts xviii. 17 Rec.; Ἑλληνές τε καὶ βάρβαροι, Ro. i. 14. 2. in a wider sense the name embraces all nations not Jews that made the language, customs, and learning of the Greeks their own; so that where Ἑλληνες are opp. to Jews, the primary reference is to a difference of religion and worship: Jn. vii. 35 (cf. Meyer ad loc.); Acts xi. 20 G L T Tr [cf. B.D. Am. ed. p. 967]; Acts xvi. 1, 3; [xxi. 28]; 1 Co. i. 22, 23 Rec.; Gal. ii. 3, (Joseph. antt. 20, 11, 2); Ἰουδαῖοι τε καὶ Ἑλληνες, and the like: Acts xiv. 1; xviii. 4; xix. 10, 17; xx. 21; Ro. i. 16; ii. 9, 10; iii. 9; x. 12; 1 Co. i. 24; x. 32; xii. 13; Gal. iii. 28; Col. iii. 11. The word is used in the same wide sense by the Grk. church Fathers, cf. *Orto* on Tatian p. 2; [*Soph. Lex. s. v.*]. The Ἑλληνες spoken of in Jn. xii. 20 and Acts xvii. 4 are Jewish proselytes from the Gentiles; see *προσῆλυτος*, 2. [Cf. B. D. s. v. Greece etc. (esp. Am. ed.)].*

Ἑλλητικός, -ή, -όν, Greek, Grecian: Lk. xxiii. 38 [T WH Tr txt. om. L Tr mrg. br. the cl.]; Rev. ix. 11. [From Aeschyl., Hdt. down].*

Ἑλληνίς, -ίδος, ἡ; 1. a Greek woman. 2. a Gentile woman; not a Jewess (see Ἑλλην, 2): Mk. vii. 26; Acts xvii. 12.*

Ἑλληνοστής, -οῦ, ὁ, (fr. ἐλληνίζω to copy the manners and worship of the Greeks or to use the Greek language [W. 94 (89 sq.), cf. 28]), a Hellenist, i. e. one who imitates the manners and customs or the worship of the Greeks, and uses the Greek tongue; employed in the N. T. of Jews born in foreign lands and speaking Greek, [*Grecian Jews*]: Acts xi. 20 R [WH; see in Ἑλλην, 2]; ix. 29; the name adhered to them even after they had embraced Christianity, Acts vi. 1, where it is opp. to οἱ Ἑβραῖοι, q. v. Cf. *Win. RWB. s. v. Hellenisten; Reuss* in Herzog v. p. 701 sqq.; [BB.DD. s. v. Hellenist: *Farrar*, St. Paul, ch. vii.; *Wetst.* on Acts vi. 1].*

Ἑλληνοστί, adv., (ἐλληνίζω), in Greek, i. e. in the Greek language: Jn. xix. 20; Acts xxi. 37. [Xen. an. 7, 6, 8; al.]*

ἐλλογέω, i. q. ἐλλογέω, q. v.

ἐλλογέω [see ἐν, III. 3], -ῶ; [Pass., 3 pers. sing. pres. ἐλλογέται R G L txt T Tr; impf. ἐλλογᾶτο L mrg. WH; cf. *WH. App.* p. 166; *Tdf. Proleg.* p. 122; *Mullach* p. 252; B. 57 sq. (50); W. 85 (82)]; (λόγος a reckoning, account); to reckon in, set to one's account, lay to one's charge, impute: τοῦτο ἐμοὶ ἐλλογεῖ (L T Tr WH ἐλλόγα [see reff. above]), charge this to my account, Philem.

18; sin the penalty of which is under consideration, Ro. v. 13, where cf. *Fritzsche* p. 311. (Inscr. ap. *Boeckh* i. p. 850 [no. 1732 a.; Bp. Lghtft. adds Edict. Diocl. in Corp. Inscr. Lat. iii. p. 836; see further his note on Philem. 18; cf. B. 57 sq. (50)].)*

Ἐλμοδάμ (Lchm. Ἐλμαδάμ, T Tr WH Ἐλμαδάμ [on the breathing in codd. see *Tdf. Proleg.* p. 107]), ὁ, *Elmodam* or *Elmadam*, proper name of one of the ancestors of Christ: Lk. iii. 28.*

ἐλπίζω; impf. ἤλπιζον; Attic fut. ἐλπῶ (Mt. xii. 21, and often in Sept. [(whence in Ro. xv. 12); cf. B. 37 (32); W. § 13, 1 c.]; the com. form ἐλπίσω does not occur in bibl. Grk.); 1 aor. ἤλπισα; pf. ἤλπισκα; [pres. pass. ἐλπίζομαι]; (ἐλπίς, q. v.); Sept. for פָּצַח to trust; פָּצַח to flee for refuge; הָיָה to wait, to hope; to hope (in a religious sense, to wait for salvation with joy and full of confidence): τί, Ro. viii. 24 sq.; 1 Co. xiii. 7; (τὰ) ἐλπίζόμενα, things hoped for, Heb. xi. 1 [but WH mrg. connect ἐλπ. with the foll. πραγμ.]; once with dat. of the obj. on which the hope rests, *hopefully to trust in*: τῷ ὀνόματι αὐτοῦ (as in prof. auth. once τῇ τύχῃ, Thuc. 3, 97, 2), Mt. xii. 21 G L T Tr WH [cf. B. 176 (153)]; καθώς, 2 Co. viii. 5. foll. by an inf. relating to the subject of the verb ἐλπίζω [cf. W. 331 (311)]; B. 259 (223): Lk. vi. 34; xxiii. 8; Acts xxvi. 7; Ro. xv. 24; 1 Co. xvi. 7; Phil. ii. [19], 23; 1 Tim. iii. 14; 2 Jn. 12; 3 Jn. 14; foll. by a pf. inf. 2 Co. v. 11; foll. by ὅτι with a pres. Lk. xxiv. 21; ὅτι with a fut., Acts xxiv. 26; 2 Co. i. 13; xiii. 6; Philem. 22. Peculiar to bibl. Grk. is the constr. of this verb with prepositions and a case of noun or pron. (cf. B. 175 (152) sq. [cf. 337 (290); W. § 33, d.; *Ellic.* on 1 Tim. iv. 10]): εἰς τινα, to direct hope unto one, Jn. v. 45 (pf. ἤλπισκατε, in whom you have put your hope, and rely upon it [W. § 40, 4 a.]); 1 Pet. iii. 5 L T Tr WH; with addition of ὅτι with fut. 2 Co. i. 10 [L txt. Tr WH br. ὅτι, and so detach the foll. clause]; ἐπί τινα, to build hope on one, as on a foundation, (often in Sept.), Ro. xv. 12 (fr. Is. xi. 10); 1 Tim. iv. 10; vi. 17; ἐν τινα, to repose hope in one, 1 Co. xv. 19; foll. by inf. Phil. ii. 19; ἐπί with acc. to direct hope towards something: ἐπί τι, to hope to receive something, 1 Pet. i. 13; ἐπὶ τὸν θεόν, of those who hope for something from God, 1 Pet. iii. 5 R G; 1 Tim. v. 5, (and often in Sept.). [COMP.: ἀπ., προ-ἐλπίζω.]*

ἐλπίς [sometimes written ἐλπῖς; so WH in Ro. viii. 20; *Tdf.* in Acts ii. 26; see (in 2 below, and) the reff. s. v. ἀφείδον], -ίδος, ἡ, (ἐλπῶ to make to hope), Sept. for פָּצַח and פָּצַח, trust; פָּצַח that in which one confides or to which he flees for refuge; פָּצַח expectation, hope; in the classics a vox media, i. e. expectation whether of good or of ill; 1. rarely in a bad sense, *expectation of evil, fear*; as, ἡ τῶν κακῶν ἐλπίς, *Leian Tyrannic. c. 3*; τοῦ φόβου ἐλπίς, *Thuc. 7, 61*; κακὴ ἐλπίς, *Plat. rep. 1 p. 330 e.* [cf. *legg. 1 p. 644 c. fin.*]; *πονηρὰ ἐλπ.* Is. xxviii. 19 Sept. 2. much more freq. in the classics, and always in the N. T., in a good sense: *expectation of good, hope*; and in the Christian sense, *joyful and confident expectation of eternal salvation*: Acts xxiii. 6;

xxvi. 7; Ro. v. 4 sq.; xii. 12; xv. 13; 1 Co. xiii. 13; 1 Pet. i. 3; iii. 15; ἀγαθὴ ἐλπίς (often in prof. auth., as Plat. Phaedo 67c.; plur. ἐλπίδες ἀγαθαί, legg. 1 p. 649 b.; Xen. Ages. 1, 27), 2 Th. ii. 16; ἐλπίς βλεπομένη, hope whose object is seen, Ro. viii. 24; ὁ θεὸς τῆς ἐλπίδος, God, the author of hope, Ro. xv. 13; ἡ πληροφορία τῆς ἐλπίδος, fulness i. e. certainty and strength of hope, Heb. vi. 11; ἡ ὁμολογία τῆς ἐλπ. the confession of those things which we hope for, Heb. x. 23; τὸ καύχημα τῆς ἐλπ. hope wherein we glory, Heb. iii. 6; ἐπεισαγωγή κρείττονος ἐλπίδος, the bringing in of a better hope, Heb. vii. 19; ἐλπίς with gen. of the subj., Acts xxviii. 20; 2 Co. i. 7 (6); Phil. i. 20; with gen. of the obj., Acts xxvii. 20; Ro. v. 2; 1 Co. ix. 10; 1 Th. v. 8; Tit. iii. 7; with gen. of the thing on which the hope depends, ἡ ἐλπίς τῆς ἐργασίας αὐτῶν, Acts xvi. 19; τῆς κλήσεως, Eph. i. 18; iv. 4; τοῦ εὐαγγελίου, Col. i. 23; with gen. of the pers. in whom hope is reposed, 1 Th. i. 3 [cf. B. 155 (136)]. ἐπ' [or ἐφ'] — so Acts ii. 26 LT; Ro. iv. 18 L; viii. 20 (21) T WH; cf. *Scrivener*, *Introd.* etc. p. 565; (but see above, *init.*) ἐλπίδι, relying on hope, having hope, in hope, (Eur. *Herc. fur.* 804; *Diod. Sic.* 13, 21; ἐπ' ἐλπίδι ἀγαθῆ, Xen. *mem.* 2, 1, 18) [W. 394 (368), cf. 425 (396); B. 337 (290)]: Acts ii. 26 (of a return to life); Ro. iv. 18; with gen. of the thing hoped for added: ζωῆς αἰωνίου, Tit. i. 2; τοῦ μετέχειν, 1 Co. ix. 10 [G L T Tr WH]; in hope, foll. by ὅτι, Ro. viii. 20 (21) [but Tdf. reads διώτι]; on account of the hope, for the hope [B. 165 (144)], with gen. of the thing on which the hope rests, Acts xxvi. 6. παρ' ἐλπίδα, beyond, against, hope [W. 404 (377)]: Ro. iv. 18 (i. e. where the laws of nature left no room for hope). ἔχειν ἐλπίδα (often in Grk. writ.): Ro. xv. 4; 2 Co. iii. 12; with an inf. belonging to the person hoping, 2 Co. x. 15; ἐλπίδα ἔχειν εἰς [Tdf. πρὸς] θεόν, foll. by acc. with inf. Acts xxiv. 15, (εἰς Χριστὸν ἔχειν τὰς ἐλπίδας, *Acta Thomae* § 28; [τ. ἐλπίδα εἰς τ. Ἰησοῦν ἐν τ. πνεύματι ἔχοντες, *Barn.* ep. 11, 11]); ἐπι with dat. of pers. 1 Jn. iii. 3; ἐλπίδα μὴ ἔχοντες, (of the heathen) having no hope (of salvation), Eph. ii. 12; 1 Th. iv. 13; ἡ ἐλπίς ἐστιν εἰς θεόν, directed unto God, 1 Pet. i. 21. By meton. it denotes a. the author of hope, or he who is its foundation, (often so in Grk. auth., as *Aeschyl. chœph.* 776; *Thuc.* 3, 57; [cf. *Ignat. ad Eph.* 21, 2; ad *Magn.* 11 fin.; ad *Philad.* 11, 2; ad *Trall. inscr.* and 2, 2, etc.]): 1 Tim. i. 1; 1 Th. ii. 19; with gen. of obj. added, τῆς δόξης, Col. i. 27. b. the thing hoped for: προσδέχεσθαι τὴν μακαρίαν ἐλπίδα, Tit. ii. 13; ἐλπίδα δικαιοσύνης ἀπεκδέχεσθαι, the thing hoped for, which is righteousness [cf. *Mey. ed. Sieffert ad l.*], Gal. v. 5, (προσδοκῶν τὰς ὑπὸ θεοῦ ἐλπίδας, 2 Macc. vii. 14); διὰ ἐλπίδα τὴν ἀποκειμένην ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς, Col. i. 5; κρατῆσαι τῆς προκειμένης ἐλπίδος, Heb. vi. 18 (cf. *Bleek ad loc.*). — *Zöckler*, *De vi ac notione vocis ἐλπίς* in *N. T. Gissae* 1856.*

Ἐλύμας, ὁ, [B. 20 (18)], *Elymas*, an appellative name which Luke interprets as μάγος, — derived either, as is commonly supposed, fr. the Arabic عَلِيم (elymon), i. e. wise; or, acc. to the more probable opinion of De-

litzsch (*Zeitschrift f. d. Luth. Theol.* 1877, p. 7), fr. the Aramaic כּוּזְרָא powerful: Acts xiii. 8. [BB.DD. s. v.]*

Ἐλωί (L T Ἐλωί, [WH Ἐλωί; see I, ε]), *Eloi*, Syriac form (ܐܠܘܝ, ܐܠܘܝ) for Hebr. ֵלֹוּי (Ps. xxi. (xxii.) 2): Mk. xv. 34. [Cf. *Kautzsch*, *Gram. d. Bibl.-Aram.* p. 11.]*

ἐμᾶντοῦ, -ῆς, -οῦ, (fr. ἐμοῦ and αὐτοῦ), reflexive pronoun of 1st pers., of myself, used only in gen., dat., and acc. sing. [cf. B. 110 (96) sqq.]: ἀπ' ἐμᾶντοῦ, see ἀπό, II. 2 d. aa.; ὑπ' ἐμᾶντόν, under my control, Mt. viii. 9; Lk. vii. 8; ἐμᾶντόν, myself, as opp. to Christ, the supposed minister of sin (vs. 17), Gal. ii. 18; tacitly opp. to an animal offered in sacrifice, Jn. xvii. 19; negligently for αὐτὸς ἐμέ, 1 Co. iv. 3 [yet cf. *Mey. ad loc.*]. As in Grk. writers (*Matthiae* § 148 Anm. 2, i. p. 354; *Passow* s. v. p. 883), its force is sometimes so weakened that it scarcely differs from the simple pers. pron. of the first person [yet denied by Meyer], as Jn. xii. 32; xiv. 21; *Philem.* 13.

ἐμβαίω [see ἐν, III. 3]; 2 aor. ἐνέβην, inf. ἐμβήναι. ptc. ἐμβάς; [fr. *Hom.* down]; to go into, step into: Jn. v. 4 R L; εἰς τὸ πλοῖον, to embark, Mt. viii. 23, and often.

ἐμβάλλω [see ἐν, III. 3]: 2 aor. inf. ἐμβαλεῖν; to throw in, cast into: εἰς, Lk. xii. 5. [From *Hom.* down. COMP.: *παρ-εμβάλλω.*]*

ἐμβάπτω [see ἐν, III. 3]: 1 aor. ptc. ἐμβάψας; to dip in: τί, Jn. xiii. 26^b *Lchm.*, 26^b R G L txt.; τὴν χεῖρα ἐν τῷ τρυβλίῳ, Mt. xxvi. 23; mid. ὁ ἐμβαπτόμενος μετ' ἐμοῦ [Lchm. adds τὴν χεῖρα] εἰς τὸ [WH add ἐν in br.] τρυβλίον, Mk. xiv. 20. (*Arstph.*, *Xen.*, al.)*

ἐμβατεύω [see ἐν, III. 3]; (ἐμβάτης stepping in, going in); to enter; 1. prop.: πόλιν, Eur. *El.* 595; πατρίδος, *Soph. O. T.* 825; εἰς τὸ ὄρος, *Joseph. antt.* 2, 12, 1: to frequent, haunt, often of gods frequenting favorite spots, as νῆσον, *Aeschyl. Pers.* 449; τῷ χωρίῳ, *Dion. Hal. antt.* 1, 77; often to come into possession of a thing: thus εἰς ναῦν, *Dem.* p. 894, 7 [6 *Dind.*]; τὴν γῆν, *Josh.* xix. 51 Sept.; to invade, make a hostile incursion into, εἰς with acc. of place, 1 Macc. xii. 25, etc. 2. tropically. (cf. *Germ. eingehen*); a. to go into details in narrating: absol. 2 Macc. ii. 30. b. to investigate, search into, scrutinize minutely: ταῖς ἐπιστήμασι, *Philo*, *plant.* Noë § 19; ἀ μὴ ἑώρακε ἐμβατεύων, things which he has not seen, i. e. things denied to the sight (cf. 1 Jn. iv. 20), Col. ii. 18, — where, if with G L [in ed. min., but in ed. maj. reinserted, yet in br.] T Tr WH *Huther*, *Meyer*, we expunge μὴ, we must render, “going into curious and subtle speculation about things which he has seen in visions granted him”; but cf. *Baumg.-Crusius ad loc.* and *W.* § 55, 3 e.; [also *Reiche (Com. crit.)*, *Bleek*, *Hofm.*, al., defend the μὴ. But see *Tdf.* and *WH. ad loc.*, and *Ep. Lghtft.*'s ‘detached note’; cf. B. 349 (300). Some interpret “(concededly) taking his stand on the things which” etc.; see under 1]; *Phavor. ἐμβατεύσαι ἐμβήναι τὰ ἔνδον ἐξερευνησαι ἢ σκοπήσαι*; [similarly *Hesych.* 2293, vol. ii. p. 73 ed. *Schmidt*, cf. his note; further see *reff.* in *Suidas*, col. 1213 d.].*

ἐμβιβάζω: 1 aor. ἐμβίβασα; to put in or on, lead in, cause to enter; as often in the Greek writ. τινὰ εἰς τὸ πλοῖον: Acts xxvii. 6.*

ἐμβλέπω [see ἐν, III. 3]; impf. ἐνέβλεπον; 1 aor. ἐνέβλεψα, ptc. ἐμβλέψας; to turn one's eyes on; look at; 1. prop.: with acc. Mk. viii. 25, (Anth. 11, 3; Sept. Judg. xvi. 27 [Alex.]); τινί (Plat. rep. 10, 608 d.; Polyb. 15, 28, 3, and elsewhere), Mt. xix. 26; Mk. x. 21, 27; xiv. 67; Lk. xx. 17; xxii. 61; Jn. i. 36, 42 (43), (in all these pass. ἐμβλέψας αὐτῷ or αὐτοῖς λέγει or εἶπεν, cf. Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 2 ἐμβλέπων αὐτῷ ἔλεγεν). εἰς τ. οὐρανόν, Acts i. 11 R G L, (εἰς τ. γῆν, Is. v. 30; viii. 22; εἰς ὀφθαλμόν, Plat. Alc. 1 p. 132 e.). Absol., οὐκ ἐνέβλεπον I beheld not, i. e. the power of looking upon (sc. surrounding objects) was taken away from me, Acts xxii. 11 [Tr mrg. WH mrg. ἔβλεπ.,] (2 Chr. xx. 24 [Ald.]; Xen. mem. 3, 11, 10). 2. fig. to look at with the mind, to consider: Mt. vi. 26, (Is. li. 1 sq.; Sir. ii. 10; xxxvi. (xxxiii.) 15; with acc. only, Is. v. 12; with dat., 2 Macc. xii. 45).*

ἐμβριμάομαι [see ἐν, III. 3], -ώμαι, depon. verb, pres. ptc. ἐμβριμώνμενος (Jn. xi. 38, where Tdf. ἐμβριμούμενος; see ἐρωτάω, init.); impf. 3 pers. plur. ἐνεβριμώντο (Mk. xiv. 5, where Tdf. -μοῦντο, cf. ἐρωτάω u. s.); 1 aor. ἐνεβριμήσαμην, and (Mt. ix. 30 L T Tr WH) ἐνεβριμήθην [B. 52 (46)]; (βριμάομαι, fr. βρίμη, to be moved with anger); to snort in (of horses; Germ. *darein schnauben*): Aeschyl. sept. 461; to be very angry, to be moved with indignation: τινί (Liban.), Mk. xiv. 5 (see above); absol., with addition of ἐν ἑαυτῷ, Jn. xi. 38; with dat. of respect, ib. 33. In a sense unknown to prof. auth. to charge with earnest admonition, sternly to charge, threateningly to enjoin: Mt. ix. 30; Mk. i. 43.*

ἐμέω, -ῶ [cf. Skr. *vam*, Lat. *vom-ere*; Curtius § 452; Vanček p. 886 sq.]: 1 aor. inf. ἐμέσαι; to vomit, vomit forth, throw up, fr. Hom. down: τινὰ ἐκ τοῦ στόματος, i. e. to reject with extreme disgust, Rev. iii. 16.*

ἐμπαίζω [see ἐν, III. 3]; τινί, to rage against [A. V. to be exceedingly mad against] one: Acts xxvi. 11; besides only in Joseph. antt. 17, 6, 5.*

Ἐμμανουήλ, ὁ, Immanuel, (fr. אֱמָנָוֶל and לֵאלֹהִים, God with us), i. q. savior, a name given to Christ by Matthew, i. 23, after Is. vii. 14. Acc. to the orthodox interpretation the name denotes the same as θεάνθρωπος, and has reference to the personal union of the human nature and the divine in Christ. [See BB. DD. s. v.]*

Ἐμμαοῖς (in Joseph. also Ἄμμαοῦς), ἡ, Emmaus (Lat. gen. -untis), a village 30 stadia from Jerusalem (acc. to the true reading [so Dind. and Bekk.] in Joseph. b. j. 7, 6, 6; not, as is com. said, foll. the authority of Luke, 60 stadia), apparently represented by the modern *Kulonieh* (cf. Ewald, Gesch. des Volkes Israel, 2te Ausg. vi. p. 675 sq.; [Caspari, Chronolog. and Geograph. Intr. to the Life of Christ § 191; Sepp, Jerus. u. d. heil. Land, i. 52]); Lk. xxiv. 13. There was a town of the same name in the level country of Judæa, 175 stadia from Jerusalem, noted for its hot springs and for the slaughter of the Syrians routed by Judas Maccabæus, 1 Macc. iii. 40, 57; afterwards fortified by Bacchides,

the Syrian leader, 1 Macc. ix. 50, and from the 3d cent. on called *Nicopolis* [B. D. s. v. Emmaus or Nicopolis]. A third place of the same name was situated near Tiberias, and was famous for its medicinal springs. Cf. Keim iii. p. 555 sq. (Eng. trans. vi. 306 sq.); Wolff in Riehm p. 376 sq.; [esp. Hackett in B. D. Am. ed. p. 731].*

ἐμένω [Tdf. ἐμένω. Acts xiv. 22; see ἐν, III. 3]; 1 aor. ἐνέμεινα; fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down; (Augustine, *immaneo*), to remain in, continue; a. prop. in a place: ἐν τινι, Acts xxviii. 30 T Tr WH. b. to persevere in anything, a state of mind, etc.; to hold fast, be true to, abide by, keep: τῇ πίστει, Acts xiv. 22 (νόμῳ, ὄρκις, etc. in the Grk. writ.); ἐν τινι (more rarely so in the classics, as ἐν ταῖς σπονδαῖς, Thuc. 4, 118; ἐν τῇ πίστει, Polyb. 3, 70, 4): ἐν [so R G only] τοῖς γεγραμμένοις, Gal. iii. 10 fr. Deut. xxvii. 26; ἐν τῇ διαθήκῃ, Heb. viii. 9 fr. Jer. xxxviii. (xxxix.) 32. [Cf. W. § 52, 4, 5].*

ἐμός, -ή, -όν, (fr. ἐμοῦ), possess. pron. of the first pers., mine; a. that which I have; what I possess: Jn. iv. 34; xiii. 35; [xv. 11 ἡ χαρὰ ἡ ἐμή (see μένω, I. 1 b. a.)]; xviii. 36; Ro. x. 1; Philem. 12, and often; τῇ ἐμῇ χειρὶ, with my own hand [B. 117 (102) note], 1 Co. xvi. 21; Gal. vi. 11; Col. iv. 18; as a predicate, Jn. vii. 16; xiv. 24; xvi. 15; substantively, τὸ ἐμόν that which is mine, mine own, esp. my money, Mt. xxv. 27; divine truth, in the knowledge of which I excel, Jn. xvi. 15; univ. in plur. τὰ ἐμά my goods, Mt. xx. 15; Lk. xv. 31. b. proceeding from me: οἱ ἐμοὶ λόγοι, Mk. viii. 38; Lk. ix. 26 [here Tr mrg. br. λόγ.]; ὁ λόγος ὁ ἐμός, Jn. viii. 37; ἡ ἐντολὴ ἡ ἐμή, Jn. xv. 12; ἡ ἐμή διδασχά, Jn. vii. 16, and in other exx. c. pertaining or relating to me; a. appointed for me: ὁ καιρὸς ὁ ἐμός, Jn. vii. 6. β. equiv. to a gen. of the object: ἡ ἐμή ἀνάμνησις, Lk. xxii. 19; 1 Co. xi. 24; exx. fr. Grk. writ. are given by W. § 22, 7; [Kühner § 454, Anm. 11; Krüger § 47, 7, 8]. γ. ἔστιν ἐμόν it is mine, equiv. to, it rests with me: Mt. xx. 23; Mk. x. 40. In connecting the article with this pron. the N. T. writ. do not deviate fr. Attic usage; cf. B. § 124, 6.

Ἐμμώρ (Ἐμμώρ L T Tr, [but WH Ἐμμώρ, see their Intr. § 408]), ὁ, (רַחֲמִים i. e. ass), Emmor [or Hamor, acc. to the Hebr.], proper name of a man: Acts vii. 16; see concerning him, Gen. xxxiii. 19; xxxiv. 2 sq.*

ἐμός, -ή, -όν, (fr. ἐμοῦ), possess. pron. of the first pers., mine; a. that which I have; what I possess: Jn. iv. 34; xiii. 35; [xv. 11 ἡ χαρὰ ἡ ἐμή (see μένω, I. 1 b. a.)]; xviii. 36; Ro. x. 1; Philem. 12, and often; τῇ ἐμῇ χειρὶ, with my own hand [B. 117 (102) note], 1 Co. xvi. 21; Gal. vi. 11; Col. iv. 18; as a predicate, Jn. vii. 16; xiv. 24; xvi. 15; substantively, τὸ ἐμόν that which is mine, mine own, esp. my money, Mt. xxv. 27; divine truth, in the knowledge of which I excel, Jn. xvi. 15; univ. in plur. τὰ ἐμά my goods, Mt. xx. 15; Lk. xv. 31. b. proceeding from me: οἱ ἐμοὶ λόγοι, Mk. viii. 38; Lk. ix. 26 [here Tr mrg. br. λόγ.]; ὁ λόγος ὁ ἐμός, Jn. viii. 37; ἡ ἐντολὴ ἡ ἐμή, Jn. xv. 12; ἡ ἐμή διδασχά, Jn. vii. 16, and in other exx. c. pertaining or relating to me; a. appointed for me: ὁ καιρὸς ὁ ἐμός, Jn. vii. 6. β. equiv. to a gen. of the object: ἡ ἐμή ἀνάμνησις, Lk. xxii. 19; 1 Co. xi. 24; exx. fr. Grk. writ. are given by W. § 22, 7; [Kühner § 454, Anm. 11; Krüger § 47, 7, 8]. γ. ἔστιν ἐμόν it is mine, equiv. to, it rests with me: Mt. xx. 23; Mk. x. 40. In connecting the article with this pron. the N. T. writ. do not deviate fr. Attic usage; cf. B. § 124, 6.

ἐμπαυγμονή [see ἐν, III. 3], -ῆς, ἡ, (ἐμπαίζω), derision, mockery: 2 Pet. iii. 3 G L T Tr WH. Not found elsewhere.*

ἐμπαυγμός [see ἐν, III. 3], -οῦ, ὁ, (ἐμπαίζω), unknown to prof. auth., a mocking, scoffing: Heb. xi. 36; Ezek. xxii. 4; Sir. xxvii. 28; Sap. xii. 25; [Ps. xxxvii. (xxxviii.) 8]; torture inflicted in mockery, 2 Macc. vii. 7 [etc.].*

ἐμπαίζω [see ἐν, III. 3]; impf. ἐνέπαιζον; fut. ἐμπαίξω (Mk. x. 34 for the more com. -ξοῦμαι and -ξομαι); 1 aor. ἐνέπαιξα (for the older ἐνέπαισα); Pass., 1 aor. ἐνεπαίχθην (Mt. ii. 16, for the older ἐνεπαίσθην); 1 fut. ἐμπαυχθήσομαι;

(cf. *Lob. ad Phryn.* p. 240 sq.; Krüger § 40 s. v. *παίζω*; [Veitch *ibid.*]; B. 64 (56) sq.); to play in, *τωί*, Ps. ciii. (cliv.) 26; Eur. Bacch. 867. to play with, trifles with. (Lat. *illudere*) i. e. a. to mock: absol., Mt. xx. 19; xxvii. 41; Mk. x. 34; xv. 31; Lk. xxiii. 11; *τωί* (Hdt. 4, 134), Mt. xxvii. 29, [31]; Mk. xv. 20; Lk. xiv. 29; xxii. 63; xxiii. 36; in pass. Lk. xviii. 32. b. to delude, deceive, (Soph. Ant. 799); in pass. Mt. ii. 16, (Jer. x. 15).*

εμ-παίκτης [see *έν*, III. 3], -ου, ό, (εμπαίζω), a mocker, a scoffer: 2 Pet. iii. 3; Jude 18; playing like children, Is. iii. 4. Not used by prof. auth.*

εμ-περι-πατέω [T WH *έν*, see *έν*, III. 3], -ώ: fut. *εμπεριπατήσω*; to go about in, walk in: *έν τισι*, among persons, 2 Co. vi. 16 fr. Lev. xxvi. 12. (Job i. 7; Sap. xix. 20; [Philo, Plut.], Lcian., Achill. Tat., al.)*

εμ-πίπλημι [not *εμπιμι πλ.* (see *έν*, III. 3); for euphony's sake, *Lob. ad Phryn.* p. 95; Veitch p. 536] and *επιπλάω* (fr. which form comes the pres. ptc. *επιπλῶν*, Acts xiv. 17 [W. § 14, 1 f.; B. 66 (58)]); 1 aor. *ένέπλησα*; 1 aor. pass. *ένεπλήσθην*; pf. pass. ptc. *επιπλησμένος*; Sept. for *κλήρ* and in pass. often for *γλήρ* to be satiated; in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down; to fill up, fill full: *τινά τινος*, to bestow something bountifully on one, Lk. i. 53; Acts xiv. 17, (Jer. xxxviii. (xxxix.) 14; Ps. cvii. (cviii.) 9; Is. xxix. 19; Sir. iv. 12); to fill with food, i. e. *satisfy, satiate*; pass., Lk. vi. 25; Jn. vi. 12, (Deut. vi. 11; viii. 10; Ruth ii. 14; Neh. ix. 25, etc.); to take one's fill of, *glut one's desire for*: pass. with gen. of pers., one's intercourse and companionship. Ro. xv. 24; cf. Kypke ad loc.; *του κάλλους αὐτῆς*, gazing at her beauty, Sus. 32.*

εμ-πιπράω [see *έν*, III. 3], (for the more com. *επιπρήμι*, fr. *πιπρήμι* to burn; on the dropping of the *μ* cf. *επιπλήμι*, *init.*); fr. Hdt. down; to burn, set on fire; pres. infin. pass. *επιπράσθαι* to be (inflamed, and so) swollen (Hesych. *πιμπράν . . . φυσάν*; Etym. Magn. 672, 23 *πιμπράσαι φυσῶσαι*; Joseph. antt. 3, 11, 6; etc.); of the human body to swell up: from the bite of a viper, Acts xxviii. 6 Tdf., for RG etc. *πιμπρασθαι*, q. v. [and Veitch s. v. *πιπρήμι*].*

εμ-πίπτω [see *έν*, III. 3]; fut. *εμπεσοῦμαι*; 2 aor. *ένέπεσον*; [fr. Hom. down]; to fall into: *εις βόθυνον*, Mt. xii. 11, and L txt. T Tr WH in Lk. vi. 39; *εις φρέαρ*, Lk. xiv. 5 [RG]; to fall among robbers, *εις τούς ληστές*, Lk. x. 36, and in metaph. phrases, 1 Tim. iii. 6 sq.; vi. 9; *εις χεῖράς τινος*, into one's power: *του θεου*, to incur divine penalties, Heb. x. 31, as in 2 S. xxiv. 14; 1 Chr. xxi. 13; Sir. ii. 18.*

εμ-πλέκω [see *έν*, III. 3]: Pass., [pres. *επιλέκομαι*]; 2 aor. ptc. *επιλακείς*; to inweave; trop. in pass., with dat. of thing, to entangle, involve in: 2 Tim. ii. 4; 2 Pet. ii. 20. (From Aeschyl. down).*

εμ-πλοκή [see *έν*, III. 3], -ῆς, ἡ, (επιπλέκω), an interweaving, braiding, a knot: *τριχῶν* [Lchm. om.], an elaborate gathering of the hair into knots, Vulg. *capillatura*, [A. V. *plaiting*], 1 Pet. iii. 3 (*κομῆς*, Strab. 17 p. 828).*

εμ-πνέω [T WH *έν*, see *έν*, III. 3]; 1. to breathe in or on, [fr. Hom. down]. 2. to inhale, (Aeschyl.,

Plat., al.); with partitive gen., *ἀπειλῆς κ. φόνου*, threatening and slaughter were so to speak the element from which he drew his breath, Acts ix. 1; see Meyer ad loc., cf. W. § 30, 9 c.; [B. 167 (146)]; *εμπνέιον ζωῆς*, Sept. Josh. x. 40.*

εμ-πορεύομαι [see *έν*, III. 3]: depon. pass. with fut. mid. *εμπορεύσομαι*; (fr. *εμπορος*, q. v.); to go a trading, to travel for business, to traffic, trade, (Thuc. et sqq.; Sept.): Jas. iv. 13 [R* G here give the 1 aor. subj. -*σόμεθα*]; with the acc. of a thing, to import for sale (as *ἐλαιον εις Αἴγυπτον*, Sept. *Ποσ. xii. 1*; *πορφύραν ἀπό Φοινίκης*, Diog. Laërt. 7, 2; *γλαῦκας*, Lcian. Nigrin. *init.*); to deal in; to use a thing or a person for gain, [A. V. *make merchandise of*], (*δραν του σώματος*, Joseph. antt. 4, 6, 8; *Ἀσασία ένεπορεύετο πλήθη γυνακῶν*, Athen. 13 p. 569 f.); 2 Pet. ii. 3; cf. W. 223 (209); [B. 147 (129)].*

εμπορία [see *έν*, III. 3], -ας, ἡ, (εμπορος), trade, merchandise: Mt. xxii. 5. (Hesiod, sqq.; Sept.)*

εμπόριον [see *έν*, III. 3], -ου, τό, (εμπορος), a place where trade is carried on, esp. a seaport; a mart, emporium; (Plin. *forum nundinarium*): *οίκος έμπορίου* a market house (epexeget. gen. [W. § 59, 8 a.; A. V. a house of merchandise]), Jn. ii. 16. (From Hdt. down; Sept.)*

εμ-πορος [see *έν*, III. 3], -ου, ό, (πόρος); 1. i. q. ό *έν* ἄλλοτρίας νεῶς πλέον μισθοῦ, ό *επιβάτης*; so Hesych., with whom agree Phavorinus and the Schol. ad Arstph. Plut. 521; and so the word is used by Homer. 2. after Hom. one on a journey, whether by sea or by land, esp. for traffic; hence 3. a merchant, (opp. to *κάπηλος* a retailer, petty tradesman): Rev. xviii. 3, 11, 15, 23; *άνθρωπος έμπορος* (see *άνθρωπος*, 4 a.), Mt. xiii. 45 [WH txt. om. *άνθρ.*]. (Sept. for *תְּרַב* and *לְרַב*).*

εμ-πρήθω: 1 aor. *ένέπρησα*; fr. Hom. down; Sept. for *תְּרַב* and *לְרַב*; to burn; destroy by fire: *την πόλιν*, Mt. xxii. 7.*

εμ-προσθεν (Tdf. in Rev. iv. 6 *ένπρ.* [see *έν*, III. 3; cf. Btm. 2]), adv. of place and of time, (fr. *έν* and *πρόσθεν*, prop. in the fore part); [fr. Hdt. down]; Sept. chiefly for *תְּרַב*; before. In the N. T. used only of place; 1. adverbially, in front, before: Rev. iv. 6 (opp. to *οπίσθεν*, as in Palaeph. 29, 2). before: *πορεύεσθαι*, to precede, to go before, Lk. xix. 28; *προδρμῶν εμπροσθεν*, *ib.* 4 [T WH *εις τὸ εμπρ.*, cf. Hdt. 4, 61 (8, 89)], like *προπορεύεσθαι εμπροσθεν*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 23 [fig. Plato, Gorg. p. 497 a. *πρόθι εις τὸ εμπρ*]; *τὰ εμπροσθεν the things which lie before one* advancing, the goal set before one, Phil. iii. 13 (14) (opp. to *τὰ όπίσω*). 2. it serves as a prep., with the gen. [B. 319 (274); W. § 54, 6]; a. before, i. e. in that local region which is in front of a person or a thing: Mt. v. 24; vii. 6; Lk. v. 19; xiv. 2; to prostrate one's self *εμπροσθεν τῶν ποδῶν τινος*, Rev. xix. 10; xxii. 8; *γονυπετεῖν εμπρ. τινος*, Mt. xxvii. 29; *πορεύεσθαι εμπρ. τινος*, to go before one, Jn. x. 4; *ἀποστέλλεσθαι εμπρ. τινος*, to be sent before one, Jn. iii. 28; *σαλπίζειν εμπρ. τινος*, Mt. vi. 2; *την όδὸν κατασκευάσαι*, where *εμπρ. τινος* is nearly equiv. to a dat. [cf. B. 172 (150)], Mt. xi. 10; Mk. i. 2 Rec.; Lk. vii. 27. b. before, in the presence of, i. q. opposite to, over against

ore: *στήναι*, Mt. xxvii. 11; *ὁμολογεῖν* and *ἀρνεῖσθαι* [B. 176 (153)], Mt. x. 32 sq.; xxvi. 70; Lk. xii. 8, [9 Lchm.]; also Gal. ii. 14; 1 Th. i. 3; ii. 19; iii. 9, 13; *before one*, i. e. at his tribunal: Mt. xxv. 32; xxvii. 11; Lk. xxi. 36; Acts xviii. 17; 2 Co. v. 10; 1 Th. ii. 19; [1 Jn. iii. 19]. Here belong the expressions *εὐδοκία*, *θέλημά ἐστι ἔμπροσθεν θεοῦ*, *it is the good pleasure, the will of God*, Mt. xi. 26; xviii. 14; Lk. x. 21, formed after Chald. usage; for in 1 S. xii. 22 the words *יהוה יצאנו*, *God wills*, Jonathan the targumist renders *יְהוָה יצאנו*; cf. *Fischer*, *De vitibus lexh.* N. T. etc. p. 329 sq.; [cf. B. 172 (150)]. *ο.* *before* i. e. *in the sight of one*: Mt. v. 16; vi. 1; xvii. 2; xxiii. 13 (14); Mk. ii. 12 T Tr mrg. WH; ix. 2; Lk. xix. 27; Jn. xii. 37; Acts x. 4 L T Tr WH. *δ.* *before*, denoting rank: *γεγονέναι ἔμπρ. τιως*, to have obtained greater dignity than another, Jn. i. 15, 30, also 27 R L br.; (Gen. xlviii. 20 *ἔθηκε τὸν Ἐφραὶμ ἔμπροσθεν τοῦ Μανασσῆ*; [cf. Plat. legg. 1, 631 d.; 5, 743 e.; 7, 805 d.].)*

ἐμπτύω [see ἐν, III. 3]; impf. *ἐνέπτυνον*; fut. *ἐμπτύσω*; 1 aor. *ἐνέπτυσσα*; fut. pass. *ἐμπτυσθήσομαι*; [fr. Hdt. down]; *to spit upon*: *τινί*, Mk. x. 34; xiv. 65; xv. 19; *eis τὸ πρόσωπόν τιως*, Mt. xxvi. 67 (Num. xii. 14; Plut. ii. p. 189 a. [i. e. reg. et imper. apotheg. Phoc. 17]; *κατὰ τὸ πρόσωπ. τινι*, Deut. xxv. 9); *εἰς τινα*, Mt. xxvii. 30; Pass. *to be spit upon*: Lk. xviii. 32. *Muson.* ap. Stob. floril. 19, 16. Cf. *Lob.* ad Phryn. x. 17; [*Rutherford*, *New Phryn.* p. 66].*

ἐμφανής [see ἐν, III. 3], -ές, (*ἐμφαίνω* to show in, exhibit), *manifest*: *γίνομαι τινι*, in its literal sense, Acts x. 40; fig., of God giving proofs of his saving grace and thus manifesting himself, Ro. x. 20 fr. Is. lxxv. 1. [From *Aeschyl.* down].*

ἐμφανίζω [see ἐν, III. 3]; fut. *ἐμφανίσω* [B. 37 (32)]; 1 aor. *ἐνεφάνισα*; 1 aor. pass. *ἐνεφάνισθην*; fr. Xen. and Plato down; (*ἐμφανής*); *1.* *to manifest, exhibit to view*: *ἐαντὸν τινι*, prop. to present one's self to the sight of another, manifest one's self to (Ex. xxxiii. 13), Jn. xiv. 22; metaph. of Christ giving evidence by the action of the Holy Spirit on the souls of the disciples that he is alive in heaven, Jn. xiv. 21. Pass. *to show one's self, come to view, appear, be manifest*: *τινί* (of spectres, Sap. xvii. 4; *αὐτοῖς θεοῖς ἐμφανίζεσθαι λέγοντες*, Diog. Laërt. prooem. 7; so of God, Joseph. antt. 1, 13, 1), Mt. xxvii. 53; *τῷ προσώπῳ τοῦ θεοῦ*, of Christ appearing before God in heaven, Heb. ix. 24; (of God imparting to souls the knowledge of himself, Sap. i. 2; Theoph. Ant. ad Autol. 1, 2, 4). *2.* *to indicate, disclose, declare, make known*: foll. by *ὅτι*, Heb. xi. 14; with dat. of pers. Acts xxiii. 15; *τι πρὸς τινα*, ib. 22; *τι κατὰ τινας*, to report or declare a thing against a person, to inform against one, Acts xxv. 1; xxv. 2; *περὶ τινας*, about one, Acts xxv. 15. [Syn. see δηλώω].*

ἐμφοβός [see ἐν, III. 3], -ος, (*φόβος*), *thrown into fear, terrified, affrighted*: Lk. xxiv. 5, [37]; Acts x. 4; (xxii. 9 Rec.); xxiv. 25; Rev. xi. 13. Theophr. char. 25 (24), 1; [1 Macc. xiii. 2; in a good sense, Sir. xix. 24 (21)]. (Actively, *inspiring fear, terrible*, Soph. O. C. 39.)*

ἐμφυσάω, -ῶ [see ἐν, III. 3]: 1 aor. *ἐνεφύσησα*; *to blow*

or *breathe on*: *τινά*, Jn. xx. 22, where Jesus, after the manner of the Hebrew prophets, expresses by the symbolic act of breathing upon the apostles the communication of the Holy Spirit to them, — having in view the primary meaning of the words *נָשַׁף* and *πνεῦμα* [cf. e. g. Ezek. xxxvii. 5]. (Sept.; Diosc., Aret., Geop., al.; [to inflatē, Aristot., al.]*)

ἐμφυτός [see ἐν, III. 3], -ος, (*ἐμφύω* to implant), in prof. auth. [fr. Hdt. down] *inborn, implanted by nature*; cf. *Grimm*, *Exeget. Hdb.* on Sap. [xii. 10] p. 224; *implanted by others' instruction*: thus Jas. i. 21 *τὸν ἔμφυτον λόγον*, the doctrine implanted by your teachers [al. by God; cf. *Brückner* in *De Wette*, or *Huther ad loc.*], *δέξασθε ἐν πραύτητι*, receive like mellow soil, as it were.*

ἐν, a preposition taking the dative after it; Hebr. *ב*; Lat. *in* with abl.; Eng. *in, on, at, with, by, among*. [W. § 48 a.; B. 328 (282) sq.] It is used

I. LOCALLY; **1.** of Place proper; **a.** in the interior of some whole; within the limits of some space: *ἐν γαστρί*, Mt. i. 18; *ἐν Βηθλεέμ*, Mt. ii. 1; *ἐν τῇ πόλει*, Lk. vii. 37; *ἐν τῇ Ἰουδαίᾳ*, *ἐν τῇ ἐρήμῳ*, *ἐν τῷ πλοίῳ*, *ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ*, and innumerable other exx. **b.** *in (on)* the surface of a place, (Germ. *auf*): *ἐν τῷ ὄρει*, Jn. iv. 20 sq.; Heb. viii. 5; *ἐν πλατεί*, 2 Co. iii. 3; *ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ*, Mt. xx. 3; *ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ*, Mt. v. 25, etc. **c.** of proximity, *at, near, by*: *ἐν ταῖς γωνίαις τῶν πλατειῶν*, Mt. vi. 5; *ἐν τῷ Σιλωάμ*, at the fountain Siloam, Lk. xiii. 4; *ἐν τῷ γαστροφυλακίῳ*, Jn. viii. 20 [see B.D. Am. ed. s. v. *Treasury*]; and on this pass. and the preceding cf. W. 385 (360); *καθίζεν ἐν τῇ δεξιᾷ θεοῦ* etc., at the right hand: Heb. i. 3; viii. 1; Eph. i. 20. **d.** of the contents of a writing, book, etc.: *ἐν τῇ ἐπιστολῇ*, 1 Co. v. 9; *ἐν κεφαλίδι βιβλίου γράφειν*, Heb. x. 7; *ἐν τῇ βίβλῳ*, *τῷ βιβλίῳ*, Rev. xiii. 8; Gal. iii. 10; *ἐν τῷ νόμῳ*, Lk. xxiv. 44; Jn. i. 45 (46); *ἐν τοῖς προφήταις*, in the book of the prophets, Acts xiii. 40; *ἐν Ἠλίᾳ*, in that portion of Scripture which treats of Elijah, Ro. xi. 2, cf. *Fritzsch* ad loc.; [*Delitzsch*, *Brief a. d. Römer*, p. 12; W. 385 (360); B. 331 (285)]; *ἐν Δαυὶδ*, in the Psalms of David, Heb. iv. 7 [see *Δαβίδ*, fin.]; *ἐν τῷ Ὠσηέ*, in the prophecies of Hosea, Ro. ix. 25. **e.** trop. applied to things not perceived by the senses, as *ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ*, *ἐν ταῖς καρδίαις*, Mt. v. 28; xiii. 19; 2 Co. iv. 6, and often; *ἐν ταῖς συνειδήσεσι*, 2 Co. v. 11. **2.** with dat. of a Person, *in the person, nature, soul, thought of any one*: thus *ἐν τῷ θεῷ κέκρυπται ἡ ζωὴ ὑμῶν*, it lies hidden as it were in the bosom of God until it shall come forth to view, Col. iii. 3, cf. Eph. iii. 9; *ἐν αὐτῷ*, i. e. in the person of Christ, *κατοικεῖ πᾶν τὸ πλήρωμα* etc., Col. i. 19; ii. 3 [(?) 9]. phrases in which ἡ ἁμαρτία is said to dwell in men, Ro. vii. 17 sq.; or ὁ Χριστὸς (the mind, power, life of Christ) εἶναι, [Jn. xvii. 26]; Ro. viii. 10; 2 Co. xiii. 5; μένειν, Jn. vi. 56; [xv. 4, 5]; ζῆν, Gal. ii. 20; μορφοῦσθαι, Gal. iv. 19; καλεῖν. 2 Co. xiii. 3; ὁ λόγος τοῦ θεοῦ εἶναι, 1 Jn. i. 10; μένειν, Jn. v. 38; ἐνοικεῖν or οἰκεῖν ὁ λόγος τοῦ Χριστοῦ, Col. iii. 16; τὸ πνεῦμα (of God, of Christ), Ro. viii. 9, 11; 1 Co. iii. 16; 2 Tim. i. 14; τὸ ἐν τινι χάρισμα, 1 Tim. iv. 14; 2 Tim. i. 6; ἐνεργεῖν ἐν τινι, Mt. xiv. 2; Eph. ii. 2; 1 Co.

xii. 6, etc.; *ἐνεργεῖσθαι*, Col. i. 29; *κατεργάζεσθαι*, Ro. vii. 8. after verbs of revealing, manifesting: *ἀποκαλύψαι ἐν ἐμοί*, in my soul, Gal. i. 16; *φανερὸν ἔστω ἐν αὐτοῖς*, Ro. i. 19. *ἐν ἐαυτῷ, ἐν ἑαυτοῖς*, within one's self i. e. in the soul, spirit, heart: after the verbs *εἰδέναι*, Jn. vi. 61; *εἰπεῖν*, Lk. vii. 39; xviii. 4; *ἐμβριμᾶσθαι*, Jn. xi. 38; *στενάζειν*, Ro. viii. 23; *διαλογίζεσθαι*, Mk. ii. 8 (alternating there with *ἐν ταῖς καρδίαις*, cf. vs. 6); Lk. xii. 17; *διαπορεῖν*, Acts x. 17; *λέγειν*, Mt. iii. 9; ix. 21; Lk. vii. 49; also 2 Co. i. 9; for other exx. of divers kinds, see *εἰμί*, V. 4 e. 3. it answers to the Germ. *an* [on; often freely to be rendered in the case of, with, etc. W. § 48, a. 3 a.], when used a. of the person or thing on whom or on which some power is operative: *ἵνα οὕτω γένηται ἐν ἐμοί*, 1 Co. ix. 15; *ποιεῖν τι ἐν τῷ*, Mt. xvii. 12; Lk. xxiii. 31; cf. Matthiae ii. p. 1341; [W. u. s. and 218 (204 sq.); B. 149 (130)]. b. of that in which something is manifest [W. u. s.]: *μανθάνειν ἐν τῷ*, 1 Co. iv. 6; *γινώσκειν*, Lk. xxiv. 35; Jn. xiii. 35; 1 Jn. iii. 19 (exx. fr. the classics are given by Passow i. 2 p. 908^b; [cf. L. and S. s. v. A. III.]); likewise of that in which a thing is sought: *ζητεῖν ἐν τῷ*, 1 Co. ii. 2. c. after verbs of stumbling, striking: *προσκόπτειν*, Ro. xiv. 21; *πταίειν*, Jas. ii. 10; *σκανδαλίζεσθαι*, q. v. in its place. 4. *with, among, in the presence of*, with dat. of pers. (also often in the classics; cf. Matthiae ii. p. 1340; W. 885 (360) and 217 sq. (204)): 1 Co. ii. 6; *ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς ἡμῶν*, Mt. xxi. 42; *ἐν ἐμοί*, in my judgment, 1 Co. xiv. 11; [perh. add Jude 1 L T Tr WH; but cf. 6 b. below]. To this head some refer *ἐν ὑμῖν*, 1 Co. vi. 2, interpreting it in your assembly, cf. Meyer ad loc.; but see 5 d. γ. 5. used of that with which a person is surrounded, equipped, furnished, assisted, or acts, [W. § 48, a. 1 b.]; a. in i. q. among, with collective nouns: *ἐν τῷ ὄχλῳ*, Mk. v. 30 [W. 414 (386)]; *ἐν τῇ γενεᾷ ταύτῃ*, among the men of this age, Mk. viii. 38; *ἐν τῷ γένει μου*, in my nation i. e. among my countrymen, Gal. i. 14; esp. with dat. plur. of persons, as *ἐν ἡμῖν, ἐν ὑμῖν*, among us, among you, *ἐν ἀλλήλοις*, among yourselves, one with another: Mt. ii. 6; xi. 11; Mk. ix. 50; Lk. i. 1; Jn. i. 14; xiii. 35; Acts ii. 29; 1 Co. iii. 18; v. 1, and often. b. of the garments with (*in*) which one is clad: *ἐν ἐνδύμασι* and the like, Mt. vii. 15; Mk. xii. 38; Lk. xxiv. 4; Jn. xx. 12; Acts x. 30; Heb. xi. 37; Jas. ii. 2; Rev. iii. 4; *ἡμφιεσμένοι ἐν ἱματίοις*, Mt. xi. 8 [T Tr WH om. L br. ἱματ.]; Lk. vii. 25; *περιβάλλεσθαι ἐν ἱματίοις*, Rev. iii. 5; iv. 4 [L WH txt. om. ἐν]. c. of that which one either leads or brings with him, or with which he is furnished or equipped; esp. after verbs of coming, (*ἐν* of accompaniment), where we often say *with*: *ἐν δέκα χιλιᾶσιν ἰσπαντᾶν*, Lk. xiv. 31; *ἦλθεν ἐν μυριάσι*, Jude 14; cf. Grimm on 1 Macc. i. 17; *εἰσέρχεσθαι ἐν αἵματι*, Heb. ix. 25; *ἐν τῷ ὕδατι κ. ἐν τῷ αἵματι*, 1 Jn. v. 6 (i. e. with the water of baptism and the blood of atonement, by means of both which he has procured the pardon of our sins, of which fact we are assured by the testimony of the Holy Spirit); *ἐν ῥάβδῳ*, 1 Co. iv. 21; *ἐν πληρώματι εὐλογίας*, Ro. xv. 29; *θβάσειν*

ἐν τῷ εὐαγγελίῳ, 2 Co. x. 14; *ἐν πνεύματι κ. δυνάμει Ἰησοῦ*, imbued or furnished with the spirit and power of Elijah, Lk. i. 17; *ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ αὐτοῦ*, furnished with the regal power of the Messiah, possessed of his kingly power, [B. 330 (284)]: Mt. xvi. 28; Lk. xxiii. 42 [WH txt. L mrg. Tr mrg. *eis τὴν β.*]. Akin is its use d. of the instrument or means by or with which anything is accomplished, owing to the influence of the Hebr. prep. *ב* much more common in the sacred writ. than in prof. auth. (cf. W. § 48, a. 3 d.; B. 181 (157) and 329 (283) sq.), where we say *with, by means of, by (through)*; a. in phrases in which the primitive force of the prep. is discernible, as *ἐν πυρὶ κατακαίειν*, Rev. xvii. 16 [T om. WH br. ἐν]; *ἐν ἄλατι ἀλίζειν* or *ἀρτύειν*, Mt. v. 13; Mk. ix. 50; Lk. xiv. 34; *ἐν τῷ αἵματι λευκάνειν*, Rev. vii. 14; *ἐν αἵματι καθαρίζειν*, Heb. ix. 22; *ἐν ὕδατι βαπτίζειν*, Mt. iii. 11, etc. (see *βαπτίζω*, II. b. bb.). β. with the dat., where the simple dat. of the instrument might have been used, esp. in the Revelation: *ἐν μαχαίρᾳ, ἐν ῥομφαίᾳ ἀποκτείνειν*, Rev. vi. 8; xiii. 10; *πατάσσειν*, Lk. xxii. 49; *ἀπόλλυσθαι*, Mt. xxvi. 52; *καταπατεῖν ἐν τοῖς ποσίν*, Mt. vii. 6; *ἐν βραχίονι αὐτοῦ*, Lk. i. 51; *ἐν δακτύλῳ θεοῦ*, Lk. xi. 20, and in other exx.; of things relating to the soul, as *ἐν ἁγιασμῷ*, 2 Th. ii. 13 [W. 417 (388)]; 1 Pet. i. 2; *ἐν τῇ παρακλησίᾳ*, 2 Co. vii. 7; *ἐν προσευχῇ*, Mt. xvii. 21 [T WH om. Tr br. the vs.]; *εὐλογεῖν ἐν εὐλογίᾳ*, Eph. i. 3; *δικαιοῦσθαι ἐν τῷ αἵματι*, Ro. v. 9. γ. more rarely with dat. of pers., meaning *aided by one, by the intervention or agency of some one, by (means of) one*, [cf. W. 389 (364); B. 329 (283) sq.]: *ἐν τῷ ἀρχοντὶ τῶν δαιμονίων*, Mt. ix. 34; *ἐν ἑτερογλώσσοις*, 1 Co. xiv. 21; *κρίνειν τ. οἰκουμένην ἐν ἀνδρὶ*, Acts xvii. 31; *ἐν ὑμῖν κρίνεται ὁ κόσμος* (preceded by *οἱ ἄγιοι τὸν κόσμον κρυσσοῦσιν*), 1 Co. vi. 2; *ἐργάζεσθαι ἐν τῷ*, Sir. xiii. 4; xxx. 13, 34. δ. foll. by an inf. with the article, *in that* (Germ. *dadurch dass*), or like the Lat. gerund [or Eng. participial noun; cf. B. 264 (227)]: Acts iii. 26; iv. 30; Heb. ii. 8; viii. 13. e. of the state or condition in which anything is done or any one exists, acts, suffers; out of a great number of exx. (see also in *γίνωμι*, 5 f., and *εἰμί*, V. 4 b.) it is sufficient to cite: *ἐν βασάνοις*, Lk. xvi. 23; *ἐν τῷ θανάτῳ*, 1 Jn. iii. 14; *ἐν ζωῇ*, Ro. v. 10; *ἐν τοῖς δεσμοῖς*, Philem. 13; *ἐν πειρασμοῖς*, 1 Pet. i. 6; *ἐν ὁμοιώματι σαρκός*, Ro. viii. 3; *ἐν πολλῷ ἀγῶνι*, 1 Th. ii. 2; *ἐν δόξῃ*, Phil. iv. 19; 2 Co. iii. 7 sq.; *σπεῖρεται ἐν φθορᾷ κτλ.* it (sc. that which is sown) is sown in a state of corruption, sc. *δν*, 1 Co. xv. 42 sq.; *ἐν ἐτοιμῳ ἔχειν*, to be prepared, in readiness, 2 Co. x. 6; *ἐν ἐκστάσει*, Acts xi. 5; xxii. 17; very often so used of virtues and vices, as *ἐν εὐσεβείᾳ κ. σεμνότητι*, 1 Tim. ii. 2; *ἐν ἁγιασμῷ*, 1 Tim. ii. 15; *ἐν καινότητι ζωῆς*, Ro. vi. 4; *ἐν τῇ ἀνοχῇ τοῦ θεοῦ*, Ro. iii. 26 (25); *ἐν κακίᾳ καὶ φθόνῳ*, Tit. iii. 3; *ἐν πανουργίᾳ*, 2 Co. iv. 2; also with an adverbial force: as *ἐν δυνάμει*, powerfully, with power [W. § 51, 1 e.; B. 336 (284)], Mk. ix. 1; Ro. i. 4; Col. i. 29; 2 Th. i. 11; *κρίνειν ἐν δικαιοσύνῃ*, Acts xvii. 31; Rev. xix. 11; *ἐν χαρᾷ*, in joy, joyful, Ro. xv. 32; *ἐν ἐκτενείᾳ*, Acts xxvi. 7; *ἐν σπουδῇ*, Ro. xii. 8; *ἐν χάριτι*, Gal. i. 6; 2 Th. ii. 16; *ἐν τάχει*, 1 k.

xviii. 8; Ro. xvi. 20; Rev. i. 1. [Here perh. may be introduced the noteworthy adv. phrase *έν πάσι τούτοις*, with all this, Lk. xvi. 26 L mrg. T Tr mrg. WH for R G *ένί π. τ.* (see *ένί, B. 2 d.*); also *έν πάσω*, in all things [R. V. *withal*], Eph. vi. 16 L txt. T Tr WH.] A similar use occurs in speaking f. of the form in which anything appears or is exhibited, where *έν* may be represented by the Germ. *als* [Eng. *as*]; twice so in the N. T.: *σοφίαν λαλείν έν μυστηρίῳ* (as a mystery [here A. V. *in*]), 1 Co. ii. 7; *έν τῷ αὐτῷ ὑποδείγματι πίπτειν*, Heb. iv. 11 [(A. V. *after*); al. regard this as a pregnant constr., the *έν* marking rest after motion (R. V. mrg. *into*); cf. Kurtz or Lünem. ad loc.; B. 329 (283); and 7 below]; (*διδόναι τι έν δωρεῇ*, 2 Macc. iv. 30; Polyb. 23, 3, 4; 26, 7, 5; *έν μερίδι*, Sir. xxvi. 3; *λαμβάνειν τι έν φέρῃ*, Polyb. 28, 17, 9; exx. fr. Plato are given by *Ast*, Lex. Plat. i. p. 702; Lat. *in mandatis dare* i. e. to be considered as orders, Caes. b. g. 1, 43). [Here perhaps may be noticed the apparent use of *έν* to denote "the measure or standard" (W. § 48, a. 3 b.; Bnhdy. p. 211): *έν μέτρῳ*, Eph. iv. 16 (see *μέτρον*, 2); *ἔφερον έν ἐξήκοντα* etc. Mk. iv. 8 WH txt. (note the *εις*, q. v. B. II. 3 a.); *καρποφοροῦσιν έν τριάκοντα* etc. *ibid.* 20 T Tr txt. WH txt.; but some would take *έν* here distributively, cf. Fritzsche on Mk. iv. 8.] g. of the things in (*with*) which one is busied: 1 Tim. iv. 15; Col. iv. 2; *έν οἷς*, Acts xxvi. 12; *έν αὐτῷ*, in preaching the gospel, Eph. vi. 20; *έν τῇ ἑορτῇ*, in celebrating the feast, Jn. ii. 23 [L Tr br. *έν*]; *έν τῇ διδαχῇ*, in giving instruction, while teaching, Mk. iv. 2; xii. 38; see *εἰμί*, V. 4 d.; Passow i. p. 910^b; [L. and S. s. v. II. 1]. h. of that in which anything is embodied or summed up: *έν αὐτῷ ζωῆ ἦν*, i. e. that life of which created beings were made part-takers was comprehended in him, Jn. i. 4; *έν τούτῳ τὰ λόγῳ ἀνακεφαλαιοῦται*, Ro. xiii. 9, (on Eph. i. 10 see *ἀνακεφαλαίωσ*); *πάσαν τ. συγγένειαν έν ψυχαῖς ἐβδομήκοντα πέντε*, comprised in, consisting of, seventy-five souls, Acts vii. 14 [W. 391 (366)]. 6. of that in which any person or thing is inherently fixed, implanted, or with which it is intimately connected; a. of the whole in which a part inheres: prop., *μένειν έν τῇ ἀμπέλῳ*, Jn. xv. 4; *έν ἐνὶ σώματι μέλι πολλά*, Ro. xii. 4; fig. *κρεμάσθαι έν τινι*, Mt. xxii. 40. b. of a person to whom another is wholly joined and to whose power and influence he is subject, so that the former may be likened to the place in which the latter lives and moves. So used in the writings of Paul and of John particularly of intimate relationship with God or with Christ, and for the most part involving contextually the idea of power and blessing resulting from that union; thus, *εἶναι* or *μένειν έν τῷ πατρὶ* or *έν τῷ θεῷ*, of Christ, Jn. x. 38; xiv. 10 sq.; of Christians, 1 Jn. iii. 24; iv. 13, 15 sq.; *εἶναι* or *μένειν έν Christ*, of his disciples and worshippers, Jn. xiv. 20; xv. 4 sq.; *μένειν έν τῷ υἱῷ κ. έν τῷ πατρὶ*, 1 Jn. ii. 24; *έν θεῷ*, i. e. amplified and strengthened in the fellowship of God and the consciousness of that fellowship, *ἐργάεσθαι τι*, Jn. iii. 21; *παρησιαίεσθαι*, 1 Th. ii. 2. Of frequent use by Paul are the phrases

έν Χριστῷ, *έν Χριστῷ Ἰησοῦ*, *έν κυρίῳ*, (cf. Fritzsche, Com. on Rom. vol. ii. p. 82 sqq.; W. 389 (364); Weiss, Bibl. Theol. des N. T. §§ 84 b., 149 c.), *ingrafted as it were in Christ, in fellowship and union with Christ, with the Lord*: Ro. iii. 24; vi. 11, 23; viii. 39; 1 Co. i. 4; 2 Co. iii. 14; Gal. ii. 4; iii. 14, 26, 28; v. 6; Eph. i. 3 [Rec. om. *έν*]; ii. 6 sq. 10, 13; 1 Tim. i. 14; 2 Tim. i. 1, 13; ii. 1; 1 Pet. iii. 16; v. 10; *στήκειν έν κυρίῳ*, Phil. iv. 1; *ἵνα εὑρεθῶ έν αὐτῷ*, that I may be found (by God and Christ) most intimately united to him, Phil. iii. 9; *εἶναι έν Χριστῷ Ἰησ.* 1 Co. i. 30; *οἱ έν Χρ. Ἰησ.* Ro. viii. 1; 1 Pet. v. 14; *κοιμᾶσθαι έν Χριστῷ*, *θνήσκειν έν κυρίῳ*, to fall asleep, to die, mindful of relationship to Christ and confiding in it [W. u. s.], 1 Co. xv. 18; Rev. xiv. 13. Since such union with Christ is the basis on which actions and virtues rest, the expression is equivalent in meaning to *by virtue of spiritual fellowship or union with Christ*; in this sense it is joined to the following words and phrases: *πέπεισμαι*, Ro. xiv. 14 [W. u. s. and 390 note]; *πεποιθένας*, Gal. v. 10; Phil. i. 14; 2 Th. iii. 4; *παρησιάν ἔχειν*, Philem. 8; *ἐλπίζω*, Phil. ii. 19; *καύχησιν ἔχειν*, Ro. xv. 17; 1 Co. xv. 31; *ἀνῆκεν*, Col. iii. 18; *τὸ αὐτὸ φρονεῖν*, Phil. iv. 2; *ὑπακούειν*, Eph. vi. 1 [L om. T Tr WH br. *έν κ.*]; *φῶς*, Eph. v. 8; *αὔξει*, ii. 21; *ζωοποιεῖσθαι*, 1 Co. xv. 22; *ὁ κόπος οὐκ ἔστι κενός*, *ib.* 58; *ἀγιος*, Phil. i. 1; *ἡγιασμένος*, 1 Co. i. 2; *λαλείν*, 2 Co. ii. 17; xii. 19; *ἀλθῆειαν λέγειν*, Ro. ix. 1; *λέγειν κ. μαρτυρεσθαι*, Eph. iv. 17. Hence it denotes the *Christian* aim, nature, quality of any action or virtue; thus, *ἐδάρεστον έν κυρίῳ*, Col. iii. 20 G L T Tr WH; *προσδέχεσθαι τινα*, Ro. xvi. 2; Phil. ii. 29; *ἀσπάζεσθαι τινα*, Ro. xvi. 8, 22; 1 Co. xvi. 19; *κοπιᾶν*, Ro. xvi. 12 [W. 390 note; L br. the cl.]; *γαμηθῆναι*, 1 Co. vii. 39; *χαίρειν*, Phil. iii. 1; iv. 4, 10; *παρακαλεῖν*, 1 Th. iv. 1; *προϊστασθαι τινα*, 1 Th. v. 12;—or is equiv. to *in things pertaining to Christ, in the cause of Christ*: *νήπιος*, 1 Co. iii. 1; *φρόνιμος*, 1 Co. iv. 10; *παιδαγωγοί*, 15; *ἰδοί μου*, 17; *θύρας μοι ἀνεφγμένης έν κυρίῳ*, in the kingdom of the Lord, 2 Co. ii. 12. *δικαιοῦσθαι έν Χριστῷ*, by faith in Christ, Gal. ii. 17. Finally, it serves as a periphrasis for *Christian* (whether person or thing): *τοὺς ἐκ τῶν Ναρκίσσου τοὺς ὄντας έν κυρίῳ* (opp. to those of the family of Narcissus who were not Christians), Ro. xvi. 11; *ἄθρωπος έν Χρ.* a Christian, 2 Co. xii. 2; *αἱ ἐκκλησίαι αἱ έν Χρ.* Gal. i. 22; 1 Th. ii. 14; *οἱ νεκροί έν Χρ.* those of the dead who are Christians, 1 Th. iv. 16; *ἐκλεκτός. έν κ.* a Christian of mark, Ro. xvi. 13; *δόκιμος έν Χρ.* an approved Christian, Ro. xvi. 10; *δέσμιος έν κυρ.* a Christian prisoner (tacitly opp. to prisoners of another sort [W. 388 (363)]), Eph. iv. 1; *πιστὸς διάκονος έν κ.* Eph. vi. 21; Col. iv. 7; *διακονία*, 17; *έν Χρ. γεννᾶν τινα*, to be the author of one's Christian life or life devoted to Christ, 1 Co. iv. 15; *δεσμοὶ έν Χρ.* bonds occasioned by one's fellowship with Christ, Phil. i. 13 [al. connect *έν Χρ.* here with *φανερῶς*]; it might be freely rendered as *Christians, as a Christian*, in 1 Co. ix. 1 sq.; Philem. 16. *έν πνεύματι (ἀγίῳ) εἶναι*, to be in the power of, be actuated by, inspired by, the Holy Spirit: Ro. viii. 9 (here in opp. to *έν σαρκί*); *γίνεσθαι*, Rev. i.

10; iv. 2; έν πνεύματι θεοῦ λαλεῖν, 1 Co. xii. 3; έν πνεύματι or έν πν. τῷ ἁγίῳ or έν πν. θεοῦ sc. ὄν, (being) in i. e. under the power of the Spirit, moved by the Spirit [cf. B. 330 (283 sq.); W. 390 (364 sq.)]: Mt. xxii. 43; Mk. xii. 36; Lk. ii. 27; 1 Co. xii. 3; Rev. xvii. 3; xxi. 10. ἄνθρωπος έν πνεύματι ἀκαθάρτου, sc. ὄν, in the power of an unclean spirit, possessed by one, Mk. i. 23; έν τῷ πονηρῷ κείσθαι, to be held in the power of Satan, 1 Jn. v. 19. οἱ έν νόμῳ, subject to the control of the law, Ro. iii. 19. έν τῷ Ἀδὰμ ἀποθνήσκειν, through connection with Adam, 1 Co. xv. 22. c. of that in which other things are contained and upheld, as their cause and origin: έν αὐτῷ (i. e. in God) ζῶμεν κτλ. in God is found the cause why we live; Acts xvii. 28; έν αὐτῷ (in Christ, as the divine hypostatic λόγος) ἐκτίσθη τὰ πάντα, in him resides the cause why all things were originally created, Col. i. 16 (the cause both instrumental and final as well, for έν αὐτῷ is immediately afterwards resolved into δι' αὐτοῦ κ. εἰς αὐτόν [cf. W. § 50, 6 and Bp. Lghtft. ad loc.]); τὰ πάντα έν αὐτῷ συνέστηκε, Col. i. 17; έν Ἰσαὰκ κληθήσεται σοι σπέρμα, Ro. ix. 7; Heb. xi. 18, fr. Gen. xxi. 12; ἀγιάζεσθαι έν with dat. of thing, Heb. x. 10, cf. 1 Co. vi. 11; έν τούτῳ πιστεύομεν, in this lies the reason why we believe, Jn. xvi. 30, cf. 1 Co. iv. 4; έν ᾧ equiv. to έν τούτῳ, ὅτι, [in that], since: Ro. viii. 3; Heb. ii. 18; vi. 17, [see 8 e. below]. Closely related is the use of έν d. of that which gives opportunity, the occasion: ἐφυγεν έν τῷ λόγῳ τούτῳ (on i. e. at this word; cf. W. § 48, a. 3 c.), Acts vii. 29. e. after certain verbs denoting an affection, because the affection inheres or resides, as it were, in that to which it relates, [cf. B. 185 (160 sq.); W. 232 (217 sq.)]; see εὐδοκία, εὐδοκία, εὐφραίνομαι, καυχάομαι, χαίρω, etc.; likewise sometimes after ἐλπίζω, πιστεύω, πίστις, (which see in their prop. places), because faith and hope are placed in what is believed or hoped for. 7. after verbs implying motion έν w. the dat. is so used as to seem, according to our laws of speech, to be employed for εἰς with the acc.; but it indicates the idea of rest and continuance succeeding the motion; cf. W. § 50, 4; B. 328 (282) sq.: thus after ἀποστέλλω, Mt. x. 16; Lk. x. 3; εἰσέρχεται, Lk. ix. 46; Rev. xi. 11 [not R Tr; WH br. έν]; ἐξέρχεται, Lk. vii. 17; 1 Th. i. 8, (but not after ἔρχεται in Lk. xxiii. 42, on which pass. see 5 c. above); καταβαίνειν, Jn. v. 4 [RL; cf. W. § 50, 4 a.]; ἐπιστρέψαι ἀπειθεῖς έν φρονήσει δικαίων, that they may abide in etc. Lk. i. 17; καλεῖν έν εἰρήμῃ, έν ἀγίασμῷ, έν μᾶ ἐλπίδι, equiv. to εἰς τὸ εἶναι ἡμᾶς (ὕμᾶς) έν etc.: 1 Co. vii. 15; 1 Th. iv. 7; Eph. iv. 4; esp. after τιθέναι and ἰσθάναι, which words see in their places. On the same use of the prep., common in Homer, somewhat rare in the classic auth., but recurring freq. in writ. of a later age, see W. l. c.; Passow i. 2 p. 909^a; [cf. L. and S. s. v. I. 8]. 8. Constructions somewhat peculiar: a. έν Ἀλύπτου sc. γῆ (by an ellipsis com. in Grk. writ., cf. Passow i. 2 p. 908^a; [L. and S. s. v. I. 2]; W. 384 (359); [B. 171 (149)]: Heb. xi. 26 [Lchm.]; but see Ἀγυπτos. b. expressions shaped by the Hebr. idiom: ἀγοράζειν έν with dat. of price (for the price is

the means by which a thing is bought [cf. W. § 48, a. 3 e.]), Rev. v. 9, (έν ἀργυρίῳ, 1 Chr. xxi. 24). ἀλλάσσειν τι έν τινι (see ἀλλάσσω), to exchange one thing for another (prop. to change something and have the exchange in [cf. W. 388 (363) note; 206 (194)]: Ro. i. 23, 25 [here μετήλλαξαν]. ὁμνυμι έν τινι (ᾗ ὕψῳ), cf. Gesenius, Thesaur. iii. p. 1355; [W. § 32, 1 b.; B. 147 (128)], to swear by (i. e. the name of some one being interposed), or as it were relying on, supported by, some one [cf. W. 389 (364)]: Mt. v. 34-36; xxiii. 16, 18-22; Rev. x. 6. c. ὁμολογῶ έν τινι after the Syriac (ܥܘܕܝܐ) [not the Hebr., see Fritzsche on Mt. p. 386; B. 176 (153); W. § 32, 3 b., yet cf. § 4, a-1)], prop. to confess in one's case (or when one's cause is at stake [cf. W. l. c.; Fritzsche l. c.; Weiss, Das Matthäusevangel. p. 278 note¹ (and in Mey. on Mt. ed. 7)]), the nature of the confession being evident from the context; as, to confess one to be my master and lord, or to be my worshipper: Mt. x. 32; Lk. xii. 8; [cf. Westcott, Canon, p. 305 note¹]. d. on the very com. phrase έν ὀνόματι τινος, see ὄνομα (esp. 2). [e. the phrase έν ᾧ varies in meaning acc. to the varying sense of έν. It may be, a. local, wherein (i. q. έν τούτῳ έν ᾧ): Ro. ii. 1; xv. 22; 2 Co. xi. 12. β. temporal, while (cf. II. below; W. § 48, a. 2): Mk. ii. 19; Lk. v. 34; Jn. v. 7; Lk. xix. 13 (Rec. ἔως, q. v.). γ. instrumental, whereby: Ro. xiv. 21. δ. causal, Eng. in that (see Mätzner, Eng. Gram., trans. by Grece, iii. 452, — concomitance passing over into causal dependence, or the substratum of the action being regarded as that on which its existence depends; cf. 'in those circumstances I did so and so'), on the ground of this that, because: Ro. viii. 3, etc.; see in 6 c. above. Acc. to the last two uses, the phrase may be resolved into έν τούτῳ ὅτι or έν τούτῳ ὅ (cf. W. § 23, 2 b. and b.); on its use see W. 387 (362) note; B. 331 (284 sq.); Bhdhy. p. 211; esp. Fritzsche on Rom. vol. ii. p. 93 sq.] II. With the notion of TIME έν marks a. periods and portions of time in which anything occurs, in, on, at, during: έν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ, έν τῇ νυκτί, Jn. xi. 9 sq., etc.; έν ταῖς ἡμέραις ἐκείναις, Mt. iii. 1, etc.; έν σαββάτῳ, Mt. xii. 2, and in many other exx.; έν τῷ δευτέρῳ, at the second time, Acts vii. 13; έν τῷ καθέξῃ, Lk. viii. 1; έν τῷ μεταξύ, in the meantime [W. 592 sq. (351)], Jn. iv. 31; [έν ἐσχάτῳ χρόνῳ, Jude 18 Rec.]. b. before substantives signifying an event, it is sometimes equiv. to at the time of this or that event, (Germ. bei); thus έν τῇ παλιγγενεσίᾳ, Mt. xix. 28; έν τῇ παρουσίᾳ αὐτοῦ or μου, 1 Co. xv. 23; 1 Th. ii. 19; iii. 13 [W. § 50, 5]; Phil. ii. 12; 1 Jn. ii. 28; έν τῇ ἀναστάσει, Mt. xxii. 28; Mk. xii. 23; Lk. xiv. 14; xx. 33; έν τῇ ἐσχάτῃ σάλπιγγι, at (the sounding of) the last trumpet, 1 Co. xv. 52; έν τῇ ἀποκαλύψει of Christ, 2 Th. i. 7; 1 Pet. i. 7, 13; iv. 13. c. before infinitives with the article [B. 263 (226) sq.; W. § 44, 6]; before the inf. present it signifies while, as: Mt. xiii. 4 (έν τῷ σπείρειν), 25 (έν τ. καθέυδειν τοὺς ἀνθρώπους); Mt. xxvii. 12; Mk. vi. 48; Lk. i. 21 [cf. B. l. c.]; xxiv. 51;

ἐνδέκατος, -άτη, -ατον, *eleventh*: Mt. xx. 6, 9; Rev. xxi. 20. [From Hom. down.]*

ἐνδέχομαι, *to receive, approve of, admit, allow*, (as τὸν λόγον, Hdt. 1, 60). Impersonally, ἐνδέχεται *it can be allowed, is possible, may be*, (often thus in Grk. prose fr. Thuc. down): foll. by acc. w. inf. Lk. xiii. 33, cf. xvii. 1. [Cf. δέχομαι, fin.]*

ἐνδημιέω, -ῶ; 1 aor. inf. ἐνδημηῆσαι; (ἐνδημος one who is among his own people or in his own land, one who does not travel abroad; opp. to ἔκδημος), prop. *to be among one's own people, dwell in one's own country, stay at home* (opp. to ἐκδημιέω, ἀποδημιέω; see those words); i. q. *to have a fixed abode, be at home, ἐν τῷ σώματι*, of life on earth, 2 Co. v. 6, 9; πρὸς τὸν κύριον, of life in heaven, ib. 8. (Rare in the classics, as Lys. p. 114, 36.)*

ἐνδιδύσκω (i. q. ἐνδύω [cf. B. 56 (49)]); impf. mid. ἐνδιδυσκόμεν; *to put on, clothe: τινά πορφύραν*, Mk. xv. 17 L T Tr WH; mid. *to put on one's self, be clothed in* [w. acc. B. 191 (166); W. § 32, 5]: ἱμάτιον, Lk. viii. 27 [R G L Tr mrg.]; πορφύραν, βύσσον, Lk. xvi. 19; (2 S. i. 24; xiii. 18; Prov. xxix. 39 (xxxii. 21); Judith ix. 1; Sir. l. 11; Joseph. b. j. 7, 2).*

ἐνδικος, -ον, (δική), *according to right, righteous, just*: Ro. iii. 8; Heb. ii. 2. (Pind., Trag., Plat.)*

ἐνδύομαι (ἐνδομιέω *to build in*), and ἐνδύομαι T Tr WH ([see WH. App. p. 152] δωμιέω *to build*), -εως, ἡ, *that which is built in*, (Germ. Einbau): τοῦ τείχους, the material built into the wall, i. e. of which the wall was composed, Rev. xxi. 18; elsewhere only in Joseph. antt. 15, 9, 6, of a mole built into the sea to form a breakwater, and so construct a harbor.*

ἐνδοξάζω: 1 aor. pass. ἐνεδοξάσθην; *to make ἐνδοξος, to glorify, adorn with glory*, (Vulg. glorifico, clarifico): in pass. 2 Th. i. 12; ἐνδοξασθῆναι ἐν τοῖς ἁγίοις, that his glory may be seen in the saints, i. e. in the glory, blessedness, conferred on them, 2 Th. i. 10. (Ex. xiv. 4; Ezek. xxviii. 22, etc.; Sir. xxxviii. 6. Not found in prof. auth.)*

ἐνδοξος, -ον, (δόξα), held in good or in great esteem, of high repute; a. *illustrious, honorable, esteemed*, (Xen., Plat., sqq.): 1 Co. iv. 10, (thus in Sept. for דָּבָר), 1 S. ix. 6; xxii. 14; Is. xxiii. 8, etc.; Sir. xi. 6; xlv. 1, etc.). b. *notable, glorious*: τὰ ἐνδοξα, wonderful deeds, [A. V. glorious things], Lk. xiii. 17; (for τὸν ἁγίον, Ex. xxxiv. 10). c. *splendid*: of clothing, [A. V. gorgeous], Lk. vii. 25; figuratively i. q. *free from sin*, Eph. v. 27.*

ἐνδυμα, -τος, τό, (ἐνδύω), *garment, raiment*, (Gell., Lact. indumentum): Mt. vi. 25, 28; Lk. xii. 23; spec. *a cloak, an outer garment*: Mt. iii. 4; xxii. 11 sq. (ἐνδ. γάμου a wedding garment); Mt. xxviii. 3; ἐνδ. προβάτων, sheep's clothing, i. e. the skins of sheep, Mt. vii. 15 [al. take the phrase figuratively: 'with a lamb-like exterior']. ([Strab. 3, 3, 7]; Joseph. b. j. 5, 5, 7; [antt. 3, 7, 2]; Plut. Sol. 8; Sept. for שִׁבְלֵי).*

ἐνδυναμέω, -ῶ; 1 aor. ἐνδυναμάωσα; Pass., [pres. impv. 2 pers. sing. ἐνδυναμού, 2 pers. plur. ἐνδυναμούσθε]; impf. 3 pers. sing. ἐνδυναμούτο; 1 aor. ἐνδυναμώθη; (fr. ἐνδύνομαι equiv. to δὲ ἐνδύνομαι ὤν); *to make strong, endue with strength, strengthen*: τινά, Phil. iv. 13; 1 Tim. i. 12; 2

Tim. iv. 17; passively, *to receive strength, be strengthened, increase in strength*: Acts ix. 22; ἐν τινί, in anything, 2 Tim. ii. 1; ἐν κυρίῳ, in union with the Lord, Eph. vi. 10; with dat. of respect, τῇ πίστει, Ro. iv. 20; ἀπὸ ἀσθενείας, to recover strength from weakness or disease, Heb. xi. 34 R G; (in a bad sense, *be bold, headstrong*, Ps. li. (lii.) 9; [Judg. vi. 34 Alex., Ald., Compl.; 1 Chr. xii. 18 Alex.; Gen. vii. 20 Aq.]; elsewhere only in eccl. writ.)*

ἐνδύω [2 Tim. iii. 6] and ἐνδύω [Mk. xv. 17 R G]; 1 aor. ἐνέδυσσα; 1 aor. mid. ἐνεδυσάμην; pf. ptep. mid. or pass. ἐνεδυμένος; Sept. for שִׁבְלֵי; as in the classics, 1. trans. (prop. *to envelop in, to hide in*), *to put on: τινά τι*, a. in a literal sense, *to put on, clothe with a garment*: Mt. xxvii. 31; [with τινά alone, ib. 28 L WH mrg.]; Mk. xv. 17 R G, 20; Lk. xv. 22. Mid. *to put on one's self, be clothed with: τί* [B. 191 (166); cf. W. § 32, 5], Mt. vi. 25; Lk. xii. 22; [viii. 27 T WH Tr txt.]; Mk. vi. 9; Acts xii. 21; ἐνεδυμένος with acc. of a thing, Mk. i. 6; Mt. xxii. 11 [B. 148 (129)]; cf. W. § 32, 2]; Rev. i. 13; xv. 6; xix. 14; ἐνδυσάμενος (opp. to γυμνός) *clothed with a body*, 2 Co. v. 3, on which pass. see γέ, 3 c., (Aristot. de anima 1, 3 fin. p. 407^b, 23 ψυχὴν . . . ἐνδύεσθαι σώμα). b. in metaphorical phrases: of armor fig. so called, ἐνδύεσθαι τὰ ὅπλα [L mrg. ἔργα] τοῦ φωτός, Ro. xiii. 12; τὴν πανοπλίαν τοῦ θεοῦ, τὸν θώρακα τῆς δικαιοσύνης, Eph. vi. 11, 14; θώρακα πίστεως, 1 Th. v. 8 (with double acc. of obj. and pred., θώρακα δικαιοσύνην, Sap. v. 19 (18), [cf. Is. lix. 17]; prop. ὅπλα, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 18; τὸν θώρακα, an. 1, 8, 3). *to be furnished with anything, adorned with a virtue, as if clothed with a garment, ἐνδύεσθαι ἀθαρσίαν, ἀθανασίαν*, 1 Co. xv. 53 sq.; [σπλάγχνα οἰκτιρμοῦ, Col. iii. 12]; δύναμιν, Lk. xxiv. 49, (ισχύιν, Is. li. 9; [lii. 1; δύναμιν, εὐπρέπειαν, Ps. xcii. (xciii.) 1; αἰσχύνην, Ps. xxxiv. (xxxv.) 26; cxxxii. (cxxxii.) 18; 1 Macc. i. 29; δικαιοσύνην, Job xxix. 14; Ps. cxxxii. (cxxxii.) 9; σωτηρίαν, ibid. 16; etc.]; δύνειν ἀλκήν, Hom. Π. [9, 231]; 19, 36; ἐννυθῆναι and ἐπιέννυθῆναι ἀλκήν, Π. 20, 381; Od. 9, 214 etc.; many similar exx. in Hebr. and Arabic, cf. Gesenius, Thesaur. ii. 742; Lat. induere novum ingenium, Liv. 3, 33); τὸν καινὸν ἄνθρωπον, i. e. a new purpose and life, Eph. iv. 24; Col. iii. 10; Ἰησοῦν Χριστόν, to become so possessed of the mind of Christ as in thought, feeling, and action to resemble him and, as it were, reproduce the life he lived, Ro. xiii. 14; Gal. iii. 27; (similarly the Greeks and Romans said [cf. W. 30], τὸν Ταρκύνιον ἐνδύεσθαι, Dion. Hal. 11, 5, 5; ῥίψας τὸν στρατιώτην ἐνδύ τὸν σοφιστήν, Liban. ep. 968; proditorem et hostem induere, Tac. ann. 16, 28; cf. Fritzsche on Rom. iii. p. 143 sq.; Wieseler on Gal. p. 317 sqq.; [Gataker, Advers. misc. 1, 9 p. 223 sqq.]). 2. intrans. *to creep into, insinuate one's self into; to enter: ἐνδύνομεν εἰς τὰς οἰκίας*, 2 Tim. iii. 6. [COMP.: ἐπ-ἐνδύω.]*

ἐνδύω, see ἐνδύω.
ἐνδύομαι, see ἐνδύομαι.

ἐνέγκω, see φέρω.

ἐν-έδρα, -ας, ἡ, (fr. ἐν and ἔδρα a seat), a lying in wait, ambush: Acts xxiii. 16 [Rec.* τὸ ἐνεδρον, q. v.]; ἐνεδραν ποιεῖν, Acts xxv. 3. (Sept.; Thuc., sqq.)*

ἐνεδρεύω; (ἐνέδρα); to lie in wait for, to lay wait for, prepare a trap for: τινά, a person, Lk. xi. 54 [G om. ἐνεδ. αὐτ., T om. αὐτόν]; Acts xxiii. 21. (Thuc., Xen., sqq.; Sept.)*

ἐνεδρον, -ου, τό, i. q. ἐνέδρα, a lying in wait, an ambush: Acts xxiii. 16 Rec.* (Sept.; Sap. xiv. 21; Sir. xi. 29; 1 Macc. ix. 40, etc.; not found in prof. auth.)*

ἐν-ελέω, -ῶ: 1 aor. ἐνελεῖσα; to roll in, wind in: τινά τινα, one in anything, Mk. xv. 46. (1 S. xxi. 9; [Aristot. mund. 4 p. 396*, 14; Philo], Plut., Artemid., Philostr., al.)*

ἐν-εμί; (εἰμί); [fr. Hom. down]; to be in: τὰ ἐνόντα what is within, i. e. the soul, Lk. xi. 41 (equiv. to τὸ ἔσωθεν ὑμῶν, vs. 39); this is to be regarded as an ironical exhortation (similar to that in Amos iv. 4) adjusted to the Pharisees' own views: 'as respects your soul (τὰ ἐνόντα acc. absol.), give alms (to the needy), and behold all things are clean unto you (in your opinion)'; cf. Bornemann ad loc. Most interpreters think τὰ ἐνόντα to be the things that are within the cup and the platter [obj. acc. after δότε, with εἰσημ. as pred. acc.], and to be spoken of unjustly acquired riches to be expended in charity. [Still others (following the same construction) take τὰ ἐνόντα (sc. δοῦναι) in the sense of the things within your power, (R. V. mrg. which ye can); cf. Steph. Thesaur. s. v. col. 1055 a.; but see Mey. ed. Weiss ad loc.] Moreover, in the opinion of many ἐν, [1 Co. vi. 5 G L T Tr WH; Jas. i. 17;] Gal. iii. 28; Col. iii. 11 etc., is contracted from ἐνεστι; but see below under ἐν.*

ἐνεκα (only before consonants [Rec. three times (Grsb. twice) out of twenty-five]), and ἐνεκεν [R G 19 times, L (out of 26) 21 times, Tr 20, WH 18, T 17], or in a form at first Ionic εὔεκεν (Lk. iv. 18 [Rec. ἐν.; xviii. 29 T WH; Acts xxviii. 20 T WH]; 2 Co. iii. 10 [R G L mrg. ἐν.]; vii. 12 [R G], both the last forms alike before consonants and vowels [cf. s. v. N, v; W. § 5, 1 d. 1; B. 10 (9); Krüger (dialects) § 68, 19, 1; WH. App. p. 173]), a prep. foll. by the genitive, on account of, for the sake of, for: Mt. v. 10 sq.; xvi. 25; xix. 29; Mk. viii. 35; Lk. vi. 22; Acts xxviii. 20; Ro. viii. 36; 2 Co. iii. 10; ἐνεκεν τούτου, for this cause, therefore, Mt. xix. 5; τούτων, Acts xxvi. 21; τίσος ἐνεκεν, for what cause, wherefore, Acts xix. 32; before τοῦ with inf. expressing purpose [W. 329 (309); B. 266 (228)], 2 Co. vii. 12; οὐ εὔεκεν, because, Lk. iv. 18; cf. Meyer ad loc.

ἐνεκήκοντα, see ἐνεκήκοντα.

ἐνεός, see ἐνεός.

ἐνέργεια, -ας, ἡ, (ἐνεργής, q. v.), working, efficiency; in the N. T. used only of superhuman power, whether of God or of the devil; of God: Eph. iii. 7; Col. ii. 12; ἡ ἐνέργεια ἢ ἐνεργουμένη, Col. i. 29; with a relative intervening, ἐνεργεῖν ἐνέργειαν, Eph. i. 19 sq.; κατ' ἐνέργειαν ἐν μέτρῳ ἐνὸς ἐκάστου μέρους, acc. to the working which agrees with the measure of (is commensurate with)

every single part, Eph. iv. 16; κατὰ τ. ἐνέργειαν τοῦ δύνασθαι αὐτόν κτλ. according to the efficiency by which he is able to subject all things to himself, Phil. iii. 21. ἐνέργ. τοῦ Σατανᾶ, 2 Th. ii. 9; πλάτης, the power with which error works, vs. 11. (Sap. vii. 17, etc.; 2 Macc. iii. 29; τῆς προνοίας, 3 Macc. iv. 21; not found in Sept.; in the classics first in Aristot.; [on ἐνέργεια, ἐνεργεῖν, of diabolic influences, cf. Müller on Barn. ep. 19, 6.]) [SYN. see δύναμις, fin.]*

ἐνεργέω, -ῶ; 1 aor. ἐνήργησα; pf. ἐνήργηκα (Eph. i. 20 L T WH txt. Tr mrg.); (ἐνεργός [see ἐνεργής]); 1 intrans. to be operative, be at work, put forth power: foll. by ἐν with dat. of pers., Mt. xiv. 2; Mk. vi. 14; Eph. ii. 2; foll. by the dat. of advantage (dat. com.; [cf. Bp. Lghtft. on Gal. as below]), to work for one, aid one, εἰς τι, unto (the accomplishing of) something [W. 397 (371)]: εἰς ἀποστολήν, unto the assumption [or discharge] of the apostolic office; εἰς τὰ ἔθνη, i. q. εἰς ἀποστολήν [cf. W. § 66, 2 d.; B. § 147, 8] τῶν ἐθνῶν, Gal. ii. 8. 2. trans. to effect: τί, 1 Co. xii. 11; [Eph. i. 11]; ἐνεργεῖν ἐνέργειαν, Eph. i. 19 sq.; τὶ ἐν τινι, dat. of pers., 1 Co. xii. 6 [B. 124 (109)]; Gal. iii. 5; Phil. ii. 13. 3. Mid., pres. ἐνεργοῦμαι; [impf. ἐνηργουμένη]; (not found in the O. T. or in prof. auth., and in the N. T. used only by Paul and James [cf. Bp. Lghtft. on Gal. as below]); it is used only of things (cf. W. § 38, 6 fin.; [B. 193 (167)]), to display one's activity, show one's self operative: [2 Th. ii. 7 (see μυστήριον, 2 fin.)]; foll. by ἐν with dat. of the thing, where, Ro. vii. 5; ἐν with dat. of the condition, 2 Co. i. 6; ἐν with dat. of pers. in whose mind a thing shows itself active, 2 Co. iv. 12; Eph. iii. 20; Col. i. 29; 1 Th. ii. 13; foll. by διά with gen. of thing, Gal. v. 6. In Jas. v. 16 ἐνεργουμένη does not have the force of an adj., but gives the reason why the δέησις of a righteous man has outward success, viz. as due to the fact that it exhibits its activity ["works"] (inwardly), i. e. is solemn and earnest. (The act. [and pass.] in Grk. writ. fr. Aristot. down.) [On this word cf. (besides Bp. Lghtft. on Gal. ii. 8; v. 6) Fritzsche and Vaughan on Ro. vii. 5; Ellic. on Gal. ii. 8.]*

ἐνέργημα, -τος, τό, (ἐνεργέω), thing wrought; effect, operation: plur. [R. V. workings], 1 Co. xii. 6; with the addition of the epexeget. gen. δυνάμεων, ibid. 10. (Polyb., Diod., Antonin., [al.])*

ἐνεργής, -ές, (i. q. ἐνεργός, equiv. to ὁ ὢν ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ [Eng. at work]), active: Heb. iv. 12; by a somewhat incongruous fig., in 1 Co. xvi. 9 a θύρα ἐνεργής is spoken of, 'an opportunity for the working of the gospel'; ἐνεργ. γίνουμαι ἐν τινι, in something, Philem. vs. 6. ([Aristot.], Polyb., Diod., Plut., al.)*

ἐνεστώς, see ἐνίστημι.

ἐνευλογέω, -ῶ: 1 fut. pass. ἐνευλογηθήσομαι; (the prep. seems to refer to the pers. on whom the blessing is conferred; cf. Germ. *e in segnen*); to confer benefits on, to bless: pass. foll. by ἐν with dat. of that in which lies the ground of the blessing received or expected, Acts iii. 25 (where the Rec. gives τῷ σπέρμ., dat. of the instrument; [WH read the simple εὐλογ.]); Gal. iii. 8

where Rec.^{b^{es} eis} has the simple εἶλογ. (Gen. xii. 3; xviii. 18; xxvi. 4 Alex.; [Ps. lxxi. (lxxii.) 17 Ald., Compl.]; Sir. xlv. 21; not found in prof. auth.)*

ἐνέχω; impf. ἐνείχον; [pres. pass. ἐνέχομαι]; *to have within, to hold in*; a. pass. *to be held, be entangled, be held ensnared*, with a dat. of the thing in which one is held captive, — very often in Grk. writ., both lit. (as τῇ πάγῃ, Hdt. 2, 121, 2) and fig. (as ἀγγελία, Pind. Pyth. 8, 69; φιλοτιμία, Eur. Iph. A. 527; κακῶ, Epict. diss. 3, 22, 93): ζυγῶ δουλείας, Gal. v. 1; [θλίψεσιν, 2 Th. i. 4 WH mrg.], (ἀσεβείας, 3 Macc. vi. 10). b. ἐνέχω τινί, *to be enraged with, set one's self against, hold a grudge against some one*: Mk. vi. 19; Lk. xi. 53, (Gen. xlix. 23); the expression is elliptical, and occurs in full (χόλον τινί *to have anger in one's self against another*) in Hdt. 1, 118; 8, 27; 6, 119; see a similar ellipsis under προσέχω. [In this last case the ellipsis supplied is τὸν νοῦν, W. 593 (552); B. 144 (126); Meyer et al. would supply the same after ἐνέχειν in Mk. and Lk. ll. cc. and render the phrase *to have (an eye) on, watch with hostility*; but De Wette, Bleek, al. agree with Grimm. Many take the expression in Lk. l. c. outwardly, *to press upon* (R. V. txt.); see Steph. Thes. s. v.; L. and S. s. v.; Hesych. ἐνέχει μησικακίῃ ἔγκειται.]*

ἐνθάδε, adv., (fr. ἐνθα and the enclitic δέ; Krüger § 9, 8, 1 and 2; [cf. W. 472 (440); B. 71 (62)], [fr. Hom. down]; a. here: Lk. xxiv. 41; Acts x. 18; xvi. 28; xvii. 6; xxv. 24. b. hither: Jn. iv. 15 sq.; Acts xxv. 17.*

ἐνθεν, adv., (fr. ἐν and the syllable *θεν*, indicating the place whence), *hence*: Mt. xvii. 20 LT Tr WH; Lk. xvi. 26 G L T Tr WH. [From Hom. down.]*

ἐνθυμέομαι, -οῦμαι; a depon. pass.; 1 aor. ptep. ἐνθυμήσῃς; fr. Aeschyl. down, with the object now in the gen. now in the acc.; cf. Matthiae § 349, ii. p. 823; Kühner § 417 Anm. 9, ii. p. 310; [Jelf § 485]; Krüger § 47, 11, 1 and 2; (fr. ἐν and θυμός); *to bring to mind, revolve in mind, ponder*: τί, Mt. i. 20; ix. 4; *to think, to deliberate*: περὶ τινος, about anything, Acts x. 19 Rec. (So also Sap. vi. 16; Plat. rep. 10 p. 595 a.; Isoc. ep. 9 p. 614, § 9 Bekk.) [COMP.: δε-ενθυμέομαι.]*

ἐνθύμησις, -εως, ἡ, *a thinking, consideration*: Acts xvii. 29 [A. V. *device*]; plur. *thoughts*: Mt. ix. 4; xii. 25; Heb. iv. 12 [here L mrg. sing.]. (Rare in the classics; Hippocr., Eur., Thuc., Leian.)*

ἐν i. q. ἐνί, the accent being thrown back, same as ἐν, used adverbially [W. § 50, 7 N. 2] for *ἔνεστι, is in, is among, has place, is present*, (Hom. Od. 21, 218; Thuc. 2, 40): Gal. iii. 28 (three times); Col. iii. 11; Jas. i. 17; with addition of ἐν ὑμῖν, 1 Co. vi. 5 (where Rec. ἔστῃ); in prof. auth. fr. Soph. and Thuc. on very often, *it can be, is possible, is lawful*; [here some would place Jas. l. c.]. The opinion of many [e. g. Fritzsche on Mk. p. 642; Meyer on Gal. l. c.; cf. Ellic. ibid.] that ἐνί is a contracted form for *ἔνεστι* is opposed by the like use of πάρα, ἀνα, which can hardly be supposed to be contracted from *πάρεστι, ἀνεστι*; cf. Krüger § 9, 11, 4; W. 80 (77); Götting, Lehre v. Accent etc. p. 380; [Chandler § 917 sq.; B. 72 (64); Lob. Path. Element. ii. 315].*

ἐνιαυτός, -οῦ, ὁ, *a year*: Jn. xi. 49, 51; xviii. 13; Acts xi. 26; xviii. 11; Jas. v. 17; Rev. ix. 15; plur., of the Jewish years of Jubilee, Gal. iv. 10 [cf. Ellic. ad loc.]; ποιεῖν ἐνιαυτόν, to spend a year, Jas. iv. 13; ἀπαξ τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ, Heb. ix. 7 (like ἐπτάκις τῆς ἡμέρας, Lk. xvii. 4), [cf. W. § 30, 8 N. 1; Krüger § 47, 10, 4]; κατ' ἐνιαυτόν, *yearly*, Heb. ix. 25; x. 1, 3, (Thuc. 1, 93; Xen. oec. 4, 6; an. 3, 2, 12); in a wider sense, for some fixed and definite period of time: Lk. iv. 19 (fr. Is. lxi. 2), on which pass. see δεκτός. [From Hom. down.]*

[Syn. ἐνιαυτός, ἔτος: originally ἐν. seems to have denoted (yet cf. Curtius § 210) a year viewed as a cycle or period of time, ἔτ. as a division or sectional portion of time.]

ἐν-ιστημι: pf. ἐνέστηκα, ptep. ἐνεστηκώς (Heb. ix. 9), and by syncope ἐνεστώσ; fut. mid. ἐνοστήσομαι; *to place in or among; to put in*; in pf., plpf., 2 aor., and in mid. (prop. as it were *to stand in sight, stand near*) *to be upon, impend, threaten*: 2 Th. ii. 2; fut. mid. 2 Tim. iii. 1. pf. ptep. *close at hand*, 1 Co. vii. 26; as often in Grk. writ. (in the grammarians δ ἐνεστώσ sc. χρόνος is the present tense [cf. Philo de plant. Noë § 27 τριμερῆς χρόνος, δεῖ εἰς τὸν παρεληλυθότα καὶ ἐνεστώτα καὶ μέλλοντα τέμνεσθαι πέφυκε]), *present*: ὁ καιρὸς ὁ ἐνεστώσ, Heb. ix. 9; τὰ ἐνεστώτα opp. to τὰ μέλλοντα, Ro. viii. 38; 1 Co. iii. 22; ὁ ἐνεστώσ αἰὼν πονηρός in tacit contrast with τῶ μέλλοντι αἰῶνι, Gal. i. 4, (Basil. ep. 57 ad Melet. [iii. p. 151 c. ed. Benedict.]) ὠφέλιμα διδάγματα ἢ ἐφόδια πρὸς τὸν ἐνεστώτα αἰῶνα καὶ τὸν μέλλοντα. [Many (so R. V.) would adopt the meaning *present* in 2 Th. ii. 2 and 1 Co. vii. 26 also; but cf. Mey. on Gal. l. c.]*

ἐν-ισχύω; 1 aor. ἐνίσχυσά; [cf. B. 145 (127)]; 1. intrans. *to grow strong, to receive strength*: Acts ix. 19 [here WH Tr mrg. ἐνισχύθη]; (Aristot., Theophr., Diod., Sept.). 2. trans. *to make strong, to strengthen*, (2 S. xxii. 40; Sir. l. 4; Hippocr. leg. p. 2, 26 ὁ χρόνος ταῦτα πάντα ἐνισχύει); *to strengthen one in soul, to inspirit*: Lk. xxii. 43 [L br. WH reject the pass.]*

ἐνκ., see ἐγκ- and s. v. ἐν, III. 3.

[ἐν-μένω, see ἐμμένω and s. v. ἐν, III. 3.]

ἐννατος or **ἐνατος** (which latter form, supported by the authority alike of codd. and of inscrr., has been everywhere restored by L T Tr WH; cf. [s. v. N, v; Tdf. Proleg. p. 80]; Krüger § 24, 2, 12; W. 43; [found once (Rev. xxi. 20) in Rec.^m]). -άτη, -ατον, [fr. Hom. down], *ninth*: Rev. xxi. 20; the ἐνάτη ὥρα, spoken of in Mt. xx. 5; xxvii. 45 sq.; Mk. xv. 33 sq.; Lk. xxiii. 44; Acts iii. 1; x. 3, 30, corresponds to our 3 o'clock in the afternoon; for the sixth hour of the Jews coincides with the twelfth of the day as divided by our method, and the first hour of the day with them is the same as the sixth with us. [Cf. BB. DD. s. v. Hour.]*

ἐννέα, οἱ, αἱ, τὰ, [fr. Hom. down], *nine*: Lk. xvii. 17; see the foll. word.*

ἐννενηκοντα-εννέα, more correctly ἐνενήκοντα ἐννέα (i. e. written separately, and the first word with a single ν, as by L T Tr WH; cf. [s. v. N, v; Tdf. Proleg. p. 80; WH. App. p. 148]; W. 43 sq.; Bornemann, Scholia ad Luc. p. 95), *ninety-nine*: Mt. xviii. 12 sq.; Lk. xv. 4, 7.*

έννεός, more correctly **έννεός** (L T Tr WH [cf. the preceding word]), -ού, ό, (it seems to be identical with **άνεως** i. q. unused **άνεως**, **άνεως**, fr. **άω**, **άω** to cry out, hence *without sound, mute*), *dumb, mute, destitute of the power of speech*, (Plat., Aristot.): Is. lvi. 10, cf. Prov. xvii. 28; **ένεδν μη δυνάμενον λαλήσαι**, of an idol, Bar. vi. (Ep. Jer.) 40; *unable to speak for terror, struck dumb, astounded*: **σο είσπήκεισαν έννοιό**, *stood speechless* (Vulg. *stant stupefacti*), Acts ix. 7; Hesych. **έμβρονηθέντες έννοιό γενόμενοι**. Cf. **Albérti**, Glossar. in N. T. p. 69. In the same sense **άπηρώθη**, Dan. iv. 16 Theodot., fr. **άπενώω**.*

έν-νεώω: impf. **ένένεινον**; *to nod to, signify or express by a nod or sign*: **τινί τι**, Lk. i. 62. (Arstph. in *Babyloniis frag.* 58 [i. e. 22 ed. Brunek, 16 p. 455 Didot]; *Leian. dial. meretr.* 12, 1; with **όφθαλμώ** added, Prov. vi. 13; x. 10.)*

έννοια, -ας, ή, (νόος); 1. the act of *thinking, consideration, meditation*; (Xen., Plat., al.). 2. *a thought, notion, conception*; (Plat. *Phaedo* p. 73 c., etc.; esp. in philosoph. writ., as Cic. *Tusc.* 1, 24, 57; *Acad.* 2, 7 and 10; *Epict. diss.* 2, 11, 2 sq., etc.; *Plut. plac. philos.* 4, 11, 1; *Diog. Laërt.* 3, 79). 3. *mind, understanding, will; manner of thinking and feeling*; Germ. *Gesinnung*, (Eur. *Hel.* 1026; *Diod.* 2, 30 var.; *τοιούτην έννοιαν έμποιεύν τινι*, *Isoc.* p. 112 d.; *τήρησον την έμην βουλήν και έννοιαν*, *Prov.* iii. 21; *φυλάσσειν έννοιαν αγαθήν*, v. 2): so 1 *Pet.* iv. 1; plur. with **καρδίας** added (as in *Prov.* xxiii. 19), *Heb.* iv. 12 [A. V. *intents of the heart*], cf. *Sap.* ii. 14.*

έννομος, -ον, (νόμος); 1. *bound to the law; bound by the law*: **Χριστώ**, or more correctly **Χριστού** L T Tr WH, 1 *Co.* ix. 21 [cf. B. § 132, 23]. 2. as in Grk. writ. fr. [*Pind.*], *Aeschyl. down, lawful, regular*: *Acts* xix. 39 [on which see *Bp. Lightf.* in the *Contemp. Rev.* for 1878, p. 295; *Wood, Ephesus etc.*, App. p. 38].*

έννοχος, -ον, (νύξ), *nightly, nocturnal*, (*Hom.*, *Pind.*, *Tragg.*). *Neut. adverbially, by night*: *Mk.* i. 35, where L T Tr WH have *neut. plur. έννοχα* [cf. *W.* 463 (432); B. § 128, 2].*

έννοικέω, -ώ; fut. **έννοικήσω**; 1 aor. **έννέκησα**; *Sept.* for **ενέω**; *to dwell in*; in the N. T. with **έν τινι**, *dat. of pers. in one, everywhere metaphorically, to dwell in one and influence him (for good)*: **έν τινι**, in a person's soul, of the Holy Spirit, *Ro.* viii. 11; 2 *Tim.* i. 14; of **πίστις**, 2 *Tim.* i. 5; [of **sin**, *Ro.* vii. 17 T WH (for simple **οικείν**)]; **έν ύμίν**, in your assembly, of Christian truth, *Col.* iii. 16; **έν αυτοίς**, in a Christian church, of God, 2 *Co.* vi. 16, cf. 1 *Co.* iii. 16; [al. understand the phrase in *Col.* and *Co.* ll. cc. internally, "in your hearts"; but see *Meyer*].*

έν-όντα, τά, see **ένιμι**.

έν-ορκέω; *to adjure, put under oath, solemnly entreat, with two acc.*, one of him who is adjured, one of him by whom he is adjured [B. 147 (128)]: 1 *Th.* v. 27 L T Tr WH, for R G **όρκίζω**, [on the inf. foll. cf. B. 276 (237)]. Elsewhere not found except once [twice] in mid. **ένορκίζομαι** in *Boeckh*, *Inserr.* ii. p. 42, no. 1933; [and *Joseph. ant.* 8, 15, 4 *Dind.*, also *Bekk.*]; the subst. **ένορκισμός** occurs in *Synes.* [1413 b. *Migne*]; once also **ένορκέω** in *Schol. ad Leian. Catapl.* c. 23 **ένορκώ σε κατά του πα-ρός**:

[to which *Sopł. Lex.* s. v. adds *Porph. Adm.* 208, 18 **ένορκώ σε είς τον θεόν ύνα άπέλθης**].*

ένότης, -ητος, ή, (fr. **είς**, **ένός**, one), *unity* (*Aristot.*, *Plut.*); i. q. *unanimity, agreement*: with gen., **της πίστειως**, *Eph.* iv. 13; **του πνεύματος**, *ib.* vs. 3.*

έν-οχλίω, -ώ; [pres. pass. ptep. **ένοχλούμενος**]; (**όχλίω**, fr. **όχλος** a crowd, annoyance); in the classics fr. *Arstph.*, *Xen.*, *Plat.* on; *to excite disturbance, to trouble, annoy*, (**έν**, in a person); in Grk. writ. foll. by both **τινά** and **τινί**: pass. with **άπό τινος**, *Lk.* vi. 18 T Tr WH; *absol. of the growth of a poisonous plant, fig. representing the man who corrupts the faith, piety, character, of the Christian church*: *Heb.* xii. 15 fr. *Deut.* xxix. 18 after *cod. Alex.* which gives **ένοχλή** for **έν χολή**, which agreeably to the *Hebr.* text is the reading of *cod. Vat.* (*Gen.* xlvi. 1; 1 *S.* xix. 14, etc.) [COMP.: **παρ-ένοχλίω**].*

ένοχος, -ον, i. q. **ό ένεχόμενος**, one who is held in anything, so that he cannot escape; *bound, under obligation, subject to, liable*: with gen. of the thing by which one is bound, **δουλείας**, *Heb.* ii. 15; used of one who is held by, possessed with, love and zeal for anything; thus **των βιβλίων**, *Sir. prolog.* 9; with *dat. τοίς έρωτικοίς*, *Plut.*; [on supposed distinctions in meaning betw. the constr. w. the gen. and w. the dat. (e. g. 'the constr. with the dat. expresses liability, that with the gen. carries the meaning further and implies either the actual or the rightful hold.' *Green*) see *Schäfer* on *Demosth.* v. p. 323; cf. *W.* § 28, 2; *B.* 170 (148)]. As in Grk. writ., chiefly in a forensic sense, denoting the connection of a person either with his crime, or with the penalty or trial, or with that against whom or which he has offended; so a. *absol. guilty, worthy of punishment*: *Lev.* xx. 9, 11, 13, 16, 27; 1 *Macc.* xiv. 45. b. with gen. of the thing by the violation of which guilt is contracted, *guilty of anything*: **του σώματος κ. του αίματος του κυρίου**, guilty of a crime committed against the body and blood of the Lord, 1 *Co.* xi. 27 [see *Meyer*; *W.* 202 (190 sq.)]; **πάντων**, sc. **ένταλμάτων**, *Jas.* ii. 10; **οί ένοχοί σου**, *Is.* liv. 17. c. with gen. of the crime: **αιώνιον άμαρτήματος** [an eternal sin], *Mk.* iii. 29 L T Tr txt. *WII*; (**των βιβλίων**, *Plat.* *legg.* 11, 914 e.; **κλοπής**, *Philo de Jos.* § 37; **ιεροσυλίας**, 2 *Macc.* xiii. 6; *Aristot. oec.* 2 [p. 1349*, 19], and in other exx.; but much oftener in the classics with *dat. of the crime*; cf. *Passow* or [*L. and S.*] s. v.). d. with gen. of the penalty: **θανάτου**, *Mk.* xiv. 64; *Mt.* xxvi. 66; *Gen.* xxvi. 11; **αιώνιον κρίσεως**, *Mk.* iii. 29 *Rec.*; **δεσμού** [al. *dat.*], *Dem.* p. 1229, 11. e. with *dat. of the tribunal*; *liable to this or that tribunal* i. e. to punishment to be imposed by this or that tribunal: **τη κρίσει. τῷ συνεδρίῳ**, *Mt.* v. 21 sq.; **ένοχος γραφῆ**, *to be indicted*, *Xen. mem.* 1, 2, 64; cf. *Bleek*, *Br.* an d. *Hebr.* ii. 1 p. 340 sq.; [*W.* 210 (198)]. f. by a use unknown to Grk. writ. it is connected with **είς** and the acc. of the place where the punishment is to be suffered: **είς τ. γένναν του πυρός**, a *pregn. constr.* [*W.* 213 (200); 621 (577)] (but cf. *B.* 170 (148) [who regards it as a vivid circumlocution for the *dat.*; cf. *Green*, *Crit. Notes* (ad loc.) 'liable as far' in respect of penal consequence 'as the fiery G.']) viz. to go away or be cast into etc. *Mt.* v. 22.*

ἐπι- see ἐπι- and s. v. ἐν, III. 3 fine print.

ἐντάλμα, -τος, τό, (ἐντέλλομαι [see ἐντέλλω]), a precept: plur., Mt. xv. 9; Mk. vii. 7; Col. ii. 22. (Is. xxix. 13 διδάσκοντες ἐντάλματα ἀνθρώπων; [Job xxiii. 11, 12]. Not found in prof. auth.; [W. 25].)*

ἐνταφιάζω; 1 aor. inf. ἐνταφιάσαι; to see to τὰ ἐντάφια (fr. ἐν and τάφος), i. e. to prepare a body for burial, by the use of every requisite provision and funereal adornment, to wit, baths, vestments, flowers, wreaths, perfumes, libations, etc.; to lay out a corpse (Lat. *pollin-gere*): Mt. xxvi. 12; Jn. xix. 40. (Gen. l. 2 sq.; Anthol. 11, 125, 5; Plut. de esu carn. 1, 5, 7 mor. p. 995 c.)*

ἐνταφιασμός, -οῦ, δ, (ἐνταφιάζω, q. v.), preparation of a body for burial: Mk. xiv. 8; Jn. xii. 7. (Schol. ad Eur. Phoen. 1654; [Schol. ad Arstph. Plut. 1009].)*

ἐν-τέλλω: (τέλλω equiv. to τελέω); several times in the poets (Pind. Olymp. 7, 73) and the later writers (ἐντέταλκε, Joseph. antt. 7, 14, 5 [but Bekk. ἐντετάλθαι]; καθὼς ἐντέταλταί σοι, passively, Sir. vii. 31); generally, and so always in the N. T., depon. mid. ἐντέλλομαι; fut. ἐντελοῦμαι; 1 aor. ἐντετέλεμαι; pf. 3 pers. sing. ἐντέταλται (Acts xiii. 47); Sept. very often for Πῶ; to order, command to be done, enjoin: περί τινος, Heb. xi. 22; ἐνετέλατο λέγων, Mt. xv. 4 [R T]; τινί, Acts i. 2; [with λέγων added, Mt. xvii. 9]; with οὐτω added, Acts xiii. 47; καθὼς, [Mk. xi. 6 R L mrg.]; Jn. xiv. 31 R G T; foll. by inf. Mt. xix. 7; τινί, foll. by inf. [B. § 141, 2; 275 (287)], Jn. viii. 5 Rec.; τινί, ἵνα [cf. B. 237 (204)], Mk. xiii. 34 (Joseph. antt. 7, 14, 5; 8, 14, 2); τινί τε, Mt. xxviii. 20; Mk. x. 3; Jn. xv. 14, 17; τινί περί τινος, gen. of pers., Mt. iv. 6; Lk. iv. 10, fr. Ps. xc. (xcii.) 11 sq. διαθήκην ἐντέλλεσθαι πρὸς τινα, to command to be delivered to one, Heb. ix. 20; cf. ἐνετείλατο αὐτῷ πρὸς λαὸν αὐτοῦ, Sir. xlv. 3; the phrase ἐντέλλεσθαι (τινί) διαθήκην occurs also in Josh. xxiii. 16; Judg. ii. 20; Jer. xi. 4; Ps. cx. (cxii.) 9, but in another sense, as appears from the full expression διαθήκην, ἣν ἐνετείλατο ὑμῖν ποιεῖν, Deut. iv. 13. [SYN. see κεύω, fin.]*

ἐντεῦθεν, adv. of place, from this place, hence, (as ἐκεῖθεν thence): Mt. xvii. 20 R G; Lk. iv. 9; xiii. 31; xvi. 26 Rec.; Jn. ii. 16; [vii. 3]; xiv. 31; xviii. 36; ἐντεῦθεν κ. ἐντεῦθεν, on the one side and the other, on each side: Jn. xix. 18; Rev. xxii. 2 Rec. [cf. Num. xxii. 24; Dan. xii. 5 Theodot.]; metaph. hence, i. e. from that cause or origin, from this source, i. q. ἐκ τούτου [see ἐκ, II. 8], Jas. iv. 1 [W. 161 (152); B. 400 (342)].*

ἐν-τεύξω, -εως, ἡ, (ἐντυγχάνω, q. v.), a falling in with, meeting with, (αἱ τοῖς λησταῖς ἐντεύξεις, Plat. politic. p. 298 d.); an interview, a coming together, to visit, converse, or for any other cause; that for which an interview is held, a conference or conversation (Polyb., Diod., al.), a petition, supplication (Diod. 16, 55; Joseph. antt. 15, 3, 8; Plut. Tib. Gracch. 11); used of prayer to God: 1 Tim. iv. 5; plur. [A. V. intercessions], 1 Tim. ii. 1, (Plut. Num. 14 ποιέσθαι τὰς πρὸς τὸ θεῖον ἐντεύξεις). [SYN. see λέγω, fin.]*

ἐντιμος, -ον, (τιμή), held in honor, prized; hence, praiseworthy: λίθος, 1 Pet. ii. 4, 6, (Is. xxviii. 16); honorable,

noble, Lk. xiv. 8; τινί, dear to one, Lk. vii. 2; ἐντιμος ἔχειν τινά to hold one dear or in honor, to value highly, Phil. ii. 29. [(Soph., Plat., al.)]*

ἐντολή, -ῆς, ἡ, (ἐντέλλω or ἐντέλλομαι, q. v.), fr. Pind. and Hdt. down; Sept. often for Πῶ; in the Pss. the plur. ἐντολαί also for Πῶ; an order, command, charge, precept; 1. univ. a charge, injunction: Lk. xv. 29; ἐντολήν λαμβάνειν παρά τινος, Jn. x. 18; πρὸς τινα, Acts xvii. 15; λαβεῖν ἐντολὰς περί τινος, Col. iv. 10; that which is prescribed to one by reason of his office, ἐντολήν ἔχειν foll. by inf., Heb. vii. 5; ἐντολήν δίδόναι τινί, Jn. xiv. 31 L Tr WH; with τί εἶπη added, of Christ, whom God commanded what to teach to men, Jn. xii. 49; ἡ ἐντολή αὐτοῦ, of God, respecting the same thing, vs. 50. 2. a commandment, i. e. a prescribed rule in accordance with which a thing is done; a. univ. ἐντολή σαρκική [-ίη G L T Tr WH], a precept relating to lineage, Heb. vii. 16; of the Mosaic precept concerning the priesthood, Heb. vii. 18; of a magistrate's order or edict: ἐντολήν δίδόναι, ἵνα, Jn. xi. 57. b. ethically; a. used of the commandments of the Mosaic law: ἡ ἐντολή τοῦ θεοῦ, what God prescribes in the law of Moses, Mt. xv. 3, (and R G in vs. 6); Mk. vii. 8 sq.; esp. of particular precepts of this law as distinguished from δ νόμος (the law) their body or sum: Mt. xxii. 36, 38; Mk. x. 5; xii. 28 sqq.; Ro. vii. 8-13; xiii. 9; Eph. vi. 2; Heb. ix. 19; κατὰ τ. ἐντολήν, according to the precept of the law, I. k. xxiii. 56; plur., Mt. [v. 19]; xxii. 40; Mk. x. 19; [Lk. xviii. 20]; τηρεῖν τὰς ἐντολὰς, Mt. xix. 17; πορεύεσθαι ἐν τ. ἐντολαῖς, Lk. i. 6; δ νόμος τῶν ἐντολῶν, the law containing the precepts, Eph. ii. 15 (see δόγμα, 2). β. of the precepts of Jewish tradition: ἐντολαί ἀνθρώπων, Tit. i. 14. γ. univ. of the commandments of God, esp. as promulgated in the Christian religion: 1 Jn. iii. 23; iv. 21; v. 3; ἐντολήν δίδόναι, 1 Jn. iii. 23; ἐντολήν ἔχειν, ἵνα, 1 Jn. iv. 21; ἐντολήν λαβεῖν παρά τοῦ πατρὸς, 2 Jn. 4; τήρησις ἐντολῶν θεοῦ, 1 Co. vii. 19; τηρεῖν τὰς ἐντολὰς αὐτοῦ, 1 Jn. ii. 3 sq.; iii. 22, 24; v. 2 [here L T Tr WH ποιῶμεν], 3; or τοῦ θεοῦ, Rev. xii. 17; xiv. 12; ποιεῖν τὰς ἐντολὰς αὐτοῦ, Rev. xxii. 14 R G; περιπατεῖν κατὰ τὰς ἐντολὰς αὐτοῦ, 2 Jn. 6; of those things which God commanded to be done by Christ, Jn. xv. 10; of the precepts of Christ relative to the orderly management of affairs in religious assemblies, 1 Co. xiv. 37 R G L Tr WH; of the moral precepts of Christ and his apostles: ἐντολήν δίδόναι, ἵνα, Jn. xiii. 34; ἐντολήν γράφειν, 1 Jn. ii. 7 sq.; [2 Jn. 5]; τὰς ἐντολὰς τηρεῖν, Jn. [xiv. 15]; xv. 10; ἔχειν τὰς ἐντ. κ. τηρεῖν αὐτάς, "habere in memoria et servare in vita" (Augustine), Jn. xiv. 21; αὕτη ἐστὶν ἡ ἐντ. ἵνα, Jn. xv. 12, cf. 1 Jn. iii. 23. ἡ ἐντολή, collectively, of the whole body of the moral precepts of Christianity: 1 Tim. v. 14; 2 Pet. ii. 21; iii. 2, (thus ἡ ἐντολή τοῦ θεοῦ, Polyc. ad Phil. 5).*

ἐντόπιος, -ον, (τόπος), a dweller in a place; a resident or native of a place: Acts xxi. 12. (Soph. [ἱ] κίαια, al.)*

ἐσω, adv., ([fr. ἐν], opp. to ἐκτός): within, inside: with gen. ἐντὸς ὑμῶν, within you, i. e. 'in the midst of you, Lk. xvii. 21, (ἐντὸς αὐτῶν, Xen. an. 1, 10, 3 [but see the pass.]; ἐντὸς τούτων, Hell. 2, 3, 19; al.); others, within

you (i. e. in your souls), a meaning which the use of the word permits (ἐντός μου, Ps. xxxviii. (xxxix.) 4; cviii. (cix.) 22, etc.; [Hippol. ref. haer. 5, 7. 8; Petrus Alex. ep. can. 5]), but not the context; τὸ ἐντός, the inside, Mt. xxiii. 26.*

ἐν-τρέπω; [Mid., pres. ἐντρέπομαι; impf. ἐντροπέομαι]; 2 aor. pass. ἐντραπήην; 2 fut. mid. [i. e. pass. with mid. force, B. 52 (45)] ἐντραπήσομαι; prop. to turn about, so in pass. even in Hom.; τινά, prop. to turn one upon himself, i. e. to shame one, 1 Co. iv. 14 (Diog. Laërt. 2, 29; Ael. v. h. 3, 17; Sept.); pass. to be ashamed: 2 Th. iii. 14; Tit. ii. 8. Mid., τινά, to reverence a person: Mt. xxi. 37; Mk. xii. 6; Lk. xviii. 2, 4; xx. 13; Heb. xii. 9; Ex. x. 3; Sap. ii. 10; Polyb. 9, 36, 10; 30, 9, 2; θεούς, Diod. 19, 7; so in Grk. writ., esp. fr. Plut. on; the earlier Greeks said ἐντρέπασθαί τινας; so also Polyb. 9, 31, 6; [cf. W. § 32, 1 b. a.; B. 192 (166)].*

ἐν-τρέφω; [pres. pass. ptc. ἐντροφέομαι]; to nourish in: τινά τι, a person in a thing; metaph. to educate, form the mind: τοῖς λόγοις τῆς πίστεως, 1 Tim. iv. 6; τοῖς νόμοις, Plat. legg. 7 p. 798 a.; Philo, vict. offer. § 10 sub fin.; τοῖς ἱεροῖς γράμμασι, Phil. leg. ad Gal. § 29 sub fin.*

ἐν-τρομος, -ον, (τρόμος, cf. ἔμφοβος), trembling, terrified: Acts vii. 32 and xvi. 29 ἐντρ. γενόμενος, becoming tremulous, made to tremble; Heb. xii. 21 [Tr mrg. WH mrg. ἔκτρομος, q. v.]. (Sept.; 1 Macc. xiii. 2; Plut. Fab. 3.)*

ἐν-τροπή, -ῆς, ἡ, (ἐντρέπω, q. v.), shame: πρὸς ἐντροπήν ἡμῖν λέγω [or λαλῶ], to arouse your shame, 1 Co. vi. 5; xv. 34. (Ps. xxxiv. (xxxv.) 26; lxviii. (lxix.) 8, 20; respect, reverence, Soph., Polyb., Joseph., al.)*

ἐν-τροφέω, -ῶ; (see τροφέω and τροφή); to live in luxury, live delicately or luxuriously, to revel in: ἐν ταῖς ἀπάταις [L Tr txt. WH mrg. ἀγάπαις, see ἀγάπη, 2] αὐτῶν, (on the meaning see ἀπάτη), 2 Pet. ii. 13 [cf. W. § 52, 4, 5]. (Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 30; Diod. 19, 71; also to take delight in: ἐν ἀγαθοῖς, Is. lv. 2; with dat. of thing, 4 Macc. viii. 7; Hdtian. 3, 5, 4 [2 ed. Bekk.].)*

ἐν-τυγχάνω; 2 aor. ἐνέτυχον; generally with a dat. either of pers. or of thing; 1. to light upon a person or a thing, fall in with, hit upon, a person or a thing; so often in Attic. 2. to go to or meet a person, esp. for the purpose of conversation, consultation, or supplication, (Polyb., Plut., Aelian, al.): with the addition περί τινας, gen. of person, for the purpose of consulting about a person, Acts xxv. 24 [R. V. made suū]; to make petition: ἐνέτυχον τῷ κυρίῳ καὶ ἐδεήθη αὐτοῦ, Sap. viii. 21; ἐνέτυχον τῷ βασιλεὶ τὴν ἀποδυσιν . . . αἰτούμενοι, 3 Macc. vi. 37; hence, to pray, entreat: ὑπέρ with gen. of pers. to make intercession for any one (the dat. of the pers. approached in prayer being omitted, as evident from the context), Ro. viii. 27, 34; Heb. vii. 25, (foll. by περί with gen. of person, Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 56, 1); τιλ κατὰ τινας, [to plead with one against any one], to accuse one to any one, Ro. xi. 2, cf. 1 Macc. viii. 32; x. 61, 63 sq.; xi. 25. (Not found in Sept.) [COMP.: ὑπερ-εντυγχάνω.]*

ἐν-τυλίσσω; 1 aor. ἐνετύλιξα; pf. pass. ptc. ἐντυλιγμένος; to roll in, wrap in: τινά συνδόν, Mt. xxvii. 59 (ἐν σ. Tr, [ἐν] σ. WH); Lk. xxiii. 53; Ev. Nicod. c. 11 fin. to

roll up, wrap together: pass. Jn. xx. 7. (Arstph. Plut. 692; nub. 987; Athen. 3 p. 106 sq.)*

ἐν-τυπώω, -ῶ; pf. pass. ptc. ἐντυπωμένος; to engrave, imprint (a figure): [foll. by dat. (Rec. with ἐν)], 2 Co. iii. 7 [cf. W. 634 sq. (589)]. (Aristot., Dio Cass., Plut., and in earlier frag. in Athen.)*

ἐν-υβρίω; 1 aor. ptc. ἐνυβρίσας; to treat with contumely: Heb. x. 29. (From Soph. on.)*

ἐνυπνιάζω (ἐνύπνιον, q. v.): to dream (Aristot. h. an. 4, 10, etc.), and dep. ἐνυπνιάζομαι (Hippocr., Plut. Brut. c. 24); so always in the Bible, for ὄρα, with fut. pass. ἐνυπνιασθήσομαι, and com. with aor. pass. ἐνυπνιάσθην, more rarely mid. ἐνυπνιασάμην (Gen. xxxvii. 9; Judg. vii. 13); ἐνύπνια ἐνυπνιάζεσθαι (in Sept. for ὄρα ὄρα ὄρα), to dream (divinely suggested) dreams: Acts ii. 17 fr. Joel iii. 1 (ii. 28); but the reading ἐνυπνίους (ἐνυπνιάζεσθαι) was long ago restored, which reading also cod. Alex. gives in Joel. Metaph. to be beguiled with sensual images and carried away to an impious course of conduct: Jude 8.*

ἐνόπιον, -ον, τό, (ἐν and ὕπνος, what appears in sleep; fr. Aeschyl. down), a dream (Lat. insomnium), a vision which presents itself to one in sleep: Acts ii. 17, on which pass. see ἐνυπνιάζω. (Sept. for ὄρα ὄρα.)*

ἐνώπιον, neut. of the adj. ἐνώπιος, -ον, (i. q. ὁ ἐν ὀπί ὄν, one who is in sight, Theocr. 22, 152; Sept. Ex. xxxiii. 11; ἄρτοι ἐνώπιοι, Ex. xxv. 29); used adverbially it gets the force of a preposition [W. § 54, 6; B. 319 (274)], and is joined with the gen. (hardly to be found so in any prof. auth.), before, in sight of any one; time and again in Sept. for ἔμπροσθεν and ἔμπροσθεν, also for ἔμπροσθεν and ἔμπροσθεν; among N. T. writ. used most freq. by Luke and the auth. of the Rev., but never by Matthew and Mark. It is used 1. of occupied place: in that place which is before, or over against, opposite, any one and towards which another turns his eyes; a. prop.: εἶναι ἐνώπ. τινας, Rev. i. 4; vii. 15; [xiv. 5 Rec.]; so that εἶναι must be mentally supplied before ἐνώπιον, Rev. iv. 5 sq.; viii. 3; ix. 13; after στήναι, Acts x. 30; ἐστηκέναι, Rev. vii. 9; viii. 2; xi. 4; xii. 4; xx. 12; παρεστηκέναι, Lk. i. 19; Acts iv. 10; ἰστάναι, Acts vi. 6; καθῆσθαι, Rev. xi. 16; θύρα ἀνεφγμένη ἐν. τινας, i. q. a door opened for one (see θύρα, c. γ. [B. 173 (150)]), Rev. iii. 8; after verbs signifying motion to a place: τιθέναι, Lk. v. 18; ἀναβαίνειν, Rev. viii. 4; βάλλειν, Rev. iv. 10; πίπτειν or πεσεῖν (of worshippers), Rev. iv. 10; v. 8; [vii. 11]; προσκυνεῖν, Lk. iv. 7; Rev. iii. 9; xv. 4, [cf. B. u. s.; 147 (129); W. 214 (201)]. b. in metaphorical phrases after verbs signifying motion: βαστάζειν τὸ ὄνομα . . . ἐνώπιον ἑθνῶν (see βαστάζω, 3), Acts ix. 15; σκάνδαλα βάλλειν ἐνώπ. τινας, to cast stumbling-blocks (incitements to sin) before one, Rev. ii. 14; after προέρχεσθαι, to go before one like a herald, Lk. i. 17; [after προπορεύεσθαι, Lk. i. 76 WH]. in phrases in which something is supposed to be done by one while standing or appearing in the presence of another [cf. B. 176 (153)]; after ἀρνείσθαι, Lk. xii. 9 (Lchm. ἔμπροσθεν); [ἀπαρνείσθαι, ibid.]; ὁμολογεῖν, Rev. iii. 5 [Rec. ἔξομ.]; κατηγορεῖν, Rev. xii. 10; [ἄδειν, Rev. xiv. 3];

καυχᾶσθαι, to come before God and glory, 1 Co. i. 29; δικαιοῦν ἑαυτὸν, Lk. xvi. 15. c. i. q. *apud* (with); in the soul of any one: *χαρὰ γίνεται ἐνώπιον τῶν ἀγγέλων*, Lk. xv. 10 [al. understand this of God's joy, by reverent suggestion described as *in the presence of the angels*; cf. *ἐν οὐρ.* vs. 7]; *ἔσται σοι δόξα ἐνώπ. τῶν συνακακισμένων*, Lk. xiv. 10 [al. take this outwardly; cf. 2 below]; after verbs of remembering and forgetting: *εἰς μνημόσυνον ἐνώπ.* (L T Tr WH *ἔμπροσθεν*) τοῦ θεοῦ, Acts x. 4; *μνησθῆναι ἐνώπ. τ. θεοῦ*, Acts x. 31; Rev. xvi. 19; *ἐπιλελησμένον ἐνώπ. τ. θεοῦ*, Lk. xii. 6 [cf. B. § 134, 3]. 2. *before one's eyes*; in *one's presence and sight or hearing*; a. prop.: *φαγεῖν ἐνώπ. τινος*, Lk. xxiv. 43; this same phrase signifies a living together in Lk. xiii. 26 (2 S. xi. 13; 1 K. i. 25); *σημεῖα ποιεῖν*, Jn. xx. 30; *ἀνακρίνω*, Lk. xxiii. 14; *ἐνώπ. πολλῶν μαρτύρων*, 1 Tim. vi. 12; add Lk. [v. 25]; viii. 47; Acts xix. 9, 19; xxvii. 35; [1 Tim. v. 20]; 3 Jn. 6; Rev. iii. 5; [xiii. 13; xiv. 10]. b. metaph.: *πίστω ἔχε ἐνώπιον τοῦ θεοῦ*, have faith, satisfied with this that it is not hidden from the sight of God, Ro. xv. 22; *ἀμαρτάνει ἐν τινος* (see *ἀμαρτάνω* ad fin.), Lk. xv. 18, 21; esp. in affirmations, oaths, adjurations: *ἐνώπιον τοῦ θεοῦ, τοῦ κυρίου*, etc., Gal. i. 20; 1 Tim. v. 21; vi. 13; 2 Tim. ii. 14; iv. 1. Hence those are said to do something *in the presence of* one who have him present to their thought, who set him before their mind's eye: *προωρόμην* [προορ. L T Tr WH] τὸν κύριον ἐνώπ. μου, Acts ii. 25; *ταπεινωσθαι ἐν τοῦ κυρίου*, Jas. iv. 10, (Sir. ii. 17). c. *at the instance of* any one, *by his power and authority*: Rev. xiii. 12, 14; xix. 20. d. *before the eyes of one*, i. e. *if he turns his eyes thither*: Heb. iv. 13 (where *οὐκ ἀφανὴς ἐνώπ. αὐτοῦ* is explained by the following *γυμνὰ . . . τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς αὐτοῦ*; cf. Job xxvi. 6 *γυμνὸς ὁ ᾄδης ἐνώπιον αὐτοῦ, before his look, to his view*). e. *before one* i. e. *he looking on and judging, in one's judgment* [W. 32; B. 172 (150); § 133, 14]: *ἐφάνησαν ἐνώπ. αὐτῶν ὡσεὶ λήρος*, Lk. xxiv. 11 (cf. Greek Ἡρακλείδῃ λήρος πάντα δοκεῖ εἶναι); so esp. *ἐνώπιον τοῦ θεοῦ, τοῦ κυρίου*, after the foll. words: τὰ ἀρεστά, 1 Jn. iii. 22; *βδέλυγμα*, Lk. xvi. 15; *δίκαιος*, Lk. i. 6 (T Tr WH *ἐναντίον*); Acts iv. 19; *δικαιοῦσθαι*, Ro. iii. 20; *εὐάρεστος*, Heb. xiii. 21; *εὐθύς*, Acts viii. 21 Rec.; *καλόν, ἀπόδεκτον*, 1 Tim. ii. 3; v. 4; Ro. xii. 17; 2 Co. viii. 21; *μέγας*, Lk. i. 15; *πολυτελής*, 1 Pet. iii. 4; *πεπληρωμένος*, Rev. iii. 2; *ἀρέσκειν*, Acts vi. 5 (Deut. i. 23 [Alex.]; 2 S. iii. 36; [W. § 33, f.]); *in the sight of God* i. e. *God looking on and approving*: Lk. i. 75; Acts x. 33; 2 Co. iv. 2; vii. 12. *in the sight of God, or with God*: *εὐρίσκειν χάριν* (ἵπ. κτῆ) often in the O. T.), to be approved by God, please him, Acts vii. 46.*

Ἐνώσ (Ἐνὼσ [i. e. man, mortal]), Enos, son of Seth (Gen. iv. 26): Lk. iii. 38.*

ἐνωτίσσομαι: in bibl. writ. depon. mid.; 1 aor. impv. 2 pers. plur. ἐνωτίσασθε; i. q. ἐν ὠτίοις δέχομαι (Hesych.), to receive into the ear; give ear to: τί, Acts ii. 14; Sept. for ἵπ. κτῆ; elsewhere only in eccl. and Byzant. writ., and in these also as depon. pass. Cf. Fischer, De vitis lexicæ. p. 693 sq.; [Sturz, Dial. Alex. p. 166; W. 33].*

Ἐνώχ [WH Ἐνώχ, see their Intr. § 408], (Ἄνωχος, -ου, ὁ, Joseph. antt. 1, 3, 4; Hebr. ַחִיָּה initiated or initiating, [cf. B. D. s. v.]), Enoch, father of Methuselah (Lk. iii. 37); on account of his extraordinary piety taken up alive by God to heaven (Gen. v. 18-24; Heb. xi. 5; [cf. Sir. xlv. 16; Joseph. antt. 1, 3, 4]); in the opinion of later Jews the most renowned antediluvian prophet; to whom, towards the end of the second century before Christ, was falsely attributed an apocalyptic book which was afterwards combined with fragments of other apocryphal books, and preserved by the Fathers in Greek fragments and entire in an Ethiopic translation. This translation, having been found among the Abyssinian Christians towards the close of the last century, has been edited by Richard Laurence, archbishop of Cashel ("Libri Henoch versio aethiopica." Oxon. 1838), and by A. Dillmann ("Liber Henoch, aethiopice." Lips. 1851); it was translated into English by R. Laurence (1st ed. 1821; 3d ed. 1838 [reprinted (Scribners, N. Y.) 1883; also (with notes) by G. H. Schodde (Andover, 1882)], into German by A. G. Hoffman (Jen. 1833-38, 2 vols.) and by A. Dillmann (Lips. 1853); each of the last two translators added a commentary. From this book is taken the 'prophecy' in Jude 14 sq.; [cf. B. D. (Am. ed.), also Dict. of Chris. Biog., s. v. Enoch, The Book of].*

ἔξ, see ἐκ.

ἔξ, οἱ, αἱ, τά, indecl. numeral, six: Mt. xvii. 1; Lk. xiii. 14, etc.

ἔξ-αγγέλλω: 1 aor. subjunc. 2 pers. plur. ἐξαγγέλιητε; first in Hom. II. 5, 390; properly, to tell out or forth [see ἐκ, VI. 4], to declare abroad, divulge, publish: [Mk. xvi. WH (rejected) 'Shorter Conclusion']; with Hebraistic emphasis, to make known by praising or proclaiming, to celebrate, [A. V. show forth]: 1 Pet. ii. 9. (For ἔξ, Ps. lxxii. (lxxiii.) 28; lxxviii. (lxxix.) 13, cf. Sir. xlv. 15).*

ἔξ-αγοράζω: 1 aor. ἐξηγόρασα; [pres. mid. ἐξαγοράζομαι]; 1. to redeem i. e. by payment of a price to recover from the power of another, to ransom, buy off, [cf. ἐκ, VI. 2]: prop. θεραπευίδα, Diog. 36, 1 p. 530; metaph. of Christ freeing men from the dominion of the Mosaic law at the price of his vicarious death (see ἀγοράζω, 2 b.), τινά, Gal. iv. 5; with addition of ἐκ τῆς κατάρας τοῦ νόμου, Gal. iii. 13. 2. to buy up, Polyb. 3, 42, 2; Plut. Crass. 2; Mid. τί, to buy up for one's self, for one's use [W. § 38, 2 b.; B. 192 (166 sq.)]: trop. in the obscure phrase ἐξᾶν. τὸν καιρόν, Eph. v. 16 and Col. iv. 5, where the meaning seems to be to make a wise and sacred use of every opportunity for doing good, so that zeal and well-doing are as it were the purchase-money by which we make the time our own; (act. ἐξαγοράζειν καιρόν, to seek [to gain time (A. V.) i. e.] delay, Dan. ii. 8; mid. with acc. of thing, 'by ransom to avert evil from one's self', 'to buy one's self off or deliver one's self from evil': διὰ μιᾶς ὥρας τὴν αἰώνιον κόλασιν ἐξαγοραζόμενοι, of the martyrs, Mart. Polyc. 2, 3).*

ἔξ-άγω: 2 aor. ἐξήγαγον; Sept. often for κτῆ; to lead out [cf. ἐκ, VI. 1]: τινά (the place whence being sup

plied in thought), Mk. xv. 20 (of the city to punishment [but Lehm. ἀγουσι]); Acts xvi. 37, 39; v. 19 and xvi. 39 (from prison); Acts vii. 36 (from Egypt); Jn. x. 3 (sheep from the fold); with ἐξω added [in R G L br.], Lk. xxiv. 50; ἐξω τῆς κόμης, Mk. viii. 23 R G L Tr mrg. [cf. W. 603 (561)]; with the addition of ἐκ w. gen. of place, Acts vii. 40; xii. 17; xiii. 17; Heb. viii. 9; foll. by εἰς with acc. of place, Acts xxi. 38.*

ἐξαιρέω, -ῶ: 2 aor. impv. ἐξείλε; Mid., [pres. ptc. ἐξαιρούμενος]; 2 aor. ἐξείλομην and in Alex. form (L T Tr WH) ἐξείλαμην (Acts vii. 10 [so Grsb.]; xii. 11 [so Grsb.]; xxiii. 27; see reff. in [αἰρέω and] ἀπέρχομαι), inf. ἐξελίσθαι (Acts vii. 34); Sept. usually for לָקַח; to take out [cf. ἐκ, VI. 2]; 1. to pluck out, draw out, i. e. to root out: τὸν ὀφθαλμόν, Mt. v. 29; xviii. 9. 2. Mid. a. to choose out (for one's self), select, one person from many: Acts xxvi. 17 (so for קָיַם in Is. xlix. 7 [but there the Sept. has ἐξελεξάμην; perh. Is. xlvi. 10 is meant] and sometimes in Grk. writ.; first in Hom. Od. 14, 232) [al. refer Acts I. c. to the next head; (see Hackett ad loc.)]. b. to rescue, deliver, (prop. to cause to be rescued, but the middle force is lost [cf. W. 253 (238)]): τινά, Acts vii. 34; xxiii. 27; τινά ἐκ τινος, Acts vii. 10; xii. 11; Gal. i. 4; (Ex. iii. 8, etc.; Aeschyl. suppl. 924; Hdt. 3, 137; Dem. 256, 3; Polyb. 1, 11, 11).*

ἐξαιρώ: fut. ἐξάρῶ (1 Co. v. 13 Rec.); 1 aor. impv. 2 pers. plur. ἐξάρητε (ib. G L T Tr WH); 1 aor. pass. ἐξήρθην, to lift up or take away out of a place; to remove [cf. ἐκ, VI. 2]: τινά ἐκ, one from a company, 1 Co. v. 2 Rec. [see αἶρω, 3 c.]; vs. 13 fr. Deut. [xix. 19 or] xxiv. 9.*

ἐξαιτέω, -ῶ: 1 aor. mid. ἐξηγήσάμην; to ask from, demand of, [cf. ἐκ, VI. 2]. Mid. to ask from (or beg) for one's self: τινά, to ask that one be given up to one from the power of another, — in both senses, either for good, to beg one from another, ask for the pardon, the safety, of some one, (Xen. an. 1, 1, 3; Dem. p. 546, 22; Plut. Per. 32; Palaeph. 41, 2); or in a bad sense, for torture, for punishment, (Plut. mor. p. 417 d. de defect. orac. 14; in prof. auth. often with this sense in the act.); so of Satan asking the apostles out of the power and keeping of God to be tried by afflictions (allusion being made to Job i. 1-12): Lk. xxii. 31 (Test. xii. Patr. p. 729 [test. Benj. § 3] ἐὰν τὰ πνεύματα τοῦ Βελιάρ εἰς πᾶσαν πονηρίαν θλίψως ἐξαιτήσονται ὑμᾶς).*

ἐξαιφνης [WH ἐξίφνης (exc. in Acts xxii. 6), see their App. p. 151], adv., (αἴφνης, ἄφνω, ἄφως suddenly), of a sudden, suddenly, unexpectedly: Mk. xiii. 36; Lk. ii. 13; ix. 39; Acts ix. 3; xxii. 6. (Hom. et al.; Sept.)*

ἐξακολουθεῖω, -ῶ: fut. ἐξακολουθήσω; 1 aor. ptc. ἐξακολουθήσας; to follow out or up, tread in one's steps; a. τῇ ὁδῷ τινος, metaph., to imitate one's way of acting: 2 Pet. ii. 15, cf. Is. lvi. 11. b. to follow one's authority: μύθοις, 2 Pet. i. 16; Joseph. antt. prooem. 4, (ἀρχηγοῖς, Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 14, 1; δυσὶ βασιλεῦσι, Test. xii. Patr. p. 643 [test. Zeb. § 9]). c. to comply with, yield to: ἀσελγείαις [Rec. ἀπωλείαις], 2 Pet. ii. 2, (πνεύμασι πλάνης, Test. xii. Patr. p. 665 [test. Napht. § 3; τοῖς ποηροῖς διαβουλοῖς, xii. Patr. p. 628 test. Is. § 6]; cf.

also Am. ii. 4; Job xxxi. 9; Sir. v. 2). Among prof. auth. Polyb., Plut. occasionally use the word; [add Dion. Hal. de comp. verb. § 24 p. 188, 7; Epictet. diss. 1, 22, 16].*

ἐξακόσιοι, -αι, -α, six hundred: Rev. [xiii. 18]; xiv. 20.*
ἐξαλείφω: fut. ἐξαλείψω; 1 aor. ptc. ἐξαλείψας; 1 aor. pass. infin. ἐξαλειφθῆναι [(WH -λιφθῆναι; see their App. p. 154, and s. v. I, ε below)]; 1. (ἐξ- denoting completeness [cf. ἐκ, VI. 6]), to anoint or wash in every part, hence to besmear: i. q. cover with lime (to white-wash or plaster), τὸ τεῖχος, Thuc. 3, 20; τοὺς τοίχους τοῦ ἱεροῦ [here to overlay with gold etc.], 1 Chr. xxix. 4; τὴν οἰκίαν, Lev. xiv. 42 (for קִיח). 2. (ἐξ- denoting removal [cf. ἐκ, VI. 2]), to wipe off, wipe away: δάκρυον ἀπὸ [G L T Tr WH ἐκ] τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν, Rev. vii. 17; xxi. 4 [R G WH mrg., al. ἐκ]; to obliterate, erase, wipe out, blot out, (Aeschyl., Hdt., al.; Sept. for קִיח): τί, Col. ii. 14; τὸ ὄνομα ἐκ τῆς βίβλου, Rev. iii. 5 (Ps. lxxviii. (lxxix.) 29, cf. Deut. ix. 14; xxv. 6); τὰς ἁμαρτίας, the guilt of sins, Acts iii. 19, (Ps. cviii. (cix.) 13; τὸ ἄνομημα, τὰς ἀνομίας, Is. xliii. 25; Ps. l. (li.) 11; Sir. xlv. 20; τ. ἁμαρτίας ἀπαλείφειν, 3 Macc. ii. 19).*

ἐξάλλομαι; to leap up: Acts iii. 8. (Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 27, et al.; Sept. Is. lv. 12).*

ἐξανάστασις, -εως, ἡ, (ἐξάνιστημι, q. v.), a rising up (Polyb. 3, 55, 4); a rising again, resurrection: τὸν νεκρῶν or (L T Tr WH) ἡ ἐκ τῶν νεκρῶν, Phil. iii. 11.*

ἐξαναπέλλω: 1 aor. ἐξανέτειλα; 1. trans. to make spring up, cause to shoot forth: Gen. ii. 9, etc. 2. intrans. to spring up: Mt. xiii. 5; Mk. iv. 5. (Rare in prof. auth. [cf. W. 102 (97)].)*

ἐξανίστημι: 1 aor. ἐξανέστησα; 2 aor. ἐξινέστην; 1. to make rise up, to raise up, to produce: σπερμα, Mk. xii. 19; Lk. xx. 28, (Hebr. גָּרַן עָרַן, Gen. xxxviii. 8). 2. 2 aor. act. to rise in an assembly to speak (as in Xen. an. 6, 1, 30): Acts xv. 5.*

ἐξαπατάω, -ῶ; 1 aor. ἐξηπάτησα; 1 aor. pass. ptc. fem. ἐξαπατηθείσα; (ἐξ- strengthens the simple verb [cf. ἐκ, VI. 6]), to deceive: Ro. vii. 11; xvi. 18; 1 Co. iii. 18; 2 Co. xi. 3; 2 Th. ii. 3; pass. 1 Tim. ii. 14 [L T Tr WH]. (From Hom. down; twice in the O. T. viz. Ex. viii. 29; Sus. vs. 56).*

ἐξάπινα, (a somewhat rare later Grk. form for ἐξαπίνης, ἐξαιφνης, q. v. [W. § 2, 1 d.]), adv., suddenly: Mk. ix. 8. (Sept.; Jamb., Zonar., al.; Byzant.)*

ἐξαπορέω and (so in the Bible) depon. pass. ἐξαπορέομαι, -οῦμαι; 1 aor. ἐξηπορήθην; to be utterly at a loss, be utterly destitute of measures or resources, to renounce all hope, be in despair, [cf. ἐκ, VI. 6], (Polyb., Diod., Plut., al.): 2 Co. iv. 8 (where it is distinguished fr. the simple ἀπορέομαι); τινός of anything: τοῦ ζῆν, 2 Co. i. 8, on this gen. cf. Matthiae ii. p. 828 sq. (τοῦ ἀργυρίου, to be utterly in want of, Dion. Hal. 7, 18; act. with dat. of respect, τοῖς λογισμοῖς, Polyb. 1, 62, 1; once in the O. T. absol. Ps. lxxxvii. (lxxxviii.) 16).*

ἐξαποστέλλω; fut. ἐξαποστελεῶ; 1 aor. ἐξαπέστειλα; [2 aor. pass. ἐξαπεστάλην]; Sept. very often for ἡΐψ; prop. to send away from one's self (ἀπὸ) out of the place

or out of doors (ἐκ [q. v. VI. 2]); 1. *to send forth*: τινά, with commissions, Acts vii. 12; [xii. 11]; Gal. iv. 4; foll. by inf. of purpose, Acts xi. 22 (but L T Tr WH om. the inf.); εἰς ἔθνη, unto the Gentiles, Acts xxii. 21 [WH mrg. ἀποστ.]; used also of powers, influences, things, (see ἀποστέλλω, 1 a.): τὴν ἐπαγγελίαν, the promised blessing, Lk. xxiv. 49 T Tr WH; τὸ πνεῦμα εἰς τὰς καρδίας, to send forth i. e. impart the Spirit to our hearts, Gal. iv. 6; [τὸ . . . κήρυγμα τῆς αἰωνίου σωτηρίας, Mk. xvi. WH in (rejected) 'Shorter Conclusion']; ὑμῖν ὁ λόγος . . . ἐξαπεστάλη, the message was sent forth, i. e. commanded to be announced, to you, Acts xiii. 26 L T Tr WH. 2. *to send away*: τινά εἰς etc. Acts ix. 30; foll. by inf. of purpose, Acts xvii. 14; τινά κενόν, Lk. i. 53; xx. 10, 11. (Dem., Polyb., Diod.) *

ἐξαρτίζω: 1 aor. inf. ἐξαρτίσαι; pf. pass. ptep. ἐξηρτισμένοι; (see ἀρτίος, 2); rare in prof. auth.; *to complete, finish*; a. *to furnish perfectly*: τινά, pass., πρὸς τι, 2 Tim. iii. 17 (πολεμεῖν . . . τοῖς ἀπασι καλῶς ἐξηρτισμένοι, Joseph. antt. 3, 2, 2). b. τὰς ἡμέρας, *to finish, accomplish*, (as it were, to render the days complete): Acts xvi. 5 (so ἀπαρτίζειν τὴν ὀκτάμηνον, Hipp. epid. ii. 180 [cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 447 sq.]). *

ἐξαστράπτω. 1. prop. *to send forth lightning, to lighten*. 2. *to flash out like lightning, to shine, be radiant*: of garments, Lk. ix. 29; (of gleaming arms, Nah. iii. 3; Ezek. i. 4, 7; φόβω κ. κάλλει πολλῶ Tryphiodor. 103; [cf. W. 102 (97)]). *

ἐξ-αντίς and ἐξ ἀντίς [so Rec. Mk. vi. 25], (sc. τῆς ὥρας [W. 591 sq. (550); B. 82 (71)]), *on the instant; forthwith*: Mk. vi. 25; Act^a x. 83; xi. 11; xxi. 32; xxiii. 30 [R G WH]; Phil. ii. 23. (Cratin. in Bekk. anecd. i. p. 94; Theogn., Arat., Polyb., Joseph., al.) *

ἐξεγείρω [1 Co. vi. 14 Lehm. txt.]; fut. ἐξεγερῶ; 1 aor. ἐξήγειρα; *to arouse, raise up* (from sleep; Soph., Eur., Xen., al.); from the dead (Aeschyl. cho. 495), 1 Co. vi. 14. *to rouse up, stir up, incite*: τινά, to resistance, Ro. ix. 17 (τὸν θυμόν τινος, 2 Macc. xiii. 4, cf. 2 Chr. xxxvi. 22), where some explain the words ἐξήγειρά σε *I have raised thee up into life, caused thee to exist, or I have raised thee to a public position, set thee up as king* (Joseph. antt. 8, 11, 1 βασιλεὺς γὰρ ἐξεγείρεται ὑπ' ἐμοῦ); but the objection to these interpretations lies in the fact that Paul draws from vs. 17 what he says in vs. 18, and therefore ἐξεγείρειν must be nearly synonymous with σκληρύνειν, [but see Meyer]. *

ἐξεύμι; impf. ἐξήεσαν; (εἰμι); *to go out, go forth*: foll. in Rec. by ἐκ with gen. of place, Acts xiii. 42; without mention of the place, that being known from the context, Acts xvii. 15; xx. 7; ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν (from the water), to escape to the land, Acts xxvii. 43. *

ἐξεύμι from εἰμί, see ἄεστι.

ἐξ-ελέγχο: 1 aor. inf. ἐξελέγξαι; (ἐξ strengthens the simple verb [cf. ἐκ, VI. 6]); *to prove to be in the wrong, convict*, (chiefly in Attic writ.): by punishing, τινά περὶ τινος, Jude 15 Rec. (see ἐλέγχο, 1) of God as judge, as in Is. ii. 4; Mic. iv. 3 for ἡ-ἡ-ἡ. *

ἐξ-έλω: [pres. pass. ptep. ἐξελάκομενος]; *to draw out,*

(Hom., Pind., Attic writ.); metaph. i. q. *to lure forth*, [A. V. draw away]: ὑπὸ τῆς . . . ἐπιθυμίας ἐξελάκομενος, Jas. i. 14, where the metaphor is taken from hunting and fishing: as game is lured from its covert, so man by lust is allured from the safety of self-restraint to sin. [The language of hunting seems to be transferred here (so elsewhere, cf. Wetst. ad loc.) to the seductions of a harlot, personated by ἐπιθυμία; see τίκω.] *

ἐξ-έλω, see ἐξαιρέω.

ἐξέρωμαι, -τος, τό, (fr. ἐξέρω to eject, cast forth, vomit forth; cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 64), *vomit*; *what is cast out by vomiting*: 2 Pet. ii. 22, cf. Prov. xxvi. 11. (Dioscor. de venenis c. 19 (p. 29 ed. Spreng.) [an example of the verb. Cf. Wetst. on Pet. l. c., and esp. Gataker, Advers. miscell. col. 853 sq.].) *

[ἐξ-εραυνάω T Tr WH for ἐξερευνάω, q. v.; see εραυνάω.]

ἐξερευνάω, -ώ: 1 aor. ἐξηρεύησα; *to search out, search anxiously and diligently*: περὶ τινος, 1 Pet. i. 10 [where T Tr WH ἐξεραυν. q. v.]. (1 Macc. iii. 48; ix. 26; Sept.; Soph., Eur., Polyb., Plat., al.) *

ἐξέρχομαι; impf. ἐξηρχόμην; fut. ἐξελεύσομαι; 2 aor. ἐξήλθον, plur. 2 pers. ἐξήλθετε, 3 pers. ἐξήλθον, and in L T Tr WH the Alex. forms (see ἀπέρχομαι, init.) ἐξήλθατε (Mt. xi. 7, 8, 9; xxvi. 55; Mk. xiv. 48, etc.), ἐξήλθαν (1 Jn. ii. 19; 2 Jn. 7 [here Tdf. -θον; 3 Jn. 7, etc.]); pf. ἐξελήλυθα; plpf. ἐξεληλύθειν (Lk. viii. 38, etc.); Sept. for κχ; times without number; *to go or come out of*; 1. properly; a. with mention of the place out of which one goes, or of the point from which he departs; a. of those who leave a place of their own accord: with the gen. alone, Mt. x. 14 (L T Tr WH insert ἐξω); Acts xv. 39 R G. foll. by ἐκ: Mk. v. 2; vii. 31; Jn. iv. 30; viii. 59; Acts vii. 3 sq.; 1 Co. v. 10; Rev. xviii. 4, etc. foll. by ἐξω with gen. — with addition of εἰς and acc. of place, Mt. xxi. 17; Mk. xiv. 68; or παρά with acc. of place, Acts xvi. 13; or πρὸς τινα, acc. of pers., Heb. xiii. 13. ἐξέρχ. ἀπό with gen. of place, Mt. xiii. 1 R G; Mk. xi. 12; Lk. ix. 5; Phil. iv. 15; [Heb. xi. 15 R G]; ἐξέρχ. ἐκείθεν, Mt. xv. 21; Mk. vi. 1, 10; Lk. ix. 4; [xi. 53 T Tr txt. WH txt.]; Jn. iv. 43; ὄθεν ἐξήλθον, Mt. xii. 44; Lk. xi. 24 [yet see β. below]. ἐξέρχ. ἐκ etc. *to come forth from, out of, a place*: Mt. viii. 28; Rev. xiv. 15, 17, 18 [L om. WH br. ἐξήλ.]; xv. 6; ἐξελεθεῖν ἀπό, *to come out (towards one) from*, Mt. xv. 22. In the Gospel of John Christ, who by his incarnation left his place with God in heaven, is said ἐξελεθεῖν παρὰ τοῦ θεοῦ: xvi. 27 and R G L mrg. in vs. 28; ἀπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ, xiii. 3; xvi. 30; ἐκ τοῦ θεοῦ, from his place with God, from God's abode, viii. 42 and L txt. T Tr WH in xvi. 28. β. of those expelled or cast out (esp. of demons driven forth from a body of which they have held possession): ἐκ τινος, gen. of pers.: Mk. i. 25 sq.; v. 8 [L mrg. ἀπό]; vii. 29; Lk. iv. 35 R Tr mrg.; or ἀπὸ τινος, Mt. xii. 43; xvii. 18; Lk. iv. 35 L T Tr txt. WH; viii. 29, 33, 35; xi. 24 [yet see α. above]; Acts xvi. 18; [xix. 12 Rec.]. γ. of those who come forth, or are let go, from confinement in which they have been kept (e. g. from prison): Mt. v. 26; Acts xvi. 40. δ. without mention of the place from which one goes out;

α. where the place from which one goes forth (as a house, city, ship) has just been mentioned: Mt. [viii. 12 Tdf.]; ix. 31 sq. (from the house, vs. 28); x. 11 (sc. ἐκεῖθεν, i. e. ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἢ κώμης ἐκείνης); xii. 14 (cf. 9); xviii. 28 (cf. 24); xiv. 14; Mk. i. 45 (cf. 43 ἐξέβαλεν αὐτόν); Lk. i. 22 (from the temple); viii. 27; x. 35 [Rec.]; Jn. xiii. 30, 31 (30), etc.; so also when the verb ἐξέρχεσθαι refers to the departure of demons: Mt. viii. 32; Mk. v. 13; vii. 30; ix. 29; Acts viii. 7; xvi. 19 (where for the name of the demon itself is substituted the descriptive clause ἡ δαίμων τ. ἐργασίας αὐτῶν; see 2 e. δ.). **β.** where one is said to have gone forth to do something, and it is obvious that he has gone forth from his home, or at least from the place where he has been staying: foll. by an inf., Mt. xi. 8; xiii. 3 [inf. w. τοῦ]; xx. 1; Mk. iii. 21; iv. 3 [R G inf. w. τοῦ (Tr br. τοῦ)]; v. 14 Rec.; Lk. vii. 25 sq.; Acts xx. 1; Rev. xx. 8; with the addition of ἐπί τινα (against), Mt. xxvi. 55; Mk. xiv. 48; Lk. xxii. 52; εἰς τοῦτο, Mk. i. 38; ἴσα, Rev. vi. 2; also without any inf. or conjunction indicating the purpose: Mk. vi. 12; viii. 11; xiv. 16; xvi. 20; Lk. v. 27; ix. 6; Jn. xxi. 3; Acts x. 23; xx. 11; 2 Co. viii. 17; foll. by εἰς with acc. of place: Mt. xxii. 10; xxvi. 30, 71; Mk. viii. 27; xi. 11; Lk. vi. 12; xiv. 21, 23; Jn. i. 43 (44); Acts xi. 25; xiv. 20; 2 Co. ii. 13; the place to which one goes forth being evident either from what goes before or from the context: Mt. xxiv. 26 (sc. εἰς τὴν ἔρημον); xxvii. 32 (from the city to the place of crucifixion); ἐξέρχ. alone is used of a people quitting the land which they had previously inhabited, Acts vii. 7, cf. Heb. xi. 8; of angels coming forth from heaven, Mt. xiii. 49. ἐξέρχ. εἰς ἀπάντησίν τινας, to meet one, Mt. xxv. 1 [L T Tr WH ἰπάντ.], 6; [εἰς ἀπάντ. or ἰπάντ.] τινα, Jn. xii. 13; Acts xxviii. 15 R G; εἰς συνάτησίν τινα, Mt. viii. 34 [L T Tr WH ἰπάντ.]. Agreeably to the oriental redundancy of style in description (see ἀνίστημι, II. 1 c.), the participle ἐξεληθῶν is often placed before another finite verb of departure: Mt. viii. 32; xv. 21; xxiv. 1 (ἐξεληθῶν [from the temple, see xxi. 23] ἐπορεύετο ἀπὸ τοῦ ἱεροῦ, he departed from its vicinity); Mk. xvi. 8; Lk. xxii. 39; Acts xii. 9, 17; xvi. 36, 40; xxi. 5, 8. **2.** figuratively; **a.** ἔκ τινων, ἐκ μέσου τινῶν, to go out from some assembly, i. e. to forsake it: 1 Jn. ii. 19 (opp. to μεμενῆκεισαν μεθ' ἡμῶν); 2 Co. vi. 17. **b.** to come forth from physically, arise from, to be born of: ἐκ with gen. of the place from which one comes by birth, Mt. ii. 6 (fr. Mic. v. 2); ἐκ τῆς οὐσφύου τινός. Hebr. $\text{עֲלֵה מִן הַבֶּטֶן}$, (Gen. xxxv. 11; 1 K. viii. 19; [cf. W. 33 (32)]), Heb. vii. 5. **c.** ἐκ χειρός τινος, to go forth from one's power, escape from it in safety: Jn. x. 39. **d.** εἰς τὸν κόσμον, to come forth (from privacy) into the world, before the public, (of those who by novelty of opinion attract attention): 1 Jn. iv. 1. **e.** of things; **a.** of report, rumors, messages, precepts, etc., i. q. to be uttered, to be heard: φωνή, Rev. xvi. 17; xix. 5; i. q. to be made known, declared: ὁ λόγος τοῦ θεοῦ foll. by ἀπὸ τινων, from their city or church, 1 Co. xiv. 36; i. q. to spread, be diffused: ἡ φήμη, Mt. ix. 26; Lk. iv. 14; ἡ ἀκοή, Mk. i. 26; [Mt. iv. 24 Tr mrg.]; ὁ φθόγγος, τὰ ῥήματα, Ro. x. 18; ὁ λόγος the word, saying, Jn. xxi. 23; Lk. vii. 17;

ἢ πίστις τινός, the report of one's faith, 1 Th. i. 8; i. q. to be proclaimed: δόγμα, an imperial edict, παρὰ τινος, gen. pers., Lk. ii. 1. **β.** to come forth i. q. be emitted, as from the heart, the mouth, etc.: Mt. xv. 18 sq.; Jas. iii. 10; [cf. ῥομφαία ἐκ τοῦ στόματος, Rev. xix. 21 G L T Tr WH]; i. q. to flow forth from the body: Jn. xix. 34; i. q. to emanate, issue: Lk. viii. 46; Rev. xiv. 20. **γ.** ἐξέρχεσθαι (ἀπ' ἀνατολῶν), used of a sudden flash of lightning, Mt. xxiv. 27. **δ.** that ἐξέρχεσθαι in Acts xvi. 19 (on which see 1 b. a. above) is used also of a thing's vanishing, viz. of a hope which has disappeared, arises from the circumstance that the demon that had gone out had been the hope of those who complain that their hope has gone out. On the phrase εἰσέρχεσθαι κ. ἐξέρχεσθαι see in εἰσέρχομαι, 1 a. [COMP.: δι-ἐξέρχομαι.]

ἐξέρχ.ω, impers. verb, (fr. the unused ἐξείμι), it is law-ful; **a.** foll. by the pres. inf.: Mt. xii. 2, 10 [Tdf. inf. aor.], 12; xiv. 4; Lk. vi. 2 [R G T]; xiv. 3 [L T Tr WH inf. aor.]; with the aor. inf.: Mt. [xv. 26 L T]; xxii. 17; xxvii. 6; Mk. iii. 4; xii. 14; Lk. vi. 9; Acts ii. 29 (ἐξὸν εἰπεῖν scil. ἔστω, allow me, [al. supply ἐστί, B. 318 (273); W. § 64, I. 2 a., cf. § 2, 1 d.]); with the inf. omitted because readily suggested by the context, Mk. ii. 24 and Rec. in Acts viii. 37. **b.** foll. by dat. of pers. and a pres. inf.: Mk. vi. 18; Acts xvi. 21; xxii. 25; and an aor. inf.: Mt. xix. 3 [L T WH om. dat.]; xx. 15; Mk. ii. 26 [R G L Tr txt.]; x. 2; Lk. xx. 22 R G L; Jn. v. 10; xviii. 31; Acts xxi. 37; ἐξὸν ἦν, Mt. xii. 4; ἄ οὐκ ἐξόν, sc. ἐστί, 2 Co. xii. 4; with the inf. omitted, as being evident from the context: πάντα (μοι) ἔξεστιν, sc. ποιεῖν, 1 Co. vi. 12; x. 23. **c.** foll. by the acc. and inf.: Lk. vi. 4; xx. 22 T Tr WH; so here and there even in classic writ.; cf. Rost § 127 Anm. 2; Kühner § 475 Anm. 2; [B. § 142, 2].*

ἐξετάσω: 1 aor. impv. 2 pers. plur. ἐξετάσατε, inf. ἐξετάσαι; to search out; to examine strictly, inquire: περὶ τινος and with the adv. ἀκριβῶς added, Mt. ii. 8; foll. by an indir. quest. Mt. x. 11; τινά inquire of some one, foll. by a direct question, Jn. xxi. 12. (Sept.; often in Grk. writ. fr. Thuc. down.)*

[ἐξίφνης, see ἐξαιφνης.]

ἐξηγέομαι, -οῦμαι; impf. ἐξηγούμην; 1 aor. ἐξηγησάμην; **1.** prop. to lead out, be leader, go before, (Hom. et al.). **2.** metaph. (cf. Germ. ausführen) to draw out in narrative, unfold in teaching; **a.** to recount, rehearse: [w. acc. of the thing and dat. of pers., Acts x. 8]; w. acc. of thing, Lk. xxiv. 35; Acts xxi. 19; without an acc., foll. by rel. pron. or adv., ὅσα ἐποίησεν, Acts xv. 12; καθώς, 14, (so in Grk. writ. fr. Hdt. down; Sept. for רָצַח , Judg. vii. 13, etc.). **b.** to unfold, declare: Jn. i. 18 (sc. the things relating to God; also used in Grk. writ. of the interpretation of things sacred and divine, oracles, dreams, etc.; cf. Meyer ad loc.; Alberti, Observationes etc. p. 207 sq.).*

ἐξήκοντα, οἱ, αἱ, τὰ, sixty: Mt. xiii. 8, 23, etc.

ἐξῆς, adv., (fr. ἔχω, fut. ἔξω; cf. ἔχομαι τινος to cleave to, come next to, a thing), successively, in order, (fr. Hom. down); ὁ, ἡ, τὸ ἐξῆς, the next following, the next in succession: so ἡ ἐξῆς ἡμέρα, Lk. ix. 37; elliptically ἐν τῇ ἐξῆς. sc. ἡμέρα, Lk. vii. 11 (here WH txt. Tr txt. L mrg. ἐπ

τῷ ἐξῆς sc. χρόνῳ, soon afterwards); τῇ ἐξῆς, sc. ἡμέρᾳ, Acts xxi. 1; xxv. 17; xxvii. 18.*

ἐξηγίω, -ῶ: to sound forth, emit sound, resound; pass. ἐξηγείται τι the sound of something is borne forth, is propagated: ἀφ' ὑμῶν ἐξήχηται ὁ λόγος τοῦ κυρίου, from your city or from your church the word of the Lord has sounded forth i. e. has been disseminated by report, 1 Th. i. 8, cf. De Wette ad loc. (Joel iii. 14 (iv. 19); Sir. xl. 13; 3 Macc. iii. 2. Polyb. 30, 4, 7 [not Dind.]; Philo in Flacc. § 6; [quis rer. div. her. § 4]; Byzant.)*

ἔξις, -εως, ἡ, (ἐχω, fut. ἔξω), a habit, whether of body or of mind (Xen., Plat., Aristot., al.); a power acquired by custom, practice, use, ("firma quaedam facilitas, quae apud Graecos ἔξις nominatur," Quint. 10, 1 init.); so Heb. v. 14, (ἐν τούτοις ἰκανῆν ἔξιν περιποισάμενος, Sir. prol. 7; ἔξιν ἔχειν γραμματικῆς, Polyb. 10, 47, 7; ἐν τοῖς πολεμικοῖς, 21, 7, 3; ἐν ἀστρολογία μεγίστην ἔξιν ἔχειν, Diod. 2, 31; λογικῆν ἔξιν περιποιούμενος, Philo, alleg. legg. 1, 4).*

ἐξίστημι: likewise ἐξιστίω and ἐξιστάνω (Acts viii. 9 ptep. ἐξιστῶν R G, ἐξιστάνων L T Tr WH [see ἴστημι]); 1 aor. ἐξίστησα; 2 aor. ἐξίστην; pf. inf. ἐξιστακέμαι; Mid., [pres. inf. ἐξιστασθαι]; impf. 3 pers. plur. ἐξίσταντο; 1. In pres., impf., fut., 1 aor. act. to throw out of position, to displace: τινὰ τοῦ φρονεῖν, to throw one out of his mind, drive one out of his senses, Xen. mem. 1, 3, 12; φρενῶν, Eur. Bacch. 850; hence simply to amaze, astonish, throw into wonderment: τινά, Lk. xxiv. 22; Acts viii. 9. 2. In perf., pluperf., 2 aor. act. and also the mid., a. to be amazed, astounded: Mt. xii. 23; Mk. ii. 12; Lk. viii. 56; Acts ii. 7, 12; viii. 13; ix. 21; x. 45; xii. 16, (Sept. for τῆν, to tremble, Ex. xix. 18; Ruth iii. 8, etc.); ἐξίστησαν ἐκστάσει μεγάλῃ, they were amazed with a great amazement (see ἐκστασις, 3), Mk. v. 42; ἐν ἑαυτοῖς ἐξίσταντο, Mk. vi. 51; with dat. of the thing: μαγείας ἐξιστακέμαι, had been put beside themselves with magic arts, carried away with wonder at them, Acts viii. 11 [but this form of the perf. is transitive; cf. B. 48 (41); Veitch 339]; ἐξίσταντο ἐπί with dat. of thing, Lk. ii. 47 (Ex. xix. 18; Sap. v. 2). b. to be out of one's mind, beside one's self, insane: 2 Co. v. 13 (opp. to σωφρονεῖν); Mk. iii. 21 [cf. B. 198 (171); W. § 40, 5 b.]; (Grk. writ., where they use the word in this sense, generally add τοῦ φρονεῖν, τῶν φρενῶν: Isoc., Eur., Polyb., al.).*

ἐξισχύω: 1 aor. subjunc. 2 pers. plur. ἐξισχύσητε, to be eminently able, to have full strength, [cf. ἐκ, VI. 6]; foll. by an inf. Eph. iii. 18. (Sir. vii. 6; rare in Grk. writ., as Dioscor., Strab., Plut.)*

ἐξόδος, -ου, ἡ, (ὁδός), exit, i. e. departure: Heb. xi. 22; metaph. ἡ ἐξοδός τινος the close of one's career, one's final fate, Lk. ix. 31; departure from life, decease: 2 Pet. i. 15, as in Sap. iii. 2; vii. 6; [Philo de caritate § 4]; with addition of τοῦ ζῆν, Joseph. antt. 4, 8, 2; [of τοῦ βίου, Just. dial. c. Tryph. § 105].*

ἐξολοθρεύω and (acc. to the reading best attested by the oldest Mss. of the Sept. and received by L T Tr WH [see ὀλοθρεύω]) ἐξολοθρευώ: fut. pass. ἐξολοθρευθήσομαι; to destroy out of its place, destroy utterly, to extirpate: ἐκ τοῦ λαοῦ, Acts iii. 23. (Often in the Sept., and in the

O. T. Apocr., and in Test. xii. Patr.; Joseph. antt. 8, 11, 1; 11, 6, 6; hardly in native Grk. writ.)*

ἐξομολογέω, -ῶ: 1 aor. ἐξομολόγησα; Mid., [pres. ἐξομολογούμαι]; fut. ἐξομολογήσομαι; [1 aor. subj. 3 pers. sing. γήσεται, Phil. ii. 11 R G L txt. Tr txt. WH]; (ἐξ either forth from the heart, freely, or publicly, openly [cf. W. 102 (97)]); act. and depon. mid. to confess, to profess: 1. to confess: τὰς ἀμαρτίας, Mt. iii. 6; Mk. i. 5; [Jas. v. 16 L T Tr WH], (Joseph. antt. 8, 4, 6; [cf. b. j. 5, 10, 5; Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 51, 3; Barn. ep. 19, 12]); τὰς πράξεις, Acts xix. 18; τὰ παραπτώματα, Jas. v. 16 R G; (ἦταν, Plut. Eum. c. 17; τὴν ἀλήθειαν ἀνευ βασάνων, id. Anton. c. 59). 2. to profess i. e. to acknowledge openly and joyfully: τὸ ὄνομά τινος, Rev. iii. 5 Rec.; foll. by ὄτι, Phil. ii. 11; with dat. of pers. [cf. W. § 31, 1 f.; B. 176 (153)] to one's honor, i. e. to celebrate, give praise to (so Sept. for ἡ τῆν, Ps. xxix. (xxx.) 5; cv. (cvi.) 47; cxxi. (cxxxii.) 4, etc.; [W. 32]): Ro. xiv. 11; xv. 9 fr. Ps. xvii. (xviii.) 50, (Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 61, 3); τινί (dat. of pers.) foll. by ὄτι: Mt. xi. 25; Lk. x. 21. to profess that one will do something, to promise, agree, engage: Lk. xxii. 6 [Lchm. om.]; (in this sense the Greeks and Josephus use ὀμολογέω).*

ἐξόν, see ἐξέστι.

ἐξορκίζω; 1. to exact an oath, to force to an oath, (Dem., Polyb., Apollod., Diod., Plut., al.), for which the earlier Grks. used ἐξορκῶ, [cf. W. 102 (97)]. 2. to adjure: τινά κατὰ τινος, one by a person [cf. κατά, I. 2 a.], foll. by ἵνα [B. 237 (205)], Mt. xxvi. 65; (Gen. xxiv. 3).*

ἐξορκιστής, -οῦ, ὁ, (ἐξορκίζω); 1. he who exacts an oath of another. 2. an exorcist, i. e. one who employs a formula of conjuration for expelling demons: Acts xix. 13. (Joseph. antt. 8, 2, 5; Lucian. epigr. in Anthol. 11, 427; often in the church Fathers).*

ἐξορύσσω: 1 aor. ptep. ἐξορύξαντες; fr. Hdt. down; 1. to dig out: τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς (prop. to pluck out the eyes; so Judg. xvi. 21 [Alex.]; 1 S. xi. 2; Hdt. 8, 116; Joseph. antt. 6, 5, 1; Lucian. dial. deor. 1, 1; al.) καὶ δίδονα τινί, metaph. to renounce the most precious things for another's advantage, Gal. iv. 15 (similar expressions see in Ter. adelph. 4, 5, 67; Hor. sat. 2, 5, 35; [Wetstein ad loc.]); in opposition to a very few interp. who, assuming that Paul suffered from a weakness of the eyes, understand the words literally, "Ye would have plucked out your sound eyes and have put them into me," see Meyer ad loc.; [cf. reff. s. v. σκόλοψ, fin.]. 2. to dig through: τὴν στέγην, Mk. ii. 4.*

ἐξουθενόω, -ῶ: 1 aor. pass. subjunc. 3 pers. sing. ἐξουθενήσῃ; pf. pass. ptep. ἐξουθενημένος; to hold and treat as of no account, utterly to despise: τὸν λόγον, pass., 2 Co. x. 10 Lchm. to set at nought, treat with contumely: a person, pass., Mk. ix. 12 L T Tr WH, (Ezek. xxi. 10). Cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 182; [B. 28 (25); W. 91 (87); Soph. Lex. s. v.; WH. App. p. 166].*

ἐξουθενόω, -ῶ: [1 aor. pass. subjunc. 3 pers. sing. ἐξουθενωθῆ]; i. q. ἐξουθενέω, q. v.: Mk. ix. 12 R G; often in Sept., esp. for τῆν and οὐκ. [Cf. reff. in the preceding word.]*

ἐξουθενέω, -ῶ; 1 aor. ἐξουθέησα; Pass., pf. ptc. ἐξουθεημένος; [1 aor. ptc. ἐξουθεηθείς]; (see οἰδεῖς; to make of no account, to despise utterly: τινά, Lk. xviii. 9; Ro. xiv. 3, 10; 1 Co. xvi. 11; τί, 1 Th. v. 20; Gal. iv. 14 (where it is coupled with ἐκπτύω); in pass. οἱ ἐξουθεημένοι, 1 Co. vi. 4; τὰ ἐξουθεημένα, 1 Co. i. 28 (see ἀγενής); ὁ λόγος ἐξουθεημένος, 2 Co. x. 10 [here Lchm. ἐξουδ.]; ὁ (λίθος ὁ) ἐξουθεηθείς ὑπὸ τῶν οἰκοδομούντων, set at nought, i. e. rejected, cast aside, Acts iv. 11. To treat with contempt (i. e. acc. to the context, with mockery): Lk. xxiii. 11; (for πᾶ, Prov. i. 7; πῆ, Ezek. xxii. 8, etc.; οὐκ, 1 S. viii. 7. Sap. iv. 18; 2 Macc. i. 27; Barn. ep. 7, 9; and other eccl. writ.). Cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 182; [and reff. s. v. ἐξουθενέω, fin.]*

ἐξουθενέω, i. q. ἐξουθενέω, q. v.: Mk. ix. 12 Tdf.*

ἐξουσία, -ας, ἡ, (fr. ἐξέσσι, ἐξόν, q. v.), fr. Eur., Xen., Plato down; Sept. for הַחַיִּימוּת and Chald. חַיִּימוּת; power. 1. power of choice, liberty of doing as one pleases; leave or permission: 1 Co. ix. 12, 18; ἔχειν ἐξουσίαν, 2 Th. iii. 9; with an inf. added indicating the thing to be done, Jn. x. 18; 1 Co. ix. 4 sq.; Heb. xiii. 10 [WH br. ἐξ.]; foll. by an inf. with τοῦ, 1 Co. ix. 6 [L T Tr WH om. τοῦ]; with a gen. of the thing or the pers. with regard to which one has the power to decide: Ro. ix. 21 (where an explanatory infin. is added [B. 260 (224)]); 1 Co. ix. 12; ἐπὶ τὸ ξύλον τῆς ζωῆς, permission to use the tree of life, Rev. xxii. 14 [see ἐπί, C. I. 2 e.]; ἐξουσίαν ἔχειν περὶ τοῦ ἰδίου θελήματος (opp. to ἀνάγκην ἔχειν [cf. W. § 30, 3 N. 5]), 1 Co. vii. 37; ἐν τῇ ἰδίᾳ ἐξουσίᾳ, [appointed, see τίθημι, 1 a. sub fin.] according to his own choice, Acts i. 7; ἐν τῇ σὴ ἐξουσίᾳ ὑπῆρχεν, i. e. at thy free disposal, Acts v. 4; used of liberty under the gospel, as opp. to the yoke of the Mosaic law, 1 Co. viii. 9. 2. physical and mental power; the ability or strength with which one is endued, which he either possesses or exercises: Mt. ix. 8; Acts viii. 19; Rev. ix. 3, 19; xiii. 2, 4; xviii. 1; foll. by an inf. of the thing to be done, Mk. iii. 15; Lk. xii. 5; Jn. i. 12; Rev. ix. 10; xi. 6; xiii. 5; foll. by τοῦ with the inf. Lk. x. 19; αὕτη ἐστὶν ἡ ἐξουσία τοῦ σκότους, this is the power that darkness exerts, Lk. xxii. 53; ποιεῖν ἐξουσίαν to exert power, give exhibitions of power, Rev. xiii. 12; ἐν ἐξουσίᾳ εἶναι, to be possessed of power and influence, Lk. iv. 32; also ἐξουσίαν ἔχειν (both expressions refer to the ability and weight which Jesus exhibited in his teaching) Mt. vii. 29; [Mk. i. 22]; κατ' ἐξουσίαν powerfully, Mk. i. 27; also ἐν ἐξουσίᾳ, Lk. iv. 36. 3. the power of authority (influence) and of right: Mt. xxi. 23; Mk. xi. 28; Lk. xx. 2; spoken of the authority of an apostle, 2 Co. x. 8; xiii. 10; of the divine authority granted to Jesus as Messiah, with the inf. of the thing to be done, Mt. ix. 6; Mk. ii. 10; Lk. v. 24; Jn. v. 27; ἐν ποίᾳ ἐξουσίᾳ; clothed in what authority (i. e. thine own or God's?), Mt. xxi. 23, 24, 27; Mk. xi. 28, 29, 33; Lk. xx. 2, 8; delegated authority (Germ. Vollmacht, authorization): παρὰ τινος, with gen. of the pers. by whom the authority is given, or received, Acts ix. 14; xxvi. 10, 12 [R G]. 4. the power of rule or government (the power of him whose will

and commands must be submitted to by others and obeyed, [generally translated authority]); a. univ.: Mt. xxviii. 18; Jude 25; Rev. xii. 10; xvii. 13; λαμβάνειν ἐξουσίαν ὡς βασιλεύς, Rev. xvii. 12; εἰμι ὑπὸ ἐξουσίαν, I am under authority, Mt. viii. 9; with τασόμενος added, [Mt. viii. 9 L WH br.]; Lk. vii. 8; ἐξουσία τινός, gen. of the object, authority (to be exercised) over, as τῶν πνευμάτων τῶν ἀκαθάρτων, Mk. vi. 7; with ὥστε ἐκβάλλειν αὐτὰ added, Mt. x. 1; ἐξουσίαν πάσης σαρκός, authority over all mankind, Jn. xvii. 2, (πάσης σαρκός κυρείαν, Bel and the Drag. vs. 5); [gen. of the subject, τοῦ Σατανᾶ, Acts xxvi. 18]; ἐπὶ τινι, power over one, so as to be able to subdue, drive out, destroy, Rev. vi. 8; ἐπὶ τὰ δαιμόνια, Lk. ix. 1; or to hold submissive to one's will, Rev. xiii. 7; ἐπὶ τὰς πληγὰς, the power to inflict plagues and to put an end to them, Rev. xvi. 9; ἐπὶ τῶν ἔθνων, over the heathen nations, Rev. ii. 26; ἐπὶ τινος, to destroy one, Rev. xx. 6; ἔχειν ἐξουσίαν ἐπὶ τοῦ πυρός, to preside, have control, over fire, to hold it subject to his will, Rev. xiv. 18; ἐπὶ τῶν ὑδάτων, xi. 6; ἐπάνω τινός ἐξουσίαν ἔχειν, to be ruler over a thing, Lk. xix. 17. b. specifically, a. of the power of judicial decision; ἐξουσίαν ἔχειν with an inf. of the thing decided: σταυρῶσαι and ἀπολύσαι τινι, Jn. xix. 10; foll. by κατὰ τινος, the power of deciding against one, ibid. 11; παραδοῦναι τινι . . . τῇ ἐξουσίᾳ τοῦ ἡγεμόνος, Lk. xx. 20. β. of authority to manage domestic affairs: Mk. xiii. 34. c. metonymically, a. a thing subject to authority or rule: Lk. iv. 6; jurisdiction: ἐκ τῆς ἐξουσίας Ἡρώδου ἐστίν, Lk. xxiii. 7 (1 Macc. vi. 11 [cf. Ps. cxiii. (cxiv.) 2]; Is. xxxix. 2)]. β. one who possesses authority; (cf. the Lat. use of honestates, dignitates, auctoritates [so the Eng. authorities, dignities, etc.] in reference to persons); αα. a ruler, human magistrate, (Dion. Hal. 8, 44; 11, 32): Ro. xiii. 1-3; plur.: Lk. xii. 11; Ro. xiii. 1; Tit. iii. 1. ββ. the leading and more powerful among created beings superior to man, spiritual potentates; used in the plur. of a certain class of angels (see ἀρχή, δύναμις, θρόνος, κυριότης): Col. i. 16; 1 Pet. iii. 22, (cf. Fritzsche on Rom. vol. ii. p. 226 sq.; [Bp. Lghtft. on Col. i. c.]); with ἐν τοῖς ἐπουρανίοις added, Eph. iii. 10; πᾶσα ἐξουσία, 1 Co. xv. 24; Eph. i. 21; Col. ii. 10; used also of demons: in the plur., Eph. vi. 12; Col. ii. 15; collectively [cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 469], ἡ ἐξουσία τοῦ αἵρος (see αἶρ), Eph. ii. 2; τοῦ σκότους, Col. i. 13 [al. refer this to 4 a. (or c. a.) above (cf. Lk. xxii. 53 in 2), and regard σκότος as personified; see σκότος, b.]. δ. a sign of the husband's authority over his wife, i. e. the veil with which propriety required a woman to cover herself, 1 Co. xi. 10 (as βασιλεία is used by Diodorus 1, 47 for the sign of regal power, i. e. a crown). [SYN. see δύναμις, fin. On the inf. after ἐξ. and ἐξ. ἔχειν cf. B. 260 (223 sq.).]*

ἐξουσιάζω; 1 fut. pass. ἐξουσιασθήσομαι; (ἐξουσία); i. q. ἐξουσίαν ἔχω, to have power or authority, use power: [ἐν πλείοσι ἐξ. πολλῶν μοναρχίω, Aristot. eth. Eud. 1, 5 p. 1216*, 2]; ἐν ἀτίμοις, Dion. Hal. antt. 9, 44; τινός, to be master of any one, exercise authority over one, Lk. xxii. 25; τοῦ σώματος, to be master of the body, i. e. to have

full and entire authority over the body, to hold the body subject to one's will, 1 Co. vii. 4. Pass. foll. by *ὑπό τινας*, to be brought under the power of any one, 1 Co. vi. 12. (Sept. several times in Neh. and Eccl., chiefly for *ὑψῆ* and *ὑψῆ*.) [COMP.: *καταξουσιάζω*.]*

ἐξοχή, -ής, ἡ, (fr. *ἐξέρχω* to stand out, be prominent; cf. *ὑπεροχή*); 1. prop. in Grk. writ. any prominence or projection, as the peak or summit of a mountain (*ἐπ' ἐξοχῆ πέτρας*, Job xxxix. 28 Sept.); in medical writ. a protuberance, swelling, wart, etc. 2. metaph. eminence, excellence, superiority, (Cic. ad Att. 4, 15, 7 *ἐξοχή* in nullo est, pecunia omnium dignitatem exaequat); *ἀνδρες οἱ κατ' ἐξοχὴν ὄντες τῆς πόλεως*, the prominent men of the city, Acts xxv. 23.*

ἐξυπνίζω: 1 aor. subjunc. *ἐξυπνίσω*; (*ὑπνος*); to wake up, awaken out of sleep: [trans. *αἰτόν*], Jn. xi. 11. ([Judg. xvi. 14]; 1 K. iii. 15; Job xiv. 12; Antonin. 6, 31; Plut. [de solert. anim. 29, 4]; Test. xii. Patr. [Levi § 8; Jud. § 25, etc.]; the better Grks. said *ἀφυπνίζω*, see *Lob.* ad Phryn. p. 224; [W. § 2, 1 d.].)*

ἐξυπνος, -ον, (*ὑπνος*), roused out of sleep: Acts xvi. 27. (1 Esdr. iii. 3; [Joseph. antt. 11, 3, 2].)*

ἔξω, adv., (fr. *ἐξ*, as *ἔσω* and *εἶσω* fr. *ἐς* and *εἰς*); 1. without, out of doors; a. adverbially: Mk. xi. 4; joined with verbs: *ἐστάναι*, Mt. xii. 46, 47 [WH txt. om. the vs.]; Mk. iii. 31; Lk. viii. 20; xiii. 25; Jn. xviii. 16; xx. 11 [Lchm. om.]; *καθῆσθαι*, Mt. xxvi. 69; or with some other verb declaring that the person without is doing something, Mk. iii. 31. Preceded by the art. *ὁ ἔξω*, absol. *he who is without*, prop. of place; metaph., in plur., those who do not belong to the Christian church [cf. Bp. Lghtft. on Col. as below; Mey. on Mk. as below]: 1 Co. v. 12, 13; Col. iv. 5; 1 Th. iv. 12; those who are not of the number of the apostles, Mk. iv. 11 [cf. Meyer] WH mrg. *ἔξωθεν*, q. v.]. With a noun added: *αἱ ἔξω πάρις*, foreign, Acts xxvi. 11; *ὁ ἔξω ἄνθρωπος*, the outer man, i. e. the body (see *ἄνθρωπος*, 1 e.), 2 Co. iv. 16. b. it takes the place of a prep. and is joined with the gen., without i. e. out of, outside of, [W. § 54, 6]: Lk. xiii. 33; Acts xxi. 5; Heb. xiii. 11, 12. 2. after the verbs of going, sending, placing, leading, drawing, etc., which commonly take prepositions or adverbs signifying rest in a place rather than those expressive of motion toward a place, *ἔξω* has the force of the Lat. *foras* (Germ. *hinaus*, *heraus*), forth out, out of; a. adverbially, after the verbs *ἐξέρχομαι*, Mt. xxvi. 75; Mk. xiv. 68; Lk. xxii. 62; Jn. xix. 4, 5; Rev. iii. 12; *ἄγω*, Jn. xix. 4, 13; *προάγω*, Acts xvi. 30; *ἐξάγω*, Lk. xxiv. 50 [R G L br.]; *βάλλω* and *ἐκβάλλω*, Mt. v. 13; xiii. 48; Lk. viii. 54 R G; xiii. 28; xiv. 35 (34); Jn. vi. 37; ix. 34, 35; xii. 31; xv. 6; Acts ix. 40; 1 Jn. iv. 18; Rev. xi. 2 R G; *δεῦρο ἔξω*, Jn. xi. 43; *ἔξω ποιεῖν τινα*, Acts v. 34. b. as a prep. with the gen.: after *ἀπελθεῖν*, Acts iv. 15; *ἀποστέλλειν*, Mk. v. 10; *ἐκβάλλειν*, Mk. xii. 8; Lk. iv. 29; xx. 15; Acts vii. 58; *ἐξέρχεσθαι*, Mt. xxi. 17; Acts xvi. 13; Heb. xiii. 13; *ἐκπορεύεσθαι*, Mk. xi. 19; *ἐξάγειν*, Mk. viii. 23 [R G L Tr mrg.]; *σύρειν τινά*, Acts xiv. 19; *ἐλκευ τινά*, Acts xxi. 30.

ἔξωθεν, adv., (fr. *ἔξω*, opp. to *ἔσωθεν* fr. *ἔσω*; cf.

ἔσωθεν, *πύρρωθεν*), from without, outward, [cf. W. 472 (440)]; 1. adverbially: (*οὐτωρδίω*), Mt. xxiii. 27 sq.; Mk. vii. 18; 2 Co. vii. 5; *τὸ ἔξωθεν*, the outside, the exterior, Mt. xxiii. 25; Lk. xi. 39 sq.; *ἐκβάλλειν ἔξωθεν* (for R G *ἔξω*), Rev. xi. 2^o L T Tr WH; *οἱ ἔξωθεν* for *οἱ ἔξω*, those who do not belong to the Christian church, 1 Tim. iii. 7; [cf. Mk. iv. 11 WH mrg. and s. v. *ἔξω*, 1 a.]; *ὁ ἔξωθεν κόσμος* the outward adorning, 1 Pet. iii. 3. 2. as a preposition with the gen. [cf. W. § 54, 6]: Mk. vii. 15; Rev. xi. 2^o [R^{ba} ^{ca} G L T Tr WH; xiv. 20 where Rec. *ἔξω*].*

ἔξωθεν, -ῶ: 1 aor. *ἔξωσα* [so accented by G T ed. 7 Tr, but L WH *ἐξῶσα*] and in Tdf. *ἐξῶσα* [WH. App. p. 162] (cf. W. p. 90 (86); [B. 69 (61)]; *Steph.* Thesaur. and *Veitch* s. v. *ᾠθέω*); to thrust out; expel from one's abode: Acts vii. 45, (Thuc., Xen., al.). to propel, drive: τὸ πλοῖον εἰς αἰγαλόν, Acts xxvii. 39 [WH txt. *ἐκῶσαι*; see *ἐκῶζω*], (the same use in Thuc., Xen., al.).*

ἔξωτερως, -έρα, -ερον, (a comparative fr. *ἔξω*, cf. *εἰσώτερος*, *ἀνώτερος*, *κατώτερος*), outer: τὸ σκότος τὸ ἐξώτερον, the darkness outside the limits of the lighted palace (to which the Messiah's kingdom is here likened), Mt. viii. 12; xxii. 13; xxv. 30. [(Sept.; Strabo, al.)].*

ἔουκα, see EIKO.

ἐορτάζω; (*ἐορτή*); to keep a feast-day, celebrate a festival: 1 Co. v. 8, on which pass. see *ἄζυμος*. (Sept. for *ἄγῃ*; Eur., Arstph., Xen., Plato, al.; *ορτάζω*, Hdt.)*

ἐορτή, -ής, ἡ, Sept. for *ἄγῃ*; Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down; in Hdt. *δρητή*; a feast-day, festival: Lk. ii. 42; Jn. v. 1; vi. 4; vii. 2, 37; Col. ii. 16; ἡ ἐορτὴ τοῦ πάσχα: Lk. ii. 41 [W. 215 (202); B. 186 (161)]; Jn. xiii. 1; i. q. ἡ ἐορτὴ τῶν ἀζύμων, Lk. xxii. 1; ἐν τῇ ἐορτῇ, during the feast, Mt. xxvi. 5; Mk. xiv. 2; Jn. iv. 45; vii. 11; xii. 20; εἶναι ἐν τῇ ἐορτῇ, to be engaged in celebrating the feast, Jn. ii. 23, cf. Baumg.-Crusius and Meyer ad loc.; εἰς τὴν ἐορτήν, for the feast, Jn. xiii. 29; ἀναβαίνειν (to Jerusalem) εἰς τὴν ἐορτήν, Jn. vii. 8, 10; ἐρχεσθαι εἰς τὴν ἐορτήν, Jn. iv. 45; xi. 56; xii. 12; τῆς ἐορτῆς μεσοῦσης, in the midst of the feast, Jn. vii. 14; κατὰ ἐορτήν, at every feast [see *κατά*, II. 3 a. β.], Mt. xxvii. 15; Mk. xv. 6; Lk. xxiii. 17 [Rec.]; τὴν ἐορτήν ποιεῖν to keep, celebrate, the feast, Acts xviii. 21 [Rec.]; κατὰ τὸ ἔθος τῆς ἐορτῆς, after the custom of the feast, Lk. ii. 42.*

ἐπαγγελία, -ας, ἡ, (*ἐπαγγέλλω*); 1. announcement: 1 Jn. i. 5 (Rec., where *ἀγγελία* was long since restored); κατ' ἐπαγγελίαν ζωῆς τῆς ἐν Χριστῷ Ἰησοῦ, to proclaim life in fellowship with Christ, 2 Tim. i. 1 [W. 402 (376)]; cf. *κατά*, II. fin. But others give *ἐπαγγ.* here as elsewhere the sense of *promise*, cf. 2 below]. 2. promise; a. the act of promising, a promise given or to be given: προσδέχεσθαι τὴν ἀπό τινος ἐπαγγελίαν (assent; the reference is to a promise to surrender Paul to the power and sentence of the Jews), Acts xxiii. 21; [add, *ἐπαγγελίας ὁ λόγος οὐτος*, Ro. ix. 9]. It is used also of the divine promises of blessing, esp. of the benefits of salvation by Christ, [cf. Bp. Lghtft. on Gal. iii. 14]: Acts vii. 17; Ro. iv. 14, 16; [plur. Ro. ix. 4]; Gal. iii. 17 sq. 21; iv. 23; Heb. xi. 17; 2 Pet. iii. 9 (on which see *βραδύτης*); Heb. viii. 6; xi. 9; foll. by the inf. Heb. iv. 1; γίνεται

ται, Ro. iv. 13; πρὸς τινα, Acts xiii. 32; κxvi. 6; ἐρρήθη τινί, Gal. iii. 16; ἑστί τινα, belongs to one, Acts ii. 39; ἐπαγγελλεσθαι τὴν ἐπ. 1 Jn. ii. 25; ἔχειν ἐπαγγελίαν, to have received, Heb. vii. 6; 2 Co. vii. 1, [cf. W. 177 (166)]; to have linked to it, 1 Tim. iv. 8; εἶναι ἐν ἐπαγγελίᾳ, joined with a promise [al. al.; cf. W. 391 (366)], Eph. vi. 2; ἡ γῆ τῆς ἐπαγγελίας, the promised land, Heb. xi. 9; τὰ τέκνα τῆς ἐπαγγελίας, born in accordance with the promise, Ro. ix. 8; Gal. iv. 28; τὸ πνεῦμα τῆς ἐπαγγελίας τὸ ἄγιον, the promised Spirit, Eph. i. 13; αἱ διαθήκαι τῆς ἐπαγγελίας, covenants to which was united the promise (of salvation through the Messiah), Eph. ii. 12; ἡ ἐπαγγελία τοῦ θεοῦ, given by God, Ro. iv. 20; in the plur. 2 Co. i. 20; αἱ ἐπαγγελίαι τῶν πατέρων, the promises made to the fathers, Ro. xv. 8; with the gen. of the object, τῆς ζωῆς, 1 Tim. iv. 8; τῆς παρουσίας αὐτοῦ, 2 Pet. iii. 4; κατ' ἐπαγγελίαν according to promise, Acts xiii. 23; Gal. iii. 29; δι' ἐπαγγελίας, Gal. iii. 18. b. by meton. a promised good or blessing (cf. ἄπισ, sub fin.): Gal. iii. 22; Eph. iii. 6 [yet here cf. Mey. or Ellic.]; ἀποστέλλειν τὴν ἐπαγγελίαν τοῦ πατρὸς μου, the blessing promised by my Father, Lk. xxiv. 49; περιμένειν, Acts i. 4; κομίζεσθαι τὴν ἐπαγγελίαν, Heb. x. 36; xi. [13 T Tr WH, προσδέχεσθαι L], 39; λαμβάνειν τὰς ἐπαγγελίας, Heb. xi. 13 [R G]; ἐπιτυγχάνειν ἐπαγγελιών, ib. vs. 33; κληρονομεῖν τὰς ἐπαγγελίας, Heb. vi. 12; ἐπιτυγχάνειν τῆς ἐπαγγελίας, ib. 15; κληρονόμοι τῆς ἐπαγγελίας, vs. 17 — (to reconcile Heb. vi. 12, 15, 17 with xi. 13, 39, which at first sight seem to be in conflict, we must hold, in accordance with xii. 22–24, that the O. T. saints, after the expiatory sacrifice offered at length to God by Christ, were made partakers of the heavenly blessings before Christ's return from heaven; [al. explain the apparent contradiction by the difference between the initial and the consummate reception of the promise; see the Comm. ad l.]); with the epexeget. gen. λαβεῖν τὴν ἐπαγγελίαν τοῦ ἁγίου πνεύματος, the promised blessing, which is the Holy Spirit, Acts ii. 33; Gal. iii. 14, [cf. W. § 34, 3 a. fin.]; τὴν ἐπαγγελίαν τῆς αἰωνίου κληρονομίας, Heb. ix. 15. ([Dem. 519, 8; Aristot. eth. Nic. 10, 1 p. 1164*, 29]; Polyb. 1, 43, 6, and often; Diod. 1, 5; Joseph. antt. 3, 5, 1; 5, 8, 11; 1 Macc. x. 15.)*

ἐπαγγέλλω: [pres. mid. ἐπαγγέλλομαι]; pf. pass. and mid. ἐπήγγελμαι; 1 aor. mid. ἐπηγγελάμην; from Hom. down; 1. to announce. 2. to promise: pass. ᾧ ἐπήγγελται, to whom the promise hath been made, Gal. iii. 19. Mid. to announce concerning one's self; i. e. 1. to announce that one is about to do or to furnish something, i. e. to promise (of one's own accord), to engage (voluntarily): ὁ ἐπαγγελάμενος, Heb. x. 23; xi. 11; ἐπήγγελται, he hath promised, foll. by λέγων, Heb. xii. 26; τινί, to give a promise to one, Heb. vi. 13; τί, Ro. iv. 21; Tit. i. 2; τινί τι, Jas. i. 12; ii. 5; 2 Pet. ii. 19; ἐπαγγέλιαν, to give a promise, 1 Jn. ii. 25 (Esth. iv. 7; [cf. W. 225 (211); B. 148 (129)]); foll. by the inf. [cf. W. § 44, 7 c.]: Mk. xiv. 11; Acts vii. 5. 2. to profess; τί, e. g. an art, to profess one's self skilled in it (τὴν ἀρετὴν, Xen. mem. 1, 2, 7; τὴν στρατιάν, Hell. 3, 4, 3; σοφίαν, Diog. Laërt.

prooem. 12; σωφροσύνην, Clem. Al. paedag. 3, 4 p. 299, 27 ed. Klotz; [cf. L. and S. s. v. 5]); θεοσέβειαν, 1 Tim. ii. 10; γνώσω, vi. 21. [COMP. προ-επαγγέλλω.]*

ἐπαγγέλω, -τος, τό, (ἐπαγγέλλω), a promise: 2 Pet. i. 4; iii. 13. (Dem., Isoc., al.)*

ἐπάγω, [pres. ptep. ἐπάγων]; 1 aor. ptep. ἐπάγας (W. p. 82 (78); [Veitch s. v. ἄγω]); 2 aor. inf. ἐπαγαγεῖν; fr. Hom. down; Sept. chiefly for ⲛⲓⲛⲓ; to lead or bring upon: τινί τι, to bring a thing on one, i. e. to cause something to befall one, usually something evil, 2 Pet. ii. 1, 5, (πῆμα, Hesiod. opp. 240; ἄταν, Soph. Ajax 1189; γῆρας νόσους ἐπάγει, Plat. Tim. 33 a.; ἐαντοῖς δουλείαν, Dem. p. 424, 9; δευιά, Palaeoph. 6, 7; κακά, Bar. iv. 29; ἀμέτρητον ὕδωρ, 3 Macc. ii. 4, and in other exx.; in the Sept. ἐπί τινά τι, as κακά, Jer. vi. 19; xi. 11, etc.; πληγὴν, Ex. xi. 1; also in a good sense, as ἀγαθά, Jer. xxxix. (xxxii.) 42; τινὶ εὐφροσύνην, Bar. iv. 29). ἐπάγειν τὸ αἷμά τινος ἐπὶ τινά, to bring the blood of one upon any one, i. e. lay upon one the guilt of, make him answerable for, the violent death inflicted on another: Acts v. 28, (like ἐπάγειν ἁμαρτίαν ἐπὶ τινά, Gen. xx. 9; Ex. xxxii. 21, 34; ἁμαρτίας πατέρων ἐπὶ τέκνα, Ex. xxxiv. 7.)*

ἐπαγωνίζομαι; to contend: τινί, for a thing, Jude 3. (τῷ Ἀννίβᾳ, against Hannibal, Plut. Fab. 23, 2; ταῖς νίκαις, added a new contest to his victories, id. Cim. 13, 4; by others in diff. senses.)*

ἐπαθροῖω: [pres. pass. ptep. ἐπαθροϊζόμενος]; to gather together (to others already present): pass. in Lk. xi. 29. (Plut. Anton. 44, 1.)*

Ἐπαίνετος [so W. § 6, 1 l. (cf. Chandler § 325); Ἐπαίνετος Rec^t T; see Tdf. Proleg. p. 103; Lipsius, Gram. Unters. p. 30 sq.; Roehl, Inscr. index iii.], (ἐπαίνεω), -ου, ὁ, Epānetus, the name of a Christian mentioned in Ro. xvi. 5.*

ἐπαίνεω, -ῶ; fut. ἐπαίνεσω (1 Co. xi. 22, for the more com. ἐπαίνεσομαι, cf. W. 86 (82); [B. 53 (46)]; L txt. Tr mrg. ἐπαυνῶ); 1 aor. ἐπήνεσα; (ἐπαίνος); fr. Hom. down; Sept. for ⲗⲗⲓ and ⲓⲛⲓⲱ; to approve, to praise, (with the ἐπί cf. Germ. be- in beloben [Passow s. v. ἐπί, IV. C. 3 c. c.]; τινά, Ro. xv. 11; 1 Co. xi. 22; τινά, foll. by ὄτι [cf. W. § 30, 9 b.], Lk. xvi. 8; 1 Co. xi. 2; absol., foll. by ὄτι, 1 Co. xi. 17.)*

ἐπαίνος, -ου, ὁ, (ἐπί and αἶνος [as it were, a tale for another; cf. Btm. Lexil. § 83, 4; Schmidt ch. 155]); approbation, commendation, praise: Phil. iv. 8; ἔκ τινος, bestowed by one, Ro. ii. 29; ἔπαινον ἔχειν ἔκ τινος, gen. of pers., Ro. xiii. 3; ὁ ἔπαινος γενήσεται ἐκάστῳ ἀπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ, 1 Co. iv. 5; with gen. of the pers. to whom the praise is given, Ro. ii. 29; 2 Co. viii. 18; εἰς ἔπαινον, to the obtaining of praise, 1 Pet. i. 7; εἰς ἔπαινον τινος, that a pers. or thing may be praised, Eph. i. 6, 14; Phil. i. 11; [πέμπεσθαι εἰς ἔπ. τινος, 1 Pet. ii. 14]; εἶναι εἰς ἔπαινον τινος to be a praise to a pers. or thing, Eph. i. 12.*

ἐπαίρω; 1 aor. ἐπήρα, ptep. ἐπάρας, impv. 2 pers. plur. ἐπάρατε, inf. ἐπάραι; pf. ἐπήρακα (Jn. xiii. 18 Tdf.); [Pass. and Mid., pres. ἐπαίρομαι]; 1 aor. pass. ἐπήρθην; (on the om. of iota subscr. see αἶρω init.); fr. Hdt. down; Sept. chiefly for ⲛⲉⲱ, also for ⲓⲛⲓⲱ; to lift up, raise up, raise

on high: τὸν ἀρτέμωνα, to hoist up, Acts xxvii. 40 (τὰ ἰστία, Plut. mor. p. 870 [de Herod. malign. § 39]); τὰς χεῖρας, in offering prayer, 1 Tim. ii. 8 (Neh. viii. 6; Ps. cxxxiii. (cxxxiv.) 2); in blessing, Lk. xxiv. 50 [cf. W. § 65, 4 c.] (Lev. ix. 22 [yet here ἐξάρσας]; Sir. l. 20); τὰς κεφαλὰς, of the timid and sorrowful recovering spirit, Lk. xxi. 28 (so αὐχένα, Philo de prof. § 20); τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς, to look up, Mt. xvii. 8; Lk. xvi. 23; Jn. iv. 35; vi. 5; εἰς τινα, Lk. vi. 20; εἰς τὸν οὐρανόν, Lk. xviii. 13; Jn. xvii. 1; τὴν φωνήν, Lk. xi. 27; Acts ii. 14; xiv. 11; xxii. 22, (Dem. 449, 13; Sept. Judg. ii. 4; ix. 7; 2 S. xiii. 36); τὴν πτέρναν ἐπὶ τινα, to lift the heel against one (see πτέρνα), Jn. xiii. 18. Pass. ἐπήρθη, was taken up (of Christ, taken up into heaven), Acts i. 9; reflex. and metaph. to be lifted up with pride, to exalt one's self: 2 Co. xi. 20 (Jer. xiii. 15; Ps. xlvi. (xlvii.) 10; Sir. xi. 4; xxxv. (xxxii.) 1; 1 Macc. i. 3; ii. 63; Arstph. nub. 810; Thuc. 4, 18; Aeschyl. 87, 24; with dat. of the thing of which one is proud, Prov. iii. 5; Zeph. i. 11; Hdt. 9, 49; Thuc. 1, 120; Xen. Cyr. 8, 5, 24); — on 2 Co. x. 5 see ὑψωμα.*

ἐπαισχύνομαι; fut. ἐπαισχυνθήσομαι; 1 aor. ἐπαισχύνθη, and with neglect of augm. ἐπαισχύνθη (2 Tim. i. 16 L T Tr WH; cf. [WH. App. p. 161]; B. 34 (30); [W. § 12 fin.]); fr. Aeschyl. down; to be ashamed (ἐπὶ on account of [cf. Is. i. 29 Alex.; Ellic. on 2 Tim. i. 8]; see αἰσχύνω): absol. 2 Tim. i. 12; τινά [on the accus. cf. W. § 32, 1 b. a.; B. 192 (166)], of a person, Mk. viii. 38; Lk. ix. 26; τί, of a thing, Ro. i. 16; 2 Tim. i. 8, 16; ἐπὶ τινι, dat. of a thing, Ro. vi. 21; foll. by the inf. Heb. ii. 11; with the acc. of a pers. and the inf. of a thing, Heb. xi. 16. (Twice in the Sept.: Is. i. 29 [Alex.]; Job xxxiv. 19.)*

ἐπαιστώ, -ῶ; 1. to ask besides, ask for more: Hom. II. 23, 593. 2. to ask again and again, importunately: Soph. Oed. Tyr. 1416; to beg, to ask alms: Lk. xvi. 3; [xviii. 35 L T Tr WH]; (Ps. cviii. (cix.) 10; Sir. xl. 28; Soph. Oed. Col. 1364.)*

ἐπακολουθεῖν, -ῶ; 1 aor. ἐπηκολούθησα; to follow (close) upon, follow after; in the N. T. only metaph. τοῖς ἰχνεσί τινος, to tread in one's footsteps, i. e. to imitate his example, 1 Pet. ii. 21; with the dat. of a pers. 1 Tim. v. 24 (opp. to προάγω, to go before; the meaning is, 'the sins of some men are manifest now, even before they are called to account, but the misdeeds of others are exposed when finally judgment is held'; cf. Huther [or Ellic.] ad loc.); ἔργῳ ἀγαθῷ, to be devoted to good works, 1 Tim. v. 10; used, with the dat. of the pers. to be mentally supplied, of the miracles accompanying the preaching of Christ's ministers, Mk. xvi. 20. (Arstph., Thuc., Xen., Plato, sqq.; occasionally in Sept.)*

ἐπακούω: 1 aor. ἐπήκουσα; fr. Hom. down; Sept. often for ἠγγ and ἠγγῶ; 1. to give ear to, listen to; to perceive by the ear. 2. to listen to i. e. hear with favor, grant one's prayer, (Aeschyl. choëph. 725; τῶν εὐχῶν, Leician. Tim. 34): τινός, to hearken to one, 2 Co. vi. 2 fr. Is. xlix. 8; often so in Sept.*

ἐπακροῶμαι, -ῶμαι: 3 pers. plur. impf. ἐπηκροῶντο; to listen to: with the gen. of a pers. Acts xvi. 25. (Plat.

comic. in Bekk. anecd. p. 360; Leician. Icarom. 1; Test. xii. Patr. p. 710, test. Jos. § 8.)*

ἐπ-άν, conj. (fr. ἐπεί and ἄν), after, when: with the subjunc. pres. Lk. xi. 34; with the subjunc. aor., answering to the Lat. fut. exact. (fut. perf.), Mt. ii. 8; Lk. xi. 22. Cf. Klotz ad Devar. ii. 2, p. 547.*

ἐπάναγκες, (ἀνάγκη, [hence lit. on compulsion]), necessarily: πλὴν τῶν ἐπάναγκες τούτων, besides these things which are necessarily imposed, Acts xv. 28 [B. 27 (24)]. (Hdt., Andoc., Plato, Dem., Aristot., Dion. Hal., Plut., Aelian, Epict.)*

ἐπ-αν-άγω; 2 aor. inf. ἐπαναγαγεῖν, impv. ἐπανάγαγε, [ptcp. ἐπαναγαγών, Mt. xxi. 18 T WH txt. Tr mrg.]; 1. lit. to lead up upon, sc. τὸ πλοῖον, a ship upon the deep, i. e. to put out, Lk. v. 3 (Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 28; 2 Macc. xii. 4); with εἰς τὸ βάθος added, into the deep, ibid. 4. 2. to lead back; intrans. to return [cf. B. 144 (126)]: Mt. xxi. 18; (2 Macc. ix. 21; Xen. Cyr. 4, 1, 3; Polyb., Diod., Joseph., Hdtian., al.)*

ἐπ-ανα-μνήσκω; to recall to mind again: τινά, reminding one, Ro. xv. 15. (Rare; Plato, legg. 3 p. 688 a.; Dem. 74, (7) 9; [Aristot.].)*

ἐπ-ανα-παύω: 1. to cause to rest upon anything: Sept. in Judg. xvi. 26 acc. to cod. Alex.; Greg. Nyss. 2. Mid., [pres. ἐπαναπαύομαι]; fut. ἐπαναπαύσομαι, and (Lk. x. 6 T WH after codd. *B) ἐπαναπαύσομαι (see ἀναπαύω); to rest upon anything: τινί, metaph. τῷ νόμῳ, to lean upon, trust to, Ro. ii. 17 (Mic. iii. 11; 1 Macc. viii. 12). to settle upon, fix its abode upon; ἐπὶ τινα, with the included idea of antecedent motion towards (see εἰς, C. 2 p. 186*): ἡ εἰρήμη ἐπ' αὐτόν i. e. shall rest, remain, upon him or it, Lk. x. 6 (τὸ πνεῦμα ἐπὶ τινα, Num. xi. 25; 2 K. ii. 15; ἐπὶ τινι, Num. xi. 26 var.)*

ἐπ-αν-έρχομαι; 2 aor. ἐπανήλθον; to return, come back again: Lk. x. 35; xix. 15. (Hdt.; freq. in Attic writ.)*

ἐπ-αν-ίστημι: fut. mid. ἐπαναστήσομαι; to cause to rise up against, to raise up against; Mid. to rise up against (Hdt., Arstph., Thuc., Polyb., al.): ἐπὶ τινα, Mt. x. 21; Mk. xiii. 12, as in Deut. xix. 11; xxii. 26; Mic. vii. 6.*

ἐπ-αν-όρθωσις, -εως, ἡ, (ἐπανορθώω), restoration to an upright or a right state; correction, improvement, (in Grk. writ. fr. Dem. down): of life and character, 2 Tim. iii. 16 [cf. τὸν θεόν . . . χρόνον γε πρὸς ἐπανόρθωσιν (αὐτοῖς) προσεζάνειν, Plut. de sera num. vind. 6]; with τοῦ βίου added, Polyb. 1, 35, 1; Epict. diss. 3, 21, 15; σεαυτοῦ, id. ench. 51, 1; [ἡθικὴ δὲ τὰ πρὸς ἀνθρωπίνων ἐπανόρθωσιν ἡθῶν, Philo de ebriet. § 22; cf. de confus. lingg. § 36 fin.]; (cf. ἐπανορθοῦν καὶ εἰς μετάνοιαν ἀπάγειν, Joseph. antt. 4, 6, 10.)*

ἐπ-άνω, adv., (ἐπὶ and ἄνω [cf. W. 102 (97); B. 319 (273)]), Hdt. et sqq.; often in the Sept.; above; 1. adverbially, a. of place: Lk. xi. 44; b. of number; beyond, more than: παραῖναι ἐπάνω τριακοσίων δηναρίων, sold for more than three hundred denaries, Mk. xiv. 5; ὄψθη ἐπάνω πεντακοσίοις ἀδελφοῖς, by more than five hundred brethren, 1 Co. xv. 6; cf. W. § 37, 5; [B. 168 (146)]. 2. as a preposition it is joined with the gen. [W. § 54, 6], a. of place: Mt. ii. 9; v. 14; xxi. 7 R G;

xxiii. 18, 20, [22]; xxvii. 37; xxviii. 2; Lk. iv. 39; [x. 19]; Rev. vi. 8 [WH br. the gen.]; xx. 3, [11 Tr txt.].
b. of dignity and power: ἐξουσίαν ἔχειν ἐπάνω τινός, Lk. xix. 17, [19]; ἐπάνω πάντων ἐστί, Jn. iii. 31*, [31*] (but here G T WH mrg. om. the cl.).*

ἐπ-ἀρατος, -ον, (ἐπαράομαι [to call down curses upon]),
accursed: Jn. vii. 49 L T Tr WH. (Thuc., Plato, Aeschin., Dio Cass., al.).*

ἐπ-αρκίω, -ῶ; 1 aor. [ἐπήρκεσα], subjunc. ἐπαρκέσω;
properly, to avail or be strong enough for . . . (see ἀρκίω);
hence a. to ward off or drive away, τί τινα, a thing for
another's advantage i. q. a thing from any one (Hom.),
to defend. b. to aid, give assistance, relieve, (Hdt.,
Aeschyl., al.): τινί, 1 Tim. v. 10; Mid. to give aid from
one's own resources, 1 Tim. v. 16 acc. to the reading
ἐπαρκείσθω (L txt. T Tr WH mrg.) for ἐπαρκείτω (R G L
mrg. WH txt.); (κατὰ δύναμιν ἀλλήλοις ἐπαρκεῖν, Xen.
mem. 2, 7, 1).*

ἐπάρχειος, -ον, belonging to an ἐπαρχος or prefect; ἡ
ἐπάρχειος sc. ἐξουσία, i. q. ἡ ἐπαρχία (see the foll. word),
a prefecture, province: Acts xxv. 1 T WH mrg. So ἡ
ἐπάρχιος, Euseb. h. e. 2, 10, 3 (with the var. ἐπάρχειον);
2, 26, 2; 3, 33, 3; de mart. Pal. 8, 1; 13, 11.*

ἐπαρχία [-χρεία T WH (see εἰ, ε)], -ας, ἡ, (fr. ἐπαρχος
i. e. ὁ ἐπ' ἀρχῇ ὢν the one in command, prefect, gov-
ernor), prefecture; i. e. 1. the office of ἐπαρχος or
prefect. 2. the region subject to a prefect; a province
of the Roman empire, either a larger province, or an ap-
pendage to a larger province, as Palestine was to that
of Syria [cf. Schürer, Zeitgesch. p. 144 sqq.]: Acts xxiii.
34; xxv. 1 [see the preced. word]; (Polyb., Diod., Plut.,
Dio Cass.). Cf. Krebs, Observv. etc. p. 256 sqq.; Fischer,
De vitis Lexx. N. T. p. 432 sqq.; [BB.DD. (esp. Kitto)
s. v. Province].*

ἐπ-αυλις, -εως, ἡ, (ἐπί and αὐλις tent, place to pass the
night in; hence a country-house, cottage, cabin, fold),
a farm; a dwelling, [A. V. habitation]: Acts i. 20 fr. Ps.
lxviii. (lxix.) 26. (Diod., Plut., al.; also a camp, military
quarters, Plato, Polyb.).*

ἐπ-αύριον, adv. of time, i. q. ἐπ' αὐριον, on the morrow;
in the N. T. τῇ ἐπαύριον, sc. ἡμέρα, the next day, on the
morrow: Mt. xxvii. 62; Mk. xi. 12; Jn. i. 29; Acts x.
9, etc.; Sept. for לַמָּחָר.

ἐπ-αυτοφόρος, see αὐτόφορος, p. 87*.

Ἐπαφρόδιτος, -ᾱ [B. 20 (17 sq.)], ὁ, Epaphras, a Christian
man mentioned in Col. i. 7; iv. 12; Philem. 23. The
conjecture of some that the name is contracted from
Ἐπαφρόδιτος (q. v. [cf. W. 103 (97)]) and hence that
these two names belong to one and the same man, is not
probable; [see B. D. Am. ed. s. v. Epaphras; Bp. Lghtft.
Com. on Phil. p. 61 note 4]. The name is com. in
inscriptions.*

ἐπ-αφρῶ; to foam up (Mosch. 5, 5); to cast out as
foam, foam out: τί, Jude 13 calls the godless and grace-
less set of whom he speaks κίματα ἐπαφρίζοντα τὰς ἐνανθῶν
αἰσχύναις, i. e. (dropping the figure) impelled by their
restless passions, they unblushingly exhibit, in word and
deed, their base and abandoned spirit; cf. Is. lvii. 20.*

Ἐπαφρόδιτος, -ου, ὁ, (fr. Ἀφροδίτη, prop. 'charming'),
Epaphroditus, an associate with Paul in the ministry:
Phil. ii. 25; iv. 18. See Ἐπαφρώς above.*

ἐπ-εγείρω: 1 aor. ἐπήγειρα; to raise or excite against:
τί ἐπί τινα, Acts xiii. 50 (διωγμόν); κατὰ τινος; to stir up
against one: τὰς ψυχὰς . . . κατὰ τῶν ἀδελφῶν, Acts xiv. 2.*

ἐπεί, [fr. temporal ἐπί and εἰ, lit. thereupon when; Cur-
tius, Erläut. etc. p. 182; cf. Etym. Magn. 356, 7], conjunc-
tion, (Lat. cum), when, since, [cf. W. § 53, 1]; used 1.
of time, after; so once in the N. T.: Lk. vii. 1 (where
L T Tr txt. WH txt. ἐπειδή). 2. of cause, etc., since,
seeing that, because: Mt. xviii. 32; [xxi. 46 T Tr WH];
xxvii. 6; Mk. xv. 42; Lk. i. 34; Jn. xiii. 29; xix. 31;
1 Co. xiv. 12; 2 Co. xi. 18; xiii. 3; Heb. v. 2, 11; vi. 13;
ix. 17; xi. 11; ἐπεὶ οὖν since then, Heb. ii. 14; iv. 6.
Agreeably to a very common abbreviation of speech,
we must often supply in thought between ἐπεί and the
proposition depending upon it some such phrase as if it
is (or were) otherwise; so that the particle, although
retaining the force of since, is yet to be rendered other-
wise, else, or for then, (Germ. sonst); so in Ro. xi. 6, 22;
Heb. ix. 26; ἐπεὶ ἄρα, 1 Co. v. 10; vii. 14, [cf. W. § 53,
8 a.]; ἐπεὶ alone before a question [cf. W. 480 (447);
B. 233 (200)]: Ro. iii. 6; 1 Co. xiv. 16; xv. 29; Heb. x.
2; (4 Macc. i. 33; ii. 7, 19; vi. 34 (35); vii. 21; viii. 8).
Cf. Matthiae § 618; [B. § 149, 5].*

ἐπε-δὴ, conjunction, (fr. ἐπεὶ and δὴ), Lat. cum jam,
when now, since now, [cf. W. 434 (404), 448 (417)]; Ellic.
on Phil. ii. 26]; 1. of time; when now, after that;
so once in the N. T.: Lk. vii. 1 L T Tr txt. WH txt. 2.
of cause; since, seeing that, forasmuch as: Mt. xxi. 46
[R G L]; Lk. xi. 6; Acts xiii. 46; xiv. 12; xv. 24; 1 Co.
i. 21, 22; xiv. 16; xv. 21; [2 Co. v. 4 Rec.*]; Phil. ii. 26.*

ἐπε-δὴ-περ [ἐπειδὴ περ Lchm.], conjunction, (fr. ἐπεὶ,
δὴ and περ), seeing that, forasmuch as; Itala and Vulg.
quoniam quidem, since now, [cf. W. 448 (417)]: Lk. i. 1.
(Aristot. phys. 8, 5 [p. 256*, 25]; Dion. Hal. 2, 72; Philo
ad Gal. § 25, and Attic writ. fr. Thuc. down).*

ἐπ-εἶδον [Tdf. 7 ἐφείδον]; impv. ἐπίδε (Lchm. ἐφίδε, cf.
W. § 5, 1 d. 14; B. 7; [reff. s. v. ἀφείδον]; besides see
εἶδω, I.); to look upon, to regard: foll. by a telic inf.,
ἐπεῖδεν ἀφελεῖν τὸ θνεῖδός μου ([R. V. looked upon me to
take away etc.], Germ. hat hergeblickt), Lk. i. 25; ἐπί τι,
to look upon (for the purpose of punishing, cf. Lat. ani-
madvertere), Acts iv. 29.*

ἐπ-εἰμι; (ἐπί, and εἰμι to go); to come upon, approach;
of time, to come on, be at hand; ptep. ἐπιών, -ούσα, -όν,
next, following: τῇ ἐπιούσῃ, sc. ἡμέρα, on the following
day, Acts xvi. 11; xx. 15; xxi. 18, (Polyb. 2, 25, 11;
5, 13, 10; Joseph. antt. 3, 1, 6; [Prov. xxvii. 1]; etc.);
with ἡμέρα added (as in the earlier writ. fr. Hdt. down),
Acts vii. 26; τῇ ἐπιούσῃ νυκτί, Acts xxiii. 11. Cf. Lob.
ad Phryn. p. 464.*

ἐπεὶ-περ, conjunction, (ἐπεὶ, περ), since indeed, since at
all events; [it introduces a "known and unquestioned
certainty"]: Ro. iii. 30 R G (but L Tr εἰ περ, T WH
εἴπερ). Cf. Hermann ad Vig. p. 784; [Bäumlein p. 204;
W. 448 (417). Fr. the Tragg. down].*

ἐπ-εσ-αγωγή, -ῆς, ἡ, *a bringing in besides or in addition to what is or has been brought in*: κρείττονος ἐλπίδος, Heb. vii. 19. (In Joseph. antt. 11, 6, 2 used of the introduction of a new wife in place of one repudiated; ἐτέρων ἡγρῶν, Hippocr. p. 27 [vol. i. p. 81 ed. Kühn]; προσώπων, of characters in a play, Dion. Hal. scr. cens. 2, 10; in the plur. of places for letting in the enemy, Thuc. 8, 92.)*

ἐπ-εσ-έρχομαι: fut. ἐπεισελεύσομαι; 1. *to come in besides or to those who are already within; to enter afterwards*, (Hdt., Thuc., Plato, al.). 2. *to come in upon, come upon by entering; to enter against*: ἐπί τινα, acc. of pers., Lk. xxi. 35 L T Tr txt. WH; with simple dat. of pers. 1 Macc. xvi. 16.*

ἔπειτα, adv., (ἐπί, εἶτα), *thereupon, thereafter, then, afterwards*; used a. of time: Mk. vii. 5 R G; Lk. xvi. 7; Gal. i. 21; Jas. iv. 14; μετὰ τοῦτο is added redundantly in Jn. xi. 7 (cf. Meyer ad loc.; W. § 65, 2; [B. 397 (340)]); a more definite specification of time is added epegetically, μετὰ τῆς τριά, Gal. i. 18; διὰ δεκαετησάρον ἐτών, Gal. ii. 1. b. in enumerations it is used a. of time and order: πρῶτον . . . ἔπειτα, 1 Co. xv. 46; 1 Th. iv. 17; πρότερον . . . ἔπειτα, Heb. vii. 27; ἀπαρχή . . . ἔπειτα, 1 Co. xv. 23; εἶτα [but T Tr mrg. WH mrg. ἔπειτα] . . . ἔπειτα, 1 Co. xv. 5, 6; ἔπειτα . . . ἔπειτα, ib. 7 L mrg. T Tr mrg. WH mrg. β. of order alone: πρῶτον . . . ἔπειτα, Heb. vii. 2; τρίτον . . . ἔπειτα . . . ἔπειτα (R G εἶτα), 1 Co. xii. 28.*

ἐπ-έκεινα (i. q. ἐπ' ἐκεῖνα sc. μέρος [cf. W. § 6, 1 l. fin.]), adv., *beyond*: with the gen., Βαβυλώνας, Acts vii. 43. (Often in Grk. writ. fr. Hdt. down both with and without the gen.; in the Sept. Am. v. 27; Gen. xxxv. 16; Jer. xxii. 19.)*

ἐπ-εκ-τείνω: [pres. mid. ptep. ἐπεκτεινόμενος]; *to stretch out to or towards*; Mid. *to stretch* (one's self) *forward to*: with dat. of thing indicating the direction [W. § 52, 4, 7], Phil. iii. 13 (14), (see ἔμπροσθεν, 1 fin.)*

ἐπενδύτης, -ου, ὁ, (ἐπενδύω or ἐπενδύω, q. v., [cf. W. 25; 94 (90)]), *an upper garment*, (Tertull. *superindumentum*): Jn. xxi. 7, where it seems to denote a kind of linen blouse or frock which fishermen used to wear at their work. (Soph. frag. 391 Dind. [(248 Ahrens); Poll. 7, 45 p. 717]; Sept. twice [thrice] for ἡ γυνή, 1 S. xviii. 4 [Alex.]; 2 S. xiii. 18; [add Lev. viii. 7 Alex.].)*

ἐπ-εν-δύω: 1 aor. mid. inf. ἐπενδύσασθαι; *to put on over* [A. V. *to be clothed upon*]: 2 Co. v. 2, 4. (Plut. Pelop. 11; actively, Joseph. antt. 5, 1, 12.)*

ἐπ-έρχομαι; fut. ἐπελεύσομαι; 2 aor. ἐπήλθον (3 pers. plur. ἐπήλθαν, Acts xiv. 19 L T Tr WH); Sept. chiefly for ἔλθω; 1. *to come to, to arrive*; a. univ., foll. by ἀπό with a gen. of place, Acts xiv. 19. b. of time; *to come on, be at hand, be future*: ἐν τοῖς αἰώσι τοῖς ἐπερχομένοις, Eph. ii. 7, (Is. xli. 4, 22, 23; in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down); of that which time will bring, *to impend*: ἡ ταραχώρια ἢ ἐπερχομένη, Jas. v. 1; τινί, Lk. xxi. 26, (Is. lxiii. 4; also of things favorable, ἡ εὐλογία, Sir. iii. 8). 2. *to come upon, overtake, one*; so even in Hom., as of sleep, τινά, Od. 4, 793; 10, 31; τινί, 12, 311; of disease, 11, 200; ἐπί τινα, a. of calamities: Lk. xxi. 35 R G;

Acts viii. 24; xiii. 40 [L T Tr txt. WH om. Tr mrg. br. ἐφ' ὑ.], (Gen. xlii. 21; Mic. iii. 11; Zeph. ii. 2; 2 Ch. xx. 9; Jer. v. 12 [here ἤξει]). b. of the Holy Spirit, descending and operating in one: Lk. i. 35; Acts i. 8. c. of an enemy attacking one: ἐπελθὼν νικισθὲν αὐτῶν, Lk. xi. 22; (Hom. Il. 12, 136; 1 S. xxx. 23; w. dat. of pers. Hdian. 1, 8, 12 [6 Bekk.].)*

ἐπ-ερωτάω, -ῶ; impf. ἐπηρώτων; fut. ἐπερωτήσω; 1 aor. ἐπηρώτησα; 1 aor. pass. ptep. ἐπερωτηθεῖς; Sept. mostly for ἡρώσῃ, sometimes for ὤρωσῃ; 1. *to accost one with an inquiry, put a question to, inquire of, ask, interrogate*, [ἐπί directive, uniformly in the N. T.; Mey. on Mk. xi. 29 (cf. ἐπὶ, D. 2)]: τινά, Mk. ix. 32; xii. 34; Mt. xxii. 46; Lk. ii. 46; 1 Co. xiv. 35; Jn. xviii. 21 R G; τινά τι, ask one any thing, Mk. vii. 17 L T Tr WH; xi. 29; Lk. xx. 40; τινά περί τινος, one about a thing, Mk. vii. 17 R G; [Lk. ix. 45 Lchm.], (Hdt. 1, 32; Dem. 1072, 12): foll. by λέγων with the words used by the questioner, Mt. xii. 10; xvii. 10; Mk. ix. 11; xii. 18; Lk. iii. 10, 14; xx. 27; xxiii. 3 [R G L], and often in the Synoptic Gospels; foll. by εἰ, *whether*, Mk. viii. 23; xv. 44; Lk. xxiii. 6; or some other form of the indirect question, Acts xxiii. 34; ἐπηρώτων λέγοντες [L T Tr WH om. λέγ.], τίς εἶη, Lk. viii. 9; ἐπερωτᾶν θεόν *to consult God* (Num. xxiii. 3; Josh. ix. 20 (14); Judg. i. 1; xviii. 5; Is. xix. 3, etc.); Thuc. 1, 118, [etc.]), hence *to seek to know God's purpose and to do his will*, Ro. x. 20 fr. Is. lxxv. 1. 2. by a usage foreign to the Greeks, *to address one with a request or demand; to ask of or demand of one*: foll. by the inf. Mt. xvi. 1 (so ἐπερ. τινά τι, Hebr. ἡρώσῃ, in Ps. cxxxvi. (cxxxvii.) 3: [this sense is disputed by some; see Zezschwitz as referred to at end of next word; cf. Weiss on Mt. l. c., and see ἐρωτάω, 2]).

ἐπ-ερώτημα, -τος, τό, (ἐπερωτάω); 1. *an inquiry, a question*: Hdt. 6, 67; Thuc. 3, 53, 68. 2. *a demand*; so for the Chald. ἡρώσῃ in Dan. iv. 14 Theod.; see ἐπερωτάω, 2. 3. As the terms of inquiry and demand often include the idea of desire, the word thus gets the signification of *earnest seeking*, i. e. *a craving, an intense desire* (so ἐπερωτᾶν εἰς τι, *to long for something*, 2 S. xi. 7 — [but surely the phrase here (like ἡ ἡρώσῃ) means simply *to ask in reference to, ask about*]). If this use of the word is conceded, it affords us the easiest and most congruous explanation of that vexed passage 1 Pet. iii. 21: "which (baptism) now saves us [you] not because in receiving it we [ye] have put away the filth of the flesh, but because we [ye] have earnestly sought a conscience reconciled to God" (συνειδήσεως ἀγαθῆς gen. of the obj., as opp. to σαρκὸς ῥύπου). It is doubtful, indeed, whether εἰς θεόν is to be joined with ἐπερώτημα, and signifies a craving directed unto God [W. 194 (182) — yet less fully and decidedly than in ed. 5, p. 216 sq.], or with συνειδήσεως, and denotes the attitude of the conscience towards (in relation to) God; the latter construction is favored by a comparison of Acts xxiv. 16 ἀπόσκοπον συνειδήσαν ἔχειν πρὸς τὸν θεόν. The signification of ἐπερ. which is approved by others, viz. *stipulation, agreement*, is first met with in the Byzantine writers on law; "moreover, the

formula *κατὰ τὸ ἐπερώτημα τῆς σεμνοτάτης βουλῆς*, common in inscriptions of the age of the Antonines and the following Cæsars, exhibits no new sense of the word *ἐπι-ρώτημα*; for this formula does not mean 'acc. to the decree of the senate' (*ex senatus consulto*, the Grk. for which is *κατὰ τὰ δόγματα τῆ βουλῆς*), but 'after inquiry of or application to the senate,' i. e. 'with government sanction.'" *Zeschwitz*, Petri ap. de Christi ad inferos descensu sententia (Lips. 1857) p. 45; [*Farrar*, Early Days of Christianity, i. 138 n.; *Kähler*, Das Gewissen, i. 1 (Halle 1878) pp. 331-338. Others would adhere to the (more analogical) passive sense of *ἐπερ.* viz. 'the thing asked (the demand) of a good conscience towards God' i. q. the avowal of consecration unto him].*

ἐπι-έχω; impf. *ἐπέειχον*; 2 aor. *ἐπέσχον*; 1. to have or hold upon, apply: sc. τὸν νοῦν, to observe, attend to, foll. by an indir. quest., Lk. xiv. 7; *τινί*, dat. of pers., to give attention to one, Acts iii. 5; 1 Tim. iv. 16, (with dat. of a thing, Sir. xxxi. (xxxiv.) 2; 2 Macc. ix. 25; Polyb. 3, 43, 2, etc.; fully *ὀφθαλμόν τινα*, Leian. dial. mar. 1, 2). 2. to hold towards, hold forth, present: λόγον ζωῆς, as a light, by which illumined ye are the lights of the world, Phil. ii. 16 [al. al., cf. Mey. or Ellic. ad loc.]. 3. to check ([cf. Eng. hold up], Germ. anhalten): sc. ἔμμαντόν, to delay, stop, stay, Acts xix. 22, and in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down; [cf. W. § 38, 1; B. 144 (126); Fritzsche on Sir. v. 1].*

ἐπιπράξις; (*ἐπίπρεια* [spiteful abuse, cf. Aristot. rhet. 2, 2, 4]); to insult; to treat abusively, use despitefully; to revile: *τινά*, Mt. v. 44 R G; Lk. vi. 28, (with dat. of pers., Xen. mem. 1, 2, 31; 3, 5, 16); in a forensic sense, to accuse falsely: with the acc. of a thing, 1 Pet. iii. 16 (Xen., Isaeus, Dem., Philo, Plut., Leian., Hdian.; to threaten, Hdt. 6, 9 [but cf. Cope on Aristot. u. s.]).*

ἐπί, [before a rough breathing ἐφ' (occasionally in Mss. ἐπ'; see e. g. Ps. cxlv. (cxlvi.) 3), and also in some instances before a smooth breathing (as ἐφ' ἄπιδι, Acts ii. 26 L; Ro. viii. 20 (21) Tdf.); see ἀφείδον. It neglects elision before proper names beginning with a vowel (exc. Ἀγρυπτον Acts vii. 10, 18) and (at least in Tdf.'s txt.) before some other words, see the Proleg. p. 94 sq.; cf. W. § 5, 1 a.; B. p. 10], a preposition [fr. the Skr. local prefix *ápi*; Curtius § 335], joined to the gen., the dat., and the acc.; its primary signification is upon (Lat. *super*; [cf. W. 374 (350) note]).

A. with the GENITIVE [cf. W. § 47, g.; B. 336 (289)]; **I.** of Place; and **1.** of the place on which; **a.** upon the surface of (Lat. *in* or *super* with the abl., Germ. *auf* with the dat.); after verbs of abiding, remaining, standing, going, coming, etc.; of doing anything: ἐπὶ κλίνης, Mt. ix. 2; Lk. xvii. 34; ἐπὶ τοῦ ὄρους, Mt. xxiv. 17; Lk. xvii. 31; ἐπ' ἐρημίας (cf. on a desert), Mk. viii. 4; ἐπὶ τῶν νεφελῶν, Mt. xxiv. 30; xxvi. 64; ἐπὶ (τῆς) γῆς, Mt. vi. 10; ix. 6; xxiii. 9; xxviii. 18; Lk. xxi. 25; Acts ii. 19, and very often; ἐπὶ τῆς θαλάσσης, on (the surface of) the sea, Mt. xiv. 25 R G; 26 L T Tr WH; Mk. vi. 48, [49]; Rev. v. 13, and, acc. to the interp. of many, Jn. vi. 19; but cf. Baumg.-Crusius ad loc. [per contra, cf. Lücke ad loc.; Meyer on

Mt. l. c.], (Job ix. 8; βαδίζειν ἐφ' ὕδατος, Leian. philops. 13; ἐπὶ τοῦ πελάγους διαθιόντες, v. h. 2, 4; [Artem. oneir. 3, 16]; on a different sense of the phrase ἐπὶ τῆς θαλάσσης see 2 a. below [W. 374 (351)]); ποιεῖν σημεῖα ἐπὶ τῶν ἀσθενούντων, to be seen upon the bodies of men, externally, (on the sick [cf. W. 375 (351)]), Jn. vi. 2; ἐκθάσα and κάθημαι [καθέζομαι] ἐπί, Mt. xix. 28; xxiii. 2; xxiv. 3; xxv. 31; xxvii. 19; Jn. xix. 13; Acts xx. 9; Rev. ix. 17, etc.; ἔστην, ἔστηκα ἐπί, Lk. vi. 17; Acts xxi. 40; Rev. x. 5, 8; where parts of the body are spoken of: ἐπὶ χειρῶν, Mt. iv. 6; Lk. iv. 11; ἐπὶ τῆς κεφαλῆς, Jn. xx. 7; 1 Co. xi. 10; Rev. x. 1 R G [al. acc.]; xii. 1; σιμόνα ἐπὶ γυμνοῦ, Mk. xiv. 51; ἐπὶ τοῦ μετώπου [or πῶν], Rev. vii. 3; ix. 4; xiii. 16 [Rec., al. acc.]; xiv. 9. **b.** Like the prep. ἐν (see the exposition s. v. ἐν, I. 7 p. 212*), so also ἐπί with the gen. is used after verbs expressing motion to indicate the rest following the motion; thus after βάλλειν, Mk. iv. 26; Mt. xxvi. 12; σπείρειν, Mk. iv. 31; τιθέναι, Jn. xix. 19; Acts v. 15; [Lk. viii. 16 L T Tr WH]; ἐπιτιθέναι, Lk. viii. 16 [R G]; καθιέναι, Acts x. 11; πίπτειν, Mk. ix. 20; xiv. 35; ἐπιγράφειν, Heb. x. 16 R G; ἐκκίνειν, Jn. xxi. 11 R G; ἔρχεσθαι, Heb. vi. 7; Rev. iii. 10; ἀνατέλλειν, Lk. xii. 54 T Tr mrg. WH]; γενόμενος ἐπὶ τοῦ τόπου (cf. our having arrived on the spot), Lk. xxii. 40, [cf. W. p. 376 (352) and see below, C. I. 1 b. fin.]. κρεμᾶν τινα ἐπί (Hebr. *לָגַלְתָּ*, Gen. xl. 19; Deut. xxi. 22, etc.), for which the Latin has *suspendere ex, de, a*, and *alicui*, Acts v. 30; x. 39; Gal. iii. 13. **c.** fig. used of that upon which any thing rests, (like our upon) [cf. W. 375 (351); B. 336 (289); Ellic. on 1 Tim. as below]: ἕνα σταθὴ ἐπὶ στόματος etc. (אֶחָד עָלַי עֵשֶׂת, Deut. xix. 15), resting on the declaration, etc., Mt. xviii. 16; 2 Co. xiii. 1; more simply ἐπὶ μαρτύρων, 1 Tim. v. 19; in the adv. phrase ἐπ' ἀληθείας (on the ground of truth), see ἀλήθεια, I. 1. [**c'**. akin is its use (with a personal or a reflex. pron.) to denote dependence, as in λογίζεσθω ἐφ' (al. ἀφ' q. v. II. 2 d. aa.) ἑαυτοῦ, 2 Co. x. 7 T Tr WH (for himself, i. e. apart from and independently of others; R. V. with himself); cf. Kühner ii. 432; L. and S. v. A. I. 1 d.] **d.** fig. used of things, affairs, persons, which one is set over, over which he exercises power; Lat. *supra*, our *over* [cf. below, B. 2 b. and C. I. 2 e.]; ἐπὶ πάντων, Ro. ix. 5; Eph. iv. 6 (where ἐπί, διά and ἐν are distinguished); καθίστημι τινα ἐπί τινος, Mt. xxiv. 45; xxv. 21, 23; Lk. xii. 42; Acts vi. 3, (Gen. xxxix. 4, 5; 1 Macc. vi. 14; x. 37, etc.; Plat. rep. 5 p. 460 b., etc.); δίδωμι τινα ἐξουσίαν ἐπί τινος, Rev. ii. 26; ἔχω ἐξουσίαν ἐπί τινος, Rev. xx. 6; βασιλεύειν ἐπί τινος, Mt. ii. 22 R G Tr br.; Rev. v. 10; ἔχειν ἐφ' ἑαυτοῦ βασιλείαν, Rev. ix. 11; ἔχειν βασιλείαν ἐπὶ τῶν βασιλέων, Rev. xvii. 18; δεῖς ἦν ἐπὶ τῆς γάβης, who was over the treasury, Acts viii. 27; δ' ἐπὶ τοῦ κοιτώνος, he who presided over the bed-chamber, the chamberlain, Acts xii. 20 (Passow i. 2 p. 1035* gives many exx. fr. Grk. auth. [cf. L. and S. s. v. A. III. 1; Lob. ad Phryn. p. 474; Soph. Lex. s. v.]; for exx. fr. the O. T. Apocr. see Wahl, Clavis Apocr. p. 218*). **e.** of that to which the mental act looks or refers: λέγειν ἐπί τινος, to speak upon (of) a thing, Gal. iii. 16 (Plato,

Charm. p. 155 d.; legg. 2 p. 662 d.; Ael. v. h. 1, 30; *scribere super re*, Cic. ad Att. 16, 6; *disserere super*, Tac. ann. 6, 28; cf. W. 375 (351); [B. 336 (289)]. f. of one on whom an obligation has been laid: *ἐχθὴν ἔχειν ἐφ' ἑαυτοῦ*, have (taken) on themselves a vow, have bound themselves by a vow, Acts xxi. 23 [WH txt. ἀφ' ἑαυτ. (see ἀπό, II. 2 d. aa.)]. 2. used of vicinity, i. e. of the place *at, near, hard by*, which, (Germ. *bei, an*); a. prop. *κόλπος ὁ ἐπὶ ποσιδηίου*, Hdt. 7, 115; *ἐπὶ τῶν θυρῶν*, [Acts v. 23 L T Tr WH] (1 Macc. i. 55; [Plut. G. Gracch. 14, 3 p. 841 c.]); cf. Matthiae ii. p. 1366 § 584; Passow s. v. p. 1034^b; [L. and S. s. v. I. 1 a. sub fin.]. But the exx. of this signification adduced from the N. T. [with the exception of Acts l. c.] (and most of those fr. Grk. auth. also) are such as to allow the rendering of ἐπί by *super* also, *over* or *above* [so W. 374 sq. (351)]: *ἐπὶ τῆς θαλάσσης at the sea*, upon the shore, or *above the sea*, for the shore overhung the sea, Jn. vi. 19 (? [cf. 1 a. above]); xxi. 1, (Ex. xiv. 2; Deut. i. 40; 1 Macc. xiv. 34; xv. 11; Polyb. 1, 44, 4; cf. the French *Boulogne sur mer, Châlons sur Marne*, [Eng. *Stratford on Avon*], etc.; *ἐπὶ τοῦ ποταμοῦ*, Ezek. i. 1; [Xen. an. 4, 3, 28]; *ἐπὶ τοῦ Ἰορδάνου*, 2 K. ii. 7); *ἐσθίειν ἐπὶ τῆς τραπέζης τινός* (Germ. *über Jemand's Tische essen*, [cf. Eng. *over* one's food, *over* one's cups, etc.]), food and drink placed upon the table, Lk. xxii. 30 cf. 21; *συκῆν ἐπὶ τῆς ὁδοῦ*, a fig-tree above (i. e. higher than) the way, Mt. xxi. 19. b. *before*, with gen. of a pers., *in the presence* of one as spectator, or auditor, [W. 375 (351); B. 336 (289)]: Mt. xxviii. 14 [L T Tr WH mrg. ὑπό]; Mk. xiii. 9; Acts xxiv. 19, 20; xxv. 9; xxvi. 2; 1 Co. vi. 1, 6; 2 Co. vii. 14; 1 Tim. vi. 13 [some bring this under II. below; see *μαρτυρέω*]; *ἐπὶ τοῦ βήματος Καίσαρος*, Acts xxv. 10. c. *ἐπὶ τοῦ* (Rec. τῆς) *βάτου* at the bush, i. e. at the place in the sacred volume where the bush is spoken of, Mk. xii. 26 (see ἐν, I. 1 d.). II. of Time when; with gen. of a pers. *in the time* or *age* of a man, ["*in the days of*"]; *at the time when an office was held by one*; *under the administration of*, [cf. W. 375 (352); B. 336 (289)]: Mk. ii. 26; Lk. iii. 2; iv. 27; Acts xi. 28; (1 Macc. xiii. 42; xiv. 27, [for other exx. in which this phrase is equiv. to "*in or of the reign etc. of*," and is preceded by a specification of the year etc., see B. D. Am. ed. p. 651 note^b]; 2 Macc. viii. 19; xv. 22; for numerous exx. fr. Grk. writ. see Passow i. 2 p. 1035, [less fully in L. and S. s. v. A. II.]). with the gen. of a thing, *at the time of* any occurrence: *ἐπὶ τῆς μετακοσίας Βαβυλωνῶνος*, at the time of the deportation to Babylon, Mt. i. 11; [on Lk. xii. 54 T Tr mrg. WH see *δυσμῆ*]; *of the time when any occupation is (or was) carried on*: *ἐπὶ τῶν προσευχῶν μου*, Lat. in precibus meis, at my prayers, when I am praying, Ro. i. 10 (9); Eph. i. 16; 1 Th. i. 2; Philem. 4. of time itself, ἐπ' ἐσχάτων and (acc. to another reading) ἐσχάτων τῶν ἡμερῶν (lit. *at the end of the days*): 2 Pet. iii. 3; Heb. i. 2 (1), (for the Hebr. עֵשֶׂת הַיּוֹמִים, Gen. xlix. 1; Num. xxiv. 14; Jer. xxxvii. (xxx.) 24; Mic. iv. 1; Dan. x. 14); ἐπ' ἐσχάτου τοῦ χρόνου, Jude 18 L T Tr WH; [τῶν χρόνων, 1 Pet. i. 20 L T Tr WH].

B. with the DATIVE, used of Place [W. 392 (366) sq.; B. 336 (289) sq.]; and 1. properly; a. of the place where or in which (Lat. *in* with the abl., Germ. *auf* with the dat.) [Eng. *on*, etc.], where continuance, position, situation, etc., are spoken of: ἐφ' ᾧ (L txt. T Tr WH ὅπου) *κατέκειτο*, Mk. ii. 4; *λίθος ἐπὶ λίθῳ* [-θον T Tr WH], Mk. xiii. 2; *ἐπὶ πύνακι*, Mt. xiv. 8, 11; Mk. vi. 25; *ἐπὶ τοῖς κραββάτοις*, Mk. vi. 55; *ἀνακλῖναι πάντας ἐπὶ τῷ χόρτῳ*, Mk. vi. 39; *ἐπέκειτο ἐπ' αὐτῷ*, lay upon it, Jn. xi. 38; *ἐφ' ἵπποις*, Rev. xix. 14. b. of the place in which (Lat. *in* with the abl., Germ. *auf* with the acc.), after verbs expressing motion towards a place, to denote a remaining in the place after the motion, [Eng. *upon, at*, etc.]: *βάλλειν λίθον ἐπίτωι*, dat. of pers., Jn. viii. 7 Rec.; *οἰκοδομεῖν*, Mt. xvi. 18; *ἐποικοδομεῖν*, Eph. ii. 20; *ἐπιβάλλειν*, Mt. ix. 16 (Lk. v. 36 *ἐπιβάλλειν ἐπὶ τῷ*); *ἐπιρράπτειν*, Mk. ii. 21 (where L T Tr WH have ἐπί with acc.); *ἐπιπίπτειν*, Acts viii. 16. c. of the place above which (Lat. *super*, Germ. *über*, [Eng. *over*]): ἐπ' αὐτῷ, over his head, Lk. xxiii. 38 (for which Mt. xxvii. 37 *ἐπάνω τῆς κεφαλῆς αὐτοῦ*). d. of the place *at, or by, or near* which: *ἐπὶ θύραις* and *ἐπὶ τῇ θύρᾳ*, Mt. xxiv. 33; Mk. xiii. 29; Acts v. 9. (and often in Grk. writ.; cf. Passow s. v. p. 1037^a; [L. and S. s. v. B. I. 1 a.; cf. A. I. 2 a. above]); *ἐπὶ τῇ προβατικῇ*, Jn. v. 2; *ἐπὶ τῷ ποταμῷ*, Rev. ix. 14; *ἐπὶ τῇ στοᾷ*, Acts iii. 11; ἐπ' [L T Tr WH παρ'] *αὐτοῖς ἐπιμείναι*, Acts xxviii. 14. 2. Metaph.; a. of that upon which any action, effect, condition, rests as a basis or support; prop. *upon the ground of*; and a. of that upon which anything is sustained or upheld: *ἤν ἐπὶ τῷ*, to sustain life on (by) a thing, Mt. iv. 4 (where L T Tr, the second time, ἐν; [cf. W. 389 (364) note]); Lk. iv. 4, (Deut. viii. 3 for *ἔν τῷ*; Plat. Alcib. 1 p. 105 c.; Plut. de cup. divit. 7 p. 526 d.; Alciph. epp. 3, 7, etc.); *συνεῖναι ἐπὶ τοῖς ἄροισι*, to understand by reasoning built upon the loaves, Mk. vi. 52 [cf. W. 392 (367); B. 337 (290)]. β. of that upon which anything rests (our *upon*): ἐπ' ἐλπίδι [see in ἐλπίς, 2], supported by hope, in *hope*, [cf. W. § 51, 2 f.], Acts ii. 26; Ro. iv. 18; 1 Co. ix. 10, [differently in ε. below]; to do any thing ἐπὶ τῷ ὀνόματι τινος, relying upon the name i. e. the authority of any one [cf. W. 393 (367)]: *ἐλεύσονται ἐπὶ τῷ ὀνόματι μου*, appropriating to themselves the name of Messiah, which belongs to me, Mt. xxiv. 5; Mk. xiii. 6; Lk. xxi. 8, (in which pass. λέγοντες, ὅτι ἐγὼ εἰμι ὁ Χριστός is added by way of explanation); *βαπτίζεσθαι ἐπὶ* [L T Tr WH ἐν] *τῷ ὄν. Χριστοῦ*, so as to repose your hope and confidence in his Messianic authority, Acts ii. 38; *δέχεσθαι τινα ἐπὶ τῷ ὄν. μου*, to receive one because he bears my name, is devoted to my authority and instruction, Mt. xviii. 5; Mk. ix. 37; Lk. ix. 48. to do anything *upon the name of Christ*, his name being introduced, appeal being made to his authority and command: as *κηρύσσειν, διδάσκειν*, etc., Lk. xxiv. 47; Acts iv. 17, 18; v. 28, 40; *δύναμιν ποιεῖν, δαιμόνια ἐκβάλλειν*, using his name as a formula of exorcism, [cf. W. 393 (367)], Mk. ix. 39; Lk. ix. 49 [WH Tr mrg. ἐν]. γ. of that upon which as a foundation any super-

structure is reared: νομοθετῆσαι, Heb. vii. 11 (ἐπ' αὐτῇ, for which L T Tr WH have ἐπ' αὐτῆς); viii. 6; after verbs of trusting, believing, hoping, etc.: ἀρκείσθαι ἐπὶ τινι, 3 Jn. 10; παρησιαίεσθαι, Acts xiv. 3; πεποιθέναι, Mt. xxvii. 43 L txt. WH mrg.; Lk. xi. 22; xviii. 9; Mk. x. 24 [T WH om. Tr mrg. br. the cl.]; 2 Co. i. 9; Heb. ii. 13; πιστεῦναι, Lk. xxiv. 25; Ro. ix. 33; x. 11, etc.; ἐπίειν (see ἐπίω), [cf. C. I. 2 g. a. below]. δ. of the reason or motive underlying words and deeds, so that ἐπί is equiv. to *for, on account of*, [W. 394 (368); B. 337 (290)]: Mt. xix. 9 R G T Tr WH txt.; Lk. v. 5 (ἐπὶ τῷ ῥηματί σου, at thy word, Germ. *auf*; [cf. W. § 48, c. d.; in reliance on]); Acts iii. 16 [WH om.]; iv. 9; xi. 19 [L Tr mrg. have the gen.]; xxi. 24; 1 Co. viii. 11 (ἀπόλλυσθαι ἐπὶ τινι, Germ. *zu Grunde gehen über* etc. [cf. W. 394 (368) note, but L T Tr WH read ἐν]); Phil. iii. 9; after *alvein*, Lk. ii. 20; δοξάζειν, Acts iv. 21; 2 Co. ix. 13 [cf. W. 381 (357)]; μαρτυρεῖν, Heb. xi. 4; εὐχαριστεῖν etc. to give thanks *for*, 1 Co. i. 4; 2 Co. ix. 15; Phil. i. 5; 1 Th. iii. 9. ἐφ' ᾧ (equiv. to ἐπὶ τούτῳ, ὅτι *for that, on the ground of this, that*) because that, because, Ro. v. 12 (on the various interpp. of this pass. see *Dietsch*, Adam und Christus. Bonn 1871, p. 50 sqq.); 2 Co. v. 4 [Rec^t ἐπειδὴ]; Phil. iii. 12, (ἐφ' ᾧ—ὁ σατανᾶς—ὄκ ἴσχυσε θανατώσαι αὐτούς, Theoph. ad Autol. 2, 29 p. 138 ed. Otto; ἐφ' ᾧ Γεννάδιον ἔγραψε, for the reason that he had accused Gennadius, Synes. ep. 73; cf. *Hermann* ad Vig. p. 710; the better Greeks commonly used ἐφ' οἷς in the same sense, cf. W. 394 (368); [Fritzsche or Mey. on Ro. l. c.; *Ellic.* on Phil. l. c.]). Used esp. after verbs signifying a mental affection or emotion, where we also often say *over* (for exx. fr. Grk. writ. see *Passow* i. 2, p. 1039^b; *Krüger* § 68, 41, 6; [cf. W. 393 (368) c.]): as ἀγαλλιᾶν, Lk. i. 47; χαίρειν, Mt. xviii. 13; Lk. i. 14; xiii. 17; Ro. xvi. 19, etc.; χαρὰ ἔσται, Lk. xv. 7; χαρὰν (Rec. χάριν) ἔχω, Philem. 7; παρακαλεῖν, παρακαλεῖσθαι, 2 Co. i. 4; vii. 13; 1 Th. iii. 7; κλαίειν, Lk. xix. 41 R G; κωπετόν ποιεῖν, Acts viii. 2; κόπτεσθαι, Rev. xviii. 9 [T Tr WH txt. the acc.]; ὀδυνᾶσθαι, Acts xx. 38; ὀλοῦσθαι, Jas. v. 1; στυγνάζειν, Mk. x. 22; συλλυπέσθαι, Mk. iii. 5; μετανοεῖν ἐπὶ, to grieve over, *repent of*, 2 Co. xii. 21; σπλαγχνίζεσθαι, Mt. xiv. 14 G L T Tr WH; Mk. vi. 34 R G; Lk. vii. 13 [Tdf. the acc.]; μακροθυμεῖν, Mt. xviii. 26 [Tr the acc.], 29 [L Tr the acc.]; Lk. xviii. 7 [see *μακροθυμέω*, 2]; Jas. v. 7; ὀργίζεσθαι, Rev. xii. 17 [Lchm. om. ἐπί]; ἐκπλήσσεσθαι, Mt. vii. 28; Mk. i. 22; Lk. iv. 32; Acts xiii. 12; διαταράσσεσθαι, Lk. i. 29; ἐξίστασθαι, Lk. ii. 47; θαμβεῖσθαι, Mk. x. 24; θάμβος, Lk. v. 9; Acts iii. 10; θαυμάζειν, Mk. xii. 17; Lk. ii. 33; iv. 22; ix. 43; xx. 26; Acts iii. 12; κωχᾶσθαι, Ro. v. 2; ἐπαισχύνεσθαι, Ro. vi. 21; παραζηλοῦν and παροργίζειν τινὰ ἐπὶ τινι, Ro. x. 19. ε. of the rule, or condition [W. 394 (368) d.]: ἐπ' ἐλπίδι, a hope being held out or given, Ro. viii. 20; Tit. i. 2, (differently in β. above); ἐπὶ δυσὶν . . . μάρτυσιν, on condition that two witnesses testify to the matter in question, [at (the mouth of) *two* etc.; cf. W. 392 (367)], Heb. x. 28; ἐπὶ νεκροῖς, equiv. to δόντων νεκρῶν (in the case of the dead), if any one has died, Heb. ix. 17. ζ. of the purpose

and end [*unto, for*; W. 394 (368) e.]: ἐπ' ὀνόματι αὐτοῦ, to worship and profess his name, Acts xv. 14 Rec.; καλεῖν τινὰ ἐπὶ τινι, Lat. *ad aliquid*, Gal. v. 13; 1 Th. iv. 7, (ἐπὶ ξενίᾳ, Xen. an. 7, 6, 3; cf. W. u. s.); κτισθέντες ἐπὶ ἔργοις ἀγαθοῖς, Eph. ii. 10; φρονεῖν ἐπὶ τινι to take thought for a thing, Phil. iv. 10; ἐφ' ᾧ (by a later Grk. impropriety for ἐπὶ τινι, cf. W. § 24, 4; [B. § 139, 59; but on the extreme doubtfulness of this alleged use of ὅς in direct questions, see *Pres. T. D. Woolsey* in the *Bibliotheca Sacra* for Apr. 1874, p. 314 sqq.]) πάρει; for what purpose art thou come? Vulg. *ad quid* [al. *quod*] *venisti?* Mt. xxvi. 50 R [but G L T Tr WH ἐφ' ὅ, see C. I. 2 g. γ. aa. below] (Theoph. ἐπὶ ποίῳ σκοπῷ; cf. *Hdt.* 7, 146 πυθόμενος, ἐπ' οἷσι ἤλθον; [but the view of many ancient expositors which explains the passage by an aposiopesis: "that for which thou hast come—do" is thoroughly established by *Dr. Woolsey* u. s.]). of the issue or undesigned result: λογομαχεῖν ἐπὶ καταστροφῇ τῶν ἀκούοντων, 2 Tim. ii. 14; (τοῖς ἐπὶ ἀφελείᾳ πεποιημένοις ἐπὶ βλάβῃ χρῆσθαι, Xen. mem. 2, 3, 19). η. of the pattern or standard [A. V. *after*; W. 394 (368) f.]: καλεῖν τινὰ ἐπὶ τῷ ὀνόματί τινος, to call one after the name of another, Lk. i. 59 (Neh. vii. 63 [W. 410 (382)]); ἐπὶ τῷ ὁμοιώματί τινος after the likeness of a thing, Ro. v. 14. b. of that over which one is placed, for its care or administration: ἐπὶ τοῖς ὑπάρχουσι τινι καθιστάται, Lk. xii. 44 (cf. A. I. 1 d. above, [also C. I. 2 e. below]; *Lob.* ad Phryn. p. 474 sq.; *Bnhdy.* p. 249; [W. 393 (367) a.]). c. used of a hostile aim, *against* (for exx. fr. Grk. writ. fr. *Hom.* down, see *Passow* i. 2 p. 1036^a; [cf. *L.* and *S. s. v.* B. I. 1 c.; W. 392 (367); B. 337 (290)]: Lk. xii. 52 sq.; θλίψις γενομένη ἐπὶ Στεφάνῳ [-νου, L Tr mrg.], Acts xi. 19 [A. V. *about*]. δ. of that to which anything is added (so that it is, as it were, *upon* it); *in addition to; over and above*, [W. 393 (367 sq.) b.]: 2 Co. vii. 18 (L T Tr WH ἐπὶ δὲ τῇ παρακλήσει ὑμῶν [but L T Tr WH ἡμῶν] περισσοτέρως κτλ. but in addition to the comfort given (us) by you, we rejoiced the more exceedingly etc. [A. V. *in* etc. (of condition)]); κερδαίνειν τε ἐπὶ τινι, Mt. xxv. 20, 22 R G; ἔχειν λύπην ἐπὶ λύπῃ, Phil. ii. 27 Rec. (Eur.-Iph. T. 197 φόνος ἐπὶ φόνῳ, Troad. 596 ἐπὶ δ' ἄλγεσιν ἄλγεα, Soph. O. C. 544 ἐπὶ νόσῳ νόσον; [cf. *Mey.* on Phil. l. c.; but G L T Tr WH give the acc., see C. I. 2 c. below]); προστιθέναι ἐπὶ, Lk. iii. 20; ἐπὶ πᾶσι τούτοις, besides all this, Lk. xvi. 26 [L mrg. T Tr mrg. WH ἐν; see ἐν, I. 5 e. p. 211^a]; Eph. vi. 16 [L txt. T Tr WH ἐν (and there is no τούτοις); see ἐν, u. s.]; Col. iii. 14, (Sir. xxxvii. 15; 1 Macc. x. 42; [classic exx. in *Wetst.* on Lk. l. c.]); add also Heb. viii. 1 [see *Lünem.* ad loc.]; ix. 10; 1 Co. xiv. 16. e. of that which is connected as an adjunct (esp. of time) with the principal matter under consideration, (in *Ger.* generally *bei*, i. e. *at, on, etc.*) [W. 392 (367)]: εὐχαριστῶ τῷ θεῷ μου ἐπὶ πάσῃ τῇ μνησίᾳ ὑμῶν, at every mention of you, as often as I call you to mind, Phil. i. 3 [but see *Mey.*, *Ellic.*, *Bp. Lightf.* ad l., and *s. v. pās*, I. 2]; σπένδομαι ἐπὶ τῇ θυσίᾳ, while engaged in (busied over) the sacrifice, Phil. ii. 17; ἐπὶ συντελείᾳ τῶν αἰώνων, Heb. ix. 26; ἐπὶ τῇ πρώτῃ διαθήκῃ, ib. 15; σπεῖρειν and θερίζειν

ἐπ' εὐλογίαῖς, so that blessings attend, i. e. bountifully, freely, 2 Co. ix. 6; ἐπὶ πάσῃ τῇ ἀνάγκῃ, 1 Th. iii. 7; ἐπὶ τῇ παροργισμῷ ὑμῶν while your anger lasts, Eph. iv. 26; ἐπὶ τούτῳ μεαυτοῦ, i. e. while this was going on [(?)], upon this], Jn. iv. 27. f. of the object of an action, and a. where the Germ. uses *an*, [Eng. *on* (nearly i. q. *to*): πρόσσειν τι ἐπὶ τινι, Acts v. 35 (like δρᾶν τι ἐπὶ τινι, Hdt. 3, 14; Ael. n. an. 11, 11); cf. Bnhdy. p. 250 bot.; [but see B. 337 (290)]; δ γέγονεν ἐπ' αὐτῇ, Mk. v. 33 [T Tr WH om. Lbr. ἐπί]; ἀναπληροῦσθαι, Mt. xiii. 14 Rec. β. where the Germ. says *über*, [Eng. *upon, of, concerning*], after verbs of writing, speaking, thinking: γεγραμμένα ἐπ' αὐτῷ, Jn. xii. 16 (Hdt. 1, 66); προφητεύειν, Rev. x. 11; μαρτυρεῖν, xxii. 16 R G T Tr txt. WH txt. [see μαρτυρέω, a.], (δόξα ἐπὶ τῇ εὐσεβείᾳ, an opinion about, on, piety, 4 Macc. v. 17 (18)).

C. with the ACCUSATIVE [W. § 49, l.; B. 337 (290) sq.]; I. of Place; l. properly; a. of the place above, over, which, our *up on, on to*: after verbs signifying motion and continuance, ἐλθεῖν, περιπατεῖν ἐπὶ τὰ ὕδατα, Mt. xiv. 28 sq.; ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν, ib. 25 L T Tr WH, 26 R G, (πλεῖν ἐπὶ πόντον, Hom. Od. 1, 183); ἀναπνεῖν ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν, Mt. xv. 35; ἐπὶ τὸ στήθος τινος, Jn. xxi. 20; ἀνακλιθῆναι ἐπὶ τοὺς χόρτους, Mt. xiv. 19 R G; κατοικεῖν ἐπὶ πᾶν τὸ πρόσωπον (L T Tr WH παντὸς προσώπου [cf. πᾶς, I. 1 c.]) τῆς γῆς, Acts xvii. 26; καθῆσθαι, Lk. xxi. 35; ἦλθε λαμὸς ἐφ' ὄλην τὴν γῆν, Acts vii. 11; σκότος ἐγένετο ἐπὶ πᾶσαν τὴν γῆν, Mt. xxvii. 45. *over* i. e. *along*: εἰστίκει ἐπὶ τὸν αἰγιαλόν, Mt. xiii. 2 [W. 408 (380); differently in d. below]. b. of motion to a place whose surface is occupied or touched (Germ. *auf* with the acc.), *upon, unto, etc.*; after verbs of going, coming, ascending, descending, falling, etc.: πορεύεσθαι ἐπὶ τὴν ὁδόν, Acts viii. 26; ix. 11; ἐπὶ τὰς διεξόδους, Mt. xxii. 9; προέρχεσθαι, Acts xx. 13 [here Tr WH mrg. προσέρχ.]; φεύγειν, Mt. xxiv. 16 (where L Tr WH txt. εἰς); ἐξέρχεσθαι, Lk. viii. 27; ἐξίεναι, Acts xxvii. 43; ἐπιβαίνειν, Mt. xxi. 5; ἀναβαίνειν, Lk. v. 19; xix. 4; Acts x. 9; Rev. xx. 9; καταβαίνειν, Lk. xxii. 44 [L br. WH reject the pass.]; Rev. xvi. 21; ἀπέρχεσθαι, Lk. xxiii. 33 [L Tr WH ἐρχεσθαι]; πίπτειν ἐπὶ τοὺς πόδας, Acts x. 25; ἐπὶ πρόσωπον, to fall upon the face, Mt. xvii. 6; xxvi. 39; Lk. v. 12; xvii. 16; 1 Co. xiv. 25; Rev. vii. 11. After verbs of placing, leading, bringing, building, laying, throwing, etc.: τιθέναι, Mt. v. 15; Lk. xi. 33; ἐπιτιθέναι, Mt. xxiii. 4; Lk. xv. 5; Acts xv. 10, etc.; τιθέναι τὰ γόνατα ἐπί, Acts xxi. 5; οἰκοδομεῖν, Mt. vii. 24, 2; Lk. vi. 49; Ro. xv. 20; ἐποικοδομεῖν, 1 Co. iii. 12; θεμελιούν, Lk. vi. 48; βάλλειν, Jn. viii. 59; Rev. ii. 24; xiv. 16; xviii. 19; ἐπιβάλλειν, Lk. v. 36 (ἐπιβ. ἐπὶ τινι, Mt. ix. 16); ἐπιβάλλειν τὰς χεῖρας ἐπὶ τινι, Mt. xxvi. 50, etc. (see ἐπιβάλλω, 1 a.); ἐπιρρίπτειν, Lk. xix. 35 and tropically 1 Pet. v. 7; ῥαπίζειν, Mt. v. 39 [L T Tr txt. WH εἰς]; τύπτειν, Lk. vi. 29 [Tdf. εἰς]; ἀναβιβάζειν, Mt. xiii. 48 [not Lhm. txt.]; ἐπιβιβάζειν, Lk. x. 34; κατάγειν, Lk. v. 11; σωρεύειν, Ro. xii. 20; δίδοναι, Lk. vii. 44; xix. 23; Rev. viii. 3; ἀναφέρειν, 1 Pet. ii. 24; κρεμᾶν, Mt. xviii. 6 [L T Tr WH περι]; γράφειν, Rev. ii. 17; iii. 12; xix. 16;

ἐπιγράφειν, Heb. viii. 10. After verbs which include another verb signifying motion, or transfer, or entrance into, (where Germ. uses *auf* or *über*; our *on, to, etc.*): ἀνατίλλειν, Mt. v. 45; βρέχειν, *ibid.*; πνέειν, Rev. vii. 1 (here we see the difference betw. ἐπί with the gen. to blow over a thing, Germ. *über*, and ἐπί with the acc. to blow on a thing, to come blowing upon it, Germ. *einen anwehen, wehend auf einen kommen*); [apparently nearly the same view of the distinction betw. the cases is taken by Thiersch § 274, 6; Hermann on Eur. Alcest. 845. But Krüger (§ 68, 40, 3), Kühner (ii. § 438, I. 1 b.), al., regard ε. with the acc. as denoting merely movement towards a place, while ε. with the gen. involves the idea of actual or intended arrival; cf. L. and S. s. v. A. I. 1. Still others hold the two expressions to be substantially synonymous: e. g. *Bttm.* Gram. § 147 (p. 417 Eng. trans.); Matthiae § 584; Passow p. 1034^a; — esp. in the N. T., see W. 409 sq. (382); 408 (381) note; B. 338 (291). On the variations of case with this prep. in the Rev. cf. Alford on iv. 2]; διασωθῆναι ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν, Acts xxvii. 44. o. It is used of persons *over* whom anything is done, that thereby some benefit may accrue to them, (Germ. *über* with the dat.) [W. 408 (381) note]: ὀνομάζειν τὸ ὄνομα Ἰησοῦ ἐπὶ τινι, to name the name of Jesus (as a spell, a magic formula) over one, sc. that help may come to him from that name, Acts xix. 13; προσεύχεσθαι ἐπὶ τινι, Jas. v. 14. d. As εἰς (q. v. C. 2 p. 186^a), so ἐπί also stands after verbs of rest and continuance [B. 337 (290) sq.; W. § 49, l. 1]: καθεύδειν ἐπὶ τι, Mk. iv. 38; στήναι, Rev. xi. 11; σταθῆναι ἐπὶ τι, Rev. xii. 18 (xiii. 1); ἐστηκέναι, Jn. xxi. 4 (ἐπὶ τὸν αἰγιαλόν L T Tr mrg. WH mrg.; otherwise where many are spoken of; see a. fin. above); Rev. xiv. 1; καθῆσθαι, Jn. xii. 15; Rev. iv. 4; vi. 2 [Rec. dat.]; xi. 16; xiv. 14, 16 [L T Tr WH txt. gen.]; xvii. 3; xix. 11; κεκαθικέναι, καθῆσθαι, Mk. xi. 2; Lk. xix. 30; Jn. xii. 14; Rev. xx. 4; καθίσσεσθαι, Mt. xix. 28; σκηνοῦν, Rev. vii. 15; κείσθαι, 2 Co. iii. 15; κατακείσθαι, Lk. v. 25 T Tr WH; εἶναι ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτό, to be together, assembled, in the same place: Lk. xvii. 35; Acts i. 15; ii. 1, 44, — *to come together*, of sexual intercourse, 1 Co. vii. 5 G L T Tr WH; συνελθεῖν ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτό have convened, come together, to the same place, 1 Co. xiv. 23 [L txt. ἐλθεῖν]; simply ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτό sc. *together, together*, Acts iii. 1 [but L T Tr WH (so R. V.) connect ἐπὶ τ. a. here with ii. 47]; 2 S. ii. 13 [cf. B. 338 (291)]. e. used of motion or arrival into the vicinity of a place (not to the place itself); *near; to, as far as*; (Germ. *an, bei, zu, hin . . . zu*): ἐπὶ τὸ μνημεῖον [or μνήμα], Mk. xvi. 2; Lk. xxiv. 12 [L Tr br. T om. WH reject the vs.], 22, 24; ἐπὶ τοὺς ἀναβαθμούς, Acts xxi. 35; ἔρχεσθαι ἐπὶ τι ὕδωρ, Acts viii. 36; ἐπὶ τὴν πύλιν, Acts xii. 10; ἐπιστήναι ἐπὶ τὸν πυλῶνα, Acts x. 17; καταβαίνειν ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν, Jn. vi. 16, etc., etc.; with the acc. of a pers. *to, near to one*: Jn. xix. 33; Acts xxv. 12; 2 Th. ii. 1; Rev. xvi. 14; esp. to judges, kings, etc., i. q. to their tribunal: Mt. x. 18; Lk. xii. 58; xxi. 12; xxiii. 1; Acts ix. 21; xvi. 19. also in pregn. constr. after verbs of sitting, standing, etc.: καθῆσθαι ἐπὶ τὸ τελῶνιον, Mt. ix.

9; Mk. ii. 14; ἰσθηκίαι ἐπί, Rev. iii. 20; xv. 2; ἐπιστήναι ἐπί, Acts x. 17; xi. 11; ἐπὶ τὴν δεξιάν on the right hand, Rev. v. 1. f. of mere direction towards a terminus (so that the terminus itself is not reached): πορεύεσθαι ἐπὶ τὸ ἀπολωλός, to recover it (where we say *after*), Lk. xv. 4; ἐκτείνω τὰς χεῖρας ἐπί, against one, to take him, Lk. xxii. 53; towards one, in pointing him out, Mt. xii. 49; ἐξέρχεσθαι ἐπὶ ληστήν, to take a robber, Mt. xxvi. 55; Mk. xiv. 48; Lk. xxii. 52, cf. Lk. xiv. 31. 2. It is used metaphorically, a. with the acc. of a pers. after verbs of coming, falling, bringing, etc. a. of evils befalling (falling 'upon') one, and of perturbations coming upon the mind: τὸ αἷμά τινος (the penalty for slaying him) ἦκει or ἔρχεται ἐπὶ τινα, Mt. xxiii. 35 sq.; xxvii. 25; ἐπάγειν τὸ αἷμά τινος ἐπὶ τινα, Acts v. 28; ἔρχεσθαι and ἦκειν ἐπὶ τινα, of other evils, Jn. xviii. 4; Eph. v. 6; Rev. iii. 3; after γίνεσθαι, Lk. i. 65; iv. 36; Acts v. 5; ἐπέρχεσθαι [ἐπεισέρχ. LT Tr WH], Lk. xxi. 35; ἐπιπίπτειν, Lk. i. 12; Acts xiii. 11 [LT Tr WH πίπτειν]; xix. 17 [L Tr πίπτειν]; Ro. xv. 3 (fr. Ps. lxxviii. (lxix.) 10); Rev. xi. 11 [Rec. πίπτειν]; ἐπιστήναι, Lk. xxi. 34. β. of blessings coming upon one: after ἔρχεσθαι, Mt. x. 13; ἐπιπίπτειν, of a trance, Acts x. 10 [LT Tr WH γίνεσθαι]; ἐπισκηρῶν, 2 Co. xii. 9; ἔφθασεν and ἤγγικεν ἐφ' ὑμᾶς (upon you sc. fr. heaven, [cf. W. 407 (380) note]) ἡ βασιλεία τοῦ θεοῦ, Mt. xii. 28; Lk. x. 9; xi. 20. the Holy Spirit is said at one time ἐπὶ τινα ἰκχέσθαι, Acts ii. 17 sq.; x. 45; Tit. iii. 6; at another, ἀποστελλεσθαι [or ἔξαποστῆλ. T Tr WH], Lk. xxiv. 49; again, ἐπέρχεσθαι, Acts i. 8; once more, καταβαίνειν, Mk. i. 10 [L txt. T Tr WH εἰς]; Lk. iii. 22; Jn. i. 33; ἔπεσεν ὁ κληρὸς ἐπὶ τινα, Acts i. 26; after words of rest and continuance: χάρις ἦν ἐπὶ τινα, Lk. ii. 40; Acts iv. 33; ἐναπαύεσθαι, Lk. x. 6; the Holy Spirit is said at one time ἐπὶ τινα μένειν, descending upon one to remain on him. Jn. i. 32 sq. [B. 338 (291)]; and again ἀναπαύεσθαι, 1 Pet. iv. 14. b. of one upon whom anything is imposed, as a burden, office, duty, etc.: τὴν μέριμναν ἐπιρρίπτειν ἐπὶ θεόν, 1 Pet. v. 7; συντελεῖν διαθήκην ἐπὶ τινα, to put a covenant upon one, to be kept by him, Heb. viii. 8, (in Ps. lxxxii. (lxxxiii.) 6 פ' לַע לַע לַע לַע לַע is to make a covenant against one). c. of that to which anything is added, [Eng. upon (nearly i. q. after)]: λύπη ἐπὶ λύπην, Phil. ii. 27 G L T Tr WH (Ps. lxxviii. (lxix.) 27; Ezek. vii. 26; [esp. Is. xxviii. 10, 13; cf. Lat. *super* in Liv. 1, 50; 22, 54 etc.]; see above, B. 2 d.); [so some take οἶκος ἐπ' οἶκον, Lk. xi. 17, B. 338 (291); see οἶκος, 2]; ἐπικαλεῖν ὄνομα ἐπὶ τινα (see ἐπικαλέω, 2 [and B. 338 (291)]), to call (put) a name upon one, Acts xv. 17; Jas. ii. 7. d. of the number or degree reached; Lat. *usque ad* [W. § 49, l. 3 a.]: ἐπὶ σταδίου δώδεκα, Rev. xxi. 16 [R^m T Tr WH txt. gen.] (Xen. mem. 1, 4, 17; an. 1, 7, 15; Polyb. 3, 54, 7; Song of the Three 23); ἐπὶ τρίς, Vulg. per ter, for three times, thrice: Acts x. 16; xi. 10 (so εἰς τρίς, Hdt. 1, 86; Xen. an. 6, 4, 16. 19; Cyr. 7, 1, 4 etc. [cf. W. 422 (394)]); ἐπὶ πλείον more widely, to a greater degree, further, the more, [differently below, II. 1]: Acts iv. 17; [xx. 9 WH mrg.]; 2 Tim. ii. 16; iii. 9; ἐφ'

ἄσον, *forasmuch as, inasmuch as*, [differently II. 1 below]: Mt. xxv. 40, 45; Ro. xi. 13. e. of care, power, control over anything, (Germ. *über* with the acc.) [W. § 49, l. 3 b.], (cf. above, A. I. 1 d. and B. 2 b.): βασιλεύειν ἐπὶ τινα (Hebr. לַע לַע לַע), Lk. i. 33; xix. 14, 27; Ro. v. 14; ἡγούμενον ἐπ' Αἴγυπτον, Acts vii. 10; καθίστημι, Heb. ii. 7 R [(fr. Ps. viii. 7), L Tr WH br.]; ἐπὶ τὸν οἶκον αὐτοῦ sc. ἐστὶ, Heb. iii. 6; ἱερέα μέγαν ἐπὶ τὸν οἶκον τοῦ θεοῦ sc. καθεστηκότα, Heb. x. 21; καθιστάναι δικαστὴν ἐπὶ, Lk. xii. 14 (ἄρχοντα, Xen. Cyr. 4, 5 fin.); ἔξουσία, Lk. x. 19; Rev. vi. 8; xvi. 9; xxii. 14; φυλάσσειν φυλακάς, Lk. ii. 8; of usurped dignity: ὑπεραίρεσθαι ἐπὶ πάντα λεγόμενον θεόν, 2 Th. ii. 4 cf. Dan. xi. 36 sq. [al. refer the use in Th. l. c. to g. γ. ββ. below]. Akin to this is the expression πιστὸς ἐπὶ τι (because fidelity is as it were spread over the things intrusted to its care), Mt. xxv. 21. f. of the end which the mind reaches or to which it is led; Lat. *ad, to, unto*: ἐπιστρέφειν, ἐπιστρέφεσθαι ἐπὶ τινα, esp. to God, Lk. i. 17; Acts ix. 35; xi. 21; xiv. 15; xxvi. 20; Gal. iv. 9; 1 Pet. ii. 25. g. of direction towards a person or a thing; a. after verbs of trusting and hoping, (Germ. *auf, upon*; see above, B. 2 a. γ.): after ἐλπίζειν, 1 Pet. i. 13; iii. 5 R G; 1 Tim. v. 5, (and often in Sept.); πιστεύειν, Acts ix. 42; xi. 17; xvi. 31; xxii. 19; Ro. iv. 24; πίστις, Heb. vi. 1; πεποιθέναί, Mt. xxvii. 43 (where L txt. WH mrg. ἐπὶ with dat.). β. of the feelings, affections, emotions, Germ. *über, over*: κόπτομαι, Rev. i. 7; xviii. 9 [R G L WH mrg. w. dat.]; κλαίω, Lk. xxiii. 28; Rev. xviii. 9; εὐφραίνεσθαι, Rev. xviii. 20 [G L T Tr WH w. dat.]. unto, towards, Lat. *erga*: σπλαγχνίζομαι, Mt. xv. 32; Mk. viii. 2; ix. 22; [μακροθυμέω, Mt. xviii. 26 Tr, 29 L Tr]; χρηστός, Lk. vi. 35; χρηστότης, Ro. xi. 22; Eph. ii. 7. γ. of the direction of the will and action; αα. of purpose and end [W. § 49, l. 3 d.]: ἐπὶ τὸ βάπτισμα αὐτοῦ, to receive his baptism, Mt. iii. 7; ἐπὶ θεωρίαν ταύτην, Lk. xxiii. 48; ἐφ' ὃ πάρει, Mt. xxvi. 50 G L T Tr WH (see above, B. 2 a. ζ.); where aim and result coalesce: ἐπὶ τὸ συμφέρον, Heb. xii. 10. ββ. of things done with hostility; against: after ἀποτομία, Ro. xi. 22; ἀναστήναι, Mk. iii. 26; ἐγειρέσθαι, Mt. xxiv. 7; Mk. xiii. 8; Lk. xxi. 10; ἐπεγείρειν διωγμόν, Acts xiii. 50; μερυσθῆναι, Mt. xii. 26; Mk. iii. 24 sq.; ἐπαίρειν τι ἐπὶ, Jn. xiii. 18; μάρτυρ, 2 Co. i. 23; μαρτύριον, Lk. ix. 5; ἀσχημονεῖν, 1 Co. vii. 36 (εἰς τινα, Dion. Hal. 2, 26); μοιχᾶσθαι, Mk. x. 11; τολμᾶν, 2 Co. x. 2; βρύχειν ὕδοντας, Acts vii. 54. γγ. of that to which one refers in writing or speaking [cf. W. § 49, l. 3 d.]: after λέγειν, Heb. vii. 13; ὁ οὖν μακαρισμὸς . . . ἀκροβυστιαν, sc. λέγεται [W. 587 (546), cf. B. 394 (338)], Ro. iv. 9; προφητεία, 1 Tim. i. 18; on Mk. ix. 12 sq. see γράφω, 2 c. δδ. upon i. e. in reference to; for: after βάλλειν κληρὸν, Mk. xv. 24; Jn. xix. 24; cf. Fritzsche on Mark p. 686 [who compares Ps. xxi. (xxii.) 19, and remarks that an Attic writ. would have said ἐπὶ τριε]. II. of Time [W. § 49, l. 2]; I. of time during or for ['for the space of'] which (Germ. *auf, während*): ἐπὶ ἔτη τρία, Lk. iv. 25 [R G T WH mrg.]; ἐπὶ ἡμέρας πλείους, Acts xiii. 31; add also xvi. 18; xvii. 2; xviii. 20; xix. 10; Heb. xi. 30, etc.,

and often in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down; cf. Passow s. v. p. 1044, [L. and S. s. v. C. II.]; ἐφ' ὅσον χρόνον for so long time as, Ro. vii. 1; 1 Co. vii. 39; Gal. iv. 1; and simply ἐφ' ὅσον as long as [differently in I. 2 d. above], Mt. ix. 15; 2 Pet. i. 13; ἐφ' ἱκανόν long enough, for a considerable time, Acts xx. 11; ἐπὶ πλείον somewhat long, too long [differently in I. 2 d. above]: Acts xx. 9 [not WH mrg., see u. s.]; xxiv. 4. 2. about, towards, (Germ. gegen): ἐπὶ τὴν αὔριον on the morrow, Lk. x. 35; Acts iv. 5; ἐπὶ τὴν ὄραν τῆς προσευχῆς, Acts iii. 1; ἐπὶ τὸ πρῶτ, Mk. xv. 1 [R G]; rarely so in Grk. writ., as Arr. exp. Al. 3, 18, 11 (?) ἐπὶ [al. ὑπὸ] τὴν ἔω.

D. IN COMPOSITION ἐπί denotes 1. continuance, rest, influence upon or over any person or thing: ἐπίγειος, ἐπουράνιος, ἐπιδημέω, ἐπαπαύομαι, etc. 2. motion, approach, direction towards or to anything: ἐπακούω, ἐπιβοάω, ἐπιβλέπω, ἐπεκτείνω, etc. 3. imposition: ἐπικαθίζω, ἐπιτίθημι, ἐπιβιβάζω, ἐπιβαρέω, ἐπιγράφω, ἐπιρρίπτω, ἐπιτάσσω, etc. 4. accumulation, increase, addition: ἐπεισαγωγή, ἐπισυνάγω, ἐπισωρεύω, ἐπικαλέω (by a cognomen), etc. 5. repetition: ἐπαυτέω, ἐπαναμνήσκω, etc. 6. up, upward: ἐπαίρω, ἐπανάγω, ἐπαφρίζω, etc. 7. against: ἐπιβουλή, ἐπανίστημι, ἐπιάρκος, ἐπιορκέω, etc. 8. superintendence: ἐπιστάτης.

ἐπι-βαίνω; 2 aor. ἐπέβην; pf. ptc. ἐπιβεβηκώς; 1. to get upon, mount: ἐπί τι, Mt. xxi. 5 (Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 1, etc.; Gen. xxiv. 61); τῷ πλοίῳ [to embark in], Acts xxvii. 2 (Thuc. 7, 70); εἰς τὸ πλοῖον, Acts xxi. 6 R G; used without a case, of going aboard (a ship), Acts xxi. 2; to go up: εἰς Ἱερουσόλ. Acts xxi. 4 L T Tr WH, [yet al. refer this to 2]. 2. to set foot in, enter: εἰς with the acc. of place, Acts xx. 18; with the dat. of place (as also in Grk. writ.), Acts xxv. 1.*

ἐπι-βάλλω; impf. ἐπέβαλλον; fut. ἐπιβαλῶ; 2 aor. ἐπέβαλον, [3 pers. plur. -λαν, Acts xxi. 27 T Tr WH; Mk. xiv. 46 T WH, (see ἀπέρχομαι, init.)]; 1. Transitively, a. to cast upon: τινὲ βρόχον, 1 Co. vii. 35; τινὲ τὰ ἱμάτια, Mk. xi. 7; [χοῦν ἐπὶ τὰς κεφ. Rev. xviii. 19 WH mrg.]; to lay upon, ἐπί τινα τὴν χεῖρα or τὰς χεῖρας, used of seizing one to lead him off as a prisoner: Mt. xxvi. 50; Mk. xiv. 46 R G L; Lk. xx. 19; xxi. 12; Jn. vii. 30 [L mrg. ἔβαλεν], 44 (L Tr WH the simple βάλλειν); Acts v. 18; xxi. 27, (for the Hebr. ^וע ל^הש^ת ת^ה פ^הש^ת, Gen. xxii. 12); also τὰς χεῖράς τινα, Mk. xiv. 46 T Tr WH; Acts iv. 3, (Polyb. 3, 2, 8; 5, 5; Lcian. Tim. 4); ἐπιβάλλειν τὰς χεῖρας foll. by the inf. indicating the purpose, Acts xii. 1; τὴν χεῖρα ἐπ' ἄροτρον, to put the hand to the plough (to begin work), Lk. ix. 62. b. to put (i. e. sew) on: ἐπιβλημα ἐπὶ ἱμάτιον, Lk. v. 36; ἐπὶ ἱματίῳ, Mt. ix. 16. 2. Intrans. (as in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down, [cf. W. 251 (236); B. 144 (126) sq.]) to throw one's self upon, rush upon: εἰς τὸ πλοῖον, of waves rushing into a ship, Mk. iv. 37; to put one's mind upon a thing, attend to, with the dat. of the thing: τούτῳ γὰρ ἐπιβάλλων for if you think thereon, Antonin. 10, 30; μηδενὶ γὰρ ἐπιβάλλειν μηδενίαν (i. e. τὴν αἰσθησὶν καὶ τὴν νόησιν) χωρὶς τοῦ προσπίπτοντος εἰδῶλου, Plut. plac. phil. 4, 8; absol. ἐπιβαλὼν, sc. τῷ ῥήματι τοῦ Ἰησοῦ, when he had considered the utterance of

Jesus, Mk. xiv. 72; cf. Kypke, [Wetst., McClellan] ad loc.; B. 145 (127); [and for the diff. interpp. see Mey. and esp. Morison ad loc.]. 3. Impersonally, ἐπιβάλλει μοι it belongs to me, falls to my share: τὸ ἐπιβάλλον (sc. μοί) μέρος τῆς οὐσίας, Lk. xv. 12 (κημάτων τὸ ἐπιβάλλον, Hdt. 4, 115; τὸ ἐπιβάλλον αὐτοῖς μέρος, Diod. 14, 17, and the like often in other writ. [see Meyer; σοὶ ἐπιβάλλει ἡ κληρονομία, Tob. vi. 12 (cf. iii. 17; 1 Macc. x. 30, etc.)]).*

ἐπι-βαρέω, -ῶ; 1 aor. inf. ἐπιβαρῆσαι; to put a burden upon, to load, [cf. ἐπί, D. 3]; trop. to be burdensome; so in the N. T.: τινά, 1 Th. ii. 9; 2 Th. iii. 8; absol. ἵνα μὴ ἐπιβαρῶ 'that I press not too heavily' i. e. lest I give pain by too severe language, 2 Co. ii. 5. (Dion. Hal., Appian.)*

ἐπι-βιβάζω; 1 aor. ἐπεβίβασα; to cause to mount; to place upon, [cf. ἐπί, D. 3]: τινά or τὶ ἐπὶ τι, Lk. x. 34; xix. 35; Acts xxiii. 24. (Thuc., Plat., Diod., al.; Sept. several times for עֲרִיבִי.)*

ἐπι-βλέπω; 1 aor. ἐπέβλεψα; in the Sept. often for עֲרִיבִי and עֲרִיבִי; to turn the eyes upon, to look upon, gaze upon, (ἐπί upon [cf. ἐπί, D. 2]): ἐπί τινα, contextually, to look upon one with a feeling of admiration and respect, to look up to, regard, Jas. ii. 3; contextually, to look upon in pity for the sake of giving aid, i. q. to have regard for, to regard, Lk. ix. 38 (where for ἐπιβλεψον [RL] and ἐπίβλεψαι [G T] write [with Tr WH] ἐπιβλέψαι, 1 aor. act. inf.; cf. Bornemann, Schol. ad loc., and above in δέομαι, 3 a., [also B. 273 (234) note]); ἐπὶ τὴν ταπεινώσιν τινος, Lk. i. 48; often in the O. T. in the same sense, as 1 S. i. 11; ix. 16; Ps. xxiv. (xxv.) 16; lxviii. (lxix.) 17; Tob. iii. 3, etc. (In Grk. writ. fr. Soph. and Plato down, both lit. and fig.)*

ἐπι-βλημα, -τος, τό, (ἐπιβάλλω), that which is thrown or put upon a thing, or that which is added to it; an addition; spec. that which is sewed on to cover a rent, a patch; Vulg. assummentum [(also commissura)], (i. q. ἐπίρραμα): Mt. ix. 16; Mk. ii. 21; Lk. v. 36. [Sept., Plut., Arr.]*

ἐπι-βοάω, -ῶ; to cry out to [cf. ἐπί, D. 2], cry out: foll. by acc. with inf. Acts xxv. 24 R G, [but L T Tr WH βοάω, q. v. 2, and fin. From Hom., Hdt. down].*

ἐπι-βουλή, -ῆς, ἡ, a plan formed against one [cf. ἐπί, D. 7], a plot: Acts ix. 24; γίνεται τινα ἐπιβουλή ὑπὸ τινος, Acts xx. 3; εἰς τινα, Acts xxiii. 30; plur. Acts xx. 19. (From [Hdt.], Thuc. down.)*

ἐπι-γαμβρεύω; fut. ἐπιγαμβρεύσω; to be related to by marriage, enter into affinity with; 1. Sept. for עֲרִיבִי, to become any one's father-in-law or son-in-law: τινί, Gen. xxxiv. 9; 1 S. xviii. 22 sqq.; 2 Chr. xviii. 1; 2 Esdr. ix. 14; 1 Macc. x. 54, 56. 2. τινά, for עֲרִיבִי, to marry the widow of a brother who has died childless: Gen. xxxviii. 8; Mt. xxii. 24, where allusion is made to the levirate law recorded in Deut. xxv. 5-10; cf. Win. RWB. s. v. Leviratehe; [BB. DD. s. v. Marriage]. (Not found in native Grk. auth. [exc. schol. ad Eur. Or. 574 sqq.; cf. W. 26].)*

ἐπί-γειος, -ον, (ἐπί and γῆ), existing upon the earth, earthly, terrestrial: οἰκία, the house we live in on earth, spoken of the body with which we are clothed in this world, 2 Co. v. 1; σώματα ἐπίγεια, opp. to ἐπουράνια, 1

Co. xv. 40; absolutely, οἱ ἐπίγειοι (opp. to οἱ ἐπουράνιοι and οἱ καταχθόνιοι), those who are on earth, the inhabitants of the earth, men, Phil. ii. 10; τὰ ἐπίγεια, things done on earth, spoken of the new birth wrought by the Holy Spirit, Jn. iii. 12; cf. Knapp, Scripta var. Arg. p. 212 sq.; τὰ ἐπίγεια φρονεῖν, to set the mind on the pleasures and good things of earth, Phil. iii. 19; σοφία ἐπίγειος (opp. to ἡ ἀνωθεν κατερχομένη), the wisdom of man, liable to error and misleading, Jas. iii. 15. (From Plato down; nowhere in the O. T.)*

ἐπι-γίνομαι: 2 aor. ἐπεγενόμην; 1. to become or happen afterwards; to be born after. 2. to come to, arrive: of time, τεσσαρεσκαδεκάτῃ νύξ ἐπεγένετο, Acts xxvii. 27 L [ed. ster.], T [add. 2, 7]; (ἔαρος ἐπιγίγνεται ὄρη, Hom. Il. 6, 148). 3. to arise, spring up, come on: ἐπιγενομένου νότου, a south wind having sprung up, Acts xxviii. 13; (Thuc. 3, 74; 4, 30).*

ἐπι-γινώσκω; [impf. ἐπεγινώσκον; fut. ἐπιγνώσομαι; 2 aor. ἐπέγνω; pf. ἐπέγνωκα; [Pass., pres. ἐπιγνώσκομαι; 1 aor. ἐπεγνώσθην]; (ἐπί denotes mental direction towards, application to, that which is known); in the Sept. chiefly for עָרַךְ and עָרַךְ, עָרַךְ; 1. to become thoroughly acquainted with, to know thoroughly; to know accurately, know well, [see reff. s. v. ἐπιγνώσις, init.]: 1 Co. xiii. 12 (where γινώσκω ἐκ μέρους and ἐπιγιν. i. e. to know thoroughly, know well, divine things, are contrasted [W. § 39, 3 N. 2]); with an acc. of the thing, Lk. i. 4; 2 Co. i. 13; τὴν χάριν τοῦ θεοῦ, Col. i. 6; τὴν ἀλήθειαν, 1 Tim. iv. 3; τὴν ὁδὸν τῆς δικαιοσύνης, 2 Pet. ii. 21 [cf. B. 305 (262)]; τὸ δίκαιον τοῦ θεοῦ, Ro. i. 32; τὶ foll. by ὅτι (by the familiar attraction [W. 626 (581); B. 376 (322)]; some bring this ex. under 2 a. in the sense of *acknowledged*), 1 Co. xiv. 37; τιμὰ, one's character, will, deeds, deserts, etc., 1 Co. xvi. 18; 2 Co. i. 14; [pass. opp. to ἀγροούμενοι, 2 Co. vi. 9]; τιμὰ ἀπό τινος (gen. of thing), Mt. vii. 16, 20 [Lchm. ἐκ] ("a Gallicis armis atque insignibus cognoscere," for the more common ex, Caes. b. g. 1, 22, 2 [cf. B. 324 (278 sq.); W. 372 (348)]); by attraction τιμὰ, ὅτι etc. 2 Co. xiii. 5; ἐπιγινώσκει τὸν υἱόν, τὸν πατέρα, Mt. xi. 27. 2. univ. to know; a. to recognize: τιμὰ, i. e. by sight, hearing, or certain signs, to perceive who a person is, Mt. xiv. 35; Mk. vi. 54; Lk. xxiv. 16, 31; Mk. vi. 33 [R T, but G WH mrg. without the accus.]; by attraction, τιμὰ, ὅτι, Acts iii. 10; iv. 13; τιμὰ, his rank and authority, Mt. xvii. 12; with acc. of the thing, to recognize a thing to be what it really is: τὴν φωνὴν τοῦ Πέτρου, Acts xii. 14; τὴν γῆν, Acts xxvii. 39. b. to know i. q. to perceive: τί, Lk. v. 22; ἐν ἑαυτῷ, foll. by acc. of the thing with a ptcip. [B. 301 (258)], Mk. v. 30; foll. by ὅτι, Lk. i. 22; τῷ πνεύματι foll. by ὅτι, Mk. ii. 8. c. to know i. e. to find out, ascertain: sc. αὐτό, Acts ix. 30; foll. by ὅτι, Lk. vii. 37; xxiii. 7; Acts xix. 34; xxii. 29; xxiv. 11 L T Tr WH; xxviii. 1; τί, foll. by an indirect quest., Acts xxiii. 28 L T Tr WH; [δι' ἣν αἰτίαν etc. Acts xxii. 24]; παρὰ τινος (gen. of pers.) περὶ τινος (gen. of thing), Acts xxiv. 8. d. to know i. e. to understand: Acts xxv. 10. [From Hom. down.]*

ἐπι-γινώσκω, -εως, ἡ, (ἐπιγινώσκω, q. v. [cf. also Bp. Lghtft.

on Col. i. 9; Trench § lxxv. ad fin.]), precise and correct knowledge; used in the N. T. of the knowledge of things ethical and divine: absol., Phil. i. 9; Col. iii. 10; κατ' ἐπίγνωσιν, Ro. x. 2; with gen. of the thing known, Col. i. 9; ii. 2; Philem. 6; τῆς ἀληθείας, 1 Tim. ii. 4; 2 Tim. ii. 25; iii. 7; Tit. i. 1; Heb. x. 26; τῆς ἁμαρτίας, Ro. iii. 20; with gen. of the person known; — of God, esp. the knowledge of his holy will and of the blessings which he has bestowed and constantly bestows on men through Christ: Eph. i. 17; Col. i. 10; 2 Pet. i. 2; of Christ, i. e. the true knowledge of Christ's nature, dignity, benefits: Eph. iv. 13; 2 Pet. i. 8; ii. 20; of God and Christ: 2 Pet. i. 2; θεὸν ἔχειν ἐν ἐπιγνώσει, i. e. to keep the knowledge of the one true God which has illumined the soul, Ro. i. 28. (Polyb., Plut., Hdtian., [al.]; Sept. occasionally for נִצְּחָה; 2 Macc. ix. 11.)*

ἐπι-γραφή, -ῆς, ἡ, (ἐπιγράφω), an inscription, title: in the N. T. of an inscription in black letters upon a whitened tablet [B. D. s. v. Cross], Lk. xxiii. 38; with the gen. τῆς αἰτίας, i. e. of the accusation, Mk. xv. 26, (γράμματα τὴν αἰτίαν τῆς θανάτωσης αὐτοῦ δηλοῦντα, Dio Cass. 54, 3; cf. Sueton. Calig. 32; Domit. 10); of the inscription on a coin: Mt. xxii. 20; Mk. xii. 16; Lk. xx. 24. (From Thuc. down.)*

ἐπι-γράφω: fut. ἐπιγράψω; pf. pass. ptcip. ἐπιγεγραμμένος; plpf. 3 pers. sing. ἐπεγέγραπτο; to write upon, inscribe: ἐπιγραφήν, Mk. xv. 26 and L Tr br. in Lk. xxiii. 38; ὀνόματα, Rev. xxi. 12; ἐν τῷ, Acts xvii. 23; fig. to write upon the mind, i. e. to fix indelibly upon it, cause to cleave to it and to be always vividly present to it: νόμους ἐπὶ καρδίας [-δίαν T WH mrg.], Heb. viii. 10; ἐπὶ τῶν διανοιών, Heb. x. 16 R G, ἐπὶ τὴν διάνοιαν, ibid. L T Tr WH, (τοὺς λόγους ἐπὶ τὸ πλάτος τῆς καρδίας, Prov. vii. 3). [From Hom. down.]*

ἐπι-δείκνυμι; 1 aor. ἐπέδειξα; [pres. mid. ἐπιδείκνυμαι]; to exhibit, show, [as though for exposition or examination (Schmidt ch. 127, 5); fr. Pind., Hdt. down.]; a. to bring forth to view: τί, Mt. xxii. 19; and Lk. xx. 24 Rec.; τί τινι, Lk. xxiv. 40 R G; ἑαυτὸν τινι, Lk. xvii. 14; to show i. e. bid to look at, τί τινι, Mt. xxiv. 1; to show i. e. furnish to be looked at, produce what may be looked at: σημεῖον, Mt. xvi. 1; Mid. with acc. of the thing, to display something belonging to one's self: χιτῶνας, the tunics as their own, Acts ix. 39 [see Meyer]. b. to prove, demonstrate, set forth to be known and acknowledged: Heb. vi. 17; foll. by the acc. and inf. Acts xviii. 28.*

ἐπι-δέχομαι; [fr. Hdt. down.]; 1. to receive hospitably: τιμὰ, 3 Jn. 10 (Polyb. 22, 1, 3). 2. to admit, i. e. not to reject: τιμὰ, one's authority, 3 Jn. 9 (τοὺς λόγους, 1 Macc. x. 46; παιδείαν, Sir. li. 26). [Cf. δέχομαι, fin.]*

ἐπιδημέω, -ῶ; (ἐπιδημος); 1. to be present among one's people, in one's city or in one's native land, [cf. ἐπί, D. 1], (Thuc., Plato, al.); opp. to ἀποδημεῖν, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 69; ἐπιδημεῖν ἐν τῷδε τῷ βίῳ, Theoph. ad Autol. 2, 12 [p. 88 ed. Otto]. 2. to be a sojourner, a foreign resident, among any people, in any country: Acts ii. 10; of ἐπιδημοῦντες ξένοι, Acts xvii. 21; (Xen., Plato, Theophr., Lician., Aelian, al.)*

ἐπι-δια-τάσσομαι; to ordain besides, to add something to what has been ordained, [cf. ἐπί, D. 4]: Gal. iii. 15. Not found elsewhere.*

ἐπι-δίδωμι: 3 pers. sing. impf. ἐπιδίδου; fut. ἐπιδώσω; 1 aor. ἐπέδωκα; 2 aor. ptep. plur. ἐπιδόντες; 1 aor. pass. ἐπέδοθην; [fr. Hom. down]; to give over; 1. to hand, give by handing: τινί τι, Mt. vii. 9 sq.; Lk. xi. 11 sq.; xxiv. 30, 42; Jn. xiii. 26 [R G L]; Acts xv. 30; pass. Lk. iv. 17. 2. to give over, i. e. give up to the power or will of one (Germ. preisgeben): Acts xxvii. 15 (sc. ἐαυτοῦς or τὸ πλοῖον τῷ ἀνέμῳ).*

ἐπι-δι-ορθόω (see διόρθωσις): to set in order besides or further (what still remains to be set in order, [cf. ἐπί, D. 4]): Tit. i. 5, where, for the common reading ἐπιδιορθώση (1 aor. mid. subjunc.), Lchm. has adopted ἐπιδιορθώσω (1 aor. act. subjunc.). Found also in inscriptions (Boeckh ii. 409, 9), and in eccl. writ.*

ἐπι-δύω; to go down, set (of the sun): Eph. iv. 26, on which see ἐπί, B. 2 e. (Deut. xxiv. 17 (15); Jer. xv. 9; [Philo de spec. legg. 28]; and with tmesis, Hom. Il. 2, 413.)*

ἐπιείκεια [WH -κία, see I, ε], -ας, ἡ, (ἐπιεικής, q. v.), mildness, gentleness, fairness, ['sweet reasonableness' (Matthew Arnold)]: Acts xxiv. 4; joined with πραότης [q. v.], 2 Co. x. 1; Plut. Pericl. 39; with φιλαθροπία, Polyb. 1, 14, 4; Philo, vit. Moys. i. § 36; with χρηστότης, Hdian. 5, 1, 12 [6 ed. Bekk.]. Cf. Plato, defin. p. 412 b.; Aristot. eth. Nic. 5, 10. (Bar. ii. 27; Sap. ii. 19; xii. 18; 2 Macc. ii. 22; 3 Macc. iii. 15).*

[SYN. ἐπιείκεια, πραότης: "πρ. magis ad animum, ἐπι. vero magis ad exteriorem conversationem pertinet" (Estius on 2 Co. x. 1). "πρ. virtus magis absoluta; ἐπι. magis refertur ad alios" (Bengel, ibid.). See at length Trench § xliii.]

ἐπιεικής, -ές, (εἰκός, what is reasonable); 1. seemly, suitable, (fr. Hom. down). 2. equitable, fair, mild, gentle: 1 Tim. iii. 3; Tit. iii. 2; 1 Pet. ii. 18; Jas. iii. 17. Neut. τὸ ἐπιεικές (as often in Grk. writ. fr. Thuc. down) ὑμῶν i. q. ἡ ἐπιείκεια ὑμῶν, Phil. iv. 5. [See ἐπιείκεια, fin.]*

ἐπι-ζητέω, -ῶ; impf. ἐπέζητουν; 1 aor. ἐπέζητησα; fr. Hdt. down; Sept. for ἐζη and in 1 S. xx. 1; Eccl. vii. 29 (28) for ἐζη; to inquire for, seek for, search for, seek diligently, (Germ. herbeisuchen [the ἐπι- seems to be directive rather than intensive]): τινά, Lk. iv. 42 (for Rec. ἐζητουν); Acts xii. 19; i. q. to desire, wish for, crave: τί, Mt. vi. 32; Lk. xii. 30; Ro. xi. 7; Phil. iv. 17; Heb. xi. 14; xiii. 14; περί τινος, Acts xix. 39 [R G T] (but if your inquiry or desire has reference to other matters); with the inf. Acts xiii. 7 (as in Polyb. 3, 57, 7; Diod. 19, 8); i. q. to demand, clamor for: σήμερον, Mt. xii. 39; xvi. 4; Mk. viii. 12 R G; Lk. xi. 29 (where T Tr WH ζητεῖ [as L T Tr WH in Mk. l. c.]).*

ἐπιθανάτιος, -ον, (θάνατος), doomed to death: 1 Co. iv. 9. (Dion. Hal. antt. 7, 35).*

ἐπι-θεσις, -εως, ἡ, (ἐπιτίθημι), a laying on, imposition: τῶν χειρῶν, Acts viii. 18; 1 Tim. iv. 14; 2 Tim. i. 6; Heb. vi. 2. The imposition of hands, χειροθεσία, was a sacred

rite transmitted by the Jews to the Christians, and employed in praying for another, or in conferring upon him divine blessings, especially bodily health, or the Holy Spirit (at the administration of baptism and the inauguration to their office of the teachers and ministers of the church): Gen. xlvi. 14; Num. xxvii. 18, 23; Deut. xxxiv. 9; 2 K. v. 11, etc.; Mt. xix. 13; Mk. xvi. 18; Acts vi. 6; xiii. 3; xix. 6, etc. [See B. D. s. v. Baptism (supplement); McCl. and Strong and Dict. of Chris. Antiq. s. v. Imposition of Hands].*

ἐπιθυμῶ, -ῶ; [impf. ἐπεθύμουν; fut. ἐπιθυμήσω; 1 aor. ἐπέθυμυσα; (θυμός); fr. Aeschyl. down; Sept. for תַּיִשׁ and תַּיִשׁ; prop. to keep the θυμός turned upon a thing, hence [cf. our to set one's heart upon] to have a desire for, long for; absol. to desire [A. V. lust], Jas. iv. 2; to lust after, covet, of those who seek things forbidden, Ro. vii. 7; xiii. 9 (fr. Ex. xx. 17); 1 Co. x. 6, (4 Macc. ii. 6); κατά τινος, to have desires opposed to [A. V. lust against] a thing, Gal. v. 17 [B. 335 (288)]; τινός, to long for, covet a thing, Acts xx. 33; 1 Tim. iii. 1; of sexual desire, γυναικός, Mt. v. 28 Rec. [see below] (παῖδες ἢ γυναικός, Xen. an. 4, 1, 14; with the gen. also in Ex. xxxiv. 24; Prov. xxi. 26; xxiii. 3, 6; Sap. vi. 12; Sir. xxiv. 19 (18), etc.); contrary to the usage of the better Grk. writ. with the acc. of the object, Mt. v. 28 L Tr (WH br.), and without an obj. Tdf. (Ex. xx. 17; Deut. v. 21; Mic. ii. 2; Sap. xvi. 3; Sir. i. 26 (23), etc.; cf. W. § 30, 10 b.); as often in Grk. writ., foll. by the inf.: Mt. xiii. 17; Lk. xv. 16; [xvi. 21]; xvii. 22; 1 Pet. i. 12; Rev. ix. 6; foll. by the acc. with the inf. Heb. vi. 11; ἐπιθυμία ἐπέθυμυσα I have greatly desired, Lk. xxii. 15; cf. W. § 54, 3; B. § 133, 22 a.*

ἐπιθυμητής, -οῦ, ὁ, (ἐπιθυμῶ), one who longs for, a craver, lover, one eager for: κακῶν, 1 Co. x. 6 (Num. xi. 4). In Grk. writ. fr. Hdt. down.*

ἐπιθυμία, -ας, ἡ, (ἐπιθυμῶ), [fr. Hdt. on], Sept. chiefly for תַּיִשׁ, תַּיִשׁ, תַּיִשׁ; desire, craving, longing: Lk. xxii. 15 (on which see in ἐπιθυμῶ, fin.); Rev. xviii. 14; τῆν ἐπιθυμίαν ἔχειν εἰς τι, the desire directed towards, Phil. i. 23; ἐν πολλῇ ἐπιθυμίᾳ with great desire, 1 Th. ii. 17; plur. αἱ περί τὰ λοιπὰ ἐπιθυμίας, Mk. iv. 19 [W. § 30, 3 N. 5]; spec. desire for what is forbidden, lust, (Vulg. concupiscentia): Ro. vii. 7 sq.; Jas. i. 14 sq.; 2 Pet. i. 4; πάθος ἐπιθυμίας, 1 Th. iv. 5; ἐπιθυμία κακή, Col. iii. 5, (Prov. xxi. 26; [xii. 12]; Plat. legg. 9 p. 854 a.; ποιητή, Xen. mem. 1, 2, 64; ἀγαθή, Sir. xiv. 14 where see Fritzsche, [who cites also Prov. xi. 28; xiii. 12]); plur., Gal. v. 24; 1 Tim. vi. 9; 2 Tim. ii. 22; iv. 3; 1 Pet. i. 14; iv. 2; with a gen. of the object, ἐπιθυμία μασμοῦ, for unclean intercourse, 2 Pet. ii. 10 [al. with W. § 34, 3 b. take μασμ. as gen. of quality]; with a gen. of the subject, αἱ ἐπιθυμίας τῶν καρδιῶν, Ro. i. 24; with a gen. of the thing by which the desire is excited, ἡ ἐπιθυμία τοῦ κόσμου, 1 Jn. ii. 17; τοῦ σώματος, Ro. vi. 12; τῆς ἀπάτης (see ἀπάτη), Eph. iv. 22; τῆς σαρκός, τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν, 1 Jn. ii. 16 (cf. Huther ad loc.); 2 Pet. ii. 18; τελεῖν ἐπιθυμίαν σαρκός, Gal. v. 16; αἱ σαρκικαὶ ἐπιθυμίας, 1 Pet. ii. 11 (ψυχικαὶ, σωματικαὶ, 4 Macc. i. 32); αἱ κοσμικαὶ ἐπιθυμίας, Tit. ii.

12; *eis epithumias* to arouse lusts, Ro. xiii. 14; *ποιεῖν τὰς ἐπιθυμίας*, Jn. viii. 44; *ὑπακούειν ταῖς ἐπιθυμίαις*, Ro. vi. 12 [L T Tr WH]; *δουλεύειν ἐπιθυμίας* (see *δουλεύω*, 2 b.), Tit. iii. 3; *ἀγεσθαι ἐπιθυμίας*, 2 Tim. iii. 6; *πορεύεσθαι ἐν ἐπιθυμίαις*, 1 Pet. iv. 3; *πορεύεσθαι κατὰ τὰς ἐπιθυμίας*, Jude 16, 18; 2 Pet. iii. 3; *ἀναστρέφεσθαι ἐν ταῖς ἐπιθυμίαις τῆς σαρκός*, Eph. ii. 3. [Syn. cf. *páthos*, and see Trench § lxxvii.]*

ἐπι-καθ-ίζω: 1 aor. *ἐπέκαθισα*; 1. *to cause to sit upon, to set upon*: Mt. xxi. 7 Rec.^{ab} 2. *intrans. to sit upon*: Matt. l. c. [Rec.*] G L T Tr WH al.*

ἐπι-καλέω, -ῶ: 1 aor. *ἐπέκαλεσα*; [Pass. and Mid., pres. *ἐπικαλούμαι*]; pf. pass. *ἐπέκέκλημαι*; plpf. 3 pers. sing. *ἐπέκέκλητο*, and with neglect of augm. [cf. W. § 12, 9; B. 33 (29)] *ἐπέκέκλητο* (Acts xxvi. 32 Lchm.); 1 aor. pass. *ἐπεκλήθη*; fut. mid. *ἐπικαλέσομαι*; 1 aor. mid. *ἐπεκαλέσαμην*; Sept. very often for *κῆρ*; 1. *to put a name upon, to surname*: *τινά* (Xen., Plato, al.), Mt. x. 25 G T Tr WH (Rec. *ἐκάλεσαν*); pass. *ὁ ἐπικαλούμενος*, he who is surnamed, Lk. xxii. 3 R G L; Acts x. 18; xi. 13; xii. 12; xv. 22 R G; also *ὄς ἐπικαλεῖται*, Acts x. 5, 32; *ὁ ἐπικληθείς*, Mt. x. 3 [R G]; Acts iv. 36; xii. 25; i. q. *ὄς ἐπεκλήθη*, Acts i. 23. Pass. with the force of a mid. [cf. W. § 38, 3], *to permit one's self to be surnamed*: Heb. xi. 16; Mid. w. *τινά*: 1 Pet. i. 17 *ἐἰ πατέρα ἐπικαλείσθε τὸν* etc. i. e. if ye call (for yourselves) on him as father, i. e. if ye surname him your father.

2. *ἐπικαλεῖται τὸ ὄνομά τινος ἐπί τινα*, after the Hebr. "ד' ה' ע' פ' ש' ק' ר' ל', the name of one is named upon some one, i. e. he is called by his name or declared to be dedicated to him (cf. Gesenius, Thesaur. iii. p. 1232*): Acts xv. 17 fr. Am. ix. 12 (the name referred to is *the people of God*); Jas. ii. 7 (the name *οἱ τοῦ Χριστοῦ*). 3. *τινί* with the acc. of the object; prop. *to call something to one* [cf. Eng. *to cry out upon* (or *against*) one]; *to charge something to one as a crime or reproach*; *to summon one on any charge, prosecute one for a crime*; *to blame one for, accuse one of*, (Arstph. pax 663; Thuc. 2, 27; 3, 36; Plat. legg. 6, 761 e.; 7, 809 e.; Dio Cass. 36, 28; 40, 41 and often in the orators [cf. s. v. *κατηγορέω*]): *εἰ τῷ οἰκοδεσπότην Βεελζεβούλ ἐπέκαλεσαν* (i. e. accused of commerce with Beelzebub, of receiving his help, cf. Mt. ix. 34; xii. 24; Mk. iii. 22; Lk. xi. 15), *πόσῳ μᾶλλον τοῖς οἰκιακοῖς αὐτοῦ*, Mt. x. 25 L WH mrg. after cod. Vat. (see 1 above), a reading defended by Rettig in the Stud. u. Krit. for 1838, p. 477 sqq. and by Alex. Bttm. in the same journal for 1860, p. 343, and also in his N. T. Gram. 151 (132); [also by Weiss in Mey. ed. 7 ad loc.]. But this expression (Beelzebub for *the help of Beelzebub*) is too hard not to be suggestive of the emendation of some ignorant scribe, who took offence because (with the exception of this passage) the enemies of Jesus are nowhere in the Gospels said to have called him by the name of Beelzebub.

4. *to call upon* (like Germ. *anrufen*), *to invoke*; Mid. *to call upon for one's self*, in one's behalf: any one as a helper, Acts vii. 59, where supply *τὸν κύριον Ἰησοῦν* (*βοηθῶν*, Plat. Euthyd. p. 297 c.; Diod. 5, 79); *τινά ἀάρτυρα*, as my witness, 2 Co. i. 23 (Plat. legg. 2, 664 c.);

as a judge, i. e. *to appeal to one, make appeal unto*: *κατὰ σαρα*, Acts xxv. 11 sq.; xxvi. 32: xxviii. 19; [*τὸν Σεβαστόν*, Acts xxv. 25]; foll. by the inf. pass. Acts xxv. 21 (*to be reserved*). 5. Hebraistically (like *הִתְחַנֵּף* *עַל* *כְּרִיב*) to call upon by pronouncing the name of Jehovah, Gen. iv. 26; xii. 8; 2 K. v. 11, etc.; cf. Gesenius, Thesaur. p. 1231* [or Hebr. Lex. s. v. *כְּרִיב*]; an expression finding its explanation in the fact that prayers addressed to God ordinarily began with an invocation of the divine name: Ps. iii. 2; vi. 2; vii. 2, etc.) *ἐπικαλοῦμαι τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ κυρίου*, I call upon (on my behalf) the name of the Lord, i. e. to invoke, adore, worship, the Lord, i. e. Christ: Acts ii. 21 (fr. Joel ii. 32 (iii. 5)); ix. 14, 21; xxii. 16; Ro. x. 13 sq.; 1 Co. i. 2; *τὸν κύριον*, Ro. x. 12; 2 Tim. ii. 22; (often in Grk. writ. *ἐπικαλεῖσθαι τοὺς θεούς*, as Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 35; Plat. Tim. p. 27 c.; Polyb. 15, 1, 13).*

ἐπι-κάλυμμα, -τος, τό, (*ἐπικαλύπτω*), a covering, veil; prop. in Sept.: Ex. xxvi. 14; xxxvi. 19 Compl. [cf. xxxix. 21 Tdf.]; metaph. i. q. a pretext, cloak: *τῆς κακίας*, 1 Pet. ii. 16 (*πλοῦτος δὲ πολλῶν ἐπικάλυμμα ἔστι κακῶν*, Menand. ap. Stob. flor. 91, 19 [iii. 191 ed. Gaisf.]; "quarentes libidiniibus suis patrociniū et velamentum," Seneca, vita beata 12).*

ἐπι-καλύπτω: [1 aor. *ἐπεκαλύφθη*]; *to cover over*: *αἱ ἁμαρτίαι ἐπικαλύπτονται*, are covered over so as not to come to view, i. e. are pardoned, Ro. iv. 7 fr. Ps. xxxi. (xxxii.) 1.*

ἐπι-κατ-άρατος, -ον, (*ἐπικαταράομαι* to imprecate curses upon), only in bibl. and eccl. use, *accursed, execrable, exposed to divine vengeance, lying under God's curse*: Jn. vii. 49 R G; Gal. iii. 10 (Deut. xxvii. 26); ibid. 13 (Deut. xxi. 23); (Sap. iii. 12 (13); xiv. 8; 4 Macc. ii. 19; in Sept. often for *κατὰ*).*

ἐπι-κειμαι; impf. *ἐπέκειμην*; *to lie upon or over, rest upon, be laid or placed upon*; a. prop.: *ἐπί τινα*, Jn. xi. 38; sc. on the burning coals, Jn. xxi. 9. b. figuratively, a. of things: of the pressure of a violent tempest, *χειμῶνος ἐπικειμένου*, Acts xxvii. 20 (Plut. Timol. 28, 7); *ἀνάγκη μοι ἐπικείται*, is laid upon me, 1 Co. ix. 16 (Hom. Il. 6, 458); *ἐπικείμενα*, of observances imposed on a man by law, Heb. ix. 10 [cf. W. 635 (589)]. β. of men; *to press upon, to be urgent*: with dat. of pers. Lk. v. 1; *ἐπέκειντο αἰτούμενοι*, Lk. xxiii. 23 (*πολλῶ μᾶλλον ἐπέκειτο ἀξίων*, Joseph. antt. 18, 6, 6; *μᾶλλον ἐπέκειντο βλάσφημοῦντες*, 20, 5, 3).*

ἐπι-κέλλω: [1 aor. *ἐπέκειλα*]; *to run a ship ashore, to bring to land*; so fr. Hom. Od. 9, 148 down; *ἐπέκειλαν* (R G *ἐπώκειλαν*) *τὴν ναῦν*, Acts xxvii. 41 L T Tr WH; but in opposition see Meyer ad loc. [Cf. B. D. Am. ed. p. 3009.]*

[**ἐπι-κεφάλαιον**, -ου, τό, *head-money, poll-tax*, (Aristot. oec. 2 p. 1346*, 4 and 1348*, 32): Mk. xii. 14 WH (rejected) mrg. for *κῆρσον* (al).]*

Ἐπικουρείος [-ριος T WH; see I, ε], -ου, ὁ, *Epicurean*, belonging to the sect of Epicurus, the philosopher: Acts xvii. 18.*

ἐπικουρία, -ας, ἡ, (*ἐπικουρέω* to aid), *aid, succor*: Acts xxvi. 22. (Sap. xiii. 18; fr. Thuc. and Eur. down).*

ἐπικρῖνω: 1 aor. ἐπέκρῖνα; to adjudge, approve or one's decision, decree, give sentence: foll. by the acc. with inf., Lk. xxiii. 24. (Plato, Dem., Plut., Hdian., al.)*

ἐπιλαμβάνω; 2 aor. mid. ἐπελαβόμην; to take in addition [cf. ἐπί, D. 4], to take, lay hold of, take possession of, overtake, attain to. In the Bible only in the mid.; Sept. for יָרַח and רָיַח; a. prop. to lay hold of or to seize upon anything with the hands (Germ. sich an etwas anhalten): τῶν ἀφλάστων νηός, Hdt. 6, 114; hence, univ. to take hold of, lay hold of: with gen. of pers., Mt. xiv. 31; Lk. ix. 47 [Tr WH acc.]; (xxiii. 26 RG); Acts xvii. 19; xxi. 30, 33; with acc. of pers., Lk. xxiii. 26 L T Tr WH, but in opposition see Meyer; for where the ptp. ἐπιλαβόμενος is in this sense joined with an acc., the acc., by the σχῆμα ἀπὸ κοινοῦ, depends also upon the accompanying finite verb (cf. B. § 132, 9; [so W. (ed. Lünem.) 202 (190)]: Acts ix. 27; xvi. 19; xviii. 17, cf. Lk. xiv. 4. with the gen. of a thing: τῆς χεῖρός τινος, Mk. viii. 23; Acts xxiii. 19; of a leader, and thus metaph. of God, Heb. viii. 9 [cf. W. 571 (531); B. 316 (271)]; with gen. of a pers. and of a thing: ἐπιλ. τινος λόγου, ῥήματος, to take any one in his speech, i. e. to lay hold of something said by him which can be turned against him, Lk. xx. 20 [Tr λόγον], 26 [WH Tr mrg. τοῦ for αὐτοῦ]; ἐπιλ. τῆς αἰωνίου [al. ὄντως] ζωῆς, to seize upon, lay hold of, i. e. to struggle to obtain eternal life, 1 Tim. vi. 12, 19, [cf. W. 312 (293)]. b. by a metaph. drawn from laying hold of another to rescue him from peril, to help, to succor, (cf. Germ. sich eines annehmen): τινός, Heb. ii. 16; in this sense used besides only in Sir. iv. 11 and Schol. ad Aeschyl. Pers. 739. In Appian. bel. civ. 4, 96 the act. is thus used with the dat.: ἡμῖν τὸ δαμόνιον ἐπιλαμβάνει.*

ἐπιλανθάνομαι; pf. pass. ἐπιλελησμαι; 2 aor. mid. ἐπελαθόμην; Sept. often for יָשַׁח; to forget: foll. by the inf., Mt. xvi. 5; Mk. viii. 14; foll. by an indir. quest. Jas. i. 24; in the sense of neglecting, no longer caring for: with the gen., Heb. vi. 10; xiii. 2, 16; with the acc. (cf. W. § 30, 10 c.; Matthiae § 347 Anm. 2, ii. p. 820 sq.), Phil. iii. 13 (14); with a pass. signification (Is. xxiii. 16; Sir. iii. 14; xxxii. (xxxv.) 9; Sap. ii. 4, etc. [cf. B. 52 (46)]: ἐπιλελησμένος forgotten, given over to oblivion, i. e. uncared for, ἐνώπιον τοῦ θεοῦ before God i. e. by God (Sir. xxiii. 14), Lk. xii. 6. [(From Hom. on.)]*

ἐπιλέγω: [pres. pass. ptp. ἐπιλεγόμενος]; 1 aor. mid. ptp. ἐπιλεξάμενος; 1. to say besides [cf. ἐπί, D. 4], (Hdt. et al.); to surname (Plato, legg. 3 p. 700 b.): in pass. Jn. v. 2 [Tdf. τὸ λεγ.], unless the meaning to name (put a name upon) be preferred here; cf. ἐπονομάζω. 2. to choose for (Hdt. et sq.; Sept.); mid. to choose for one's self: Acts xv. 40 (2 S. x. 9; Hdt. 3, 157; Thuc. 7, 19; Diod. 3, 73 (74); 14, 12; Joseph. antt. 4, 2, 4, and others).*

ἐπιλείπω: fut. ἐπιλείψω; to fail, not to suffice for (any purpose, for the attainment of an end): τινὰ δὲ χρόνος, time fails one, Heb. xi. 32 and many like ex. in Grk. writ. fr. Dem. down; see Bleek, Brief an d. Hebr. ii. 2 p. 818.*

ἐπιλείχω: impf. ἐπιλείχων; to lick the surface of, lick over [cf. ἐπί, D. 1]; Germ. belecken): with the acc. of a thing, Lk. xvi. 21 L T Tr WH; (in Long. past. 1, 24 (11) a var. for ἐπιτρέχω).*

ἐπιλησμονή, -ῆς, ἡ, (ἐπιλήσμων forgetful [W. 93 (89)]), forgetfulness: ἀκροατῆς ἐπιλησμονῆς, a forgetful hearer [cf. W. § 34, 3 b.; B. 161 (140)], Jas. i. 25. (Sir. xi. 27 (25).)*

ἐπιλοιπος, -ον, (λοιπός), remaining besides, left over, [cf. ἐπί, D. 4]: 1 Pet. iv. 2. (Sept.; Grk. writ. fr. Hdt. down.)*

ἐπιλύω, -εως, ἡ, (ἐπιλύω, q. v.), a loosening, unloosing (Germ. A uflösung); metaph. interpretation: 2 Pet. i. 20, on which pass. see γίνομαι, 5 e. a. (Gen. xl. 8 Aq.; Helioc. 1, 18; but not Philo, vita contempl. § 10, where ἐπιδείξεως was long ago restored).*

ἐπιλύω: impf. ἐπέλυον; 1 fut. pass. ἐπιλυθήσομαι; a. properly, to unloose, untie (Germ. auflösen) anything knotted or bound or sealed up; (Xen., Theocr., Hdian.). b. to clear (a controversy), to decide, settle: Acts xix. 39; to explain (what is obscure and hard to understand): Mk. iv. 34 (as in Gen. xli. 12 var.; Philo, vita contempl. § 10; de agricult. § 3; Sext. Empir. 2, 246; γρίφους, Athen. 10 p. 449 e.; also in mid., Athen. 10 p. 450 f.; Joseph. antt. 8, 6, 5, and often by the Scholiasts).*

ἐπιμαρτυρέω, -ῶ; to bear witness to, establish by testimony: foll. by the acc. with inf., 1 Pet. v. 12. (Plato, Joseph., Plut., Lcian., al.) [COMP.: συν-επιμαρτυρέω].*

ἐπιμελία, -ας, ἡ, (ἐπιμελής careful), care, attention: Acts xxvii. 3. (Prov. iii. 8; 1 Macc. xvi. 14; 2 Macc. xi. 23; very com. in Grk. prose writ., not used in the poets).*

ἐπιμελόμαι, -οῦμαι, and ἐπιμέλομαι: fut. ἐπιμελήσομαι; 1 aor. ἐπεμελήθην; with gen. of the object, to take care of a person or thing (ἐπί denoting direction of the mind toward the object cared for [cf. ἐπί, D. 2]): Lk. x. 34 sq.; 1 Tim. iii. 5. (Gen. xlv. 21; 1 Macc. xi. 37; 1 Esdr. vi. 26; used by Grk. writ. esp. of prose fr. Hdt. down.)*

ἐπιμελῶς, adv., diligently, carefully: Lk. xv. 8.*

ἐπιμένω; [impf. ἐπέμενον]; fut. ἐπιμενῶ; 1 aor. ἐπέμεινα; to stay at or with; to tarry still; still to abide, to continue, remain; a. prop. of tarrying in a place: ἐν Ἐφέσῳ, 1 Co. xvi. 8; ἐν τῇ σαρκί, to live still longer on earth, Phil. i. 24 (G T WH om. ἐν); αὐτοῦ, there, Acts xv. 34 [Rec.]; xxi. 4 [Lchm. αὐτοῖς]; with dat. of thing: τῇ σαρκί, to abide as it were a captive to life on earth, Phil. i. 24 G T WH; ἐπί τι, with one, Acts xxviii. 14 [L T Tr WH παρ']; πρὸς τινα, with one, 1 Co. xvi. 7; Gal. i. 18; with specification of time how long: Acts x. 48; xxi. 4, 10; xxviii. 12, 14; 1 Co. xvi. 7. b. trop. to persevere, continue; with dat. of the thing continued in [cf. Win. De verb. comp. etc. Pt. ii. p. 10 sq.]: τῇ ἀμαρτίᾳ, Ro. vi. 1; τῇ ἀπιστίᾳ, Ro. xi. 23; τῇ πίστει, Col. i. 23; in the work of teaching, 1 Tim. iv. 16 (τῷ μὴ ἀδικεῖν, Xen. oec. 14, 7; τῇ μνηστείᾳ, Ael. v. h. 10, 15); with dat. of the blessing for which one keeps himself fit: τῇ χάριτι, Acts xiii. 43 Rec.; τῇ χρηστότητι, Ro. xi. 22; with a ptp. denoting the action persisted in: Jn. viii. 7 Rec.; Acts xii. 16; cf. B. 299 sq. (257); [W. § 54, 4].*

ἐπιπέω : 1 aor. ἐπέπευσα; fr. Hom. down; to nod to; trop. (by a nod) to express approval, to assent: Acts xviii. 20, as often in Grk. writ.*

ἐπινοία, -ας, ἡ, (ἐπινοέω to think on, devise), thought, purpose: Acts viii. 22. (Jer. xx. 10; Sap. vi. 17, etc.; often in Grk. writ. fr. Soph. and Thuc. down.)*

ἐπιπορέω, -ω: fut. ἐπιπορήσω, cf. Krüger § 40 s. v., and § 39, 12, 4; [Veitch s. v.; B. 53 (46)]; (ἐπιπορος, q. v.); to swear falsely, forswear one's self: Mt. v. 33. (Sap. xiv. 28; 1 Esdr. i. 46; by Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down.)*

ἐπιπορος, -ον, (fr. ἐπί [q. v. D. 7] against, and ὄρκος); [masc. as subst.] a false swearer, a perjurer: 1 Tim. i. 10. (From Hom. down.)*

ἐπιπόσα, see ἐπειμι.

ἐπιπόσιος, -ον, a word found only in Mt. vi. 11 and Lk. xi.

3, in the phrase ἄσπρος ἐπιπόσιος ([Pesh.] Syr. ܐܦܫܘܪܐ ܕܠܝܘܢܐ) the bread of our necessity, i. e. necessary for us [but the Curetonian (earlier) Syriac reads ܐܦܫܘܪܐ]

continual; cf. Bp. Lghtft. as below, I. 3 p. 214 sqq.; Taylor, Sayings of the Jewish Fathers, p. 139 sq.]; Itala [Old Lat.] panis quotidianus). Origen testifies [de orat. 27] that the word was not in use in ordinary speech, and accordingly seems to have been coined by the Evangelists themselves. Many commentators, as Beza, Kuhn, Tholuck, Ewald, Bleek, Keim, Cremer, following Origen, Jerome (who in Mt. only translates by the barbarous phrase panis supersubstantialis), Theophylact, Euthymius Zigabenus, explain the word by bread for sustenance, which serves to sustain life, deriving the word from οὐσία, after the analogy of ἐξούσιος, ἐνούσιος. But οὐσία very rarely, and only in philosophic language, is equiv. to ὑπαρξίς, as in Plato, Theaet. p. 185 c. (opp. to τὸ μὴ εἶναι), Aristot. de part. anim. i. 1 (ἡ γὰρ γένεσις ἕνεκα τῆς οὐσίας ἐστίν, ἀλλ' οὐχ ἡ οὐσία ἕνεκα τῆς γενέσεως; for other exx. see Bonitz's Index to Aristot. p. 544), and generally denotes either essence, real nature, or substance, property, resources. On this account Leo Meyer (in Kuhn, Zeitschr. f. vergleich. Sprachkunde, vii. pp. 401-430), Kamphausen (Gebet des Herrn, pp. 86-102), with whom Keim (i. 278 sq. [Eng. trans. iii. 340]), Weiss (Mt. l. c.), Delitzsch (Zeitschr. f. d. luth. Theol. 1876 p. 402), agree, prefer to derive the word from ἐπινοίαι (and in particular fr. the ptp. ἐπών, ἐπούσιος for ἐπώντιος, see below) to be present, and to understand it bread which is ready at hand or suffices, so that Christ is conjectured to have said in Chald. ܐܦܫܘܪܐ ܕܠܝܘܢܐ (cf. ܩܪܗ ܕܡܝܐ my allowance of bread, Prov. xxx. 8) or something of the sort. But this opinion, like the preceding, encounters the great objection (to mention no other) that, although the *ι* in ἐπί is retained before a vowel in certain words (as ἐπιπορος, ἐπιπορέω, ἐπιπόσομαι, etc. [cf. Bp. Lghtft., as below, I. § 1]), yet in ἐπινοίαι and words derived from it, ἐπουσία, ἐπουσιώδης, it is always elided. Therefore much more correctly do Grotius, Scaliger, Wetstein, Fischer (De vitii lex. etc. p. 306 sqq.). Valckenaer, Fritzsche (on Mt. p. 267 sqq.), Winer (97 (92)), Bretschneider, Wahl, Meyer, [Bp. Lghtft. (Revision etc., App.)] and others, compar-

ing the words ἐκούσιος, ἐθειλούσιος, γερούσιος, (fr. ἐκών, ἐθέλων, γέρον, for ἐκόντιος, ἐθειλόντιος, γερόντιος, cf. Kühner i. § 63, 3 and § 334, 1 Anm. 2), conjecture that the adjective ἐπιπόσιος is formed from ἐπίων, ἐπιούσια, with reference to the familiar expression ἡ ἐπιούσια (see ἐπειμι), and ἄσπρος ἐπιπόσιος is equiv. to ἄσπρος τῆς ἐπιούσης ἡμέρας, food for (i. e. necessary or sufficient for) the morrow. Thus ἐπιούσιον and σήμερον admirably answer to each other, and that state of mind is portrayed which, piously contented with food sufficing from one day to the next, in praying to God for sustenance does not go beyond the absolute necessity of the nearest future. This explanation is also recommended by the fact that in the Gospel according to the Hebrews, as Jerome testifies, the word ἐπιπόσιος was represented by the Aramaic ܩܪܗ, "quod dicitur crastinus"; hence it would seem that Christ himself used the Chaldaic expression ܩܪܗ ܕܠܝܘܢܐ. Nor is the prayer, so understood, at variance with the mind of Christ as expressed in Mt. vi. 34, but on the contrary harmonizes with it finely; for his hearers are bidden to ask of God, in order that they may themselves be relieved of anxiety for the morrow. [See Bp. Lghtft., as above, pp. 195-234; McClellan, The New Test. etc. pp. 632-647; Tholuck, Bergpredigt, Mt. l. c., for earlier refl.]*

ἐπιπίπτω; 2 aor. ἐπέπεσον, 3 pers. plur. ἐπέπευαν, Ro. xv. 3 L T Tr WH [cf. ἀπέρχομαι init.]; pf. ptp. ἐπιπεπτώκως; [see πίπτω]; Sept. for ܠܦܕ; to fall upon; to rush or press upon; a. prop.: τινί, upon one, Mk. iii. 10; to lie upon one, Acts xx. 10; ἐπὶ τὸν τράχηλόν τινος, to fall into one's embrace, Lk. xv. 20; Acts xx. 37, (Gen. xli. 29; Tobit xi. 8, 12; 3 Macc. v. 49); to fall back upon, ἐπὶ τὸ στήθος τινος, Jn. xiii. 25 R G T. b. metaph. ἐπὶ τινα, to fall upon one, i. e. to seize, take possession of him: φόβος, Lk. i. 12; Acts xix. 17 [L Tr ἔπεισεν]; Rev. xi. 11 L T Tr WH; ἔκστασις, Acts x. 10 Rec.; ἀγλὺς, Acts xiii. 11 [R G]. used also of the Holy Spirit, in its inspiration and impulse: ἐπὶ τινα, Acts viii. 16; ἐπὶ τινα, x. 44 [Lchm. ἔπεισε]; xi. 15, (Ezek. xi. 5); of reproaches cast upon one: Ro. xv. 3 [Noteworthy is the absol. use in Acts xxiii. 7 WH mrg. ἐπέπεισεν (al. ἐγένετο) στάσις. (From Hdt. down.)]*

ἐπιπλήσσω: 1 aor. ἐπέπληξα; a. prop. to strike upon, beat upon: Hom. II. 10, 500. b. trop. to chastise with words, to chide, upbraid, rebuke: 1 Tim. v. 1. (Hom. II. 12, 211; Xen., Plato, Polyb., al.)*

ἐπιποθέω, -ω; 1 aor. ἐπεπόθησα; prop. πόθον ἔχω ἐπὶ τὶ [i. e. ἐπὶ is directive, not intensive; cf. ἐπί, D. 2] (cf. Fritzsche on Rom. vol. i. p. 30 sq.); to long for, desire: foll. by the inf. 2 Co. v. 2; ἰδεῖν τινα, Ro. i. 11; 1 Th. iii. 6; 2 Tim. i. 4; Phil. ii. 26 L. br. WH txt. br.; τί, 1 Pet. ii. 2 (ἐπὶ τῷ, Ps. xli. (xlii.) 2); τινά, to be possessed with a desire for, long for, [W. § 30. 10 b.], Phil. ii. 26 R G T Tr WH mrg.; to pursue with love, to long after: 2 Co. ix. 14; Phil. i. 8, (τὰς ἐντολάς θεοῦ, Ps. cxviii. (cxix.) 131); absol. to lust [i. e. harbor forbidden desire]: Jas. iv. 5, on which pass. see φθόνος. (Hdt., Plat., Diod., Plut., Lcian.)*

ἐπιπόθησις, -εως, ἡ, *longing*: 2 Co. vii. 7, 11. (Ezek. xxxiii. 11 Aq.; Clem. Alex. Strom. 4, 21, 181 p. 527 a.)*
ἐπιπόθητος, -ον, *longed for*: Phil. iv. 1. ([Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 65, 1; Barn. ep. 1, 3]; App. Hisp. 43; Eustath.; [cf. W. § 34, 3].)*

ἐπιποθία [WH -πόθεια, see s. v. εἰ, ε], -ας, ἡ, *longing*: Ro. xv. 23; ἀπαξ λεγόμεν. [On the passage cf. B. 294 (252).]*

ἐπιπορεύομαι; *to go or journey to*: πρὸς τινα, Lk. viii. 4; (foll. by ἐπί with the acc. Ep. Jer. 61 (62); Polyb. 4, 9, 2; freq. used by Polyb. with the simple acc. of place: both *to go to, traverse* regions, cities (so τὴν γῆν, Ezek. xxxix. 14 for ἡ γῆ; τὰς δυνάμεις, 3 Macc. i. 4), and also *to make a hostile inroad, overrun, march over*).*

ἐπιπράττω (T Tr WH ἐπιράπτω, see P, ρ); (ράπτω *to sew*) *to sew upon, sew to*: ἐπὶ τινα [R G; al. τινα], Mk. ii. 21.*

ἐπιπρίπτω (L T Tr WH ἐπιρίπτω, see P, ρ): 1 aor. ἐπέπριψα; (ρίπτω) *to throw upon, place upon*: τὴν ἐπί τι, Lk. xix. 35; (Vulg. *projicere*, *to throw away, throw off*): τὴν μέριμναν ἐπὶ θεόν, i. e. *to cast upon, give up to, God*, 1 Pet. v. 7, fr. Ps. liv. (lv.) 23. [Occasionally fr. Hom. Od. 5, 310 down.]*

ἐπίσημος, -ον, (σημα a sign, mark); 1. prop. *having a mark on it, marked, stamped, coined*: ἀργύριον, χρυσός, (Hdt., Thuc., Xen., Polyb., Joseph.). 2. trop. *marked* (Lat. *insignis*), both in a good and bad sense; in a good sense, *of note, illustrious*: Ro. xvi. 7 (Hdt. et sqq.); in a bad sense, *notorious, infamous*: Mt. xxvii. 16 (Eur. Or. 249; Joseph. antt. 5, 7, 1; Plut. Fab. Max. 14; al.)*

ἐπισπιρμός, -ου, ὁ, (ἐπισπίζομαι *to provision one's self*); 1. *a foraging, providing food*, (Xen., Plut., al.). 2. *supplies, provisions, food* [A. V. *victuals*]: Lk. ix. 12 (Sept., Xen., Dem., Hdian, al.)*

ἐπισκέπτομαι; fut. 3 pers. sing. ἐπισκέψεται, Lk. i. 78 Tr mrg. WH; 1 aor. ἐπεσκεψάμην; fr. Hdt. down; Sept. often for ἔρεξε; *to look upon or after, to inspect, examine with the eyes*; a. τινά, in order to see how he is, i. e. *to visit, go to see one*: Acts vii. 23; xv. 36, (Judg. xv. 1); the poor and afflicted, Jas. i. 27; the sick, Mt. xxv. 36, 43, (Sir. vii. 35; Xen. mem. 3, 11, 10; Plut. mor. p. 129 c. [de sanitate praecept. 15 init.]; Lcian. philops. 6, and in med. writ.). b. Hebraistically, *to look upon in order to help or to benefit*, i. q. *to look after, have a care for, provide for*, of God: τινά, Lk. vii. 16; Heb. ii. 6, (Gen. xxi. 1; Ex. iv. 31; Ps. viii. 5; lxxix. (lxxx.) 15; Sir. xlvii. 14; Jud. viii. 33, etc.); foll. by a telic inf. Acts xv. 14; absol. (Sir. xxxii. (xxxv.) 21) yet with a statement of the effect and definite blessing added, Lk. i. 68; ἐπεσκεψάτο [WH Tr mrg. ἐπισκέψεται] ἡμᾶς ἀνατολή ἐξ ὕψους a light from on high hath looked [al. shall look] upon us (cf. our the sun looks down on us, etc.), i. e. *salvation from God has come to us*, Lk. i. 78. (In the O. T. used also in a bad sense of God as punishing, Ps. lxxxviii. (lxxxix.) 33; Jer. ix. 25; xi. 22, etc.) c. *to look (about) for, look out* (one to choose, employ, etc.): Acts vi. 3.*

ἐπισκευάζω: *to furnish with things necessary*; Mid. *to furnish one's self or for one's self*: ἐπισκευασάμενοι, hav-

ing gathered and made ready the things necessary for the journey, Acts xxi. 15 L T Tr WH, for R G ἀποσκευασάμενοι (which see in its place).*

ἐπισκηνώ, -ω: 1 aor. ἐπεσκίνωσα; *to fix a tent or habitation on*: ἐπὶ τὰς οἰκίας, *to take possession of and live in the houses* (of the citizens), Polyb. 4, 18, 8; ταῖς οἰκίας, 4, 72, 1; trop. ἐπὶ τινα, of the power of Christ descending upon one, working within him and giving him help, [A. V. *rest upon*], 2 Co. xii. 9.*

ἐπισκιάζω; [impf. ἐπεσκίαζον, Lk. ix. 34 L mrg. T Tr txt. WH]; fut. ἐπισκιάσω; 1 aor. ἐπεσκίασα; *to throw a shadow upon, to envelop in shadow, to overshadow*: τινί, Acts v. 15. From a vaporous cloud that casts a shadow the word is transferred to a shining cloud surrounding and enveloping persons with brightness: τινά, Mt. xvii. 5; Lk. ix. 34; τινί, Mk. ix. 7. Tropically, of the Holy Spirit exerting creative energy upon the womb of the virgin Mary and impregnating it, (a use of the word which seems to have been drawn from the familiar O. T. idea of a cloud as symbolizing the immediate presence and power of God): with the dat. Lk. i. 35. (In prof. auth. generally w. an acc. of the object and in the sense of *obscuring*: Hdt. 1, 209; Soph., Aristot., Theophr., Philo, Lcian., Hdian., Geop. Sept. for ἔρεξε *to cover*, Ps. xc. (xci.) 4; cxxxix. (cxli.) 8; for ἔρεξε, Ex. xl. 29 (35) ἐπεσκίαζεν ἐπὶ τὴν σκηνὴν ἢ νεφέλη; [cf. W. § 52, 4, 7].)*

ἐπισκοπέω, -ω; *to look upon, inspect, oversee, look after, care for*: spoken of the care of the church which rested upon the presbyters, 1 Pet. v. 2 [T WH om.] (with τὴν ἐκκλησίαν added, Ignat. ad Rom. 9, 1); foll. by μή [q. v. II. 1 a.] i. q. Lat. *caveo, to look carefully, beware*: Heb. xii. 15. (Often by Grk. writ. fr. Aeschyl. down.)*

ἐπισκοπή, -ης, ἡ, (ἐπισκοπέω), *inspection, visitation*, (Germ. *Besichtigung*); a. prop.: *eis ἐπισκ. τοῦ παιδός* *to visit the boy*, Lcian. dial. deor. 20, 6; with this exception no example of the word in prof. writ. has yet been noted. b. In biblical Grk., after the Hebr. עֵינָם, that act by which God looks into and searches out the ways, deeds, character, of men, in order to adjudge them their lot accordingly, whether joyous or sad; *inspection, investigation, visitation*, (Vulg. usually *visitation*): so univ. ἐν ἐπισκοπῇ ψυχῶν, when he shall search the souls of men, i. e. in the time of divine judgment, Sap. iii. 13; also ἐν ὥρᾳ ἐπισκοπῆς, Sir. xviii. 20 (19); so perhaps ἐν ἡμέρᾳ ἐπισκοπῆς, 1 Pet. ii. 12 [see below]; in a good sense, of *God's gracious care*: τὸν καιρὸν τῆς ἐπισκοπῆς σου, i. e. τὸν καιρὸν ἐν ᾧ ἐπεσκεψάτο σε ὁ θεός, in which God showed himself gracious toward thee and offered thee salvation through Christ (see ἐπισκέπτομαι, b.), Lk. xix. 44; ἐν καιρῷ ἐπισκοπῆς, in the time of divine reward, 1 Pet. v. 6 Lchm.; also, in the opinion of many commentators, 1 Pet. ii. 12 [al. associate this pass. with Lk. xix. 44 above; cf. De Wette (ed. Brückner) οἱ Huther ad loc.]; fr. the O. T. cf. Gen. l. 24 sq.; Job xxxiv. 9; Sap. ii. 20; iii. 7, etc. with a bad reference of *divine punishment*: Ex. iii. 16; Is. x. 3; Jer. x. 15 Sap. xiv. 11; xix. 14 (15); [etc.; cf. Soph. Lex. s. v.]

c. after the analogy of the Hebr. עֲרֵבָה (Num. iv. 16; 1 Chr. xxiv. 19 [here Sept. ἐπίσκεψις], etc.), oversight i. e. *oversership, office, charge*; Vulg. *episcopatus*: Acts i. 20, fr. Ps. cviii. (cix.) 8; spec. the office of a bishop (the overseer or presiding officer of a Christian church): 1 Tim. iii. 1, and in eccl. writ.*

ἐπίσκοπος, -ου, ὁ, (ἐπισκέπτομαι), an overseer, a man charged with the duty of seeing that things to be done by others are done rightly, any curator, guardian, or superintendent; Sept. for ἑρέτης, Judg. ix. 28; Neh. xi. 9, 14, 22; 2 K. xi. 15, etc.; 1 Macc. i. 51. The word has the same comprehensive sense in Grk. writ. fr. Homer Odys. 8, 163; Il. 22, 255 down; hence in the N. T. ἐπίσκ. τῶν ψυχῶν guardian of souls, one who watches over their welfare: 1 Pet. ii. 25 ([τὸν πατρὸς πνεύματος κτίστην κ. ἐπίσκοπον, Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 59, 3]; ἀρχιερεὺς καὶ προστάτης τῶν ψυχῶν ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦς Χρ. ibid. 61, 3; [cf. Sir. i. 6]), cf. Heb. xiii. 17. spec. the superintendent, head or overseer of any Christian church; Vulg. *episcopus*: Acts xx. 28; Phil. i. 1; 1 Tim. iii. 2; Tit. i. 7; see *προεβύτατος*, 2 b.; [and for the later use of the word, see Dict. of Chris. Antiq. s. v. Bishop].*

ἐπι-σπᾶω, -ᾶ: fr. Aeschyl. down; to draw on: μὴ ἐπι-σπᾶσθω, sc. ἀκροβυστιαν, let him not draw on his foreskin (Hesyech. μὴ ἐπισπᾶσθω· μὴ ἐλκεύω τὸ δέρμα) [A. V. let him not become uncircumcised], 1 Co. vii. 18. From the days of Antiochus Epiphanes [B. C. 175-164] down (1 Macc. i. 15; Joseph. antt. 12, 5, 1), there had been Jews who, in order to conceal from heathen persecutors or scoffers the external sign of their nationality, sought artificially to compel nature to reproduce the prepuce, by extending or drawing forward with an iron instrument the remnant of it still left, so as to cover the glans. The Rabbins called such persons עֲרֵבָה, from רָשַׁח to draw out, see Buxtorf, Lex. Talm. p. 1274 [(ed. Fischer ii. 645 sq.). Cf. BB.DD. s. v. Circumcision, esp. McC. and S. ibid. II. 2.]*

ἐπι-σπείρω: 1 aor. ἐπέσειρα; to sow above or besides: Mt. xiii. 25 L T Tr WH. (Hdt., Theophr., [al.].)*

ἐπίσταμαι (seems to be the Ionic form of the Mid. of ἐπίστημι. Isocrates, Aristot., al., also use ἐπιστήσαι τὴν διάνοιαν, τὸν νοῦν, ἑαυτὸν for to put one's attention on, fix one's thoughts on; indeed, the simple ἐπιστήσαι is used in the same sense, by an ellipsis analogous to that of τὸν νοῦν with the verbs προσέχειν, ἐπέχειν, and of τὴν ὄψιν with προσβάλλειν; see Lobeck ad Phryn. p. 281 sq. Hence ἐπίσταμαι is prop. to turn one's self or one's mind to, put one's thought upon a thing); fr. Hom. down; Sept. chiefly for ἔγρη; (cf. Germ. *sich worauf verstehen*); a. to be acquainted with: τί, Acts xviii. 25; Jas. iv. 14; Jude 10; τινά, Acts xix. 15; with reference to what is said or is to be interpreted, to understand: Mk. xiv. 68; 1 Tim. vi. 4. b. to know: περὶ τινος, Acts xxvi. 26; foll. by an acc. with a ptep. Acts xxiv. 10 [W. 346 (324); B. 301 (258)]; foll. by ὅτι, Acts xv. 7; xix. 25; xxii. 19; foll. by ὡς, Acts x. 28; by πῶς, Acts xx. 18; by ποῦ, Heb. xi. 8. [Syn. see γινώσκω.]*

ἐπίστασις, -εως, ἡ, (ἐπίστημι, ἐπίσταμαι), an advanc-

ing, approach; incursion, onset, press: τῆς κακίας (Vulg. *malorum incursio*), 2 Macc. vi. 3, where cf. Grimm; used of the pressure of a multitude asking help, counsel, etc., τινί (on which dat. cf. W. § 31, 8; [B. 180 (156)]); Kühner § 424, 1) to one, 2 Co. xi. 28 L T Tr WH (but others would have us translate it here by *oversight, attention, care*, a com. meaning of the word in Polyb.); used of a tumultuous gathering in Acts xxiv. 12 L T Tr WH. Cf. B. u. s.*

ἐπιστάτης, -ου, ὁ, (ἐπίστημι), any sort of a superintendent or overseer (often so in prof. writ., and several times in Sept., as Ex. i. 11; v. 14; 1 K. v. 16; 2 K. xxv. 19; Jer. xxxvi. (xxix.) 26; 2 Chr. ii. 2; xxxi. 12); a master, used in this sense for ἄρχ by the disciples [cf. Lk. xvii. 13] when addressing Jesus, who called him thus "not from the fact that he was a teacher, but because of his authority" (Bretschneider); found only in Luke: v. 5; viii. 24, 45; ix. 33, 49; xvii. 13.*

ἐπι-στέλλω: 1 aor. ἐπέστειλα; prop. to send to one a message, command, (Hdt. et sq.); ἐπιστολάς, to send by letter, write a letter, Plato, epp. p. 363 b., hence simply to write a letter [cf. W. § 3, 1 b.]; τινί, Heb. xiii. 22 (Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 7, 1; 47, 3; 62, 1; and often in Grk. writ.); to enjoin by letter, to write instructions: Acts xxi. 25 R G T Tr mrg. WH mrg.; foll. by τοῦ with an inf. expressing purpose [cf. W. 326 (306); B. 270 (232)]: Acts xv. 20.*

ἐπιστήμων, -ον, gen. -ονος, (ἐπίσταμαι), intelligent, experienced, [esp. one having the knowledge of an expert; cf. Schmidt ch. 13 §§ 10, 13]: Jas. iii. 13. (From Hom. down; Sept.)*

ἐπι-στηρίζω: 1 aor. ἐπεστήριξα; a later word; to establish besides, strengthen more; to render more firm, confirm: τινά, one's Christian faith, Acts xiv. 22; xv. 32, 41; xviii. 23 R G.*

ἐπι-στολή, -ῆς, ἡ, (ἐπιστέλλω), a letter, epistle: Acts xv. 30; Ro. xvi. 22; 1 Co. v. 9, etc.; plur., Acts ix. 2; 2 Co. x. 10, etc.; ἐπιστολαὶ συστατικαί, letters of commendation, 2 Co. iii. 1 [W. 176 (165)]. On the possible use of the plur. of this word interchangeably with the sing. (cf. Thom. Mag. ed. Ritschl p. 113, 8), see Bp. Lghtft. and Meyer on Phil. iii. 1. (Eur., Thuc., al.)]

ἐπι-στομίζω; (στόμα); prop. to bridle or stop up the mouth; metaph. to stop the mouth, reduce to silence: Tit. i. 11. (Plato, Gorg. p. 482 e.; Dem. 85, 4; often in Plut. and Lcian.)*

ἐπι-στρέφω; fut. ἐπιστρέψω; 2 aor. pass. ἐπεστράφη; fr. Hom. down; Sept. for ἔρη, ἔρη and ἔρη, ἔρη, and times without number for ἔρη and ἔρη; 1. transitively, a. to turn to: ἐπὶ τὸν θεόν, to the worship of the true God, Acts xxvi. 20. b. to cause to return, to bring back; fig. τιὰ ἐπὶ κύριον τὸν θεόν, to the love and obedience of God, Lk. i. 16; ἐπὶ τέκνα, to love for the children, Lk. i. 17; ἐν φρονήσει δικαίων, that they may be in [R. V. to walk in] the wisdom of the righteous, Lk. i. 17; τιὰ ἐπὶ τινα, supply from the context ἐπὶ τὴν ἀλήθειαν and ἐπὶ τὴν ὁδόν, Jas. v. 19 sq. 2. intrans. (W. § 38, 1 [cf. p. 26; B. 144 (126 sq.)]); a. to turn,

to turn one's self: ἐπὶ τὸν κύριον and ἐπὶ τὸν θεόν, of Gentiles passing over to the religion of Christ, Acts ix. 35; xi. 21; xiv. 15; xv. 19; xxvi. 20, cf. 1 Pet. ii. 25; πρὸς τι, Acts ix. 40; πρὸς τὸν θεόν, 1 Th. i. 9; 2 Co. iii. 16; ἀπὸ τῶος εἰς τι, Acts xxvi. 18. b. to turn one's self about, turn back: absol. Acts xvi. 18; foll. by an inf. expressing purpose, Rev. i. 12. c. to return, turn back, come back; a. properly: Lk. ii. 20 Rec.; viii. 55; Acts xv. 36; with the addition of ὀπίσω (as in Ael. v. h. 1, 6 [var.]), foll. by an inf. of purpose, Mt. xxiv. 18; foll. by εἰς with acc. of place, Mt. xii. 44; [Lk. ii. 39 T WH Tr mrg.]; εἰς τὰ ὀπίσω, Mk. xiii. 16; Lk. xvii. 31; ἐπί τι, to 2 Pet. ii. 22. β. metaph.: ἐπί τι, Gal. iv. 9; ἐπί τινα, Lk. xvii. 4 Rec., but G om. ἐπί σε; πρὸς τινα, ibid. L T Tr WH; ἐκ τῆς ἐντολῆς, to leave the commandment and turn back to a worse mental and moral condition, 2 Pet. ii. 21 R G; absol. to turn back morally, to reform: Mt. xiii. 15; Mk. iv. 12; Lk. xxii. 32; Acts iii. 19; xxviii. 27. In the mid. and 2 aor. pass. a. to turn one's self about, to turn around: absol., Mt. ix. 22 R G; Mk. v. 30; viii. 33; Jn. xxi. 20. b. to return: foll. by πρὸς [WH txt. ἐπὶ] τινα, Mt. x. 18 (on which pass. see εἰρήνη, 3 fin.); ἐπὶ τὸν θεόν, 1 Pet. ii. 25 (see 2 a. above); to return to a better mind, repent, Jn. xii. 40 [R G].*

ἐπι-στροφή, -ῆς, ἡ, (ἐπιστρέφω), conversion (of Gentiles fr. idolatry to the true God [cf. W. 26]): Acts xv. 3. (Cf. Sir. xlix. 2; xviii. 21 (20); in Grk. writ. in many other senses.)*

ἐπι-συν-άγω; fut. ἐπισυνάξω; 1 aor. inf. ἐπισυνάξαι; 2 aor. inf. ἐπισυναγαγεῖν; Pass., pf. ptep. ἐπισυνηγμένος; 1 aor. ptep. ἐπισυναχθεῖς; [fut. ἐπισυναχθήσομαι, Lk. xvii. 37 T Tr WH]; Sept. several times for קָבַץ, קָבַץ, לָקַץ; 1. to gather together besides, to bring together to others already assembled, (Polyb.). 2. to gather together against (Mic. iv. 11; Zech. xii. 3; 1 Macc. iii. 58, etc.). 3. to gather together in one place (ἐπί to): Mt. xxiii. 37; xxiv. 31; Mk. xiii. 27; Lk. xiii. 34; Pass.: Mk. i. 33; Lk. xii. 1; xvii. 37 T Tr WH, (Ps. ci. (cii.) 23; cv. (cvi.) 47; 2 Macc. i. 27, etc.; Aesop 142).*

ἐπι-συν-αγωγή, -ῆς, ἡ, (ἐπισυνάγω, q. v.); a. a gathering together in one place, i. q. τὸ ἐπισυνάγεσθαι (2 Macc. ii. 7): ἐπί τινα, to one, 2 Th. ii. 1. b. (the religious) assembly (of Christians): Heb. x. 25. *

ἐπι-συν-τρέχω; to run together besides (i. e. to others already gathered): Mk. ix. 25. Not used by prof. writ.*

ἐπι-σύστασις, -εως, ἡ, (ἐπισυνίσταμαι to collect together, conspire against) a gathering together or combining against or at. Hence 1. a hostile banding together or concourse: ποιεῖν ἐπισύστασιν, to excite a riotous gathering of the people, make a mob, Acts xxiv. 12 R G; 1 Esdr. v. 70 Alex.; Sext. Empir. adv. eth. p. 127 [p. 571, 20 ed. Bekk.; cf. Philo in Flac. § 1]; τῶος, against one, Num. xxvi. 9; a conspiracy, Joseph. c. Ap. 1, 20. 2. a troublesome throng of persons seeking help, counsel, comfort: τῶος, thronging to one, 2 Co. xi. 28 R G (see ἐπίστασις); Luther, dass ich werde angelaufen.*

ἐπι-σφάλω, -έω, (σφάλω to cause to fall), prone to fall:

πλοῦς, a dangerous voyage, Acts xxvii. 9. (Plato, Polyb., Plut., al.) *

ἐπι-ισχύω; [impf. ἐπίσχυος]; 1. trans. to give additional strength; to make stronger, (Sir. xxix. 1; Xen. oec. 11, 13). 2. intrans. to receive greater strength, grow stronger, (1 Macc. vi. 6; Theophr., Diod.): ἐπίσχυος λέγοντες, they were the more urgent saying, i. e. they alleged the more vehemently, Lk. xxiii. 5.*

ἐπι-σωρεύω; fut. ἐπισωρεύσω; to heap up, accumulate in piles: διδασκάλους, to choose for themselves and run after a great number of teachers, 2 Tim. iv. 3. (Plut. Athen., Artemid., al.) *

ἐπι-ταγή, -ῆς, ἡ, (ἐπιτάσσω), an injunction, mandate, command: Ro. xvi. 26; 1 Co. vii. 25; 1 Tim. i. 1; Tit. i. 3; μετὰ πάσης ἐπιταγῆς, with every possible form of authority, Tit. ii. 15; κατ' ἐπιταγῆν, by way of command, 1 Co. vii. 6; 2 Co. viii. 8. (Sap. xiv. 16, etc.; Polyb., Diod.)*

ἐπι-τάσσω; 1 aor. ἐπέταξα; (τάσσω); to enjoin upon, order, command, charge: absol. Lk. xiv. 22; τῶι, Mk. i. 27; ix. 25; Lk. iv. 36; viii. 25; τῶι τὸ ἀνήκον, Philem. 8; τῶι foll. by the inf., Mk. vi. 39; Lk. viii. 31; Acts xxiii. 2; foll. by acc. and inf. Mk. vi. 27; foll. by direct discourse, Mk. ix. 25. (Several times in Sept.; Grk. writ. fr. Hdt. down.) [SYN. see κελεύω, fin.]*

ἐπι-τελέω, -ῶ; fut. ἐπιτελέσω; 1 aor. ἐπετέλεσα; [pres. mid. and pass. ἐπιτελοῦμαι]; 1. to bring to an end, accomplish, perfect, execute, complete: substantively, τὸ ἐπιτελεῖσαι, 2 Co. viii. 11; τί, Lk. xiii. 32 [R G]; Ro. x. 28; 2 Co. vii. 1; viii. 6, 11; Phil. i. 6; Heb. viii. 5; τὰς λατρείας, to perform religious services, discharge religious rites, Heb. ix. 6 (similarly in prof. writ., as θρησκείας, Hdt. 2, 37; ὄπρας, 4, 186; θυσίαν, θυσίας, 2, 63; 4, 26; Hdtian. 1. 5, 4 [2 ed. Bekk.]; λειτουργίας, Philo de som. i. § 37). Mid. (in Grk. writ. to take upon one's self: τὰ τοῦ γήρως, the burdens of old age, Xen. mem. 4, 8, 8; θάνατον, Xen. apol. 33; with the force of the act.: τί, Polyb. 1, 40, 16; 2, 58, 10) to make an end for one's self, i. e. to leave off (cf. παύω) : τῇ σαρκί, so as to give yourselves up to the flesh, stop with, rest in it, Gal. iii. 3 [others take it passively here: are ye perfected in etc., cf. Meyer]. 2. to appoint to, impose upon: τῶι παθήματα, in pass. 1 Pet. v. 9 (τῆν διακην, Plat. legg. 10 fin.).*

ἐπι-τήδειος, -εία, -ειών, also -ος, -ον, [cf. W. § 11, 1], (ἐπιτηδές, adv., enough; and this acc. to Buttmann fr. ἐπιτάδε [? cf. Vaníček p. 271]); 1. fit, suitable, convenient, advantageous. 2. needful; plur. τὰ ἐπιτήδεια esp. the necessaries of life (Thuc. et sqq.): with addition of τοῦ σώματος, Jas. ii. 16.*

ἐπι-τίθημι, 3 pers. plur. ἐπιτιθέασι (Mt. xxiii. 4; cf. W. § 14, 1 b.; B. 44 (38); Btm. Ausf. Spr. i. p. 505; Kühner i. p. 643; [Jelf § 274; and on this and foll. forms see Veitch s. vv. τίθημι, τιθέω]), impv. ἐπιτίθει (1 Tim. v. 22; see Matthiae § 210, 2 and 6; Btm. Ausf. Spr. i. p. 508; Kühner § 209, 5; [Jelf § 274 obs. 4]); impf. 3 pers. plur. ἐπιτιθούν (Acts viii. 17 R G), ἐπετίθεισαν (ib. L T Tr WH; cf. Btm. Ausf. Spr. i. p. 509; B. 45 (39)); fut. ἐπιθήσω; 1 aor. ἐπέθηκα; 2 aor. ἐπέθην, impv. ἐπίθει (Mt. ix. 18; Gen. xlvi. 15; Judg. xviii. 19); Mid.,

[pres. ἐπιτίθειμι]; fut. ἐπιθήσομαι; 2 aor. ἐπέθειν; [1 aor. pass. ἐπετίθην (Mk. iv. 21 R G); in Sept. chiefly for [ן], 𐤀𐤆 and 𐤀𐤆𐤇]; 1. Active: a. to put or lay upon: τὸ ἐπί τι, Mt. xxiii. 4; xxvii. 29 R G L; Mk. iv. 21 R G; Lk. xv. 5; Jn. ix. [6 WH txt. Tr mrg.], 15; [xix. 2 L mrg., see below]; Acts xv. 10 [cf. W. 318 (298); B. 261 (224)]; xxviii. 3; τὸ ἐπί τινας, gen. of thing, Mt. xxvii. 29 T Tr WH; ἐν with dat. of thing, Mt. xxvii. 29 L T Tr WH; τὴν χεῖρα [or τὰς χεῖρας or χεῖρας] ἐπί τινα, Mt. ix. 18; Mk. viii. 25 [(WH Tr txt. ἔθηκεν)]; xvi. 18; Acts viii. 17; [ix. 17]; Rev. i. 17 Rec.; ἐπί τινα πηγάς, calamities, Rev. xxii. 18 [but see b. below]; ἐπάνω τινός, Mt. xxi. 7 R G; xxvii. 37; ἐπί τινας, Lk. viii. 16 R G; τί τινι, Lk. xxiii. 26; Jn. xix. 2 [not L mrg., see above]; Acts xv. 28; τινὶ δοῦμα, Mk. iii. 16 sq.; τινὶ τὰς χεῖρας, Mt. xix. 13 [cf. B. 233 (201); W. 288 (270 sq.)], 15; Mk. v. 23; [viii. 23, here Tr mrg. αὐτοῦ]; Lk. iv. 40; xiii. 13; Acts vi. 6; viii. 19; xiii. 3; xix. 6; xxviii. 8; 1 Tim. v. 22; [τινὶ τὴν χεῖρα, Mk. vii. 32]; χεῖρα [R G, χεῖρας or τὰς χεῖρας L T Tr WH], Acts ix. 12; τινὶ πηγάς, to inflict blows, lay stripes on one, Lk. x. 30; Acts xvi. 23. b. to add to: Rev. xxii. 18 (opp. to ἀφαιρεῖν vs. 19). 2. Middle; a. to have put on, bid to be laid on; τὸ ἐπί τι (Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 4): τὰ πρὸς τὴν χρεῖαν, sc. τινὶ, to provide one with the things needed [al. put on board sc. the ship], Acts xxviii. 10. b. to lay or throw one's self upon; with dat. of pers. to attack one, to make an assault on one: Acts xviii. 10; Ex. xxi. 14; xviii. 11; 2 Chr. xxiii. 13, and often in prof. writ.; cf. Kuinoel ad loc.; [W. 593 (552). COMP.: συν-ἐπιτίθημι.]*

ἐπιτιμάω, -ᾶ; impf. 3 pers. sing. ἐπιτίμα, 3 pers. plur. ἐπιτίμων; 1 aor. ἐπετίμησα; Sept. for 𐤀𐤆𐤇; in Grk. writ. 1. to show honor to, to honor: τινά, Hdt. 6, 39. 2. to raise the price of: ὁ σίτος ἐπετιμήθη, Dem. 918, 22; al. 3. to adjudge, award, (fr. τιμή in the sense of merited penalty): τὴν δίκην, Hdt. 4, 43. 4. to tax with fault, rate, chide, rebuke, reprove, censure severely, (so Thuc., Xen., Plato, Dem., al.): absol. 2 Tim. iv. 2; τινί, charge one with wrong, Lk. [ix. 55]; xvii. 3; xxiii. 40; to rebuke—in order to curb one's ferocity or violence (hence many formerly gave the word the meaning to restrain; against whom cf. Fritzsche on Matt. p. 325), Mt. viii. 26; xvii. 18; Mk. iv. 39; Lk. iv. 39, 41; viii. 24; ix. 42; Jude 9 [where Rec.^{ab} strangely ἐπιτιμήσαι (1 aor. act. inf.) for -μήσαι (opt. 3 pers. sing.)]; or to keep one away from another, Mt. xix. 13; Lk. xviii. 15; Mk. x. 13; foll. by ἵνα (with a verb expressing the opposite of what is censured): Mt. xx. 31; Mk. x. 48; Lk. xviii. 39; with the addition of λέγων [καὶ λέγει, or the like] and direct discourse: Mk. i. 25 [T om. WH br. λέγων]; viii. 33; ix. 25; Lk. iv. 35; xxiii. 40, (cf. Ps. cv. (cvi.) 9; cxviii. (cxix.) 21; Zech. iii. 2; and the use of 𐤀𐤆 in Nah. i. 4; Mal. iii. 11). Elsewhere in a milder sense, to admonish or charge sharply: τινί, Mt. xvi. 22; Mk. viii. 30; Lk. ix. 21 (ἐπιτιμήσας αὐτοῖς παρήγγειλεν, foll. by the inf.), xix. 39; with ἵνα added, Mt. xvi. 20 L WH txt.; Mk. viii. 30; ἵνα μή, Mt. xii. 16; Mk. iii. 12. [Cf. Trench § iv: Schmidt ch. 4, 11.]*

ἐπιτίμα, -ας, ἡ, (ἐπιτιμάω), punishment (in Grk. writ. τὸ ἐπιτίμων): 2 Co. ii. 6 [B. § 147, 29]. (Sap. iii. 10; [al.].)*

[ἐπι-το-αὐτό, Rec.^a in Acts i. 15; ii. 1, etc.; see αὐτός, III. 1, and cf. Lipsius, Gramm. Unters. p. 125 sq.]

ἐπιτρέπω; 1 aor. ἐπέτρεψα; Pass., [pres. ἐπιτρέπομαι]; 2 aor. ἐπετρέπην; pf. 3 pers. sing. ἐπέτρεπται (1 Co. xiv. 34 R G); fr. Hom. down; 1. to turn to, transfer, commit, intrust. 2. to permit, allow, give leave: 1 Co. xvi. 7; Heb. vi. 3; τινί, Mk. v. 13; Jn. xix. 38; with an inf. added, Mt. viii. 21; xix. 8; Lk. viii. 32; ix. 59, 61; Acts xxi. 39 sq.; 1 Tim. ii. 12; and without the dat. Mk. x. 4; foll. by acc. with inf. Acts xxvii. 3 (where L T Tr WH πορευθέντι); cf. Xen. an. 7, 7, 8; Plato, legg. 5 p. 730 d. Pass. ἐπιτρέπεται τινι, with inf.: Acts xxvi. 1; xxviii. 16; 1 Co. xiv. 34.*

[ἐπιτροπέω; (fr. Hdt. down); to be ἐπίτροπος or procurator: of Pontius Pilate in Lk. iii. 1 WH (rejected) mrg.; see their App. ad loc.*]

ἐπιτροπή, -ῆς, ἡ, (ἐπιτρέπω), permission, power, commission: Acts xxvi. 12. (From Thuc. down.)*

ἐπίτροπος, -ου, ὁ, (ἐπιτρέπω), univ. one to whose care or honor anything has been intrusted; a curator, guardian, (Pind. Ol. 1, 171, et al.; Philo de mundo § 7 ὁ θεὸς καὶ πατὴρ καὶ τεχνίτης καὶ ἐπίτροπος τῶν ἐν οὐρανῷ τε καὶ ἐν κόσμῳ). Spec. 1. a steward or manager of a household, or of lands; an overseer: Mt. xx. 8; Lk. viii. 3; Xen. oec. 12, 2; 21, 9; (Aristot. oec. 1, 5 [p. 1344^a, 26] δούλων δὲ εἶδη δύο, ἐπίτροπος καὶ ἐργάτης). 2. one who has the care and tutelage of children, either where the father is dead (a guardian of minors: 2 Macc. xi. 1; xiii. 2; ἐπίτροπος ὀρφάνων, Plato, legg. 6 p. 766 c.; Plut. Lyc. 3; Cam. 15), or where the father still lives (Ael. v. h. 3, 26); Gal. iv. 2.*

ἐπιτυγχάνω; 2 aor. ἐπέτυχον; 1. to light or hit upon any person or thing (Arstph., Thuc., Xen., Plato). 2. to attain to, obtain: Jas. iv. 2; with gen. of thing, Heb. vi. 15; xi. 33; with acc. of thing: ρούτρο, Ro. xi. 7 (where Rec. ρούτου). Cf. Matthiae § 328; [W. 200 (188)].*

ἐπιφάνω; 1 aor. inf. ἐπιφάναι (cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 24 sqq.; W. 89 (85); B. 41 (35); [Sept. Ps. xxx. (xxxii.) 17; cxvii. (cxviii.) 27, cf. lxvi. (lxvii.) 2]); 2 aor. pass. ἐπεφάνην; fr. Hom. down; 1. trans. to show to or upon; to bring to light. 2. intrans. and in Pass. to appear, become visible; a. prop.: of stars, Acts xxvii. 20 (Theocr. 2, 11); τινί, to one, Lk. i. 79. b. fig. i. q. to become clearly known, to show one's self: Tit. iii. 4; τινί, Tit. ii. 11.*

ἐπιφάνεια, -ας, ἡ, (ἐπιφανής), an appearing, appearance, (Tertull. apparentia); often used by the Greeks of a glorious manifestation of the gods, and esp. of their advent to help; in 2 Macc. of signal deeds and events betokening the presence and power of God as helper; cf. Grimm on Macc. p. 60 sq. 75, [but esp. the thorough exposition by Prof. Abbot (on Titus ii. 13 Note B) in the Journ. Soc. Bibl. Lit. and Exegesis, i. p. 16 sq. (1882)]. In the N. T. the 'advent' of Christ,—not only that which has already taken place and by which

his presence and power appear in the saving light he has shed upon mankind, 2 Tim. i. 10 (note the word *φωτίσωντος* in this pass.); but also that illustrious return from heaven to earth hereafter to occur: 1 Tim. vi. 14; 2 Tim. iv. 1, 8; Tit. ii. 13 [on which see esp. Prof. Abbot u. s.]; ἡ ἐπιφάνεια (i. e. the breaking forth) τῆς παρουσίας αὐτοῦ, 2 Th. ii. 8. [Cf. Trench § xciv.]*

ἐπιφανής, -ές, (ἐπιφαίνω), *conspicuous, manifest, illustrious*: Acts ii. 20 [Tdf. om.] fr. Joel ii. 31 (iii. 4); the Sept. here and in Judg. xiii. 6 [Alex.]; Hab. i. 7; Mal. i. 14 thus render the word נָרָה *terrible*, deriving it incorrectly from נִרְרָה and so confounding it with נִרְרָה.*

ἐπιφάσκω (i. q. the ἐπιφώσκω of Grk. writ., cf. W. 90 (85); B. 67 (59)): fut. ἐπιφάσω; *to shine upon*: τινί, Eph. v. 14, where the meaning is, Christ will pour upon thee the light of divine truth as the sun gives light to men aroused from sleep. (Job xxv. 5; xxxi. 26; [xli. 9]; Acta Thomae § 34.)*

ἐπιφέρω; [impf. ἐπέφερον]; 2 aor. inf. ἐπενεγκεῖν; [pres. pass. ἐπιφέρομαι]; 1. *to bring upon, bring forward*: αἰτίαν, of accusers (as in Hdt. 1, 26, and in Attic writ. fr. Thuc. down; Polyb. 5, 41, 3; 40, 5, 2; Joseph. antt. 2, 6, 7; 4, 8, 23; Hdian. 3, 8, 13 (6 ed. Bekk.)), Acts xxv. 18 (where L T Tr WH ἔφερον); κρίσιν, Jude 9. 2. *to lay upon, to inflict*: τὴν ὀργήν, Ro. iii. 5 (πληγήν, Joseph. antt. 2, 14, 2). 3. *to bring upon* i. e. *in addition, to add, increase*: θλίψιν τοῖς δεσμοῖς, Phil. i. 16 (17) Rec., but on this pass. see ἐγείρω, 4 c.; (πῦρ ἐπιφέρειν πυρί, Philo, leg. ad Gaum § 18; [cf. W. § 52, 4, 7]). 4. *to put upon, cast upon, impose*, (φάρμακον, Plat. ep. 8 p. 354 b.): τὶ ἐπὶ τινι, in pass., Acts xix. 12, where L T Tr WH ἀποφέρεσθαι, q. v.*

ἐπιφωνέω, -ῶ; [impf. ἐπεφώνουν]; *to call out to, shout*: foll. by direct disc., Lk. xxiii. 21; Acts xii. 22; foll. by the dat. of a pers., Acts xxii. 24; τί, Acts xxi. 34 L T Tr WH. [(Soph. on.)]*

ἐπιφώσκω; [impf. ἐπέφωσκον]; *to grow light, to dawn* [cf. B. 68 (60)]: Lk. xxiii. 54; foll. by εἰς, Mt. xxviii. 1, on which see εἰς, A. II. 1.*

ἐπιχειρέω, -ῶ; impf. ἐπεχείρουν; 1 aor. ἐπεχείρησα; (χείρ); 1. prop. *to put the hand to* (Hom. Od. 24, 386, 395). 2. often fr. Hdt. down, *to take in hand, undertake, attempt*, (anything to be done), foll. by the inf.: Lk. i. 1; Acts ix. 29; xix. 13; (2 Macc. ii. 29; vii. 19). Grimm treats of this word more at length in the Jahrb. f. deutsche Theol. for 1871, p. 36 sq.*

ἐπιχέω; fr. Hom. down; *to pour upon*: τί, Lk. x. 34 (sc. ἐπὶ τὰ τραύματα; Gen. xxviii. 18; Lev. v. 11).*

ἐπιχορηγέω, -ῶ; 1 aor. impv. ἐπιχορηγήσατε; Pass., [pres. ἐπιχορηγοῦμαι]; 1 fut. ἐπιχορηγήσομαι; (see χορηγέω); *to supply, furnish, present*, (Germ. darreichen): τινί τι, 2 Co. ix. 10; Gal. iii. 5; i. q. *to show or afford by deeds*: τὴν ἀρετήν, 2 Pet. i. 5; in pass., εἶσδος, furnished, provided, 2 Pet. i. 11; Pass. *to be supplied, ministered unto, assisted*, (so the simple χορηγεῖσθαι in Xen. rep. Athen. 1, 13; Polyb. 3, 75, 3; 4, 77, 2; 9, 44, 1; Sir. xlii. 6; 3 Macc. vi. 40): Col. ii. 19, where Vulg. *subministratum*. (Rare in prof. writ. as Dion. Hal. i,

42; Phal. ep. 50; Diog. Laërt. 5, 67; [Alex. Aphr. probl. 1, 81].)*

ἐπιχορηγία, -ας, ἡ, (ἐπιχορηγέω, q. v.), (Vulg. *subministratio*), *a supplying, supply*: Eph. iv. 16; Phil. i. 19. (Eccl. writers.)*

ἐπιχρῶ: 1 aor. ἐπέχρισα; *to spread on, anoint*: τὶ ἐπὶ τι, anything upon anything, Jn. ix. 6 [WH txt. Tr marg. ἐπέθηκεν]; τί, *to anoint anything* (sc. with anything), ibid. 11. (Hom. Od. 21, 179; Lcian. hist. scrib. 62.)*

ἐπιουκοδομέω, -ῶ; 1 aor. ἐπωκοδόμησα, and without augm. ἐποικοδόμησα (1 Co. iii. 14 T Tr WH; cf. Tdf.'s note on Acts vii. 47, [see οἰκοδομέω]); Pass., pres. ἐποικοδομοῦμαι; 1 aor. ptp. ἐποικοδομηθέντες; in the N. T. only in the fig. which likens a company of Christian believers to an edifice or temple; *to build upon, build up*, (Vulg. *superaedifico*); absol. [like our Eng. *build up*] viz. 'to finish the structure of which the foundation has already been laid,' i. e. in plain language, to give constant increase in Christian knowledge and in a life conformed thereto: Acts xx. 32 (where L T Tr WH οἰκοδ. [Vulg. *aedifico*]); 1 Co. iii. 10; (1 Pet. ii. 5 Tdf.); ἐπὶ τὸν θεμέλιον, 1 Co. iii. 12; τί, ibid. 14; ἐν Χριστῷ, with the pass., in fellowship with Christ to grow in spiritual life, Col. ii. 7; ἐποικοδομηθ. ἐπὶ θεμελίῳ τῶν ἀποστόλων, on the foundation laid by the apostles, i. e. (dropping the fig.) gathered together into a church by the apostles' preaching of the gospel, Eph. ii. 20; ἐποικοδομεῖν ἐαυτὸν τῇ πίστει, Jude 20, where the sense is, 'resting on your most holy faith as a foundation, make progress, rise like an edifice higher and higher.' (Thuc., Xen., Plato, al.)*

ἐπικέλλω: 1 aor. ἐπάκειλα; *to drive upon, strike against*: τὴν ναῦν [i. e. *to run the ship ashore*], Acts xxvii. 41 R G; see ἐπικέλλω. (Hdt. 6, 16; 7, 182; Thuc. 4, 26.)*

ἐπιονομάζω: [pres. pass. ἐπιονομάζομαι]; fr. Hdt. down; Sept. for ἑρῶ; *to put a name upon, name*; Pass. *to be named*: Ro. ii. 17; cf. Fritzsche ad loc.*

ἐπιουπτέω [ptep. 1 Pet. ii. 12 L T Tr WH]; 1 aor. ptp. ἐποπτεύσαντες; 1. *to be an overseer* (Homer, Hesiod). 2. *univ. to look upon, view attentively; to watch* (Aeschyl., Dem., al.): τί, 1 Pet. iii. 2; ἕκ τινος, sc. τὴν ἀναστροφὴν, 1 Pet. ii. 12.*

ἐπόπτης, -ου, ὁ, (fr. unused ἐπόπτω); 1. *an overseer, inspector*, see ἐπίσκοπος; (Aeschyl., Pind., al.; of God, in 2 Macc. iii. 39; vii. 35; 3 Macc. ii. 21; Add. to Esth. v. 1; ἀνθρωπίνων ἔργων, Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 59, 3). 2. *a spectator, eye-witness* of anything: so in 2 Pet. i. 16; inasmuch as those were called ἐπόπται by the Grks. who had attained to the third [i. e. the highest] grade of the Eleusinian mysteries (Plut. Alcib. 22, and elsewhere.), the word seems to be used here to designate those privileged to be present at the heavenly spectacle of the transfiguration of Christ.*

ἔπος, -εος, (-ους), τό, *a word*: ὡς ἔπος εἰπεῖν (see εἶπον, 1 M. p. 181*), Heb. vii. 9.*

[Syn. ἔπος seems primarily to designate a word as an articulate manifestation of a mental state, and so to differ from ῥῆμα (q. v.), the mere vocable; for its relation to λόγος see λόγος I. 1.]

ἐπουράνιος, -ον, (οὐρανός), prop. existing in or above heaven, heavenly; 1. existing in heaven: ὁ πατήρ ἐπουράνιος, i. e. God, Mt. xviii. 35 Rec. (θεοί, θεός, Hom. Od. 17, 484; Il. 6, 131, etc.; 3 Macc. vi. 28; vii. 6); οἱ ἐπουράνιοι the heavenly beings, the inhabitants of heaven, (Lcian. dial. deor. 4, 3; of the gods, in Theocr. 25, 5): of angels, in opp. to ἐπίγειοι and καταχθόνιοι, Phil. ii. 10; Ignat. ad Trall. 9, [cf. Polyc. ad Philipp. 2]; σώματα, the bodies of the stars (which the apostle, acc. to the universal ancient conception, seems to have regarded as animate [cf. Bp. Lghtft. on Col. p. 376; Gfrödrer, Philo etc. 2te Aufl. p. 349 sq.; Siegfried, Philo von Alex. p. 306; yet cf. Mey. ed. Heinrici ad loc.], cf. Job xxxviii. 7; Enoch xviii. 14 sqq.) and of the angels, 1 Co. xv. 40; ἡ βασιλεία ἡ ἐπουρ. (on which see p. 97), 2 Tim. iv. 18; substantially the same as ἡ παρὶς ἡ ἐπουρ. Heb. xi. 16 and Ἱερουσαλήμ ἐπουρ. xii. 22; κλήσις, a calling made (by God) in heaven, Heb. iii. 1 [al. would include a ref. to its end as well as to its origin; cf. Lünem. ad loc.], cf. Phil. iii. 14 [Bp. Lghtft. cites Philo, plant. Noë § 6]. The neut. τὰ ἐπουράνια denotes [cf. W. § 34, 2] a. the things that take place in heaven, i. e. the purposes of God to grant salvation to men through the death of Christ: Jn. iii. 12 (see ἐπίγειος). b. the heavenly regions, i. e. heaven itself, the abode of God and angels: Eph. i. 3, 20 (where Lchm. txt. οὐρανοίς); ii. 6; iii. 10; the lower heavens, or the heaven of the clouds, Eph. vi. 12 [cf. B. D. Am. ed. s. v. Air]. c. the heavenly temple or sanctuary: Heb. viii. 5; ix. 23. 2. of heavenly origin and nature: 1 Co. xv. 48 sq. (opp. to χοϊκός); ἡ δωρεὰ ἡ ἐπουρ. Heb. vi. 4.*

ἐπτὰ, οἱ, αἱ, τὰ, seven: Mt. xii. 45; xv. 34; Mk. viii. 5 sq.; Lk. ii. 36; Acts vi. 3, etc.; often in the Apocalypse; οἱ ἐπτὰ, sc. διάκονοι, Acts xxi. 8. In Mt. xviii. 22 it is joined (instead of ἐπτάκις) to the numeral adv. ἐβδομηκοντάκις, in imitation of the Hebr. עֶבְרֵי, Ps. cxviii. (cxix.) 164; Prov. xxiv. 16; [see ἐβδομηκοντάκις, and cf. Keil, Com. on Mt. l. c.].

ἐπτάκις, (ἐπτά), seven times: Mt. xviii. 21 sq.; Lk. xvii. 4. [(Pind., Arstph., al.)]*

ἐπτακυσ-χίλιοι, -αι, -α, seven thousand: Ro. xi. 4. [(Hdt.)]*
ἐπτα, see εἶπον.

Ἐραστός, -ου, ὁ, Erastus, (ἐραστός beloved, [cf. Chandler § 325; Lipsius, Gram. Untersuch. p. 30]), the name of two Christians: 1. the companion of the apostle Paul, Acts xix. 22; 2. the city treasurer of Corinth, Ro. xvi. 23. Which of the two is meant in 2 Tim. iv. 20 cannot be determined.*

ἐραυνάω, a later and esp. Alexandrian [cf. Sturz, Dial. Maced. ed. Alex. p. 117] form for ἐρευνάω, q. v. Cf. Tdf. ed. 7 min. Proleg. p. xxxvii.; [ed. maj. p. xxxiv.; esp. ed. 8 Proleg. p. 81 sq.]; B. 58 (50).

ἐργάζομαι; depon. mid.; impf. ἐιργάζομην (ἡργάζομην, Acts xviii. 3 L T Tr WH; [so elsewh. at times; this var. in augm. is found in the aor. also]; cf. W. § 12, 8; B. 33 (29 sq.); Steph. Thesaur. iii. 1970 c.; [Curtius, Das Verbum, i. 124; Cramer, Anecd. 4, 412; Veitch s. v.]); 1 aor. ἐιργασάμην (ἡργασ. Mt. xxv. 16; [xxvi. 10]; Mk.

xiv. 6, in T WH, [add, 2 Jn. 8 WH and Hebr. xi. 38 T Tr WH; cf. reff. as above]); pf. εἰργασμαι, in a pass. sense [cf. W. § 38, 7 e.], Jn. iii. 21, as often in Grk. writ. [cf. Veitch s. v.]; (ἐργον); Sept. for לָבַד, לָבַד, sometimes for לָבַד; 1. absol. a. to work, labor, do work: it is opp. to inactivity or idleness, Lk. xiii. 14; Jn. v. 17; ix. 4; 2 Th. iii. 10; with addition of τὰς χερσίν, 1 Co. iv. 12; 1 Th. iv. 11; with acc. of time: νύκτα καὶ ἡμέραν, 2 Th. iii. 8 [but L txt. T Tr WH the gen., as in 1 Th. ii. 9 (see ἡμέρα, 1 a.); cf. W. § 30, 11 and Ellic. on 1 Tim. v. 5]; with the predominant idea of working for pay, Mt. xxi. 28 (ἐν τῷ ἀμπελῶνι); Acts xviii. 3; 1 Co. ix. 6; 2 Th. iii. 12; acc. to the conception characteristic of Paul, ὁ ἐργαζόμενος he that does works conformed to the law (Germ. der Werthätige): Ro. iv. 4 sq. b. to trade, to make gains by trading, (cf. our "do business"): ἐν τινι, with a thing, Mt. xxv. 16 (often so by Dem.). 2. trans. a. (to work i. e.) to do, work out: τί, Col. iii. 23; 2 Jn. 8 (with which [acc. to reading of L T Tr txt.] cf. 1 Co. xv. 58 end); μηδέιν, 2 Th. iii. 11; ἐργον, Acts xiii. 41 (ἵνα ἡ γὰρ, Hab. i. 5); ἐργον καλὸν εἰς τινα, Mt. xxvi. 10; ἐν τινι (dat. of pers. [cf. W. 218 (205)]), Mk. xiv. 6 [Rec. εἰς ἐμέ]; ἐργα, wrought, pass., Jn. iii. 21; τὰ ἐργα τοῦ θεοῦ, what God wishes to be done, Jn. vi. 28; ix. 4; τοῦ κυρίου, to give one's strength to the work which the Lord wishes to have done, 1 Co. xvi. 10; τὸ ἀγαθόν, [Ro. ii. 10]; Eph. iv. 28; πρὸς τινα, Gal. vi. 10; κακόν τινι τι, Ro. xiii. 10 (τινά τι is more com. in Grk. writ. [Kühner § 411, 5]); τί εἰς τινα, 3 Jn. 5. with acc. of virtues or vices, (to work i. e.) to exercise, perform, commit: δικαιοσύνην, Acts x. 35; Heb. xi. 33, (Ps. xiv. (xv.) 2; Zeph. ii. 3); τὴν ἀνομίαν, Mt. vii. 23 (Ps. v. 6 and often in Sept.); ἀμαρτίαν, Jas. ii. 9. σημεῖον, bring to pass, effect, Jn. vi. 30; τὰ ἱερά, to be busied with the holy things i. e. to administer those things that pertain to worship, which was the business of priests and among the Jews of the Levites also, 1 Co. ix. 13; τὴν θάλασσαν lit. work the sea (mare exerceo, Justin. hist. 43, 3) i. e. to be employed on [cf. "do business on," Ps. cvii. 23] and make one's living from it, Rev. xviii. 17 (so of sailors and fishermen also in native Grk. writ., as Aristot. probl. 38, 2 [p. 966^b, 26]; Dion. Hal. antt. 3, 46; App. Punic. 2; [Lcian. de elect. 5; W. 223 (209)]). to cause to exist, produce: τί, so (for R G κατεργάζεται) 2 Co. vii. 10 L T Tr WH; Jas. i. 20 L T Tr WH. b. to work for, earn by working, to acquire, (cf. Germ. erarbeiten): τὴν βρώσιν, Jn. vi. 27 (χρήματα, Hdt. 1, 24; τὰ ἐπιτήδεια, Xen. mem. 2, 8, 2; Dem. 1358, 12; ἀργύριον, Plato, Hipp. maj. p. 282 d.; βίον, Andoc. myst. [18, 42] 144 Bekk.; θησαυρούς, Theodot. Prov. xxi. 6; βρώμα, Palaeph. 21, 2; al.); acc. to many interpreters also 2 Jn. 8; but see 2 a. above. [COMP.: κατ-, περι-, προσ-εργάζομαι.]*

ἐργασία, -ας, ἡ, (ἐργάζομαι); 1. i. q. τὸ ἐργάζεσθαι, a working, performing: ἀκαθαρσίας, Eph. iv. 19. 2. work, business: Acts xix. 25 (Xen. oec. 6, 8 et al.). 3. gain got by work, profit: Acts xvi. 19; παρέγειν ἐργασίαν τινι, ib. 16; xix. 24 [yet al. refer this to 2 above];

(Xen. mem. 3, 10, 1; cyneg. 3, 3; Polyb. 4, 50, 3). 4. *endeavor, pains*, [A. V. *diligence*]: *δίδωμι ἐργασίαν*, after the Latinism *operam do*, Lk. xii. 58 (Hermog. de invent. 3, 5, 7).*

ἐργάτης, -ου, ὁ, (*ἐργάζομαι*); 1. as in Grk. writ. a *workman, a laborer*: usually one who works for hire, Mt. x. 10; Lk. x. 7; 1 Tim. v. 18; esp. an agricultural laborer, Mt. ix. 37 sq.; xx. 1 sq. 8; Lk. x. 2; Jas. v. 4, (Sap. xvii. 16); those whose labor artificers employ [i. e. *workmen* in the restricted sense], Acts xix. 25 (opp. to τοῖς τεχνίταις [A. V. *craftsmen*], ib. 24), cf. Bengel ad loc.; those who as teachers labor to propagate and promote Christianity among men: 2 Co. xi. 13; Phil. iii. 2; 2 Tim. ii. 15, cf. Mt. ix. 37 sq.; Lk. x. 2. 2. *one who does, a worker, perpetrator*: τῆς ἀδικίας, Lk. xiii. 27 (τῆς ἀνομίας, 1 Macc. iii. 6; τῶν καλῶν καὶ σεμνῶν, Xen. mem. 2, 1, 27).*

ἔργον, -ου, τό, anciently *ἔργον*, (Germ. *Werk*, [Eng. *work*; cf. Vanček p. 922]); Sept. for לָבַד, לָבַדָּ and countless times for עָמַלָּה and עָמַלָּה; *work* i. e. 1. *business, employment, that with which any one is occupied*: Mk. xiii. 34 (διδόναι τι τὸ ἔργον αὐτοῦ); Acts xiv. 26 (πληροῦν); 1 Tim. iii. 1; thus of the work of salvation committed by God to Christ: *διδόναι* and *τελειοῦν*, Jn. xvii. 4; of the work to be done by the apostles and other Christian teachers, as well as by the presiding officers of the religious assemblies, Acts xiii. 2; xv. 38; 1 Th. v. 13; Phil. i. 22; τὸ ἔργον τιμῆς, gen. of the subj., the work which one does, service which one either performs or ought to perform, 1 Th. v. 13; ἔργον ποιεῖν τιμῆς to do the work of one (i. e. incumbent upon him), εὐαγγελιστοῦ, 2 Tim. iv. 5; τὸ ἔργον τιμῆς i. e. assigned by one and to be done for his sake: τὸ ἔργον τοῦ θεοῦ τελειοῦν, used of Christ, Jn. iv. 34; (τοῦ) Χριστοῦ (WH txt. Tr mrg. κυρίου), Phil. ii. 30; τοῦ κυρίου, 1 Co. xv. 58; xvi. 10; with gen. of thing, *eis ἔργον διακονίας*, Eph. iv. 12, which means either to the work in which the ministry consists, the work performed in undertaking the ministry, or to the execution of the ministry. of that which one undertakes to do, *enterprise, undertaking*: Acts v. 38 (Deut. xv. 10; Sap. ii. 12). 2. *any product whatever, any thing accomplished by hand, art, industry, mind*, (i. q. *ποίημα, κτίσμα*): 1 Co. iii. 13-15; with the addition of τῶν χειρῶν, things formed by the hand of man, Acts vii. 41; of the works of God visible in the created world, Heb. i. 10, and often in Sept.; τὰ ἐν τῇ γῆ ἔργα, the works of nature and of art (Bengel), 2 Pet. iii. 10; of the arrangements of God for men's salvation: Acts xv. 18 Rec.; τὸ ἔργ. τοῦ θεοῦ what God works in man, i. e. a life dedicated to God and Christ, Ro. xiv. 20; to the same effect, substantially, ἔργον ἀγαθόν, Phil. i. 6 (see ἀγαθός, 2); τὰ ἔργα τοῦ διαβόλου, sins and all the misery that springs from them, 1 Jn. iii. 8. 3. *an act, deed, thing done*: the idea of working is emphasized in opp. to that which is less than work, Jas. i. 25; Tit. i. 16; τὸ ἔργον is distinguished fr. ὁ λόγος: Lk. xxiv. 19; Ro. xv. 18; 2 Co. x. 11; Col. iii. 17; 2 Th. ii. 17; 1 Jn. iii. 18, (Sir. iii. 8); plur. ἐν λόγοις καὶ ἐν ἔργοις, Acts vii. 22 (4 Macc. v. 38 (37); for the same or similar contrasts, com. in Grk.

writ., see Fritzsche on Rom. iii. p. 268 sq.; Bergler on Alciph. p. 54; Bornemann and Kühner on Xen. mem. 2, 3, 6; Passow s. v. p. 1159; [L. and S. s. v. I. 4; Lob. Paralip. pp. 64 sq., 525 sq.]. ἔργα is used of the acts of God—both as creator, Heb. iv. 10; and as governor, Jn. ix. 3; Acts xiii. 41; Rev. xv. 3; of sundry signal acts of Christ, to rouse men to believe in him and to accomplish their salvation: Mt. xi. 2 [cf. ἔργα τῆς σοφίας ib. 19 T WH Tr txt.], and esp. in the Gosp. of John, as v. 20, 36; vii. 3; x. 38; xiv. 11 sq.; xv. 24, (cf. Grimm, Instit. theol. dogmat. p. 63, ed. 2); they are called τὰ ἔργα τοῦ πατρὸς, i. e. done at the bidding and by the aid of the Father, Jn. x. 37; ix. 3 sq., cf. x. 25, 32; xiv. 10; καλὰ, as beneficent, Jn. x. 32 sq.; and connected with the verbs *δεικνύειν*, *ποιεῖν*, *ἐργάζεσθαι*, *τελειοῦν*. ἔργα is applied to the conduct of men, measured by the standard of religion and righteousness,—whether bad, Mt. xxiii. 3; Lk. xi. 48; Jn. iii. 20; Rev. ii. 6; xvi. 11, etc.; or good, Jn. iii. 21; Jas. ii. 14, 17 sq. 20-22, 24-26; iii. 13; Rev. ii. 5, 9 [Rec.], 19; iii. 8; νόμος ἔργων, the law which demands good works, Ro. iii. 27; with a suggestion of toil, or struggle with hindrances, in the phrase *καταπαύειν ἀπὸ τῶν ἔργων αὐτοῦ*, Heb. iv. 10; to recompense one *κατὰ τὰ ἔργα αὐτοῦ*, Ro. ii. 6; 2 Tim. iv. 14; Rev. ii. 23 (Ps. lxi. (lxii.) 13), cf. 2 Co. xi. 15; Rev. xviii. 6; xx. 12 sq.; the sing. τὸ ἔργον is used collectively of an aggregate of actions (Germ. *das Handeln*), Jas. i. 4; τιμῆς, gen. of pers. and subj., his whole way of feeling and acting, his aims and endeavors: Gal. vi. 4; 1 Pet. i. 17; Rev. xxii. 12; τὸ ἔργον τοῦ νόμου, the course of action demanded by the law, Ro. ii. 15. With epithets: ἀγαθὸν ἔργον, i. e. either a *benefaction*, 2 Co. ix. 8; plur. Acts ix. 36; or every *good work* springing from piety, Ro. ii. 7; Col. i. 10; 2 Th. ii. 17; Tit. i. 16; 2 Tim. ii. 21; iii. 17; Heb. xiii. 21 [T WH om. ἔργ.]; plur. Eph. ii. 10; or *what harmonizes with the order of society*, Ro. xiii. 3; Tit. iii. 1; ἔργον καλόν, a *good deed, noble action*, (see καλός, b. and c.): Mt. xxvi. 10; Mk. xiv. 6; plur. (often in Attic writ.), Mt. v. 16; 1 Tim. v. 10, 25; vi. 18; Tit. ii. 7; iii. 8, 14; Heb. x. 24; 1 Pet. ii. 12; τὰ ἔργα τὰ ἐν δικαιοσύνῃ equiv. to τὰ δίκαια, Tit. iii. 5; τὰ ἔργα τοῦ θεοῦ, the works required and approved by God, Jn. vi. 28 (Jer. xxxi. (xlvi.) 10; 1 Esdr. vii. 9, 15), in the same sense ἔργα μου i. e. of Christ, Rev. ii. 26; ἔργον πίστεως, wrought by faith, the course of conduct which springs from faith, 1 Th. i. 3; 2 Th. i. 11; ἔργα ἀξία τῆς μετανοίας, Acts xxvi. 20; ἔργα πεπληρωμένα ἐνώπιον τοῦ θεοῦ, Rev. iii. 2; ἔργα ποτηρά, Col. i. 21; 2 Jn. 11, cf. Jn. iii. 19; vii. 7; 1 Jn. iii. 12; ἔργα νεκρά, works devoid of that life which has its source in God, works so to speak *unwrought*, which at the last judgment will fail of the approval of God and of all reward: Heb. vi. 1; ix. 14; ἀκαρπα, Eph. v. 11 (ἀχρηστα, Sap. iii. 11; the wicked man μετὰ τῶν ἔργων αὐτοῦ συναπολείται, Barn. ep. 21, 1); ἀνομα, 2 Pet. ii. 8; ἔργα ἀσεβείας, Jude 15; τοῦ σκότους, done in darkness, Ro. xiii. 12; Eph. v. 11; [opp. to ἔργ. τοῦ φωτός, Ro. xiii. 12 L mrg.]; in Paul's writ. ἔργα νόμου, works demanded by and agreeing with the law (cf. Wieseler,

Com. üb. d. Br. an d. Gal. p. 194 sqq.): Ro. iii. 20, 28; ix. 32 Rec.; Gal. ii. 16; iii. 2, 5, 10; and simply ἔργα: Ro. iv. 2, 6; ix. 12 (11); ib. 32 G L T Tr WH; xi. 6; Eph. ii. 9; 2 Tim. i. 9, (see δικαίω, 3 b.). τὰ ἔργα τινὸς ποιεῖν, to do works the same as or like to those of another, to follow in action another's example: Abraham's, Jn. viii. 39; that of the devil, Jn. viii. 41.

ἐρεθίζω; 1 aor. ἠρέθισα; (ἐρέθω to excite); to stir up, excite, stimulate: τινά, in a good sense, 2 Co. ix. 2; as com. in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down, in a bad sense, to provoke: Col. iii. 21, where Lchm. παραγορίζετε.*

ἐρείδω: to fix, prop firmly; intrans., 1 aor. ptc. ἐρείσασα (ἢ πρῶρα), stuck [R. V. struck], Acts xxvii. 41. (From Hom. down.)*

ἐρεύνομαι: fut. ἐρεύσομαι; 1. to spit or spue out, (Hom.). 2. to be emptied, discharge itself, used of streams (App. Mithr. c. 103); with the acc. to empty, discharge, cast forth, of rivers and waters: Lev. xi. 10 Sept. 3. by a usage foreign to classic Greek [W. 23 (22 sq.)], to pour forth words, to speak out, utter: Mt. xiii. 35 (Ps. lxxvii. (lxxviii.) 2; cf. xviii. (xix.) 3; cxliv. 7 [Alex.]). The word is more fully treated of by Lobeck ad Phryn. p. 63; [cf. *Rutherford*, New Phryn. p. 138].*

ἐρευνῶ, -ῶ; 1 aor. impv. ἐρευνήσον; (ἢ ἐρευνα a search); fr. Hom. down; to search, examine into: absol. Jn. vii. 52; τί, Jn. v. 39; Ro. viii. 27; 1 Co. ii. 10; Rev. ii. 23 with which passage cf. Jer. xi. 20; xvii. 10; xx. 12; foll. by an indir. quest. 1 Pet. i. 11 (2 S. x. 3; Prov. xx. 27). The form ἐπαννῶ (q. v. in its place) T Tr WH have received everywhere into the text, but Lchm. only in Rev. ii. 23. [COMP.: ἐξ-ερευνῶ.]*

ἐρημία, -ας, ἡ, (ἐρημος), a solitude, an uninhabited region, a waste: Mt. xv. 33; Mk. viii. 4; Heb. xi. 38; opp. to πόλις, 2 Co. xi. 26, as in Joseph. antt. 2, 3, 1.*

ἐρημος, -ον, (in classic Grk. also -ος, -η, -ον, cf. W. § 11, 1; [B. 25 (23); on its accent cf. Chandler §§ 393, 394; W. 52 (51)]); 1. adj. solitary, lonely, desolate, uninhabited: of places, Mt. xiv. 13, 15; Mk. i. 35; vi. 32; Lk. iv. 42; ix. 10 [R G L], 12; Acts i. 20, etc.; ἡ ὁδός, leading through a desert, Acts viii. 26 (2 S. ii. 24 Sept.), see Γάζα, sub fin. of persons: deserted by others; deprived of the aid and protection of others, esp. of friends, acquaintances, kindred; bereft; (so often by Grk. writ. of every age, as Aeschyl. Ag. 862; Pers. 734; Arstph. pax 112; ἔρημός τε καὶ ὑπὸ πάντων καταλειφθείς, Hdian. 2, 12, 12 [7 ed. Bekk.]; of a flock deserted by the shepherd, Hom. Il. 5, 140): γυνή, a woman neglected by her husband, from whom the husband withholds himself, Gal. iv. 27, fr. Is. liv. 1; of Jerusalem, bereft of Christ's presence, instruction and aid, Mt. xxiii. 38 [L and WH txt. om.]; Lk. xiii. 35 Rec.; cf. Bleek, Erklär. d. drei ersten Evv. ii. p. 206, (cf. Bar. iv. 19; Add. to Esth. viii. 27 (vi. 13); 2 Macc. viii. 35). 2. subst. ἡ ἐρημος, sc. χώρα; Sept. often for ἔρημ; a desert, wilderness, (Hdt. 3, 102): Mt. xxiv. 26; Rev. xii. 6, 14; xvii. 3; αἱ ἐρημοί, desert places, lonely regions: Lk. i. 80; v. 16; viii. 29. an uncultivated region fit for pasturage, Lk. xv. 4. used of the desert of Judæa [cf. W. § 18, 1], Mt. iii. 1; Mk. i. 3 sq.;

Lk. i. 80; iii. 2, 4; Jn. i. 23; of the desert of Arabia, Acts vii. 30, 36, 38, 42, 44; 1 Co. x. 5; Heb. iii. 8, 17. Cf. *Win.* RWB. s. v. Wüste; *Furrer* in Schenkel v. 680 sqq.; [B. D. s. vv. Desert and Wilderness (Am. ed.)].

ἐρημός, -ῶ: Pass., [pres. 3 pers. sing. (cf. B. 38 (33)) ἐρημοῦται]; pf. ptc. ἠρημωμένος; 1 aor. ἠρημώθην; (ἐρημος); fr. Hdt. down; Sept. usually for כרתי, כרתי, כרש; to make desolate, lay waste; in the N. T. only in the Pass.: πόλις, Rev. xviii. 19; to ruin, bring to desolation: βασιλείαν, Mt. xii. 25; Lk. xi. 17; to reduce to naught: πλοῦτον, Rev. xviii. 17 (16); ἠρημωμένην καὶ γυμνήν ποιεῖν τινά, to despoil one, strip her of her treasures, Rev. xvii. 16.*

ἐρήμωσις, -εως, ἡ, (ἐρημός), a making desolate, desolation: Mt. xxiv. 15; Mk. xiii. 14; Lk. xxi. 20; see βδέλυγμα, c. (Arr. exp. Alex. 1, 9, 13; Sept. several times for הַבְּרִית, הַבְּשָׁ, etc.)*

ἐρίζω: [fut. ἐρίσω, cf. B. 37 (32)]; (ἔρις); to wrangle, engage in strife, (Lat. *rixari*): Mt. xii. 19, where by the phrase οὐκ ἐρίσει the Evangelist seems to describe the calm temper of Jesus in contrast with the vehemence of the Jewish doctors wrangling together about tenets and practices. [(From Hom. down.)]*

ἐριθεία (not ἐρίθεια, cf. W. § 6, 1 g.; [Chandler § 99]) [-θία WH; see I, and *Tdf.* Proleg. p. 88], -είας, ἡ, (ἐριθείω to spin wool, work in wool, Heliod. 1, 5; Mid. in the same sense, Tob. ii. 11; used of those who electioneer for office, courting popular applause by trickery and low arts, Aristot. polit. 5, 3; the verb is derived from ἐριθός working for hire, a hireling; fr. the Maced. age down, a spinner or weaver, a worker in wool, Is. xxxviii. 12 Sept.; a mean, sordid fellow), electioneering or intriguing for office, Aristot. pol. 5, 2 and 3 [pp. 1302, 4 and 1303, 14]; hence, apparently, in the N. T. a courting distinction, a desire to put one's self forward, a partisan and factious spirit which does not disdain low arts; partisanship, factiousness: Jas. iii. 14, 16; κατ' ἐριθείαν, Phil. ii. 3; Ignat. ad Philadelph. § 8; οἱ ἐξ ἐριθείας (see ἐκ, II. 7), Phil. i. 16 (17) [yet see ἐκ, II. 12 b.]; i. q. contending against God, Ro. ii. 8 [yet cf. Mey. (ed. Weiss) ad loc.]; in the plur. αἱ ἐριθείαι [W. § 27, 3; B. § 123, 2]: 2 Co. xii. 20; Gal. v. 20. See the very full and learned discussion of the word by Fritzsche in his Com. on Rom. i. p. 143 sq.; [of which a summary is given by Ellic. on Gal. v. 20. See further on its derivation, *Lobbeck*, Path. Proleg. p. 365; cf. W. 94 (89)].*

ἐριον, -ου, τό, (dimin. of τὸ ἔπος or εἶπος), wool: Heb. ix. 19; Rev. i. 14. [(From Hom. down.)]*

ἔρις, -ίδος, ἡ, acc. ἔρις (Phil. i. 15), pl. ἔριδες (1 Co. i. 11) and ἔριεις (2 Co. xii. 20 [R G Tr txt.; Gal. v. 20 R G WH mrg.]; Tit. iii. 9 [R G L Tr]; see [WH. App. p. 157]; *Lob.* ad Phryn. p. 326; *Matthiae* § 80 note 8; *Butm.* Ausf. Spr. p. 191 sq.; [W. 65 (63); B. 24 (22)]); contention, strife, wrangling: Ro. i. 29; xiii. 13; 1 Co. i. 11; iii. 3; 2 Co. xii. 20; Gal. v. 20; Phil. i. 15; 1 Tim. vi. 4; Tit. iii. 9. [(From Hom. down.)]*

ἐρίφιον, -ου, τό, and ἔριφος, -ου, ὁ, a kid, a young goat: Mt. xxv. 32 sq.; Lk. xv. 29. [Ath. 14, p. 661 b.]*

Ἑρμάς, acc. Ἑρμᾶν [cf. B. 20 (18)], δ, (Doric for Ἑρμῆς), *Hermas*, a certain Christian (whom Origen and others thought to be the author of the book entitled "The Shepherd" [cf. *Salmon* in *Dict. of Chris. Biog.* s. v. *Hermas* 2]): Ro. xvi. 14.*

ἐρμηνεία [WH -νία; see I, ε], -ας, ἡ, (ἐρμηνεύω), *interpretation* (of what has been spoken more or less obscurely by others): 1 Co. xii. 10 [L txt. διερμ. q. v.]; xiv. 26. [From Plato down].*

ἐρμηνευτής, -ου, δ, (ἐρμηνεύω, q. v.), *an interpreter*: 1 Co. xiv. 28 L Tr WH mrg. (Plat. politic. p. 290 c.; for ἑρμῆ in Gen. xlii. 23).*

ἐρμηνεύω: [pres. pass. ἐρμηνεύομαι]; (fr. Ἑρμῆς, who was held to be the god of speech, writing, eloquence, learning); 1. *to explain in words, expound*: [Soph., Eur., Xen., Plato, al. 2. *to interpret, i. e. to translate what has been spoken or written in a foreign tongue into the vernacular* (Xen. an. 5, 4, 4): Jn. i. 38 (39) R G T, 42 (43); ix. 7; Heb. vii. 2. (2 Esdr. iv. 7 for Δῆρμῆ.) [COMP. : δι-, μεθ-ερμηνεύω.]*

Ἑρμῆς, acc. Ἑρμῆν, δ, prop. name, *Hermes*; 1. a Greek deity called by the Romans *Mercurius* (*Mercury*): Acts xiv. 12. 2. a certain Christian: Ro. xvi. 14.*

Ἑρμογένης, [i. e. born of Hermes; Tdf. Ἑρμογ., -ους, δ, *Hermogenes*, a certain Christian: 2 Tim. i. 15.*

ἐρπετόν, -ου, τό, (fr. ἔρπω to creep, crawl, [Lat. *serpo*; hence serpent, and fr. same root, reptile; Vaníček p. 1030 sq.]), *a creeping thing, reptile*; by prof. writ. used chiefly of serpents; in Hom. Od. 4, 418; Xen. mem. 1, 4, 11 an animal of any sort; in bibl. Grk. opp. to quadrupeds and birds, Acts x. 12; xi. 6; Ro. i. 23; and to marine animals also, Jas. iii. 7; on this last pass. cf. Gen. ix. 3. (Sept. for שָׂרָף and רָשָׁף).*

ἐρυθρός, -ά, -όν, *red*; fr. Hom. down; in the N. T. only in the phrase ἡ ἐρυθρὰ θάλασσα *the Red Sea* (fr. Hdt. down [cf. Rawlinson's Herod. vol. i. p. 143]), i. e. the Indian Ocean washing the shores of Arabia and Persia, with its two gulfs, of which the one lying on the east is called the Persian Gulf, the other on the opposite side the Arabian. In the N. T. the phrase denotes the upper part of the Arabian Gulf (the Heroöpolite Gulf, so called [i. e. Gulf of Suez]), through which the Israelites made their passage out of Egypt to the shore of Arabia: Acts vii. 36; Heb. xi. 29. (Sept. for הַיָּם-סוּף, *the sea of sedge or sea-weed* [cf. B. D. as below]. Cf. *Win. RWB.* s. v. Meer rothes; *Pressel* in Herzog ix. p. 239 sqq.; *Furrer* in Schenkel iv. 150 sqq.; [B. D. s. vv. Red Sea and Red Sea, Passage of; *Trumbull*, Kadesh-Barnea, p. 352 sqq.].)*

ἐρχομαι, impv. ἔρχου, ἔρχεσθε, (for the Attic ἴθι, ἴτε fr. εἶμι); impf. ἤρχομην (for ἦενω and ἦα more com. in Attic); fut. ἐλεύσομαι; — (on these forms cf. [esp. *Rutherford*, *New Phryn.* p. 103 sqq.; *Veitch* s. v.]; *Matthiae* § 234; *Butt.* Ausf. Spr. ii. 182 sq.; *Krüger* § 40 s. v.; *Kühner* § 343; *W.* § 15 s. v.; [B. 58 (50)]; pf. ἐλήλυθα; plpf. ἐληλύθειν; 2 aor. ἦλθον and (occasionally by L T Tr WH [together or severally]—as Mt. vi. 10; [vii. 25, 27; x. 13; xiv. 34; xxv. 36; Mk. i. 29; vi. 29; Lk. i. 59; ii. 16; v. 7; vi. 17; viii. 35; xi. 2; xxiii. 33; xxiv. 1, 23]; Jn. [i. 39 (40);

iii. 26]; iv. 27; [xii. 9]; Acts xii. 10; [xiv. 24]; xxviii. 14 sq. etc.) in the Alexandrian form ἦλθα (see ἀπέρχομαι init. for reff.); Sept. for כָּלָב, rarely for קָרָב and קָרָב; [fr. Hom. down]; I. *to come*; 1. prop. a. of persons; a. univ. *to come from one place into another*, and used both of persons arriving,—as in Mt. viii. 9; xxii. 3; Lk. vii. 8; xiv. 17 [here WH mrg. read the inf., see their Intr. § 404], 20; Jn. v. 7; Acts x. 29; Rev. xxii. 7, and very often; οἱ ἐρχόμενοι κ. οἱ ὑπάγοντες, Mk. vi. 31; — and of those returning, as in Jn. iv. 27; ix. 7; Ro. ix. 9. Constructions: foll. by ἀπό w. gen. of place, Mk. vii. 1; xv. 21; Acts xviii. 2; 2 Co. xi. 9; w. gen. of pers., Mk. v. 35; Jn. iii. 2; Gal. ii. 12, etc.; foll. by ἐκ w. gen. of place, Lk. v. 17 [L txt. συνέρχ.]; Jn. iii. 31, etc.; foll. by εἰς w. acc. of place, *to come into*: as εἰς τ. οἰκίαν, τὸν οἶκον, Mt. ii. 11; viii. 14; Mk. i. 29; v. 38, etc.; εἰς τὴν πόλιν, Mt. ix. 1, and many other exx.; foll. by εἰς το, *towards*, Jn. xx. 3 sq.; εἰς τὸ πέραν, of persons going in a boat, Mt. viii. 28; of persons departing ἐκ . . . εἰς, Jn. iv. 54; διά w. gen. of place foll. by εἰς (Rec. πρὸς) το, Mk. vii. 31; εἰς τ. ἑορτήν, *to celebrate the feast*, Jn. iv. 45; xi. 56; ἐν w. dat. of the thing with which one is equipped, Ro. xv. 29; 1 Co. iv. 21; foll. by ἐπί w. acc. of place, (Germ. über, over), Mt. xiv. 28; (Germ. auf), Mk. vi. 53; (Germ. an), Lk. xix. 5; [xxiii. 33 L Tr]; Acts xii. 10, 12; *to* w. acc. of the thing, Mt. iii. 7; xxi. 19; Mk. xi. 13; xvi. 2; Lk. xxiv. 1; w. acc. of pers., Jn. xix. 33; *to one's tribunal*, Acts xxiv. 8 Rec.; *against* one, of a military leader, Lk. xiv. 31; κατά w. acc., Lk. x. 33; Acts xvi. 7; παρά w. gen. of pers. Lk. viii. 49 [Lchm. ἀπό]; w. acc. of place, *to* [the side of], Mt. xv. 29, πρὸς το, w. acc. of pers., Mt. iii. 14; vii. 15; [xiv. 25 L T Tr WH]; Mk. ix. 14; Lk. i. 43; Jn. i. 29; 2 Co. xiii. 1, and very often, esp. in the Gospels; ἀπό τινος (gen. of pers.) πρὸς τινα, 1 Th. iii. 6; with simple dat. of pers. (prop. dat. commodi or incommodi [cf. *W.* § 22, 7 N. 2; B. 179 (155)]): Mt. xxi. 5; Rev. ii. 5, 16, (exx. fr. Grk. auth. in Passow s. v. p. 1184* bot.; [L and S. s. v. II. 4]). with adverbs of place: πόθεν, Jn. iii. 8; viii. 14; Rev. vii. 13; ἀνωθεν, Jn. iii. 31; ὀπισθεν, Mk. v. 27; ἔδε, Mt. viii. 29; Acts ix. 21; ἐνθάδε, Jn. iv. 15 [R G L Tr], 16; ἐκεῖ, Jn. xviii. 3 [cf. *W.* 472 (440)]; ποῦ, Heb. xi. 8; ἕως τινός, Lk. iv. 42; ἀχρι τινός, Acts xi. 5. The purpose for which one comes is indicated—either by an inf., Mk. [v. 14 L T Tr WH]; xv. 36; Lk. i. 59; iii. 12; Jn. iv. 15 [T WH διερχ.], and very often; or by a fut. ptp., Mt. xxvii. 49; Acts viii. 27; or by a foll. ἵνα, Jn. xii. 9; εἰς τοῦτο, ἵνα, Acts ix. 21; or by διά τινα, Jn. xii. 9. As one who is about to do something in a place must necessarily come thither, in the popular narrative style the phrases ἐρχεται καί, ἦλθε καί, etc., are usually placed before verbs of action: Mt. xiii. 19, 25; Mk. ii. 18; iv. 15; v. 33; vi. 29; xii. 9; xiv. 37; Lk. viii. 12, 47; Jn. vi. 15; xi. 48; xii. 22; xix. 38; xx. 19, 26; xxi. 13; 3 Jn. 3; Rev. v. 7; xvii. 1; xxi. 9; ἔρχου κ. ἴδε (or ἔλθου), Jn. i. 46 (47); xi. 34; [and Rec. in] Rev. vi. 1, 3, 8, 7, [also Græb. exc. in vs. 3]; plur. Jn. i. 39 (40) ([T Tr WH ὄψεσθε], see εἶδω, I. 1 e.); — or ἐλθών is used, foll. by a

finite verb: Mt. ii. 8; viii. 7; ix. 10, 18; xii. 44; xiv. 12, 33 [R G L]; xviii. 31; xxvii. 64; xxviii. 13; Mk. vii. 27 [Tdf. εἰσελθ.]; xii. 14, 42; xiv. 45; xvi. 1; Acts xvi. 37, 39; — or ἐρχόμενος, foll. by a finite verb: Lk. xiii. 14; xvi. 21; xviii. 5. in other places ἐλθὼν must be rendered *when I (thou, he, etc.) am come*: Jn. xvi. 8; 2 Co. xii. 20; Phil. i. 27 (opp. to ἀπὼν). β. *to come* i. e. *to appear, make one's appearance, come before the public*: so κατ' ἐξοχὴν of the Messiah, Lk. iii. 16; Jn. iv. 25; vii. 27, 31; Heb. x. 37, who is styled pre-eminently δ ἐρχόμενος, i. e. he that cometh (i. e. is about to come) acc. to prophetic promise and universal expectation, *the coming one* [W. 341 (320); B. 204 (176 sq.)]: Mt. xi. 3; Lk. vii. 19 sq.; with εἰς τὸν κόσμον added, Jn. vi. 14; xi. 27; ἐν τῷ ὀνόματι τοῦ κυρίου, *he who is already coming clothed with divine authority* i. e. *the Messiah*, — the shout of the people joyfully welcoming Jesus as he was entering Jerusalem, — taken fr. Ps. cxvii. (cxviii.) 25 sq.: Mt. xxi. 9; xxiii. 39; Mk. xi. 9; Lk. xiii. 35; xix. 38 [Tdf. om. ἐρχ. (so WH in their first mrg.)]; Jn. xii. 13. ἐρχεσθαι used of Elijah who was to return fr. heaven as the forerunner of the Messiah: Mt. xi. 14; xvii. 10; Mk. ix. 11–13; of John the Baptist, Mt. xi. 18; Lk. vii. 33; Jn. i. 31; with εἰς μαρτυρίαν added, Jn. i. 7; of Antichrist, 1 Jn. ii. 18; of “false Christs” and other deceivers, false teachers, etc.: Mt. xxiv. 5; Mk. xiii. 6; Lk. xxi. 8, (in these pass. with the addition ἐπὶ τῷ ὀνόματι μου, *relying on my name*, i. e. arrogating to themselves and simulating my Messianic dignity); Jn. x. 8; 2 Co. xi. 4; 2 Pet. iii. 3; Rev. xvii. 10; with the addition ἐν τῷ ὀνόματι τῷ ἰδίῳ in his own authority and of his own free-will, Jn. v. 43. of the Holy Spirit, who is represented as a person coming to be the invisible helper of Christ's disciples after his departure from the world: Jn. xv. 26; xvi. 7 sq. 13. of the appearance of Jesus among men, as a religious teacher and the author of salvation: Mt. xi. 19; Lk. vii. 34; Jn. v. 43; vii. 28; viii. 42; with the addition of εἰς τ. κόσμον foll. by ἵνα, Jn. xii. 46; xviii. 37; εἰς κρίμα, ἵνα, Jn. ix. 39; foll. by a telic inf. 1 Tim. i. 15; ἐρχεσθαι ὅπως τινός, after one, Mt. iii. 11; Mk. i. 7; Jn. i. 15, 27, 30; δ ἐλθὼν δι' ὕδατος καὶ αἵματος, a terse expression for, ‘he that publicly appeared and approved himself (to be God's son and ambassador) by accomplishing expiation through the ordinance of baptism and the bloody death which he underwent [cf. p. 210* bot.], 1 Jn. v. 6; ἐρχεσθαι foll. by a telic inf., Mt. v. 17; x. 34 sq.; Lk. xix. 10; foll. by ἵνα, Jn. x. 10; ἐληλυθέναι and ἐρχεσθαι ἐν σαρκί are used of the form in which Christ as the divine Logos appeared among men: 1 Jn. iv. 2, 3 [Rec.]; 2 Jn. 7. of the return of Jesus hereafter from heaven in majesty: Mt. x. 23; Acts i. 11; 1 Co. iv. 5; xi. 26; 1 Th. v. 2; 2 Th. i. 10; with ἐν τῇ δόξῃ αὐτοῦ added, Mt. xvi. 27; xxv. 31; Mk. viii. 38; Lk. ix. 26; ἐπὶ τῶν νεφελῶν (borne on the clouds) μετὰ δυνάμεως κ. δόξης, Mt. xxiv. 30; ἐν νεφέλαις, ἐν νεφέλῃ κτλ., Mk. xiii. 26; Lk. xxi. 27; ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ αὐτοῦ (see ἐν, L. 5 c. p. 210* top), Mt. xvi. 28; Lk. xxiii. 42 [εἰς τὴν β. L mrg. Tr mrg. WH txt.] b. of time, like the Lat. *venio*: with nouns of time, as

ἔρχονται ἡμέραι, in a fut. sense, *will come* [cf. B. 204 (176 sq.)]; W. § 40, 2 a.], Lk. xxiii. 29; Heb. viii. 8 fr. Jer. xxxviii. (xxxix.) 31; ἐλεύσονται ἡμέραι, Mt. ix. 15; Mk. ii. 20; Lk. v. 35; xvii. 22; xxi. 6; ἦλθεν ἡ ἡμέρα, Lk. xxii. 7; Rev. vi. 17; ἐρχεται ὥρα, ὅτε, Jn. iv. 21, 23; v. 25; xvi. 25; foll. by ἵνα, Jn. xvi. 2, 32; ἦλθεν, is come, i. e. is present, Jn. xvi. 4, 21; Rev. xiv. 7, 15; ἐλήλυθε ἡ ὥρα, ἵνα, Jn. xii. 23; xiii. 1 (L T Tr WH ἦλθεν); xvi. 32; xvii. 1; ἐληλυθεί ἡ ὥρα αὐτοῦ, had come (Lat. *aderat*), Jn. vii. 30; viii. 20; ἐρχ. νύξ, Jn. ix. 4; ἡ ἡμέρα τοῦ κυρίου, 1 Th. v. 2; καιροί, Acts iii. 19. with names of events that occur at a definite time: δ θερισμός, Jn. iv. 35; δ γάμος τοῦ ἀρνίου, Rev. xix. 7; ἦλθεν ἡ κρίσις, Rev. xviii. 10. in imitation of the Hebr. עָרַבְתִּי, ὁ, ἡ, τὸ ἐρχόμενος, -ένη, -ερον, is i. q. *to come, future* [cf. B. and W. u. s.]: δ αἰὼν, Mk. x. 30; Lk. xviii. 30; ἡ ἑορτή, Acts xviii. 21 [Rec.]; ἡ ὄργη, 1 Th. i. 10; τὰ ἐρχόμενα, things to come, Jn. xvi. 13 (οὐκ ἔστιν the times to come, Is. xxvii. 6); in the periphrasis of the name of Jehovah, ὁ ὢν καὶ ὁ ἦν καὶ ὁ ἐρχόμενος, it is equiv. to ἐσόμενος, Rev. i. 4; iv. 8. c. of things and events (so very often in Grk. auth. also); of the advent of natural events: ποταμοί, Mt. vii. 25 [R G]; κατακλυσμός, Lk. xvii. 27; λιμός, Acts vii. 11; of the rain coming down ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς, Heb. vi. 7; of alighting birds, Mt. xiii. 4, 32; Mk. iv. 4; of a voice that is heard (Hom. II. 10, 139), foll. by ἐκ with gen. of place, Mt. iii. 17 [?]; Mk. ix. 7 [T WH Tr mrg. ἐγένετο]; Jn. xii. 28; of things that are brought: δ λύχνος, Mk. iv. 21 (ἐπιστολή, Liban. ep. 458; other exx. fr. Grk. writ. are given in Kypke, Kuinoel, al., on Mk. l. c.). 2. metaph. a. of Christ's invisible return from heaven, i. e. of the power which through the Holy Spirit he will exert in the souls of his disciples: Jn. xiv. 18, 23; of his invisible advent in the death of believers, by which he takes them to himself into heaven, Jn. xiv. 3. b. equiv. to *to come into being, arise, come forth, show itself, find place or influence*: τὰ σκάνδαλα, Mt. xviii. 7; Lk. xvii. 1; τὰ ἀγαθά, Ro. iii. 8 (Jer. xvii. 6); τὸ τέλειον, 1 Co. xiii. 10; ἡ πίστις, Gal. iii. 23, 25; ἡ ἀποστασία, 2 Th. ii. 3; ἡ βασιλεία τοῦ θεοῦ, i. q. *be established*, Mt. vi. 10; Lk. xi. 2; xvii. 20, etc.; ἡ ἐντολή, i. q. *became known*, Ro. vii. 9. c. with Prepositions: ἐκ τῆς [Lchm. ἀπὸ] θλίψεως, suffered tribulation, Rev. vii. 14. foll. by εἰς, *to come (fall) into or unto*: εἰς τὸ χεῖρον, into a worse condition, Mk. v. 26; εἰς πειρασμόν, Mk. xiv. 38 T WH; εἰς ἀπελεγμὸν (see ἀπελεγμός), Acts xix. 27; εἰς τὴν ὄραν ταύτην, Jn. xii. 27; εἰς κρίσιν, to become liable to judgment, Jn. v. 24; εἰς ἐπίγνωσιν, to attain to knowledge, 1 Tim. ii. 4; 2 Tim. iii. 7; εἰς τὸ φανερόν, to come to light, Mk. iv. 22; εἰς προκοπὴν ἐλήλυθε, has turned out for the advancement, Phil. i. 12; ἐρχ. εἰς τι, *to come to a thing*, is used of a writer who after discussing other matters passes on to a new topic, 2 Co. xii. 1; εἰς ἑαυτόν, to come to one's senses, return to a healthy state of mind, Lk. xv. 17 (Epict. diss. 3, 1, 15; Test. xii. Patr., test. Jos. § 3, p. 702 ed. Fabric.). ἐρχ. ἐπὶ τινα *to come upon one*: in a bad sense, of calamities, Jn. xviii. 4; in a good sense, of the Holy Spirit, Mt. iii. 16; Acts xix. 6: *to devolve*

upon one, of the guilt and punishment of murder, Mt. xxiii. 35. *ἔρχ. πρὸς τὸν Ἰησοῦν*, to commit one's self to the instruction of Jesus and enter into fellowship with him, Jn. v. 40; vi. 35, 37, 44, 45, 65; *πρὸς τὸ φῶς*, to submit one's self to the power of the light, Jn. iii. 20 sq. **II.** *τογο: ὀπίσω τινοῦ* (Ἰησοῦ ἢ ἄλλου), to follow one, Mt. xvi. 24; [Mk. viii. 34 R L Tr mrg. WH]; Lk. ix. 23; xiv. 27, (Gen. xxiv. 5, 8; xxxvii. 17, and elsewhere); *πρὸς τινα*, Lk. xv. 20; *σὺν τινι*, to accompany one, Jn. xxi. 3 [cf. B. 210 (182)]; *ὀδὸν ἔρχεσθαι*, Lk. ii. 44 [cf. W. 226 (212)]. [COMP.: *ἀν-, ἐπ-αν-, ἀπ-, δι-, εἰσ-, ἐπ-εις-, παρ-αισ-, συν-εισ-, ἐξ-, δι-εξ-, ἐπ-, κατ-, παρ-, ἀντι-παρ-, περι-, προ-, προσ-, συν-έρχομαι.*]

[SYN.: *ἔρχεσθαι*, (*βαλνεῖν*), *πορεύεσθαι*, *χωρεῖν*: with the N.T. use of these verbs and their compounds it may be interesting to compare the distinctions ordinarily recognized in classic Grk., where *ἔρχεσθαι* denotes motion or progress generally, and of any sort, hence to come and (esp. *ἐλθεῖν*) arrive at, as well as to go (*βαλνεῖν*). *βαλνεῖν* primarily signifies to walk, take steps, picturing the mode of motion; to go away. *πορεύεσθαι* expresses motion in general, — often confined within certain limits, or giving prominence to the bearing; hence the regular word for the march of an army. *χωρεῖν* always emphasizes the idea of separation, change of place, and does not, like e. g. *πορεύεσθαι*, note the external and perceptible motion, — (a man may be recognized by his *πορεία*). Cf. Schmidt ch. xxvii.]

ἐρώ, see εἶπον.

ἑρωτάω, -ῶ, [(inf. *τῶν* L T Tr, *τῶν* R G WH; see I, e)]; impf. 3 pers. plur. *ἠρώτων* and (in Mt. xv. 23 L T Tr WH, Mk. iv. 10 Tdf.) *ἠρώτου*, cf. B. 44 (38); [W. 85 (82); Tdf. Proleg. p. 122; Soph. Lex. p. 41; WH. App. p. 166; Mullach, Griech. Vulgarspr. p. 252]; fut. *ἑρωτήσω*; 1 aor. *ἠρώτησα*; Sept. for *ἠρώ*; to ask, i. e. 1. as in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down to question: absol., Lk. xxii. 68; Jn. viii. 7 [R]; *τινά*, Jn. ix. 21; xvi. 19, 30; [xviii. 21 where Rec. *ἑπερ.*], etc.; with the addition of *λέγων* and the words of the questioner: Mt. xvi. 13; Lk. xix. 31 [om. *λέγων*; xxiii. 3 T Tr WH]; Jn. i. 19, 21; v. 12; ix. 19; xvi. 5; *τινά τι* [cf. W. § 32, 4 a.], Mt. xxi. 24; Mk. iv. 10; Lk. xx. 3; Jn. xvi. 23 [al. refer this to 2]; *τινά περὶ τινος*, Lk. ix. 45 [Lchm. *ἑπερ.*]; Jn. xviii. 19. 2. to ask i. e. to request, entreat, beg, beseech, after the Hebr. *ἠρώ*, in a sense very rare in prof. auth. (Joseph. antt. 5, 1, 14 [but here the text is uncertain; substitute antt. 7, 8, 1; cf. Dr. Ezra Abbot in No. Am. Rev. for 1872, p. 173 note]; Babr. fab. [42, 3]; 97, 3; Apoll. synt. p. 289, 20; cf. W. pp. 30 and 32): *τινά*, Jn. xiv. 16; with the addition of *λέγων* and the words of the asker, Mt. xv. 23; Jn. xii. 21; foll. by impv. alone [B. 272 sq. (234)], Lk. xiv. 18 sq.; Phil. iv. 3; foll. by *ἵνα* [cf. W. § 44, 8 a.; B. 237 (204)], Mk. vii. 26; Lk. vii. 36; xvi. 27; Jn. iv. 47; xvii. 15; xix. 31, 38; 2 Jn. 5; 1 Th. iv. 1; by *ὁπως*, Lk. vii. 3; xi. 37; Acts xxiii. 20; by the inf. [B. 258 (222); cf. W. 335 (315)], Lk. v. 3; viii. 37; Jn. iv. 40; Acts iii. 3; x. 48; xxiii. 18; 1 Th. v. 12; *τινά περὶ τινος*, Lk. iv. 38; Jn. xvii. 9, 20; 1 Jn. v. 16; *ὑπέρ τινος* [foll. by *εἰς* w. inf.; cf. B. 265 (228)], 2 Th. ii. 1 sq.; *ἑρωτῶν τὰ* [WH txt. om. *τά*] *πρὸς εἰρήνην* (see *εἰρήνη*, 1), Lk. xiv. 32. [SYN. see *αἰτέω*, fin. COMP.: *δε-, ἐπ-ερωτάω.*]

ἐσθής, -ῆτος, ἦ, (fr. *ἐσθῆμι*, *ἔσθην*, hence it would be more correctly written *ἐσθής* [so Rec.⁴⁴ in Lk.], cf. Kühner i. p. 217, 3), formerly *φεσθής* (cf. Lat. *vestis*, Germ. *Weste*, Eng. *vest*, etc.), *clothing, raiment, apparel*: Lk. xxiii. 11; xxiv. 4 L T Tr WH; Acts i. 10 R G; x. 30; xii. 21; Jas. ii. 2 sq. [From Hom. down.]*

ἐσθήσις [Rec.⁴⁴ *ἔσθ.*], -εις, ἦ, (fr. *ἐσθέω*, and this fr. *ἐσθής*, q. v.), *clothing, apparel*: plur., Lk. xxiv. 4 R G; Acts i. 10 L T Tr WH; [cf. Philo, vit. Moy. iii. § 18; Euseb. h. e. 2, 6, 7 and Heinichen's note]. (Rare in prof. writ. [Aristot. rhet. 2, 8, 14 var.]; cf. W. § 2, 1 c.)*

ἐσθίω and **ἔσθω**, q. v., (lengthened forms of *ἔδω* [cf. Curtius, Das Verbum, ii. p. 429]); impf. *ἔσθιον*; 2 aor. *ἔφαγον* (fr. *φαγεῖν*); fut. *φάγομαι* (2 pers. *φάγεσαι*, Lk. xvii. 8 [reff. s. v. *κατακαυχῶμαι*, init.]), for the classic *ἔδομαι*, see *Bttm. Ausf. Spr.* ii. p. 185; Kühner i. p. 824; [W. 89 (85); B. 58 (51); but esp. Veitch s. v.]; Sept. for *לָכַח*; [fr. Hom. down]; *to eat*; Vulg. *manduco*, [edo, etc.]; (of animals, *to devour*); a. absol.: Mt. xiv. 20 sq.; xv. 37, 38; xxvi. 26; Mk. vi. 31; viii. 8; Jn. iv. 31, and often; *ἐν τῷ φαγεῖν*, in eating (the supper), 1 Co. xi. 21; *διδόναι τινὶ φαγεῖν*, to give one (something) to eat, Mt. xiv. 16; xxv. 35, 42; Mk. v. 43; vi. 37; Lk. ix. 13, (and with addition of an acc. of the thing to be eaten, Jn. vi. 31, 52; *ἕκ τινος*, Rev. ii. 7; [cf. W. 198 (187) sq.]); *φέρειν τινὶ φαγεῖν*, to bring one (something) to eat, Jn. iv. 33; spec. in opp. to abstinence from certain kinds of food, Ro. xiv. 3, 20; *ἐσθίειν κ. πίνειν* (and *φαγεῖν κ. πίνειν*), to use food and drink to satisfy one's hunger and thirst, 1 Co. xi. 22; contextually, to be supported at the expense of others, 1 Co. ix. 4; not to shun choice food and in a word to be rather a free-liver, opp. to the narrow and scrupulous notions of those who abstain from the use of wine and certain kinds of food, Mt. xi. 19; Lk. vii. 34; opp. to fasting (*τὸ ἡστυεῖν*), Lk. v. 33; of those who, careless about other and esp. graver matters, lead an easy, merry life, Lk. xii. 19; xvii. 27 sq.; 1 Co. xv. 32, (Is. xxii. 13); of the jovial use of a sacrificial feast, 1 Co. x. 7 fr. Ex. xxxii. 6; preceded by a negative, to abstain from all nourishment, Acts xxiii. 12, 21; to use a spare diet, spoken of an ascetic mode of life, Mt. xi. 18; of fasting, Acts ix. 9; *ἐσθίειν (κ. πίνειν) μετὰ τινος*, to dine, feast, (in company) with one, Mt. ix. 11; Mk. ii. 16; Lk. v. 30; with one (he providing the entertainment), i. e. *at his house*, Lk. vii. 36; *μετὰ τῶν μεθώντων* etc., of luxurious revelling, Mt. xxiv. 49; Lk. xii. 45; *ἐπὶ τραπέζης τοῦ Χριστοῦ*, the food and drink spread out on Christ's table, i. e. to enjoy the blessings of the salvation procured by Christ (which is likened to a banquet), Lk. xxii. 30; *ἐσθίειν τινὶ*, to one's honor, Ro. xiv. 6. b. construed w. an acc. of the thing, *to eat (consume) a thing* [W. 198 (187) note]: Mt. vi. 25; Mk. i. 6; Jn. iv. 32; vi. 31; Ro. xiv. 2; 1 Co. viii. 13; x. 25, etc.; *ἄρτον*, to take food, eat a meal, (after the Hebr. *אָרֶז*, Gen. xliii. 25; Ex. ii. 20; 1 S. xx. 24; Prov. xxiii. 7), Mt. xv. 2; Mk. iii. 20; Lk. xiv. 1, 15; *τὸν ἑαυτοῦ ἄρτον*, obtained by his own labor, 2 Th. iii. 12; *ἄρτον παρὰ τινος* (gen. of pers.) to be supported by one, 2 Th.

iii. 8; τὰ παρά τινος, the things supplied by one, Lk. x. 7, i. q. τὰ παρατιθέμενα in vs. 8 [cf. W. 366 (343)]; 1 Co. x. 27; μῆτε ἄρτον ἐσθ. μῆτε οἶνον πίνειν, to live frugally, Lk. vii. 33; τὸ κυριακὸν δεῖπνον φαγεῖν, to celebrate the Lord's supper, 1 Co. xi. 20; τὸ πάσχα, to eat the paschal lamb, celebrate the paschal supper, Mt. xxvi. 17; Mk. xiv. 12, 14; Lk. xxii. 8, 11, 15, 16 L T Tr WH; Jn. xviii. 28; τὰς θυσίας, to celebrate the sacrificial feasts, said of Jews, 1 Co. x. 18; of animals, in Lk. xv. 16 (where ὄν stands by attraction for δ, because ἐσθίειν with a simple gen. of thing is nowhere found in the N. T. [W. 198 (187) note]). by a usage hardly to be met with in class. Grk. (W. § 28, 1; [B. 159 (139)]), ἐκ τινος, to (take and) eat of a thing: Lk. xxii. 16 [R G]; Jn. vi. 26, 50 sq.; 1 Co. xi. 28; on the other hand, ἐκ τοῦ καρποῦ (L T Tr WH τὸν καρπὸν), ἐκ τοῦ γάλακτος ἐσθίειν, in 1 Co. ix. 7, is to support one's self by the sale of the fruit and the milk [but cf. B. as above, and Meyer ad loc.]. ἐκ with gen. of place: ἐκ τοῦ ἱεροῦ, draw their support from the temple, i. e. from the sacrifices and offerings, 1 Co. ix. 13 [but T Tr WH read τὰ ἐκ τ. i.]; also ἐκ θυσιαστηρίου, i. e. from the things laid on the altar, Heb. xiii. 10 [W. 366 (344)]. by a Hebraism (יָקַח לָכֶם), ἀπό τινος [cf. W. 199 (187)]: Mt. xv. 27; Mk. vii. 28. Metaph. to devour, consume: τινά, Heb. x. 27; τί, Rev. xvii. 16; of rust, Jas. v. 3. [COMP.: κατα-, συν-εσθίω.]

ἔσθω, i. q. ἐσθίω, a poetic form in use fr. Hom. down, very rare in prose writ.; from it are extant in the N. T. the ptcp. ἔσθων in Mk. i. 6 T Tr WH; [Lk. x. 7 L T Tr WH]; Lk. vii. 33 L Tr WH, [also 34 WH]; the pres. subj. 2 pers. plur. ἔσθητε in Lk. xxii. 30 L T Tr WH; [cf. καταεσθίω]. It occurs several times in the Sept., as Lev. xvii. 10; Judg. xiv. 9 [Alex.]; Is. ix. 20; Sir. xx. 16; ἔσθετε, Lev. xix. 26. Cf. [Tdf. Proleg. p. 81]; B. 58 (51).

Ἐσλαί (T Tr WH, [see WH. App. p. 155, and s. v. ε, i]) or Ἐσλί, δ, Esli, one of Christ's ancestors: Lk. iii. 25.*

ἔσ-στρον, -ου, τό, (ΟΙΠΩ), a mirror: 1 Co. xiii. 12; Jas. i. 23. (Sap. vii. 26; Sir. xii. 11; Pind. Nem. 7, 20; Anacr. 11, [7 (6)] 3; Plut.; al.) The mirrors of the ancients were made, not of glass [cf. B. D. s. v. Glass, fin.], but of steel; Plin. h. n. 33, (9) 45; 34, (17) 48 [but see the pass. just referred to, and B. D. s. v. mirror].*

ἔσπερα, -ας, ἡ, (ἔσπερος of or at evening), evening, evening: Acts iv. 3; xxviii. 23; πρὸς ἔσπ. ἐστίν, it is towards evening, Lk. xxiv. 29. [From Pind. and Hdt. down].*

[ἔσπερανός, -ῆ, -όν, belonging to the evening, evening: φυλακί, Lk. xii. 38 WH (rejected) mrg. (Sept.; Xen., Dio Cass., Athen., al.)*]

Ἐσρόμ [or Ἐσρόν in Lk. R^{ab} L txt. Tr mrg.; WH Ἐσρ., see their Intr. § 408], δ, Esrom or Hezrom or Hesron, one of Christ's ancestors: Mt. i. 3; Lk. iii. 33.*

[Ἐσρόν or Ἐσρ. see the preceding word.]

ἔσχατος, -η, -ον, (fr. ἔχω, ἔσχον adhering, clinging close; [acc. to al. (Curtius § 583 b) superl. fr. ἐξ, the outermost]), Sept. for עֲשָׂרָה, עֲשָׂרָה; [fr. Hom. down]; extreme, last in time or in place; 1. joined to nouns:

τόπος, the last in a series of places [A. V. lowest], Lk. xiv. 9 sq.; in a temporal succession, the last: ἔσχατος ἐχθρός, that remains after the rest have been conquered, 1 Co. xv. 26; κοδράντης, that remains when the rest have one after another been spent, Mt. v. 26; so λεπτόν, Lk. xii. 59; ἡ ἔσχ. σάλπιγξ, the trumpet after which no other will sound, 1 Co. xv. 52, cf. Meyer ad loc.; αἱ ἔσχ. πληγαί, Rev. xv. 1; xxi. 9; ἡ ἔσχατή ἡμέρα τῆς ἐορτῆς, Jn. vii. 37. When two are contrasted it is i. q. the latter, opp. to δ πρότος the former (Deut. xxiv. 1-4): thus τὰ ἔργα (opp. to τῶν πρώτων), Rev. ii. 19; ἡ πλάνη, Mt. xxvii. 64 (where the meaning is, 'lest the latter deception, caused by the false story of his resurrection, do more harm than the former, which was about to produce belief in a false Messiah'); δ ἔσχατος Ἀδάμ, the latter Adam, i. e. the Messiah (see Ἀδάμ, 1), 1 Co. xv. 45. ἡ ἔσχ. ἡμέρα, the last day (of all days), denotes that with which the present age (ἡ ἡμέρα, see αἰών, 3) which precedes the times of the Messiah or the glorious return of Christ from heaven will be closed: Jn. vi. 39 sq. 44, [54]; xi. 24; xii. 48. of the time nearest the return of Christ from heaven and the consummation of the divine kingdom, the foll. phrases are used: ἔσχατη ὥρα, 1 Jn. ii. 18; ἐν καιρῷ ἔσχ. 1 Pet. i. 5; ἐν ἔσχ. χρόνῳ, Jude 18 Rec., ἐπ' ἔσχάτου χρόνου ibid. Tr WH; ἐν ἔσχάταις ἡμέραις, Acts ii. 17; Jas. v. 3; 2 Tim. iii. 1; for other phrases of the sort see 2 a. below; ἐπ' ἔσχατων τῶν χρόνων, 1 Pet. i. 20 R G, see below. 2. ὁ, ἡ, τὸ ἔσχ. absol.

or with the genitive, a. of time: οἱ ἔσχατοι, who had come to work last, Mt. xx. 8, 12, [14]; the meaning of the saying ἔσονται πρώτοι ἔσχατοι καὶ ἔσχατοι πρώτοι is not always the same: in Lk. xiii. 30 it signifies, those who were last invited to enter the divine kingdom will be first to enter when the opportunity comes, i. e. they will be admitted forthwith, while others, and those too who were first among the invited, will be shut out then as coming too late; in Mt. xix. 30; xx. 16 it means, the same portion in the future kingdom of God will through his goodness be assigned to those invited last as to those invited first, although the latter may think they deserve something better; cf. Mk. x. 31. ὁ πρότος κ. ὁ ἔσχ. i. e. the eternal, Rev. i. 11 Rec., 17; ii. 8; xxii. 13. ἔσχατος as a predicate joined to a verb adverbially [cf. W. 131 (124); § 54, 2]: Mk. xii. 6; ἔσχατη (R G; but see below) πάντων ἀπέθανε, Mk. xii. 22. ἔσχατον, ἔσχατα, used substantively [cf. B. 94 (82) § 125, 6] in phrases, of the time immediately preceding Christ's return from heaven and the consummation of the divine kingdom: ἐπ' ἔσχάτου or ἔσχατων τῶν ἡμερῶν, Heb. i. 2 (1); 2 Pet. iii. 3, (Barn. ep. 16, 5); τῶν χρόνων, 1 Pet. i. 20; ἐπ' ἔσχάτου τοῦ χρόνου, Jude 18 L T (see 1 above, and ἐπί, A. II. fin.), cf. Riehm, Lehrbegr. d. Hebräerbriefes, p. 205 sq. τὰ ἔσχατα with gen. of pers. the last state of one: Mt. xii. 45; Lk. xi. 26; 2 Pet. ii. 20 [but without gen. of pers.]. Neut. ἔσχατον, adv., lastly: [w. gen. of pers., Mk. xii. 22 L T Tr WH]; 1 Co. xv. 8. b. of space: τὸ ἔσχατον τῆς γῆς, the uttermost part, the end, of the earth, Acts i. 8; xiii. 47. c. of rank, grade of

worth, *last* i. e. *lowest*: Mk. ix. 35; Jn. viii. 9 Rec.; 1 Co. iv. 1.*

ἰσχάτως, adv., *extremely*, [Xen. an. 2, 6, 1; Aristot., al.]; *ἰσχάτως ἔχω* (in extremis esse), *to be in the last gasp, at the point of death*: Mk. v. 23. Diod. excerpt. Vales. p. 242 [i. e. fr. L 10 § 2, 4 Dind.]; Artem. oneir. 3, 60. The phrase is censured by the Atticists; cf. Fischer, De vitiiis lexx. etc. p. 704 sq.; Lob. ad Phryn. p. 389; Fritzsche on Mk. p. 178 sq.; [Win. 26].*

ἴσω, adv., (fr. *ἴς*, for *εἴσω* [fr. Hom. on] fr. *εἰς*; cf. W. 52; [B. 72 (63); Rutherford, New Phryn. p. 432]); **1.** *to within, into*: Mt. xxvi. 58; Mk. xiv. 54; with gen. Mk. xv. 16 [W. § 54, 6]. **2.** *within*: Jn. xx. 26; Acts v. 23; *ὁ ἴσως ἄνθρωπος*, the internal, inner man, i. e. the soul, conscience, (see *ἄνθρωπος*, 1 e.), 2 Co. iv. 16 L T Tr WH; Ro. vii. 22; Eph. iii. 16; *οἱ ἴσως*, those who belong to the Christian brotherhood (opp. to *οἱ ἕξως* [q. v. in *ἕξως*, 1 a.]), 1 Co. v. 12.*

ἴσωθεν, (*ἴσως*), adv. of place, fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down; [1. adverbially;] **a.** *from within* (Vulg. *de intus, ab intus, intrinsecus*, [etc.]): Mk. vii. 21, 23; Lk. xi. 7; 2 Co. vii. 5. **b.** *within* (cf. W. § 54, 7): Mt. vii. 15; xxiii. 25, 27, 28; Rev. iv. 8; v. 1 [cf. *γράφω*, 3]; *ὁ ἴσωθεν ἄνθρωπος*, 2 Co. iv. 16 R G (see *ἴσως*, 2); *τὸ ἴσωθεν*, that which is within, the inside, Lk. xi. 40; with gen. of pers. i. q. *your soul*, *ibid.* 39. [2. as a prep. with the gen. (W § 54, 6): Rev. xi. 2 Rec.* (see *ἕξωθεν*, 2).]*

ἑσώτερος, *-έρα*, *-ερον*, (compar. of *ἴσως*, [cf. B. 28 (24 sq.)]), *inner*: Acts xvi. 24; *τὸ ἑσώτερον τοῦ καταπέτασματος*, the inner space which is behind the veil, i. e. *the shrine, the Holy of holies*, said of heaven by a fig. drawn from the earthly temple, Heb. vi. 19.*

ἑταίρος, *-ου*, *ὁ*, [fr. Hom. down], Sept. *ἡ*; *a comrade, mate, partner*, [A. V. *fellow*]: Mt. xi. 16 (where T Tr WH τοῖς ἑτέροις [q. v. 1 b., and cf. WH. Intr. § 404]); voc. in kindly address, *friend (my good friend)*: Mt. xx. 13; xxii. 12; xxvi. 50.*

ἑτερο-γλωσσος, *-ου*, *ὁ*, (*ἕτερος* and *γλῶσσα*), *one who speaks* [another i. e.] *a foreign tongue* (opp. to *ὁμόγλωσσος*): Ps. cxiii. (cxiv.) 1 Aq.; Polyb. 24, 9, 5; Strab. 8 p. 333; [Philo, confus. lingg. § 3; al.]; but differently in 1 Co. xiv. 21, viz. *one who speaks what is utterly strange and unintelligible to others unless interpreted; see what is said about 'speaking with tongues' under γλῶσσα*, 2.*

ἑτεροδιδασκαλίω, *-ῶ*; (*ἕτερος* and *διδάσκαλος*, cf. *κακοδιδασκαλεῖν*, Clem. Rom. 2 Cor. 10, 5); *to teach other or different doctrine* i. e. *deviating from the truth*: 1 Tim. i. 3; vi. 3. (Ignat. ad Polyc. 3, and al. eccl. writ.)*

ἑτερο-ζυγίω, *-ῶ*; (*ἑτερόζυγος* yoked with a different yoke; used in Lev. xix. 19 of the union of beasts of different kinds, e. g. an ox and an ass), *to come under an unequal or different yoke* (Beza, *impari iugo copulor*), *to be unequally yoked*: τινί (on the dat. see W. § 31, 10 N. 4; B. § 133, 8), trop. *to have fellowship with one who is not an equal*: 2 Co. vi. 14, where the apostle is forbidding Christians to have intercourse with idolaters.*

ἕτερος, *-έρα*, *-ερον*, *the other; another, other*; [fr. Hom.

on]; Sept. chiefly for *ἡ*. It refers **1.** to number. as opp. to some former pers. or thing; **a.** without the article, *other*: joined to a noun (which noun denotes some number or class within which others are distinguished from the one), Mt. xii. 45 and Lk. xi. 26, *ἐπὶ ἕτερα πνεύματα*, i. e. from the number of the *πνεύματα* or demons seven others, to be distinguished from the one already mentioned; add, Mk. xvi. 12; Lk. vi. 6; ix. 56, etc.; Jn. xix. 37; Acts ii. 40; iv. 12, etc.; Ro. vii. 3; viii. 39; xiii. 9; *ἕτεροι γενεαί*, *other than the present*, i. e. past generations, Eph. iii. 5; as in class. Grk. *ἄλλος*, so sometimes also *ἕτερος* is elegantly joined to a noun that is in apposition: twice so in Lk., viz. *ἕτεροι δύο κακοῦργοι* two others, who were malefactors [Btm. differently § 150, 3], Lk. xxiii. 32; *ἐτέρους ἐβδομήκοντα* equiv. to *ἐτέρους μαθητάς, οἵτινες ἦσαν ἑβδ.* Lk. x. 1; *reliqua privata aedificia* for 'the rest of the buildings, which were private' Caes. b. g. 1, 5; cf. Bornemann, Scholia ad Luc. p. 147 sq.; W. 530 (493); [Joseph. c. Ap. 1, 15, 3 and Müller's note]. simply, without a noun, i. q. *ἄλλος τις another*, Lk. ix. 59; xxii. 58; Acts i. 20; Ro. vii. 4; *ἕτεροι πολλοί*, Mt. xv. 30; Lk. viii. 3; Acts xv. 35; *οὐδὲν ἕτερον*, Acts xvii. 21; *ἕτερα*, other matters, Acts xix. 39 R G T; *πολλά καὶ ἕτερα*, many other things also [hardly "also," see *καί*, I 3; cf. remark s. v. *πολύς*, d. a. fin.], Lk. iii. 18; *ἕτερος* with gen. of pers. Gal. i. 19; *τὰ ἐτέρων* (opp. to *τὰ ἑαυτοῦ*), Phil. ii. 4; *ἕτ.* with *τις* added, Acts viii. 34; neut. 1 Tim. i. 10; [*ἐν ἐτέρῳ*, introducing a quotation, Heb. v. 6, cf. Win. 592 (551)—but in Acts xiii. 35 supply *ψαλμῷ*]. in partitive formulas: *ἄλλοι . . . ἕτεροι δέ*, Heb. xi. 36 cf. Acts ii. 13; *ὁ πρῶτος . . . ἕτερος*, Lk. xiv. 19 sq.; xvi. 7; *ὁ δεύτερος . . . ἕτερος*, Lk. xix. 20 (where L T Tr WH *ὁ ἕτερος*); *τῶς . . . ἕτεροι δέ*, Lk. xi. 16; *ὃ μὲν . . . ἄλλῳ δέ . . . ἐτέρῳ δέ . . . ἄλλῳ δέ*, 1 Co. xii. 9 sq.; *οἱ μὲν . . . ἄλλοι [L οἱ] δέ . . . ἕτεροι δέ*, Mt. xvi. 14. **b.** with the article, *the other* (of two): *οἱ ἕτεροι*, the others, the other party, Mt. xi. 16 T Tr WH (see *ἑταίρος*). distinctively: *εἰς* or *ὁ εἰς . . . ὁ ἕτερος*, Mt. vi. 24; Lk. vii. 41; xvi. 13; xvii. 34 sq.; xviii. 10; xxiii. 40; *τὸ ἕτερον πλοῖον*, Lk. v. 7; *τῇ δὲ ἐτέρῃ* sc. *ἡμέρῃ*, the next day, the day after, Acts xx. 15; xxvii. 3, (Xen. Cyr. 4, 6, 10, [al.]). *ὁ ἕτερος*, *the other*, when the relation of conduct to others is under consideration is often put by way of example for *any other person whatever*, and stands for 'the other affected by the action in question' [and may be trans. *thy neighbor, thy fellow*, etc.]: Ro. ii. 1; xiii. 8; 1 Co. vi. 1; x. 24, 29; xiv. 17; Gal. vi. 4; [Jas. iv. 12 R G]; plur. *οἱ, αἱ, τὰ ἕτεροι, -αι, -α*, *the others* i. e. *the rest*, Lk. iv. 43. It refers **2.** to quality; *another* i. e. *one not of the same nature, form, class, kind; different*, (so in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down): Ro. vii. 23; 1 Co. xiv. 21; xv. 40; 2 Co. xi. 4; Gal. i. 6; Heb. vii. 11, 13, 15; Jas. ii. 25; Jude 7. [SYN. see *ἄλλος*.]

ἕτερος, adv., *otherwise, differently*: Phil. iii. 15. [From Hom. (apparently) down.]*

ἔτι, adv., *as yet, yet, still*; **1.** of time; **a.** of a thing which went on formerly, whereas now a different state of things exists or has begun to exist: added

to a πτερ., Mt. xxvii. 63; Lk. xxiv. 6, 44; Acts ix. 1; xviii. 18; 2 Th. ii. 5; with gen. absol.: ἔτι (δὲ) αὐτοῦ λαλοῦντος, Mt. xii. 46; xvii. 5; xxvi. 47; Mk. xiv. 43; Lk. viii. 49; xxii. 47; add, Lk. ix. 42; xxiv. 41; Jn. xx. 1; Acts x. 44; Ro. v. 8; Heb. ix. 8; with a finite verb, Heb. vii. 10; transposed so as to stand at the beginning of a sentence: ἔτι γὰρ Χριστὸς ὄντων ἡμῶν ἀσθ. . . ἀπέθανε, Ro. v. 6; cf. W. § 61, 5 p. 553 (515); [B. 389 (333)]; with another notation of time, so that it may be trans. *even* (cf. Lat. *jam*): ἔτι ἐκ κοιλίας μητρὸς, Lk. i. 15 (ἔτι ἐκ βρέφους, Anthol. 9, 567, 1; ἔτι ἀπ' ἀρχῆς, Plut. consol. ad Apoll. 6 p. 104 d.). b. of a thing which continues at present, *even now*: Mk. viii. 17 R G; Lk. xiv. 22; Gal. i. 10; 1 Co. xv. 17; with *νῦν* added, 1 Co. iii. 2 [L WH br. ἔτι]; *further, longer*, (where it is thought strange that, when one thing has established itself, another has not been altered or abolished, but is still adhered to or continues): Ro. iii. 7; vi. 2; ix. 19; Gal. v. 11. c. with negatives: οὐ . . . ἔτι, οὐκ ἔτι, *no longer, no more*, Lk. xvi. 2; xx. 36; xxi. 1, 4; xxii. 3; ἵνα μὴ ἔτι *lest longer, that . . . no more*, Rev. xx. 3; οὐ μὴ ἔτι, Rev. iii. 12; xviii. 21-23; οὐδεὶς, μηδεὶς, -δεμία, -δέν ἔτι, *nobody, nothing more*, Mt. v. 13; Heb. x. 2, (see *μηκέτι, οὐκέτι*). 2. of degree and increase; with the comparative, *even, yet*: Phil. i. 9; Heb. vii. 15, (W. 240 (225)). of what remains, [*yet*]: Jn. iv. 35; vii. 33; xii. 35; xiii. 33; Mt. xix. 20; Mk. xii. 6; Lk. xviii. 22; of what is added, *besides, more, further*: ἔτι ἄπαξ, Heb. xii. 26 sq.; ἔτι ἕνα ἢ δύο, Mt. xviii. 16; add, Mt. xxvi. 65; Heb. xi. 32; ἔτι δὲ *yea moreover, and further*, (Lat. *praeterea vero*), Heb. xi. 36 (Xen. mem. 1, 2, 1; Diod. 1, 74; cf. Grimm on 2 Macc. vi. 4); ἔτι δὲ καὶ (*but or*) *yea moreover also* (Lat. *praeterea vero etiam*), Lk. xiv. 26 R G T L mrg.; Acts ii. 26; ἔτι τε καὶ *and moreover too* (Lat. *insuperque adeo*), Lk. xiv. 26 L txt. Tr WH; Acts xxi. 28, [cf. B. § 149, 8; W. 578 (537) note].

ἑτοιμάζω; fut. ἑτοιμάσω; 1 aor. ἠτοίμασα; pf. ἠτοίμακα (Mt. xxii. 4 L T Tr WH); Pass., pf. ἠτοίμασμαι; 1 aor. ἠτοίμασθην; (ἑτοιμος); fr. Hom. down; Sept. very often for 𐤁𐤏𐤁 and 𐤁𐤏𐤁, *to make ready, prepare*: absol. *to make the necessary preparations, get everything ready*, Lk. xii. 47; of preparing a feast, Lk. xxii. 9, 12, (Gen. xliii. 15; 1 Chr. xii. 39); w. dat. of pers., for one: of preparing a lodging, Lk. ix. 52 [W. 594 (552); B. § 130, 5]; a supper, Mk. xiv. 15; also w. a telic inf. added, Mt. xxvi. 17; foll. by ἵνα [cf. B. 237 (205)], Mk. xiv. 12; w. acc. of the thing: ἃ ἠτοίμασας *the things which thou hast prepared* (as a store), Lk. xii. 20; [τὶ δειπνήσω, Lk. xvii. 8]; τὸ ἄριστον, Mt. xxii. 4; τὸ πάσχα, Mt. xxvi. 19; Mk. xiv. 16; Lk. xxii. 8, 13; ἀρώματα, Lk. xxiii. 56; xxiv. 1; τόπον τινί, Jn. xiv. 2 sq.; ξενίαν, Philem. 22; [συμβούλιον, Mk. xv. 1 T WH mrg., cf. συμβ.]; τὴν ὁδὸν κυρίου (by a fig. drawn from the oriental custom of sending on before kings on their journeys persons to level the roads and *make them passable*), to prepare the minds of men to give the Messiah a fit reception and secure his blessings: Mt. iii. 3; Mk. i. 3; Lk. iii. 4, (fr. Is. xl. 3); i. 76; [ἵνα ἑτοιμασθῇ ἡ ὁδὸς τῶν βασιλείων, Rev. xvi. 12]; w. acc. of pers.,

στρατιώτας, Acts xxiii. 23; τινί τινα, *one for one*, Lk. i. 17; ἑαυτὸν, Rev. xix. 7; foll. by ἵνα [cf. B. 237 (205)], Rev. viii. 6; ἠτοίμασμένη ὡς νύμφη, i. e. beautifully adorned, Rev. xxi. 2; ἠτοίμασθ. εἰς τι, prepared i. e. fit for accomplishing any thing, 2 Tim. ii. 21; Rev. ix. 7; prepared i. e. kept in readiness, εἰς τὴν ὥραν κ. ἡμέραν etc., for the hour and day sc. predetermined, Rev. ix. 15. In a peculiar sense God is said ἑτοιμάσαι τι for men, i. e. to have caused good or ill to befall them, almost i. q. *to have ordained*; of blessings: τί, Lk. ii. 31; Rev. xii. 6; τινί τι, Mt. xx. 23; xxv. 34; Mk. x. 40; [1 Co. ii. 9]; Heb. xi. 16; of punishment: τινί τι, Mt. xxv. 41. [COMP.: προ-ετοιμάζω.]*

ἑτοιμασία, -as, ἡ, (ἑτοιμάζω, cf. θαυμασία, εἰκασία, ἐργασία); 1. *the act of preparing*: τῆς τροφῆς, Sap. xiii. 12; τῶν κλιναρίων, Artem. oneir. 2, 57. 2. i. q. *ετοιμότης, the condition of a pers. or thing so far forth as prepared, preparedness, readiness*: Hipp. p. 24 [i. 74 ed. Kühn]; Joseph. antt. 10, 1, 2; readiness of mind (Germ. *Bereitwilligkeit*), τῆς καρδίας, Ps. ix. 38 (x. 17): ἐν ἑτοιμασίᾳ τοῦ εὐαγγελίου, with the promptitude and alacrity which the gospel produces, Eph. vi. 15.*

ἑτοιμος (on the accent cf. [Chandler § 394]; W. 52 (51)), -η (2 Co. ix. 5; 1 Pet. i. 5), -ον, and -ος, -ον (Mt. xxv. 10 [cf. WH. App. p. 157*; W. § 11, 1; B. 25 (22)]); fr. Hom. down; *prepared, ready*; a. of things: Mt. xxii. 4, 8, [(Lk. xiv. 17)]; Mk. xiv. 15 [L br. ἔρ.]; 2 Co. ix. 5; *ready to hand*: τὰ ἔτοιμα, the things (made) ready (in advance by others), i. e. the Christian churches already founded by them, 2 Co. x. 16; i. q. *opportune, seasonable, ὁ καιρὸς*, Jn. vii. 6; σωτηρία ἑτοιμῆ ἀποκαλυφθῆναι, on the point of being revealed, 1 Pet. i. 5. b. of persons; *ready, prepared*: to do something, Acts xxiii. 21; to receive one coming, Mt. xxiv. 44; xxv. 10; Lk. xii. 40; πρὸς τι, for (the doing of) a thing, Tit. iii. 1; 1 Pet. iii. 15; foll. by the inf. [cf. B. 260 (224)], Lk. xxii. 33; by τοῦ with inf., Acts xxiii. 15 [B. § 140, 15; W. § 44, 4 a.]; ἐν ἐτοιμῷ ἔχω, to be in readiness, foll. by the inf. (Philo, leg. ad Gal. § 34 sub fin.): 2 Co. x. 6 [cf. W. 332 (311)]. (For 𐤁𐤏𐤁, Ex. xix. 11, 15; Josh. viii. 4, etc.)*

ἑτοιμως, adv., [fr. Thuc. on], *readily*; ἐτοιμως ἔχω *to be ready*: foll. by inf., Acts xxi. 13; 2 Co. xii. 14; 1 Pet. iv. 5 [(not WH)]. (Sept. Dan. iii. 15; Diod. 16, 28; Joseph. antt. 12, 4, 2; 13, 1, 1.)*

ἔτος, -ους, [gen. plur. ἐτῶν, cf. B. 14 (13)], τό, [fr. Hom. down], Hebr. 𐤅𐤏𐤃, *a year*: Lk. iii. 1; Acts vii. 30; Heb. i. 12; 2 Pet. iii. 8; Rev. xx. 3, etc.; ἔτη ἔχων, to have passed years, Jn. viii. 57; with ἐν ἀσθενείᾳ added, Jn. v. 5 [cf. W. § 32, 6]; εἶναι, γίνεσθαι, γεγρονῆναι ἐτῶν, e. g. δώδεκα, to be twelve years old [cf. Eng. (a boy) *of twelve years*]: Mk. v. 42; Lk. ii. 42; iii. 23 [cf. W. 349 (328)]; viii. 42; Acts iv. 22; γεγονῆναι ἑλᾶττων ἐτῶν ἐξήκοντα, less than sixty years old, 1 Tim. v. 9 [W. 590 (549)]; dat. plur., of the space of time within which a thing is done [W. § 31, 9 a.; B. § 133, 26], Jn. ii. 20; Acts xiii. 20; acc., in answer to the quest. *how long?*: Mt. ix. 20; Mk. v. 25; Lk. ii. 36; xiii. 7 sq. 11, 16; xv.

29; Acts vii. 6, 36, 42; Heb. iii. 10 (9), 17; Rev. xx. 2, 4, 6. preceded by a prep.: *ἀπό*, from . . . on, since, Lk. viii. 43; Ro. xv. 23; in the same sense *ἐκ*, Acts ix. 33; xxiv. 10 [A. V. of many years]; *διὰ* with gen., . . . years having intervened, i. e. after [see *διὰ*, II. 2]: Acts xxiv. 17; Gal. ii. 1; *εἰς*, for . . . years, Lk. xii. 19; *ἐπί* with acc. (see *ἐπί*, C. II. 1 p. 235^b bot.), for (the space of), Acts xix. 10; *μετά* with acc., after, Gal. i. 18; iii. 17; *πρό* with gen., before [Eng. ago; cf. *πρό*, b.], 2 Co. xii. 2; *κατ' ἔτος*, yearly, Lk. ii. 41. [SYN. cf. *ἐνιαυτός*.]

εὖ, adv., (prop. *εὖ*, the unused neut. of the adj. *εὖς* in Hom.), well: *εὖ πράσσω*, not as many interp. take it, contrary to ordinary Grk. usage, to do well i. e. act rightly (which in Greek is expressed by *ὀρθῶς* or *καλῶς πράσσω*), but to be well off, fare well, prosper, Acts xv. 29 [R. V. *it shall be well with you*] (Xen. mem. 1, 6, 8; 2, 4, 6; 4, 2, 26; oec. 11, 8; Joseph. antt. 12, 4, 1; *ὅστις καλῶς πράττει, οὐχὶ καὶ εὖ πράττει*; Plat. Alc. i. p. 116 b.; *εἰ εὖ πράττουσι ἀδικούντες*, Prot. p. 333 d.; *εἰ τις ἄλλος εὖ μὲν ἐποίησεν ὑμᾶς εὖ πράττων*, Dem. 469, 14; and some began their letters with *εὖ πράττειν*, cf. 2 Macc. ix. 19; Diog. Laërt. 3, 61 and Menagius (Ménage) in loc. In one passage alone, Xen. mem. 3, 9, 14, the drift of the discussion permits Socrates to deviate from common usage by attaching to the phrase the notion of right conduct, *acting well*; [yet this sense occurs in eccles. Grk., see e. g. Justin M. apol. 1, 28 and Otto's note; cf. L. and S. v. *πράσσω*, IV.]; *ἵνα εὖ σοι γένηται* that it may be well, things may turn out well, with thee, Eph. vi. 3 (Gen. xii. 13; [Ex. xx. 12]; Deut. iv. 40; [v. 16]; Orat. Az. [i. e. Song of the Three Children] vs. 6); *εὖ ποιεῖν τινα*, to do one good, Mk. xiv. 7 [here T om. the acc.]; L Tr WH read dat.], (Judith x. 16; Bar. vi. (i. e. Ep. Jer.) 37 (38); Sir. xiv. 11; Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 30). In commendations, *εὖ* (*δοῦλε ἀγαθέ*), well! well done! Mt. xxv. 21, 23; Lk. xix. 17 RG; Xen. venat. 6, 20; see *εὖγε*.*

Εὐα [WH *Εὐα* (see their Introd. § 408); Rec. *Εὐα*, so G Tr in 1 Tim. ii. 13, where R^a *Εὐα*], -as [B. 17 (15)], ἡ, (ἡ)ῃ, explained Gen. iii. 20), Eve, the wife of Adam: 2 Co. xi. 3; 1 Tim. ii. 13.*

εὐαγγελίζω: 1 aor. *εὐηγγέλισα* (Rev. x. 7; xiv. 6; 1 S. xxxi. 9; 2 S. xviii. 19; W. 71 (69); [B. 35 (30)]); Pass., pres. *εὐαγγελίζομαι*; pf. ptc. *εὐηγγελισμένοι* (Heb. iv. 2); 1 aor. *εὐηγγέλισθην*; Mid., pres. *εὐαγγελίζομαι*; impf. *εὐηγγελίζομην* (Acts viii. 25 L Tr WH); 1 aor. *εὐηγγελισάμην*; (*εὐάγγελος* bringing good news); Sept. for *ἔγγ*; to bring good news, to announce glad tidings; Vulg. *evangelizo* [etc.]; used in the O. T. of any kind of good news: 1 S. xxxi. 9; 2 S. i. 20; 1 Chr. x. 9; of the joyful tidings of God's kindnesses, Ps. xxxix. (xl.) 10; *τὸ σωτήριον θεοῦ*, Ps. xcvi. (xcvii.) 2; in particular, of the Messianic blessings: Is. xl. 9; lii. 7; lx. 6; lxi. 1, etc.; in the N. T. used esp. of the glad tidings of the coming kingdom of God, and of the salvation to be obtained in it through Christ, and of what relates to this salvation.

I. In the Active (rare in Grk. auth. also, in fact found only in later Grk., as Polyaen. 5, 7; *εὐηγγελίκει αὐτῷ*,

Dio Cass. 61, 13; cf. *Lob. ad Phryn.* p. 268; [W. 24]); w. dat. of the pers. to whom the news is brought, Rev. x. 7 Rec.; w. acc. of the pers. to whom the announcement is made, *ibid.* G L T Tr WH; Rev. xiv. 6 RG; by a construction not found elsewhere, *ἐπί τινα* (cf. Germ. *die Botschaft an einen bringen*), *ibid.* G L T Tr WH. II.

Passive [cf. W. 229 (215); B. 188 (163)]; of persons, glad tidings are brought to one, one has glad tidings proclaimed to him: Mt. xi. 5; Lk. vii. 22; Heb. iv. 2, 6; of things, to be proclaimed: *εὐαγγελίζεται ἡ βασιλεία τοῦ θεοῦ*, the glad tidings are published of the kingdom of God close at hand, Lk. xvi. 16; *τὸ εὐαγγέλιον*, the joyful announcement of man's salvation is delivered, Gal. i. 11 [B. 148 (129 sq.)]; *τὸ ῥῆμα τὸ εὐαγγελισθὲν εἰς ὑμᾶς*, the word of good tidings brought unto you (see *εἰς*, A. I. 5 b. [cf. W. 213 (200)]), 1 Pet. i. 25; impers. *εὐηγγελισθη τῷ*, the good news of salvation was declared, 1 Pet. iv. 6.

III. as deponent Middle (in Grk. writ. fr. Arstph. eqq. 643 down), to proclaim glad tidings; spec. to instruct (men) concerning the things that pertain to Christian salvation: simply, Lk. ix. 6; xx. 1; Acts xiv. 7; Ro. xv. 20; 1 Co. i. 17; ix. 16, 18; *τίμι λόγῳ εὐηγγελισάμην ὑμῖν εἰ κατέχευε*, if ye hold fast in your minds with what word (i. e. with what interpretation; for he contrasts his own view of Christian salvation with his opponents' doctrine of the resurrection) I preached to you the glad tidings of salvation, 1 Co. xv. 2. w. dat. of pers. (as com. in Grk. writ.), to any one: Lk. iv. 18 fr. Is. lxi. 1; spec. to bring to one the good tidings concerning Jesus as the Messiah: Gal. i. 8; iv. 13; Ro. i. 15; *εὐαγγ.* w. acc. of the thing: univ., *τὴν πίστιν τῷ*, to bring good tidings of the faith in which one excels, 1 Th. iii. 6; of Messianic blessings: *εὐρίσην*, Acts x. 36; Ro. x. 15 [RG Tr mrg. br.] (fr. Is. lii. 7); *τὴν βασιλείαν τ. θεοῦ*, Lk. viii. 1; *τὰ περὶ τῆς βασ. τ. θεοῦ*, Acts viii. 12 (where G L T Tr WH om. *τά*; cf. Joseph. antt. 15, 7, 2 *ὁ μὲν . . . τῇ γυναικὶ περὶ τούτων εὐηγγελίζετο*); *τὴν πίστιν*, the necessity of having faith in Christ, Gal. i. 23. *τί τιμι* [B. 150 (131)], Lk. i. 19; ii. 10; Acts xvii. 18 [T Tr WH om. dat.]; Eph. ii. 17; *τιμι τ. βασ. τοῦ θεοῦ*, Lk. iv. 43; *εὐαγγ.* Ἰησοῦν τὸν Χριστόν or (so L T Tr WH) τὸν Χριστόν Ἰησοῦν, to proclaim the glad news of Jesus the Christ, Acts v. 42, and (which comes to the same thing) τὸν κύριον Ἰησοῦν, Acts xi. 20; τὸν υἱὸν τοῦ θεοῦ ἐν τοῖς ἔθνεσι, among the Gentiles, Gal. i. 16; τὸν Ἰησοῦν τιμι, Acts viii. 35; with *καὶ τὴν ἀνάστασιν τιμι* added, Acts xvii. 18 (where T Tr WH om. *αὐτοῖς*); τὸν λόγον, to announce the glad tidings of the Messiah, or of the kingdom of God, or of eternal salvation offered through Christ, Acts viii. 4; τὸν λόγον τοῦ κυρίου, Acts xv. 35; τὸ εὐαγγέλιον, 1 Co. xv. 1; w. dat. of the pers. added to whom it is preached, 2 Co. xi. 7; τὸν πλοῦτον [τὸ πλοῦτος] τοῦ Χριστοῦ ἐν τοῖς ἔθνεσι, among the Gentiles [but L T Tr WH om. ἐν], Eph. iii. 8. By a constr. unknown to the earlier Grks. (cf. *Lob. ad Phryn.* p. 268), with acc. of the pers. to whom the announcement is made [W. 223 (209)]: Lk. iii. 18; Acts xvi. 10; Gal. i. 9 (where it is interchanged with *εὐαγγ. τιμι* vs. 8); 1 Pet.

i. 12, (Justin M. apol. 1, 33); *τινά τι*, acc. of the thing (Alciph. epp. 3, 12; Heliod. 2 10; Euseb. h. e. 3, 4; [cf. W. 227 (213); B. 150 (131)]), foll. by *οτι* etc. Acts xiii. 32; *τινά* foll. by inf. Acts xiv. 15; *τὰς κόμιας, τὰς πόλεις*, Acts viii. 25, 40; xiv. 21; [*εἰς τὰ ὑπερέκεινα*, 1 Co. x. 16 (cf. W. 213 (200), and II. above). COMP.: *εὐ-εὐαγγελίζομαι*.]*

εὐαγγέλιον, -ου, τό, (*εὐάγγελος* [cf. *εὐαγγελίζω*]), Hebr. עֲוָאֲנְגֵלִיּוֹן and עֲוָאֲנְגֵלִיּוֹן; 1. a reward for good tidings (cf. τὰ διδασκάλια, the fees given the διδάσκαλος), Hom. Od. 14, 152; Cic. ad Att. 2, 3 and 12; 13, 40; Plut. Demetr. 17; Ages. 33; Sept. 2 S. iv. 10. 2. good tidings: Leian. asin. 26; App. b. civ. 4, 20; Plut.; al.; plur. Sept. 2 S. xviii. 22, 25, com. txt.; but in each place *εὐαγγελία* should apparently be restored, on account of vs. 20 ἀνὴρ εὐαγγελίας. In the N. T. spec. a. the glad tidings of the kingdom of God soon to be set up, and subsequently also of Jesus, the Messiah, the founder of this kingdom: Mk. i. 15; viii. 35; x. 29; xiii. 10; xiv. 9; xvi. 15; Mt. xxvi. 13; w. a gen. of the obj. added: τῆς βασιλείας, Mt. iv. 23; ix. 35; xxiv. 14; Mk. i. 14 R L br. After the death of Christ the term τὸ εὐαγγέλιον comprises also the preaching of (concerning) Jesus Christ as having suffered death on the cross to procure eternal salvation for men in the kingdom of God, but as restored to life and exalted to the right hand of God in heaven, thence to return in majesty to consummate the kingdom of God; so that it may be more briefly defined as the glad tidings of salvation through Christ; the proclamation of the grace of God manifested and pledged in Christ; the gospel [A-S. god-spell (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. s. v.)]: Acts xv. 7; Ro. i. 16 G L T Tr WH; x. 16; xi. 28; 1 Co. iv. 15; ix. 14, 18 [G L T Tr WH]; 23; xv. 1; 2 Co. viii. 18; Gal. ii. 2; Eph. iii. 6; vi. 19 [L WH br. εὐαγγ.]; Phil. i. 5, 7, 12, 17 (16); [ii. 22, cf. εἰς, B. II. 2 d.]; iv. 3, [15, cf. Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 47, 2]; 1 Th. ii. 4; 2 Tim. i. 8, 10; w. gen. of the obj., the gospel concerning etc.: τοῦ Χριστοῦ [cf. W. 186 (175) sq.], Ro. i. 16 Rec.; xv. 19, 29 Rec.; 1 Co. ix. 12, 18 [Rec.]; 2 Co. ii. 12; ix. 13; x. 14; Gal. i. 7; Phil. i. 27; 1 Th. iii. 2; τοῦ κυρίου ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦ Χρ. 2 Th. i. 8 [T Tr WH om. L br. Χριστοῦ]; τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ θεοῦ, Ro. i. 9 cf. Mk. i. 1; τῆς σωτηρίας ἡμῶν, Eph. i. 13; τῆς εἰρήνης, Eph. vi. 15; τῆς χάριτος τοῦ θεοῦ, Acts xx. 24; τῆς δόξης τοῦ μακαρίου θεοῦ, 1 Tim. i. 11; τῆς δόξης τοῦ Χριστοῦ, 2 Co. iv. 4. ἡ ἀλήθεια τοῦ εὐαγγελίου, the truth contained in the gospel [cf. W. 236 (221 sq.)], Gal. ii. 5, 14; Col. i. 5; ἡ ἐλπίς τοῦ εὐαγγ. the hope which the gospel awakens and strengthens, Col. i. 23; ἡ πίστις τοῦ εὐαγγ. the faith given the gospel, Phil. i. 27; οἱ δεσμοὶ τ. εὐαγγ. (see δεσμός, fin.), Philem. 13; ἕτερον εὐαγγ. of another sort, i. e. different from the true doctrine concerning Christian salvation, Gal. i. 6; 2 Co. xi. 4; ἀλόγιον εὐαγγ. the contents of which were decreed by God from eternity, Rev. xiv. 6. with gen. of the author; and that a. of the author of the subject-matter or facts on which the glad tidings of man's salvation rest, and who wished these glad tidings to be conveyed to men: τὸ εὐαγγ. τοῦ θεοῦ, Ro. xv. 16; 2 Co. xi. 7; 1 Th.

ii. 2, 8 sq.; 1 Pet. iv. 17; more fully τοῦ θεοῦ περὶ τοῦ υἱοῦ αὐτοῦ, Ro. i. 1-3. β. of the author of the particular mode in which the subject-matter of the gospel is understood (conception of the gospel) and taught to others; thus Paul calls his exposition of the gospel (and that of the teachers who agree with him), in opposition to that of those teaching differently, τὸ εὐαγγ. ἡμῶν: 2 Co. iv. 3, [cf. τὸ εὐ. τὸ εὐαγγελισθέν ὑπ' ἐμοῦ, Gal. i. 11]; κατὰ τὸ εὐαγγ. μου, as I expound it, Ro. ii. 16; xvi. 25; 2 Tim. ii. 8. γ. of him who preaches the gospel: ἡμῶν, 1 Th. i. 5; 2 Th. ii. 14. with gen. of those to whom it is announced: τῆς περιτομῆς (i. e. τῶν περιτετμημένων), to be preached to the circumcised or Jews; and τὸ εὐ. τῆς ἀκροβυστίας, to be carried to the Gentiles, Gal. ii. 7. b. As the Messianic rank of Jesus was proved by his words, his deeds, and his death, the narrative of the sayings, deeds, and death of Jesus Christ came to be called εὐαγγέλιον: so perhaps in Mk. i. 1; for the passage may also mean, 'glad tidings concerning Jesus Christ began to be proclaimed even as it is written,' viz. by John the Baptist; cf. De Wette ad loc. At length the name was given to a written narrative of the glad tidings; so in the titles of the Gospels, on which see κατά, II. 3 c. a. [On the eccl. senses of the word, see Soph. Lex. s. v.]*

εὐαγγελιστής, -οῦ, ὁ, (*εὐαγγελίζω*), a bibl. and eccl. word, a bringer of good tidings, an evangelist (Vulg. evangelista). This name is given in the N. T. to those heralds of salvation through Christ who are not apostles: Acts xxi. 8; Eph. iv. 11; 2 Tim. iv. 5. [B. D. s. v. Evangelist.]*

εὐαρεστέω, -ῶ: 1 aor. inf. εὐαρεστήσῃ; pf. inf. εὐηρησσηκέναι, and without augm. εὐαρεστηκ. Heb. xi. 5 L WH [cf. IVH. App. p. 162; B. 35 (30)]; to be well-pleasing: τῷ θεῷ (Sept. for עֲוָאֲנְגֵלִיּוֹן עֲוָאֲנְגֵלִיּוֹן, Gen. v. 22, 24; vi. 9), Heb. xi. 5 sq. (Sir. xlv. 16; Philo de Abr. § 6; de exsecr. § 9; τινί, Diod. 14, 4). Pass. pres. εὐαρεστοῦμαι; τινί [B. 188 (163); W. § 89, 1 a.], to be well pleased with a thing: Heb. xiii. 16 (Diod. 3, 55; 20, 79; Diog. Laërt. 10, 137).*

εὐ-ἀρεστός, -ον, (fr. εὖ and ἀρεστός), well-pleasing, acceptable: Ro. xii. 2; τινί, to one, Ro. xii. 1; xiv. 18; 2 Co. v. 9; Eph. v. 10; Phil. iv. 18; ἐν τινι, in anything, Tit. ii. 9; ἐν κυρίῳ (see ἐν I. 6 b., p. 211^b mid.), Col. iii. 20 (R om. ἐν); ἐνώπιον with gen. of pers., in one's judgment: Heb. xiii. 21. (Sap. iv. 10; ix. 10; Clem. Al. [strom. 2, 19 p. 481, 21 etc.; Just. M. apol. 1, 44 sub fin.; Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 49, 5].) See the foll. word.*

εὐ-ἀρίστος, adv., in a manner well-pleasing to one, acceptably: τῷ θεῷ, Heb. xii. 28. (Xen. mem. 3, 5, 5; gladly, willingly, Epict. diss. 1, 12, 21; frag. 11).*

Εὐβούλος, -ου, ὁ, [lit. of good counsel], Eubulus, a Christian: 2 Tim. iv. 21.*

εὖ-γε, used in commendation, well done! Lk. xix. 17 L T Tr WH. (Arstph., Plat., al.; Sept. for Εὐγε.) Cf. εὖ, fin.*

εὐγενής, -ές, (fr. εὖ and γένος); 1. well-born, of noble race: Lk. xix. 12 (of a prince); 1 Co. i. 26. 2. noble-minded: compar. εὐγενέστερος, Acts xvii. 11. (Sept.; often in Grk. writ. fr. Arstph. and Tragg. down).*

εὐδία, -ας, ἡ, (fr. εὐδῖος, -ον, and this fr. εὐ and Ζεύς, gen. Διός, Zeus, the ruler of the air and sky), a serene sky, fair weather: Mt. xvi. 2 [T br. WH reject the passage]. (Sir. iii. 15; Pind., Aeschyl., Hippocr., Xen., and sqq.)*

εὐδοκῶ, -ῶ; impf. 1 pers. plur. εὐδοκοῦμεν (1 Th. ii. 8 [where WH after cod. Vat. ἠδοκ.; W. and B. as below]); 1 aor. εὐδόκησα and (in Heb. x. 6, 8, L T Tr; 1 Co. x. 5 L Tr WH; Ro. xv. 26, 27 and 1 Th. iii. 1 T Tr WH; Mt. xii. 18 T Tr; Mt. iii. 17 T; Col. i. 19 L mrg.) ἠδύκησα, cf. *Lob. ad Phrym.* p. 456 and 140; W. 71 (69); [B. 34 (30)]; *Tdf. Proleg.* p. 120; *WH. App.* p. 162]; (fr. εὐ and δοκέω, cf. Fritzsche on Rom. ii. p. 370, who treats of the word fully and with his usual learning [cf. W. 101 (95)]); Sept. mostly for πῦρ; among Grk. writ. used esp. by Polyb., Diod., and Dion. Hal.; 1. as in prof. auth., foll. by an infin., it seems good to one, is one's good pleasure; to think it good, choose, determine, decide: Lk. xii. 32; 1 Co. i. 21; Gal. i. 15; once foll. by acc. w. inf., Col. i. 19 [cf. Bp. Lghtft.; W. § 64, 3 b.; B. § 129, 16]; with the included idea of kindness accompanying the decision, Ro. xv. 26 sq.; to do willingly what is signified by the inf., to be ready to, 1 Th. ii. 8; to prefer, choose rather, [A. V. we thought it good], 1 Th. iii. 1; Sir. xxv. 16; more fully μάλλον εὐδοκῶ, 2 Co. v. 8. 2. by a usage peculiar to bibl. writ., foll. by ἐν τινι, to be well pleased with, take pleasure in, a pers. or thing [cf. W. 38, 232 (218); B. 185 (160)]: Mt. iii. 17; xii. 18 Tr; xvii. 5; Mk. i. 11; Lk. iii. 22, [on the tense in the preceding pass. cf. W. 278 (261); B. 198 (171)]; 1 Co. x. 5; 2 Co. xii. 10; 2 Th. ii. 12 R G L br.; Heb. x. 38, (אֶפְרַיִם, 2 S. xxii. 20; Mal. ii. 17; אֶפְרַיִם, Ps. cxlix. 4). foll. by εἰς τινα (i. e. when directing the mind, turning the thoughts, unto), to be favorably inclined towards one [cf. W. § 31, 5; B. § 133, 23]: Mt. xii. 18 R G; 2 Pet. i. 17; w. simple acc. of pers. to be favorable to, take pleasure in [cf. W. 222 (209)]: Mt. xii. 18 L T WH; with acc. of the thing: Heb. x. 6, 8, (Ps. l. (li.) 18, 21; lxxxiv. (lxxxv.) 2; Gen. xxxiii. 10; Lev. xxvi. 34, 41); as in Grk. writ. also, w. the dat. of the pers. or thing with which one is well pleased: 2 Th. ii. 12 T Tr WH (see above); 1 Macc. i. 43; 1 Esdr. iv. 39. [COMP.: συν-εδοκῶ.]*

εὐδοκία, -ας, ἡ, (fr. εὐδοκῶ, as εὐλογία fr. εὐλογῶ), unknown to prof. auth. [*Boeckh, Inserr.* 5960], found in the O. T. in some of the Pss. (for πῦρ) and often in Sir.; on it cf. Fritzsche on Rom. ii. p. 371 sq.; [esp. Bp. Lghtft. on Phil. i. 15]; prop. *beneplacitum* (Vulg. [ed. Clement.] Eph. i. 9); 1. will, choice: Mt. xi. 26; Lk. x. 21, (on both pass. see *ἐμπροσθεν*, 2 b.); Sir. i. 27 (24); xxxvi. 13, etc.; in particular, *good-will, kindly intent, benevolence*: Eph. i. 5, 9; Phil. ii. 13, (Ps. l. (li.) 20; Sir. ii. 16; xi. 17 (15) etc.); δι' εὐδοκίαν, prompted by good will, Phil. i. 15. 2. *delight, pleasure, satisfaction*: with gen. of the thing that pleases, 2 Th. i. 11; ἐν ἀνθρώποις εὐδοκία, either among men pleasure produced by salvation, or God's pleasure in men, Lk. ii. 14 R G Tr mrg. WH mrg.; ἀνθρώποι εὐδοκίας, men in whom God is well pleased [i. e. not a particular class of men (viz. believ-

ers), but the whole race, contemplated as blessed in Christ's birth], *ibid.* L T Tr txt. WH txt. [see *WH. App. ad loc.*; *Field, Otium Norv.* iii. ad loc.], (Ps. cxliv. (cxlv.) 16; Sir. ix. 12). 3. *desire* (for delight in any absent thing easily begets a longing for it): Ro. x. 1; cf. Philippi and Tholuck ad loc.*

εὐεργεσία, -ας, ἡ, (εὐεργέτης); a good deed, benefit: 1 Tim. vi. 2 (on which see *ἀντιλαμβάνω*, 2); with gen. of the pers. on whom the benefit is conferred [W. 185 (174)], Acts iv. 9. (2 Macc. vi. 13; ix. 26; Sap. xvi. 11, 24; in Grk. auth. fr. Hom. down.)*

εὐεργετώ, -ῶ; (εὐεργέτης), to do good, bestow benefits: Acts x. 38. (Sept.; often in Attic writ.)*

εὐεργέτης, -ου, ὁ, a benefactor (fr. Pind. and Hdt. down); it was also a title of honor, conferred on such as had done their country service, and upon princes; equiv. to *Soter, Pater Patriae*: Lk. xxii. 25. (Cf. Hdt. 8, 85; Thuc. 1, 129; Xen. vect 3, 11; Hell. 6, 1, 4; Plat. de virt. p. 379 b.; al.; cf. 2 Macc. iv. 2; joined with σωτήρ, Joseph. b. j. 3, 9, 8; Addit. to Esth. vi. 12 [Tdf. viii. l. 25]; Diod. 11, 26.)*

εὐθερός, -ου, (fr. εὐ and θερός), Grk. writ. fr. Aeschyl. and Hippocr. down; prop. *well-placed*; a. fit: εἰς τι, Lk. ix. 62 R G; xiv. 35 (34), (Diod. 2, 57 et al.); with dat. of the thing for which: Lk. ix. 62 L T Tr WH (τῷ πράγματι, Nicol. Stob. fl. 14, 7 [149, 4]). b. *useful*: τινί, Heb. vi. 7 [some would make the dat. here depend on the ptep.]; [of time, *seasonable*, Ps. xxxi. (xxxii.) 6; Susan. 15.)*

εὐθίως, adv., (fr. εὐθύς), *straightway, immediately, forthwith*: Mt. iv. 20, 22; viii. 3, and often in the histor. bks., esp. Mark's Gospel [where, however, T Tr WH have substituted εὐθύς in some 35 out of 41 cases]; elsewhere only in Gal. i. 16; Jas. i. 24; Rev. iv. 2, (for οὐκῆ, Job v. 3). *shortly, soon*: 3 Jn. 14. [From Soph. down.]*

εὐθυδρομέω, -ῶ; 1 aor. εὐθυδρομήσα [see εὐδοκῶ]; (εὐθυδρομός, i. e. εὐθύς and δρόμος); to make a straight course, run a straight course: foll. by εἰς w. acc. of place, Acts xvi. 11; εὐθυδρομήσας ἦλθον εἰς, Acts xxi. 1. (Philo, alleg. legg. iii. § 79; de agricult. § 40.)*

εὐθυμῶ, -ῶ; (εὐθυμος); 1. trans. to put in good spirits, gladden, make cheerful, (Aeschyl. in Plat. de rep. 2, 383 b.). Mid. to be of good spirits, to be cheerful, (Xen., Plat.). 2. intrans. to be joyful, be of good cheer, of good courage: Acts xxvii. 22, 25; Jas. v. 13. (Eur. Cycl. 530; Plut. de tranquill. anim. 2 and 9.)*

εὐθύμως, -ου, (εὐ and θυμός); 1. *well-disposed, kind*, (Hom. Od. 14, 63). 2. *of good cheer, of good courage*: Acts xxvii. 36; [compar. as adv. xxiv. 10 Rec. (see εὐθύμως)], (Grk. writ. fr. Aeschyl. and Pind. down; 2 Macc. xi. 26.)*

εὐθύμως, adv., [Aeschyl., Xen., al.], *cheerfully*: Acts xxiv. 10 L T Tr WH, for Rec. εὐθυμότερον the more confidently.*

εὐθύνα; 1 aor. impv. 2 pers. plur. εὐθύνατε; (εὐθύς); a. to make straight, level, plain: τὴν ὁδόν, Jn. i. 23 (Sir. ii. 6; xxxvii. 15). b. to lead or guide straight, to keep straight, to direct, (often so in Grk. writ.): ὁ εὐθύνας, the steersman, helmsman of a ship, Jas. iii. 4. (Eur. Cycl

15; of a charioteer, Num. xxii. 23; Isocr. p. 9; al.) [COMP. : *κατ'εὐθύνω*.] *

εὐθύς, -εία, -ύ, Sept. for ἡψί, [fr. Pind. down], *straight*; a. prop. *straight, level: of a way*, [Mt. iii. 3]; Mk. i. 3; Lk. iii. 4; Acts ix. 11; *eis eúθειαν* (L T Tr WH *eis eútheias*), sc. ὁδόν (an ellipsis com. also in class. Grk. cf. W. § 64, 5), Lk. iii. 5; *eútheía ὁδός* the *straight, the right way*, is fig. used of true religion as a rule of life leading to its goal i. e. to salvation, 2 Pet. ii. 15; *ai ὁδοὶ κυρίου*, the right and saving purposes of God, Acts xiii. 10 (Song of the Three vs. 3). b. trop. *straightforward, upright, true, sincere*, (as often in prof. auth.): *καρδιά*, Acts viii. 21 (*eútheis τῇ καρδίᾳ* often in the Pss., as vii. 11; xxxi. (xxxii.) 11; xxxv. (xxxvi.) 11). *

εὐθύς, adv., [fr. Pind. down], i. q. *eútheós*, with which it is often interchanged in the Mss. [see *eútheós*]; *straightway, immediately, forthwith*: Mt. iii. 16; xiii. 20; Jn. xiii. 32, etc. [Cf. Phryn. ed. *Lob.* p. 145.]

εὐθύτης, -ητος, ἡ, (fr. the adj. *eúthús*), *rectitude, uprightness*: trop. *ράβδος εὐθύτητος*, an impartial and righteous government, Heb. i. 8 fr. Ps. xliv. (xlv.) 7. *

εὐκαιρία, -ῶ: impf. *eúκαιρουν* [so L T Tr WH in Mk. vi. 31; R G in Acts xvii. 21] and *ἡνέκαιρουν* [R G in Mk. i. c.; L T Tr WH in Acts i. c.], (betw. which the Mss. vary, see *eúdokeō*, init.); 1 aor. subjunc. *eúκαιρήσω*; (*eúκαιρος*); a later word, fr. Polyb. onwards (cf. *Lob.* ad Phryn. p. 125 sq.; [Rutherford, New Phryn. p. 205; Soph. Lex. s. v.]); *to have opportunity*: 1 Co. xvi. 12; *to have leisure*, foll. by an inf., *to do something*, Mk. vi. 31 [(Plut. ii. p. 223 d. Cleom. Anax. § 9)]; *to give one's time to a thing*, *εἰς τι*, Acts xvii. 21. *

εὐκαιρία, -ας, ἡ, (*eúκαιρος*), *seasonable time, opportunity*: *ζητεῖν εὐκ.*, foll. by [ἴνα B. 237 (205)], Mt. xxvii. 16; [Lk. xxii. 6 Lehm. mrg.]; by τοῦ with inf. Lk. xxii. 6; (Sept. in Grk. writ. first in Plat. Phaedr. p. 272 a.) *

εὐ-καιρος, -ον, (*εὐ* and *καιρός*), *seasonable, timely, opportunity*: *βοήθεια*, Heb. iv. 16; *ἡμέρα εὐκ.* a convenient day, Mk. vi. 21. (2 Macc. xiv. 29; [Ps. ciii. (civ.) 27; Soph. O. C. 32]; Theophr., Polyb., al.) *

εὐκαιρως, adv., *seasonably, opportunely; when the opportunity occurs*: Mk. xiv. 11; opp. to *ἀκαιρως* (q. v.), 2 Tim. iv. 2. (Xen. Ages. 8, 3; Plat. and sqq.; Sir. xviii. 22.) *

εὐ-κοπος, -ον, (*εὐ* and *κόπος*), that can be done *with easy labor; easy*: Polyb. et al.; Sir. xxii. 15; 1 Macc. iii. 18; in the N. T. only in the phrase *εὐκοπώτερόν ἐστι*, —foll. by inf., Mt. ix. 5; Mk. ii. 9; Lk. v. 23; by acc. w. inf., Mt. xix. 24; Mk. x. 25; Lk. xvi. 17; xviii. 25. *

εὐλάβεια, -είας, ἡ, *the character and conduct of one who is eúlabής* (q. v.); 1. *caution, circumspection, discretion*: Soph., Eur., Plat., Dem., sqq.; Sept. Prov. xxviii. 14; joined w. *πρόνοια*, Plut. Marcell. 9; used of the prudent delay of Fabius Maximus, Polyb. 3, 105, 8; ἡ εὐλ. *σώζει πάντα*, Arstph. av. 377; i. q. *avoidance, πληγῶν*, Plat. legg. 7 p. 815 a. et al. (in which sense Zeno the Stoic contrasts ἡ εὐλάβ. *caution*, as a *εὐλογος ἐκκλισις* a reasonable shunning, with ὁ φόβος, Diog. Laërt. 7, 116, cf. Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 13). 2. *reverence, veneration*: ἡ

πρὸς τὸ θεῖον εὐλ. Diod. 13, 12; Plut. Camill. 21; de ser. num. vind. c. 4, and elsewhere; *πρὸς τοὺς νόμους*, Plut. Ages. 15; *θεοῦ*, objec. gen., Philo, Cherub. § 9; simply *reverence towards God, godly fear, piety*: Heb. xii. 28 and, in the opinion of many, also v. 7 [cf. ἀπό, II. 2 b.; see below]. 3. *fear, anxiety, dread*: Sap. xvii. 8; for ἡρεσῆ, Josh. xxii. 24; Joseph. antt. 11, 6, 9; Plut. Fab. 1 (the *εὐβουλία* of Fabius seemed to be *εὐλάβεια*); so, most probably, in Heb. v. 7 (see [above and] ἀπό, I. 3 d.), for by using this more select word the writer, skilled as he was in the Greek tongue, speaks more reverently of the Son of God than if he had used φόβος. [Syn. see *δειλία*, fin.; cf. Trench § xlvi.; Delitzsch on Heb. v. 7.] *

εὐλαβίωμα, -ομαι: 1 aor. ptc. *eúlabētheis*; prop. *to show one's self eúlabής*, i. e. 1. *to act cautiously, circumspectly*, (Tragg., Xen., Plato, and sqq.). 2. *to beware, fear*: as in 1 Macc. iii. 30; xii. 40 [Alex. etc.] and often in prof. auth., foll. by μή lest [B. 241 sq. (208)], Acts xxiii. 10 R G (Deut. ii. 4; 1 S. xviii. 29; Job xiii. 25; Jer. v. 22; Dan. iv. 2; 2 Macc. viii. 16; Sir. xli. 3). 3. *to reverence, stand in awe of*, (τὸν θεόν, Plat. legg. 9 p. 879 e.; Sept. Prov. ii. 8; xxiv. 28 (xxx. 5); Nah. i. 7): God's declaration, Heb. xi. 7. *

εὐλαβής, -ές, (*εὐ* and *λαβεῖν*), in Grk. writ. fr. Plat. down; 1. *taking hold well*, i. e. *carefully and surely; cautious*. 2. *reverencing God, pious, religious*, [A. V. *devout*]: Acts ii. 5; viii. 2, (Mic. vii. 2 [Alex. etc.]); joined with *δίκαιος* (as in Plat. polit. p. 311 b.): Lk. ii. 25; *εὐλ. κατὰ τὸν νόμον*, Acts xxii. 12 L T Tr WH. [Cf. reff. s. v. *εὐλάβεια*, fin.] *

εὐλογέω, -ῶ: fut. *eúlogēσω*; impf. *eúlogoun* and *ἡλόγουν* (Mk. x. 16, where the Mss. fluctuate betw. the two forms [cf. WH. App. p. 162]); 1 aor. *eúλόγησα* (*ἡλόγησα*, Mt. xiv. 19 L Tr; Lk. xxiv. 30 L; Heb. xi. 20 and 21 L); pf. *eúλόγηκα* (*ἡλόγηκα*, Heb. vii. 6 L; see *eúdokeō* init. [cf. Veitch s. v.; Tdf. on Lk. i. c.]); Pass., pf. ptc. *eúλογημένος*; 1 fut. *eúλογηθήσομαι*; (*eύλογος*); Sept. very often for *ἡρα* and *ἡρα*; Vulg. *benedico*; mostly w. acc. of the obj., *to bless one*; 1. as in Grk. writ., *to praise, celebrate with praises*: τὸν θεόν, Lk. i. 64; ii. 28; xxiv. 51, 53 [Tdf. om.]; Jas. iii. 9; absol. in the giving of thanks: Mt. xiv. 19; xxvi. 26 [cf. 3 below]; Mk. vi. 41; viii. 7 R G T [?]; xiv. 22 [cf. 3 below]; Lk. xxiv. 30; 1 Co. xiv. 16. (When used in this sense *eúlogéō* differs from *eύχαριστεῖν* in referring rather to the form, *eύχ.* to the substance of the thanksgiving.) By a usage purely bibl. and eccl. like the Hebr. *ἡρα*, 2. *to invoke blessings*: τινά, upon one, Mt. v. 44 Rec.; Lk. vi. 28; Ro. xii. 14; absol., 1 Co. iv. 12; 1 Pet. iii. 9; of one taking leave, Lk. xxiv. 50 sq.; of one at the point of death, Heb. xi. 20 sq. (Gen. xlvi. 9); in congratulations, Heb. vii. 1, 6 sq. (Gen. xiv. 19); Mk. x. 16 R G L; Lk. ii. 34; *eύλογημένος* (*ἡρα*), praised, blessed, [cf. *eύλογητός*]: Mt. xxi. 9; xxiii. 39; Mk. xi. 9 sq.; Lk. xiii. 35; xix. 38; Jn. xii. 13, (in all which pass. it is an acclamation borrowed fr. Ps. cxvii. (cxviii.) 26). 3. with acc. of a thing, *to consecrate a thing with solemn prayers; to ask God's blessing on a thing, pray him to bless it to one's use, pronounce*

a consecratory blessing on: ἰχθῦδια, Mk. viii. 7 L Tr WH; τοὺς ἄρτους, Lk. ix. 16; τὸ ποτήριον, 1 Co. x. 16; τὴν θυσίαν, 1 S. ix. 13; and perh. τὸν ἄρτον, Mt. xxvi. 26; Mk. xiv. 22, (but see above under 1); cf. Rückert, Das Abendmahl, p. 220 sq. 4. of God, to cause to prosper, to make happy, to bestow blessings on, [cf. W. 32]: τινά, Acts iii. 26; foll. by ἐν with dat. of the blessing, ἐν πάσῃ εὐλογίᾳ, with every kind of blessing, Eph. i. 3 (ἐν ἀγαθοῖς, Test. xii. Patr. [test. Jos. § 18] p. 722 [ἐν εὐλογίαις γῆς, ἐν πρωτογενήμασι καρπῶν, test. Isach. § 5 p. 626 sq.]); εὐλογῶν εὐλογήσω σε (after the Hebr., Gen. xxii. 17; see εἶδω, I. 1 a. [for reff.]), I will bestow on thee the greatest blessings, Heb. vi. 14; Gal. iii. 8 Rec.^{es} ^{bes} (see ἐνευλογίω), 9; εὐλογημένος favored of God, blessed, Lk. i. 42^b (cf. Deut. xxviii. 4); ἐν γυναιξί, blessed among women, i. e. before all other women, Lk. i. 28 R G L Tr txt. br.; 42^a, (cf. W. 246 (231); [B. 83 (79)]); εὐλογημένοι τοῦ πατρός (i. q. ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρός, like εὐλ. ὑπὸ θεοῦ, Is. lxi. 9; lxx. 23; cf. W. 189 (178) and § 30, 4; [cf. B. § 132, 23]), appointed to eternal salvation by my father, Mt. xxv. 34. [COMP.: ἐν-, κατ-εὐλογέω.]*

εὐλογητός, -όν, (εὐλογέω), Sept. for בְּרֵכָה, a bibl. and eccl. word; blessed, praised, Vulg. benedictus: applied to God, Lk. i. 68; Ro. i. 25; ix. 5 [on its position here cf. W. 551 (512 sq.)]; Ps. lxxviii. (lxxvii.) 20; Gen. xxvii. 29; Pss. of Sol. 8, 40. 41; also 1 K. x. 9; 2 Chr. ix. 8; Job i. 21; Ps. cxiii. (cxiii.) 2; Ruth ii. 19; Dan. ii. 20, and esp. the elaborate discussion of Ro. l. c. by Professors Dwight and Abbot in Journ. Soc. Bibl. Lit. etc. i. pp. 22-55, 87-154 (1882)]; 2 Co. i. 3; xi. 31; Eph. i. 8; 1 Pet. i. 3; cf. B. § 129, 22 Rem. [contra, W. 586 (545); Mey. on Gal. i. 5]; absol. ὁ εὐλογητός, of God: Mk. xiv. 61. [The distinction betw. εὐλογητός and εὐλογημένος is thus stated by Philo (de migr. Abr. § 19, i. 453 Mang.): εὐλογητός, οὐ μόνον εὐλογημένος . . . τὸ μὲν γὰρ τῷ πεφυκέναι, τὸ δὲ τῷ νομίζεσθαι λέγεται μόνον . . . τῷ πεφυκέναι εὐλογίας ἄξιον . . . ὅπερ εὐλογητὸν ἐν τοῖς χρησμοῖς ἔδεται. Cf. Gen. xiv. 19, 20; 1 S. xxv. 32, 33; Tob. xi. 16 cod. Sin.; contra, Jud. xiii. 18. Εὐλογητός is applied to men in Gen. xxiv. 31; xxvi. 29; Deut. vii. 14; Judg. xvii. 2; 1 S. xv. 13; Ruth ii. 20; Jud. and Tob. u. s. etc. See Prof. Abbot's careful exposition u. s. p. 152 sq.]*

εὐλογία, -ας, ἡ, (εὐλογος); Sept. for בְּרֵכָה; Vulg. benedictio; as in class. Grk. 1. praise, laudation, panegyric: of God or Christ, Rev. v. 12, 13; vii. 12. 2. fine discourse, polished language: Plat. rep. 3 p. 400 d.; Luc. Lexiph. 1; in a bad sense, language artfully adapted to captivate the hearer, fair speaking, fine speeches: Ro. xvi. 18 (joined with χρηστολογία, the latter relating to the substance, εὐλογία to the expression); plur. in Aesop, fab. 229 p. 150 ed. Cor. εἰάν σὺ εὐλογίας εὐπορήσῃς, ἔγωγε σοὺ οὐ κήδομαι, [but why not gen. sing. ?]. By a usage unknown to native Grks. 3. an invocation of blessings, benediction: Heb. xii. 17; Jas. iii. 10, (Gen. xxvii. 35 sq. 38, al.; Sir. iii. 8; xxxvii. 24; Joseph. antt. 4, 8, 44); see εὐλογέω, 2. 4. consecration: τὸ ποτήριον τῆς εὐλογίας, the consecrated cup (for that this is the meaning is evident from the explanatory adjunct ὁ εὐλο-

γούμεν, see εὐλογέω 3 [al. al.; cf. Mey. ed. Heinrici ad loc.; W. 189 (178)]], 1 Co. x. 16. 5. a (concrete) blessing, benefit, (Deut. xi. 26, etc.; Sir. vii. 32; xxxix. 22, etc.); univ. 1 Pet. iii. 9; of the blessings of Christianity, Ro. xv. 29; Eph. i. 3; ἡ εὐλογία τοῦ Ἀβρ. the salvation (by the Messiah) promised to Abraham, Gal. iii. 14; of the continual fertility of the soil granted by God, Heb. vi. 7 (Lev. xxv. 21; ὑπὲρ εὐλογίας, Ezek. xxxiv. 26; cf. εὐλογεῖν ἀγρόν, Gen. xxvii. 27); of the blessing of a collection sent from Christians to their brethren, 2 Co. ix. 5 (of the gifts of men, Gen. xxxiii. 11; Judg. i. 15; 1 S. xxv. 27); ἐπ' εὐλογίας, that blessings may accrue, bountifully (opp. to φειδομένως), 2 Co. ix. 6 (see ἐπί, B. 2 e. p. 234^a top).*

εὐ-μετά-δοτος, -ον, (εὖ and μεταδίδωμι), ready or free to impart; liberal: 1 Tim. vi. 18 [A. V. ready to distribute]. (Antonin. 1, 14; 6, 48).*

Εὐνίκη [R^a -νείκη (see εἰ, ι); lit. conquering well], -ης, ἡ, Eunice, the mother of Timothy: 2 Tim. i. 5.*

εὐ-νοέω, -ῶ, (εὖνοος); to wish (one) well; to be well-disposed, of a peaceable spirit: τινί, towards any one, Mt. v. 25. (3 Macc. vii. 11; Soph., Arstph., Xen., Polyb., Plut., Hdian).*

εὖνοια, -ας, ἡ, (εὖνοος), good-will, kindness: 1 Co. vii. 3 Rec.; μετ' εὖνοίας, Eph. vi. 7. [From Aeschyl. down.]*

εὐνουχία: 1 aor. εὐνούχισα; 1 aor. pass. εὐνούχισθην; [on the augm. cf. B. 34 (30); WH. App. p. 162]; to castrate, unman: pass. ὑπό τινος, Mt. xix. 12^a; metaph. εὐνουχ. εἰαυτὸν to make one's self a eunuch, viz. by abstaining (like a eunuch) from marriage, Mt. xix. 12^b (Joseph. antt. 10, 2, 2; Lcian., Dio Cass., al.)*

εὐνοῦχος, -ου, ὁ, (fr. εὐνή a bed, and ἔχω), Sept. עֲרֵב; fr. Hdt. down; prop. a bed-keeper, bed-guard, superintendent of the bedchamber, chamberlain, in the palace of oriental monarchs who support numerous wives; the superintendent of the women's apartment or harem, an office held by eunuchs; hence a. an emasculated man, a eunuch: Mt. xix. 12^b. But eunuchs in oriental courts held other offices of greater or less importance, like the oversight of the treasury, held by the Ethiopian eunuch mentioned in Acts viii. 27, 34, 36, 38 sq.; cf. Gesenius, Thes. ii. p. 973; [B. D. s. v. Eunuch]. b. one naturally incapacitated—either for marriage, Mt. xix. 12^a; or for begetting children, Sap. iii. 14, cf. Grimm, exgt. Hdb. ad loc. c. one who voluntarily abstains from marriage: Mt. xix. 12^a. Fischer, De vitiiis lex. N. T. etc. p. 485 sqq. treats of the word more fully.*

Εὐοδία [(lit. prosperous journey), -ωδία R^a (lit. fragrant)], -ας, ἡ, Euodia, a Christian woman [transformed by A. V. into a man, Euodias]: Phil. iv. 2 [see Bp. Lghtf. ad loc.]*

εὐ-οδῶ, -ῶ, [Pass., pres. εὐοδοῦμαι; fut. εὐοδοθήσομαι; 1 aor. subj. εὐοδοθῆ, 1 Co. xvi. 2 WH mrg. who regard the εὐοδῶται of the text here as perf. (either ind. or subj.) see their App. p. 172]; (εὐδοος); Sept. principally for רָצָה and רָצָה; to grant a prosperous and expeditious journey, to lead by a direct and easy way: Gen. xxiv. 48; much more freq. tropically, to grant a success-

ful issue, to cause to prosper: τί, as τὴν ὁδὸν τινος, Gen. xxiv. 21, 40; Is. lv. 11, etc.; τὰ ἔργα τινός, Sap. xi. 1; in the Pass. always trop. *to prosper, be successful*: of persons, Josh. i. 8; Prov. xxviii. 13; 2 Chr. xiii. 12; xviii. 11, etc.; 3 Jn. 2; εἰπὼς εὐδωθήσομαι ἔλθειν *if haply I shall be so fortunate as to come*, Ro. i. 10; of things: 2 Esdr. v. 8; Tob. iv. 19; 1 Macc. iii. 6, etc.; τῷ Κλεομένει εὐδωθή τὸ πρῆγμα, Hdt. 6, 73; ὅ, τι ἂν εὐδῶται [see above, init.] whatever (business) has prospered, i. e. (contextually) its gains, 1 Co. xvi. 2.*

εὐ-πάρ-εδρος, -ον, (εὖ, and πάρεδρος [sitting beside]), *sitting constantly by; assiduous*: πρὸς τὸ εὐπάρεδρον τῷ κυρίῳ, that ye may be constantly devoted to the Lord and his cause, 1 Co. vii. 35, for Rec. εὐπρόσεδρον, which does not differ in sense, [A. V. attend upon]. (Hesychn. εὐπάρεδρον καλῶς παραμένον.)*

εὐ-πειθής, -ές, (εὖ, and πείθομαι to comply with, obey), *easily obeying, compliant*, [A. V. easy to be intreated]: Jas. iii. 17. (Aeschyl., Xen., Plat., and sqq.)*

εὐ-περί-στατος, -ον, (fr. εὖ and περίστημι), *skilfully surrounding* i. e. besetting, sc. to prevent or retard running: Heb. xii. 1 [some passively (cf. Isocr. 135 e.)], *well or much admired* (cf. R. V. mrg.). (Not found elsewhere.)*

εὐ-ποιία [-ποιία WH (cf. I, ι, fin.)], -ας, ἡ, (εὐποιός), *a doing good, beneficence*: Heb. xiii. 16; Arr. exp. Alex. 7, 28, 8; Aleiph. 1, 10; Leian. imag. 21; a benefit, kindness, Joseph. antt. 2, 11, 2; (plur. ib. 19, 9, 1).*

εὐ-πορία, and (esp. in later Grk.) mid. εὐπορέομαι, -οῦμαι: impf. 3 pers. sing. ἠύπορείτο (R G) and εὔπορο. (L T Tr WH; for reff. see εὐδοκέω, init.); (εὐπορος well off); *to be well off, have means*: Acts xi. 29 [A. V. acc. to his ability]. (Lev. xxv. 26, 28, 49; often in the classics.)*

εὐ-πορία, -ας, ἡ, (εὐπορος, see the preced. word), *riches, means, wealth*: Acts xix. 25. (Xen., Plat., al.; in diff. senses in diff. auth.)*

εὐ-πρέπεια, -ας, ἡ, (εὐπρεπής well-looking), *goodly appearance, shapeliness, beauty, comeliness*: τοῦ προσώπου, Jas. i. 11. (Thuc., Plat., Aeschin., Polyb., Plut.; Sept.)*

εὐ-πρό-δεκτος, -ον, (εὖ and προσδέχομαι), *well-received, accepted, acceptable*: Ro. xv. 16; 2 Co. vi. 2; viii. 12; τινί, Ro. xv. 31; 1 Pet. ii. 5. (Plut. praeccept. rei publ. ger. c. 4, 17 p. 801 c.; eccl. writ.)*

εὐ-πρόσ-εδρος, -ον, (εὖ, and πρόσεδρος [sitting near]), *see εὐπάρεδρος*.

εὐ-προσωπίω, -ω: 1 aor. inf. εὐπροσωπήσαι; (εὐπρόσωπος fair of face, of good appearance); *to make a fair show; to please* [a weak trans. (?); yet Vulg. placere]: ἐν σαρκί, in things pertaining to the flesh, Gal. vi. 12. (Elsewh. only in Chrysost. hom. ad Eph. xxii. § 5, Opp. xi. 173 c. ed. Montf. [var.] and several times in Byzant. writ. [cf. Soph. Lex. s. v.])*

εὐ-ρακύλων, -ωνος, ὁ, (fr. εὐρος and Lat. aquilo, like εὐρόνος, and euroauster [B. 16 (15)]), Vulg. euroaquilo; the *Euraquilo*, a N. E. wind: Acts xxvii. 14 L T Tr WH, for Rec. εὐροκλύδων (Grsb. εὐρυκλ.) q. v. (Not found elsewhere.) [B. D s. v. Euroclydon.]*

εὐρίσκω; impf. εὐρισκον (Mk. xiv. 55 [R G T]; Lk. xix. 48 [R G T]; Acts vii. 11 [exc. Tr WH]) and more rarely ἠῦρισκον (cf. Kühner § 343, i. 825 sq. [esp. Veitch s. v. fin.] and reff. under εὐδοκέω); fut. εὐρήσω; pf. εὐρήκα; 1 aor. εὐρήσα (which aor., unknown to the earlier Grks., occurs in Aesop. f. 131 [f. 41 ed. Furia, p. 333 ed. Cor.]; Maneth. 5, 137 and in Byzant. writ.; cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 721; W. 86 (82); [cf. B. 36 (31)]), Rev. xviii. 14 Rec.; 2 aor. εὐρον, 1 pers. plur. in Alex. form [WH. App. p. 164; B. 39 (34)]; W. § 13, 1 (see ἀπέρχομαι) εὐραμεν, Lk. xxiii. 2 T Tr WH, 3 pers. plur. εὐραν, Lk. viii. 35 Tr WH; Acts v. 10 Tr (in Sept. often εὐροσαν); Pass., pres. εὐρίσκομαι; impf. 3 pers. sing. εὐρίσκετο, Heb. xi. 5 R G, ἠρίσκετο L T Tr WH, (cf. Bleek and Delitzsch ad loc. [Veitch u. s.]); 1 aor. εὐρέθην; fut. εὐρεθήσομαι; 2 aor. mid. εὐρόμην and later εὐράμην (Heb. ix. 12, [cf. reff. above (on 2 aor. act.)]); Sept. numberless times for נָשָׂה, sometimes for יָשָׁה to attain to, and for Chald. ܦܪܫܐ; [fr. Hom. down]; *to find*; i. e.

1. prop. *to come upon, hit upon, to meet with*; a. after searching, *to find a thing sought*: absol., opp. to ζητεῖν, Mt. vii. 7 sq.; Lk. xi. 9 sq. (ζῆτει καὶ εὐρήσεις, Epict. diss. 4, 1, 51); τινά, Mt. ii. 8; Mk. i. 37; Lk. ii. 45; Acts xi. 26 (25); xiii. 22; 2 Co. ii. 13 (12); 2 Tim. i. 17; Rev. xx. 15, etc.; οὐχ εὐρίσκετο, he had vanished, Heb. xi. 5; with a specification of place added: πέραν w. gen. Jn. vi. 25; ἐν w. dat. Acts v. 22; εὐρέθη εἰς, Acts viii. 40 (see εἰς, C. 2); w. acc. of the thing, Mt. vii. 14; xiii. 46; xviii. 13; Lk. xxiv. 3; Jn. x. 9; Acts vii. 11; 17; Ro. vii. 18 Rec., etc.; foll. by indir. disc., Lk. v. 19; οὐχ εὐρέθησαν, had disappeared, Rev. xvi. 20, cf. xviii. 21; w. dat. of advantage, Rev. xx. 11; foll. by ἐν w. dat. of place, Mt. xxi. 19; Rev. xii. 8. τινά or τὶ ζητεῖν κ. οὐχ εὐρίσκεν: Mt. xii. 43; xxvi. 60; Mk. xiv. 55; Lk. xi. 24; xiii. 6 sq.; Jn. vii. 34; Rev. ix. 6, (2 K. ii. 17; Neh. vii. 64; Ps. ix. 36 [x. 15]; Eccl. vii. 29; Ezek. xxii. 30; xxvi. 21 Ald. Comp.; Hos. ii. 7); γῆ καὶ τὰ ἐν αὐτῇ ἔργα εὐρεθήσεται shall be found sc. for destruction, i. e. will be unable to hide themselves from the doom decreed them by God, 2 Pet. iii. 10 Tr WH, after the strange but improbable reading of codd. MB and other authorities; [see WH. Intr. § 365 and App. ad loc.]. b. without previous search, *to find* (by chance), *to fall in with*: τινά, Mt. xviii. 28; xxvii. 32; Jn. i. 41 (42), 45 (46); v. 14; ix. 35; Acts xiii. 6; xviii. 2; xix. 1; xxviii. 14; foll. by ἐν w. dat. of place, Jn. ii. 14. τί, Mt. xiii. 44; xvii. 27; Lk. iv. 17; Jn. xii. 14; Acts xvii. 23; foll. by ἐν w. dat. of place, Mt. viii. 10; Lk. vii. 9. c. εὐρίσκω τινά or τὶ with a pred. acc. is used of those who come or return to a place, the predicate ptp. or adj. describing the state or condition in which the pers. or thing met with is found, or the action which one is found engaged in: w. an adj., Acts v. 10; 2 Co. ix. 4; xii. 20; w. a ptp. [cf. B. 301 (258)], Mt. xii. 44; xx. 6; xxi. 2; xxiv. 46; xxvi. 40, 43; Mk. xi. 2; xiii. 36; xiv. 37, 40; Lk. ii. 12; vii. 10; viii. 35; xi. 25; xii. 37, 43; xix. 30; xxiii. 2; xxiv. 2, 33; Acts v. 23; ix. 2; x. 27; xxi. 2; xxiv. 12, 18; xxvii. 6; foll. by καθώς, Mk. xiv. 16; Lk.

xix. 32; xxii. 13; foll. by a pred. substantive to which *ὄντα* must be supplied, Acts xxiv. 5 [cf. W. § 45, 6 b.; B. 304 (261)]. 2. tropically, to find by inquiry, thought, examination, scrutiny, observation, hearing; to find out by practice and experience, i. e. to see, learn, discover, understand: κατηγορίαν, Lk. vi. 7 [T Tr txt. WH κατηγορεῖν]; τινά foll. by ptep. in the predicate, Acts xxiii. 29; by *οἶτι*, Ro. vii. 21; after an examination (πειράζειν), τινά [τῆ] w. a pred. adj. [ptep.], Rev. iii. 2; of a judge: αἰτίαν θανάτου, Acts xiii. 28; αἰτίαν, κακόν, ἀδίκημα ἐν τινι, Jn. xviii. 38; xix. 4, 6; Acts xxiii. 9; xxiv. 20; after a computation, w. an acc. of the price or measure, Acts xix. 19; xxvii. 28; after deliberation, τὸ τί ποιήσωσι, Lk. xix. 48; τὸ πῶς κολάσονται αὐτούς, Acts iv. 21. Pass. εὐρίσκομαι to be found, i. e. to be seen, be present: Lk. ix. 36 (Gen. xviii. 31); often like the Hebr. נִתְגַּלַּח to be discovered, recognized, detected, to show one's self out, of one's character or state as found out by others (men, God, or both), (cf. W. § 65, 8): εὐρέθη ἐν γαστρὶ ἔχουσα, Mt. i. 18; ἵνα εὐρεθῶσι καθὼς κ. ἡμεῖς, 2 Co. xi. 12; εὐρέθη μοι ἡ ἐπιτολή εἰς θάνατον sc. οὐσα, the commandment, as I found by experience, brought death to me, Ro. vii. 10; add, Lk. xvii. 18 (none showed themselves as having returned); Acts v. 39; 1 Co. iv. 2; xv. 15; 2 Co. v. 3; Gal. ii. 17; 1 Pet. i. 7; Rev. v. 4; τινί, dat. of the pers. taking cognizance and judging [W. § 31, 10; B. 187 (162)], 2 Pet. iii. 14, [add 2 Co. xii. 20, yet cf. B. l. c. and § 133, 14; W. § 31, 4 a.]; ἵνα εὐρεθῶ ἐν αὐτῷ i. e. ἐν Χριστῷ, sc. ὦν, Phil. iii. 9; σχήματι εὐρεθείς ὡς ἄνθρωπος, Phil. ii. 7 (8), (Joseph. b. j. 3, 6, 1; so the Lat. invenior, Cic. de amic. 19, 70; reperior, Tuscul. i. 39, 94). εὐρίσκειν θεόν (opp. to ζητεῖν αὐτόν, see ζητέω, 1 c. [cf. ἐκζητέω, a.]), to get knowledge of, come to know, God, Acts xvii. 27; εὐρίσκειται (ὁ θεός) τινι, discloses the knowledge of himself to one, Sap. i. 2; cf. Grimm, exgt. Hdb. ad loc. [who refers to Philo, monarch. i. § 5; Orig. c. Cels. 7, 42]. On the other hand, in the O. T. εὐρίσκειται ὁ θεός is used of God hearing prayer, granting aid implored, (1 Chr. xxviii. 9; 2 Chr. xv. 2, 4, 15; Jer. xxxv. (xxix.) 13); hence εὐρέθη [L and Tr in br. WH mrg. add ἐν] τοῖς ἐμὲ μὴ ζητοῦσι, Ro. x. 20 fr. Is. lxx. 1, means, acc. to Paul's conception, I granted the knowledge and deliverance of the gospel. 3. Mid., as in Grk. writ., to find for one's self, to acquire, get, obtain, procure: λύτρωσιν, Heb. ix. 12; contrary to better Grk. usage, the Act. is often used in the Scriptures in the same sense [cf. B. 193 (167); W. 18; 33 (32) n.]: τὴν ψυχὴν, Mt. x. 39; xvi. 25; ἀνάπαυσιν (Sir. xi. 19) ταῖς ψυχαῖς ὑμῶν, Mt. xi. 29; μετανοίας τόπον, place for recalling the decision, changing the mind, (of his father), Heb. xii. 17 [cf. W. 147 (139)]; σκήνωμα τῷ θεῷ, opportunity of building a house for God, Acts vii. 46; εὐρ. χάριν, grace, favor, Heb. iv. 16; χάριν παρὰ τῷ θεῷ, Lk. i. 30; ἐνώπιον τοῦ θεοῦ, Acts vii. 46; ἔλεος παρὰ κυρίου, 2 Tim. i. 18; (Γ)ΥΞῆ ἢ ΚΥῆ, Gen. vi. 8; xviii. 3; xxx. 27; xxxii. 6; Ex. xxxiii. 12; Deut. xxiv. 1, etc.; 1 Esdr. viii. 4). [COMP. ἀν-εὐρίσκω.]

εὐρο-κλύδων, -ωνος, ὁ, (fr. εὐρος the S. E. wind, and

κλύδων a wave), a S. E. wind raising mighty waves: Acts xxvii. 14 Rec. But respectable authorities read εὐροκλύδων, preferred by Griesbach et al., from εὐρύς broad, and κλύδων, a wind causing broad waves (Germ. der Breitspülende, the Wide-washer); Etym. Magn. p. 772, 30 s. v. τυφῶν· "τυφῶν γὰρ ἐστὶν ἡ τοῦ ἀνέμου σφοδρὰ πνοή, δε καὶ εὐροκλύδων καλεῖται." Others εὐρακίλων, q. v.*

εὐρύ-χωρος, -ον, (εὐρύς broad, and χώρα), spacious, broad: Mt. vii. 13. (Sept.; Aristot. h. anim. 10, 5 [p. 637^a, 32]; Diod. 19, 84; Joseph. antt. 1, 18, 2; [8, 5, 3; c. Ap. 1, 18, 2].)*

εὐσεβία, -ας, ἡ, (εὐσεβής), reverence, respect; in the Bible everywhere piety towards God, godliness: Acts iii. 12; 1 Tim. ii. 2; iv. 7, 8; vi. 5 sq. 11; 2 Tim. iii. 5; 2 Pet. i. 3, 6 sq.; ἡ κατ' εὐσεβειαν διδασκαλία, the doctrine that promotes godliness, 1 Tim. vi. 3 [see κατά, II. 3 d.]; ἡ ἀλήθεια ἢ κατ' εὐσεβειαν, the truth that leads to godliness, Tit. i. 1; τὸ μυστήριον τῆς εὐσεβείας, the mystery which is held by godliness and nourishes it, 1 Tim. iii. 16; in plur., aims and acts of godliness, 2 Pet. iii. 11; cf. Pfeleiderer, Paulinism. p. 477 sq. [Eng. trans. ii. 209 sq.]. (Aeschyl., Soph., Xen., Plat., sqq.; often in Joseph.; Sept. Prov. i. 7; xiii. 11; Is. xi. 2; Sap. x. 12; often in 4 Macc.; πρὸς τὸν θεόν, Joseph. antt. 18, 5, 2; [περὶ τὸ θεῖον] c. Ap. 1, 22, 2; εἰς θεοὺς καὶ γυνείας, Plat. rep. 10 p. 615 c.) [Cf. Schmidt ch. 181.]*

εὐσεβέω, -ῶ, (εὐσεβής); to be εὐσεβής (pious), to act piously or reverently (towards God, one's country, magistrates, relations, and all to whom dutiful regard or reverence is due); in prof. auth. foll. by εἰς, περί, πρὸς τινα; rarely also trans., as Aeschyl. Ag. 338 (τοὺς θεοὺς) and in the Bible: τὸν ἴδιον οἶκον, 1 Tim. v. 4; θεόν, to worship God, Acts xvii. 23; 4 Macc. v. 24 (23) var.; xi. 5; [Joseph. c. Ap. 2, 11, 1].*

εὐσεβής, -ές, (εὐ and σέβομαι), pious, dutiful (towards God [A. V. devout, godly]; εὐσεβέω): Acts x. 2, 7; xxii. 12 R G; 2 Pet. ii. 9. ([Theogn., Pind., Tragg., Arstph., Plat., al.; thrice in Sept. for דָּרָג noble, generous, Isa. xxxii. 8; for דָּרָג, Is. xxiv. 16; xxvi. 7; often in Sir. and 4 Macc.] [Cf. Trench § xlvi.]*

εὐσεβῶς, adv., piously, godly: ζῆν, 2 Tim. iii. 12; Tit. ii. 12. (Pind. [-βέως], Soph., Xen., Plat., al.; 4 Macc. vii. 21 [Fritzsche om].)*

εὐσημος, -ον, (εὐ and σῆμα a sign), well-marked, clear and definite, distinct: λόγος, 1 Co. xiv. 9 [A. V. easy to be understood]. (Aeschyl., [Soph.], Theophr., Polyb., Plut.)*

εὐσπλαγχνος, -ον, (εὐ and σπλάγγιον, q. v.), prop. having strong bowels; once so in Hippocr. p. 89 c. [ed. Foës., i. 197 ed. Kühn]; in bibl. and eccl. lang. compassionate, tender-hearted: Eph. iv. 32; 1 Pet. iii. 8; prec. Manass. 7 [(see Sept. ed. Tdf. Proleg. § 29); Test. xii. Patr. test. Zab. § 9; cf. Harnack's note on Herm. vis. 1, 2].*

εὐσχημόνως, adv., (see εὐσχημόν), in a seemly manner, decently: 1 Co. xiv. 40; περιπατεῖν, Ro. xiii. 13; 1 Th. iv. 12. (Arstph. vesp. 1210; Xen. mem. 3, 12, 4; Cyr. 1, 3, 8 sq.; al.)*

εὐσχημοσύνη, -ης, ἡ, (εὐσχήμων, q. v.), charm or elegance

of figure, external beauty, decorum, modesty, seemliness (Xen., Plat., Polyb., Diod., Plut.); of external charm, comeliness: 1 Co. xii. 23.*

εὐσχημῶν, -ων, (εὐ, and σχῆμα the figure, Lat. *habitus*); 1. of elegant figure, shapely, graceful, comely, bearing one's self becomingly in speech or behavior, (Eur., Arstph., Xen., Plat.): τὰ εὐσχημῶνα ἡμῶν, the comely parts of the body that need no covering (opp. to τὰ ἀσχημῶνα ἡμῶν, vs. 23), 1 Co. xii. 24; of morals: πρὸς τὸ εὐσχημον, to promote decorum, 1 Co. vii. 35. 2. in later usage (cf. *Lob. ad Phryn.* p. 333), of good standing, honorable, influential, wealthy, respectable, [R. V. of honorable estate]: Mk. xv. 43; Acts xiii. 50; xvii. 12. (Joseph. de vita sua § 9; Plut. parallel. Graec. et Rom. c. 15 p. 309 b.)*

εὐτόνωσ, adv., (fr. εὐτονος, and this fr. εὐ and τείνω to stretch [cf. at full stretch, well strung, etc.]), vehemently, forcibly: Lk. xxiii. 10; Acts xviii. 28. (Josh. vi. 8; 2 Macc. xii. 23; Xen. Hier. 9, 6; Arstph. Plut. 1095; Diod., al.)*

εὐτραπέλια, -ας, ἡ, (fr. εὐτραπέλος, fr. εὐ, and τρέπω to turn: easily turning; nimble-witted, witty, sharp), *pleasantry, humor, facetiousness*, ([Hippocr.], Plat. rep. 8 p. 563 a.; Diod. 15, 6; 20, 63; Joseph. antt. 12, 4, 3; Plut., al.); in a bad sense, *scurrility, ribaldry, low jesting* (in which there is some acuteness): Eph. v. 4; in a milder sense, Arist. eth. 2, 7, 13; [ἡ εὐτραπέλια πεπαιδευμένη ὑβρις ἐστίν, rhet. 2, 12, 16 (cf. Cope in loc.); cf. Trench § xxxiv.; *Matt. Arnold*, Irish Essays etc. p. 187 sqq. (Speech at Eton) 1882].*

Εὐτυχος [i. e. fortunate; on accent cf. W. 51; Chandler § 331 sq.], -ου, ὁ, *Eutychus*, a young man restored to life by Paul: Acts xx. 9.*

εὐφημία, -ας, ἡ, (εὐφῆμος, q. v.), prop. *the utterance of good or auspicious words*; hence *good report, praise*: 2 Co. vi. 8 (opp. to δυσφημία), as in Diod. 1, 2 [4 ed. Dind.]; Ael. v. h. 3, 47. (In diff. senses in other auth. fr. Pind., Soph., and Plat. down.)*

εὐφήμιος, -ων, (εὐ and φῆμη), *sounding well; uttering words of good omen, speaking auspiciously*: neut. plur. εὐφήμια, things spoken in a kindly spirit, with good-will to others, Phil. iv. 8 [A. V. of good report, (R. V. mrg. gracious)]. (In very diverse senses com. in Grk. writ. fr. Aeschyl. down.)*

εὐφορέω, -ῶ; 1 aor. εὐφόρησα (Lchm. ἠεφόρησα, see reff. in εὐδοκέω, init.); (εὐφορος [bearing well]); *to be fertile, bring forth plentifully*: Lk. xii. 16. (Joseph. b. j. 2, 21, 2; Hippocr., Geop., al.)*

εὐφραίνω; Pass., pres. εὐφραίνομαι; impf. εὐφραίνωμην (Acts vii. 41, where a few codd. ἠεφρ. [cf. *WH. App.* p. 162]); 1 aor. εὐφράνθην and L T Tr WH ἠεφρ. (Acts ii. 26; see reff. in εὐδοκέω, init.); 1 fut. εὐφρανθήσομαι; (εὐ and φρήν); in Sept. very often actively for ἠεφρ to make joyful, and pass. for ἠεφρ to be joyful, sometimes for ἠεφρ to sing; in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down; *to gladden, make joyful*: τινά, 2 Co. ii. 2 (opp. to λυπεῖν). Pass. *to be glad, to be merry, to rejoice*: absol., Lk. xv. 32; Acts ii. 26 (fr. Ps. xv. (xvi.) 9); Ro. xv. 10 (fr. Deut. xxxii. 43); Gal. iv. 27 (fr. Is. liv. 1); Rev. xi. 10; xii.

12; ἔν τινι, *to rejoice in*, be delighted with, a thing, Acts vii. 41 (Xen. Hier. 1, 16); ἐπὶ τινι, Rev. xviii. 20 L T Tr WH (for Rec. ἐπ' αὐτήν); of the merriment of a feast, Lk. xii. 19; xv. 23 sq. 29, (Deut. xiv. 25 (26); xxvii. 7); with λαμπρῶς added, *to live sumptuously*: Lk. xvi. 19 (Hom. Od. 2, 311; Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 12).*

Εὐφράτης, -ου, ὁ, *Euphrates*, a large and celebrated river, which rises in the mountains of Armenia Major, flows through Assyria, Syria, Mesopotamia and the city of Babylon, and empties into the Persian Gulf, (Hebr. הַרְפַּד [i. e. (prob.) 'the great stream' (Gen. i. 18); cf. *Fried. Delitzsch*, Wo lag d. Par. p. 169]); Rev. ix. 14; xvi. 12. [B. D. s. v. and reff. there.]*

εὐφροσύνη, -ης, ἡ, (εὐφρων [well-minded, cheerful]), fr. Hom. down; *good cheer, joy, gladness*: Acts ii. 28 (Ps. xv. (xvi.) 11); xiv. 17.*

εὐχαριστέω, -ῶ; 1 aor. εὐχαρίστησα (Acts xxvii. 35) and ἠεχαρίστησα (Ro. i. 21 G L T Tr WH; see reff. in εὐδοκέω, init.); 1 aor. pass. subj. 3 pers. sing. εὐχαρισθηθῆ (2 Co. i. 11); (εὐχάριστος, q. v.); 1. *to be grateful, feel thankful*; so in the decree of the Byzantines in Dem. pro cor. p. 257, 2. 2. *to give thanks* (so Posid. ap. Athen. 5 p. 213 e.; Polyb., Diod., Philo, Joseph., Plut., Epictet., al.; cf. *Lob. ad Phryn.* p. 18 [W. 23 (22)]):

τῷ, esp. τῷ θεῷ, Lk. xvii. 16; Acts xxvii. 35; xxviii. 15; Ro. xiv. 6; xvi. 4; 1 Co. xiv. 18 [see below]; Phil. i. 3; Col. i. 3, 12; Philem. 4; (w. the acc. [hence as nom.] in the passive, ἵνα . . . ὑπὲρ τῶν ἀγαθῶν ὁ θεὸς εὐχαριστήται, Philo, quis rer. div. her. § 36). simply, so that τῷ θεῷ must be added mentally: Ro. i. 21; [1 Co. xiv. 17]; 1 Th. v. 18; esp. where the giving of thanks customary at the beginning of a feast, or in general before eating, is spoken of: Mt. xv. 36; xxvi. 27; Mk. viii. 6; xiv. 23; Lk. xxii. 17, 19; Jn. vi. 11, 23; 1 Co. xi. 24; εὐχαριστεῖν τῷ θεῷ διὰ Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, through Christ i. e. by Christ's help (because both the favors for which thanks are given and the gratitude which prompts the thanks are due to Christ [cf. W. 378 (354) note]): Ro. i. 8; vii. 25 R WH mrg.; Col. iii. 17; τῷ θεῷ ἐν ὀνόματι Χριστοῦ (see ὄνομα, 2 e.), Eph. v. 20. Of that for or on account of which thanks are given to God, we find—περὶ τινος, gen. of pers., concerning, with regard to one, [1 Th. i. 2]; 2 Th. i. 3 [cf. *Ellic. in loc.*]; w. ὅτι added epexegetically, Ro. i. 8 (where R G ὑπὲρ); 2 Th. ii. 13; w. addition of ἐπὶ and dat. of the thing for, on account of, which, 1 Co. i. 4; ὑπὲρ τινος, gen. of pers., Eph. i. 16; ὑπὲρ w. gen. of the thing, for, on account of, 1 Co. x. 30; Eph. v. 20; the matter or ground of the thanksgiving is expressed by a foll. ὅτι: Lk. xviii. 11; Jn. xi. 41; 1 Co. i. 14; 1 Th. ii. 13; Rev. xi. 17; or is added asynchronously without ὅτι, 1 Co. xiv. 18 (λαλῶ L T Tr WH, for which R G λαλῶν, the ptc. declaring the cause which prompts to thanksgiving [W. 345 sq. (324)]; B. 300 (258)]. Once εὐχαρ. τι, for a thing, in the pass. 2 Co. i. 11 [cf. B. 148 (130); W. 222 (209)]; in the Fathers εὐχαριστεῖν τι is to consecrate a thing by giving thanks, to 'bless': ὁ εὐχαρισθηθεὶς ἄρτος κ. οἶνος, Justin M. apol. 1, 65 fin.; εὐχαρισθηθεῖσα τροφή, ibid. c. 66;

εἰσὶν οἱ εὐχαριστοῦσι ψιλὸν ὕδωρ, Clem. Al. Strom. i. p. 317 ed. Sylb.; [cf. Suicer, Thesaur. i. 1269. "The words εὐχάριστος; εὐχαριστεῖν, εὐχαριστία, occur in St. Paul's writings alone of the apostolic Epistles" (Bp. Lghtft.; cf. Ellic. on Col. i. 12)].*

εὐχαριστία, -ας, ἡ, (εὐχάριστος, q. v.); **1.** *thankfulness*: decree of the Byzantines in Dem. p. 256, 19; Polyb. 8, 14, 8; Add. to Esth. vi. 4 ed. Fritz.; 2 Macc. ii. 27; Sir. xxxvii. 11; *πρὸς τινα*, Diod. 17, 59; Joseph. antt. 3, 3. **2.** *the giving of thanks*: Acts xxiv. 3; for God's blessings, 1 Co. xiv. 16; 2 Co. iv. 15; Eph. v. 4 (cf. 1 Th. v. 18); Phil. iv. 6; Col. ii. 7; iv. 2; 1 Th. iii. 9; 1 Tim. iv. 3 sq.; Rev. iv. 9; vii. 12; w. dat. of the pers. to whom thanks are given: τῷ θεῷ (cf. W. § 31, 3; [B. 180 (156)]; Kühner § 424, 1), 2 Co. ix. 11 (τοῦ θεοῦ, Sap. xvi. 28); in plur., 2 Co. ix. 12; 1 Tim. ii. 1.*

εὐχάριστος, -ος, (εὖ and χαρίζομαι), *mindful of favors, grateful, thankful*: to God, Col. iii. 15 (Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 49; Plut.; al.); *pleasing, agreeable* [cf. Eng. *grateful* in its secondary sense]: εὐχάριστοι λόγοι, pleasant conversation, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 1; *acceptable to others, winning*: γυνὴ εὐχάριστος ἐγείρει ἀνδρὶ δόξαν, Prov. xi. 16; *liberal, beneficent*, Diod. 18, 28.*

εὐχή, -ης, ἡ, (εὐχόμεαι), [fr. Hom. down]; **1.** *a prayer to God*: Jas. v. 15. **2.** *a vow* (often so in Sept. for ῥῆ and ῥῆ, also for ῥῆ consecration, see ἀγνίζω): εὐχὴν ἔχειν, to have taken a vow, Acts xviii. 18; with ἐφ' ἐαυτῶν added (see ἐπί, A. I. 1 f. p. 232), Acts xxi. 23.*

εὐχόμεαι; impf. ἠύχομην (Ro. ix. 3) and εὐχόμεν (Acts xxvii. 29 T Tr, see εὐδοκέω init. [cf. Veitch s. v.; Tdf. Proleg. p. 121]); [1 aor. mid. εὐξάμην Acts xxvi. 29 Tdf., where others read the opt. -αίμην; depon. verb, cf. W. § 38, 7]; **1.** *to pray to God* (Sept. in this sense for ἕβρηθη and ἕβρη): τῷ θεῷ (as very often in class. Grk. fr. Hom. down [cf. W. 212 (199); B. 177 (154)]), foll. by acc. w. inf., Acts xxvi. 29; *πρὸς τὸν θεόν* (Xen. mem. 1, 3, 2; symp. 4, 55; often in Sept.), foll. by acc. w. inf. 2 Co. xiii. 7; *ὑπὲρ* w. gen. of pers., *for one*, Jas. v. 16 where L WH txt. Tr mrg. προσεύχεσθε (Xen. mem. 2, 2, 10). [SYN. see αἰτέω, fin.] **2.** *to wish*: τί, 2 Co. xiii. 9; foll. by acc. with inf. 3 Jn. 2, [al. adhere to the religious sense, *to pray, pray for*, in both the preceding pass.]; Acts xxvii. 29; ἠύχομην (on this use of the impf. cf. W. 283 (266); B. § 139, 15; [Bp. Lghtft. on Philem. 13]) εἶναι, I could wish to be, Ro. ix. 3. [COMP.: προσεύχομαι.]*

εὐχρηστος, -ος, (εὖ and χρᾶομαι), *easy to make use of, useful*: w. dat. of pers. 2 Tim. ii. 21; opp. to ἀχρηστος, Philem. 11; εἰς τι, for a thing, 2 Tim. iv. 11. (Diod. 5, 40; Sap. xiii. 13; πρὸς τι, Xen. mem. 3, 8, 5).*

εὐψυχία, -ῆς, (εὐψυχος); *to be of good courage, to be of a cheerful spirit*: Phil. ii. 19. (Joseph. antt. 11, 6, 9; [Poll. 3, 28 § 135 fin.]; in epitaphs, εὐψύχει! i. q. Lat. have pia anima!)*

εὐωδία, -ας, ἡ, (fr. εὐώδης; and this fr. εὖ and ὄζω, pf. ὄωδα); **a.** *a sweet smell, fragrance*, (Xen., Plat., Plut., Hdian., al.); metaph. Χριστοῦ εὐωδία ἐσμὲν τῷ θεῷ, i. e. (dropping the fig.) our efficiency in which the power of

Christ himself is at work is well-pleasing to God, 2 Co. ii. 15. **b.** *a fragrant or sweet-smelling thing, incense*: Diod. 1, 84; 1 Esdr. i. 11, etc.; hence ὀσμὴ εὐωδίας, *an odor of something sweet-smelling*, in Sept. often for ἡὶη-ἡ, *an odor of acquiescence, satisfaction*; a *sweet odor*, spoken of the smell of sacrifices and oblations, Ex. xxix. 18; Lev. i. 9, 13, 17, etc., agreeably to the ancient [anthropopathic] notion that God smells and is pleased with the odor of sacrifices, Gen. viii. 21; in the N. T. by a metaphor borrowed from sacrifices, *a thing well-pleasing to God*: Eph. v. 2; Phil. iv. 18, [W. 605 (562) cf. 237 (222)].*

εὐωδία, -ας, Phil. iv. 2 Rec.* for εὐωδία, q. v.] **εὐώνυμος**, -ον, (εὖ and ὄνομα); **1.** *of good name* (Hes., Pind.), and *of good omen* (Plat. polit. p. 302 d.; legg. 6 p. 754 e.); in the latter sense used in taking auguries; but those omens were euphemistically called εὐώνυμα which in fact were regarded as unlucky, i. e. which came from the left, sinister omens (for which a *good name* was desired); hence **2.** *left* (so fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down): Acts xxi. 3; Rev. x. 2; ἐξ εὐωνύμων [cf. W. § 27, 3; § 19 s. v. δεξιά; B. 89 (78)], on the left hand (to the left): Mt. xx. 21, 23; xxv. 33, 41; xxvii. 38; Mk. x. 37 [RGL], 40; xv. 27.*

ἐφάλλομαι; 2 aor. ptc. ἐφαλόμενος L T Tr WH; (ἐπι and ἄλλομαι, q. v.); fr. Hom. down; *to leap upon, spring upon*: ἐπί τινα, Acts xix. 16 [here R G pres. ptc.]; (1 S. x. 6; xi. 6; xvi. 13).*

ἐφάπαξ [Treg. in Heb. ἐφ' ἅπαξ; cf. Lipsius, gram. Unters. p. 127], adv., (fr. ἐπί and παξ [cf. W. 422 (393); B. 321 (275)]), *once, at once* i. e. **a.** *our all at once*: 1 Co. xv. 6. **b.** *our once for all*: Ro. vi. 10; Heb. vii. 27; ix. 12; x. 10. (Lcian., Dio Cass., al.)*

ἐφεΐδον, see ἐπεΐδον.

Ἐφεσίως, -η, -ον, *Ephesian*: Rev. ii. 1 Rec.*

Ἐφεσίος, -α, -ον, (an) *Ephesian*, i. e. a native or inhabitant of Ephesus: Acts xix. 28, 34 sq.; xxi. 29.*

Ἐφεσος, -ου, ἡ, *Ephesus*, a maritime city of Asia Minor, capital of Ionia and, under the Romans, of proconsular Asia [see Ἀσία], situated on the Icarian Sea between Smyrna and Miletus. Its chief splendor and renown came from the temple of Artemis, which was reckoned one of the wonders of the world. It was burned down b. c. 356 by Herostratus, rebuilt at the common expense of Greece under the supervision of Deinocrates (Pausan. 7, 2, 6 sq.; Liv. 1, 45; Plin. h. n. 5, 29 (31); 36, 14 (21)), and in the middle of the third century after Christ utterly destroyed by the Goths. At Ephesus the apostle Paul founded a very flourishing church, to which great praise is awarded in Rev. ii. 1 sqq. The name of the city occurs in Acts xviii. 19, 21, 24; xix. 1, 17, 26; xx. 16 sq.; 1 Co. xv. 32; xvi. 8; Eph. i. 1 (where ἐν Ἐφέσῳ is omitted by cod. Sin. and other ancient author., [bracketed by T WH Tr mrg.; see WH. App. ad loc.; B. D. Am. ed. s. v. Ephesus, The Ep. to the]); 1 Tim. i. 3; 2 Tim. i. 18; iv. 12; Rev. i. 11, and (acc. to G L T Tr WH) ii. 1. Cf. Zimmermann, Ephesus im 1. christl. Jahrh., Jena 1874; [Wood, Discoveries at Ephesus (1877)].*

ἔφενρετής, -οῦ, ὁ, (ἔφενρεῖσκα to find out), an inventor, contriver, (Anacr. 41 (36), 3; Schol. ad Arstph. ran. 1499): **κακῶν**, Ro. i. 30 (κακῶν εὔρεται, Philo in Flacc. 3; 4 mid.; ὁ καινῶν ἀδικημάτων εὔρετής, ibid. § 10; πάσης κακίας εὔρετής, 2 Macc. vii. 31; Sejanus facinororum omnium repertor, Tacit. ann. 4, 11).*

ἔφηνμερία, -ας, ἡ, (ἔφηνμερίως, -ων, by day, lasting or acting for a day, daily), a word not found in prof. auth.; Sept. in Chron. and Neh.; 1. a service limited to a stated series of days (cf. Germ. Tagdienst, Wochendienst); so used of the service of the priests and Levites: Neh. xiii. 30; 1 Chr. xxv. 8; 2 Chr. xiii. 10, etc. 2. the class or course itself of priests who for a week at a time performed the duties of the priestly office (Germ. Wöchnerzunft): 1 Chr. xxiii. 6; xxviii. 13, etc.; 1 Esdr. i. 2, 15; so twice in the N. T.: Lk. i. 5, 8. For David divided the priests into twenty-four classes, each of which in its turn discharged the duties of the office for an entire week from sabbath to sabbath, 1 Chr. xxiv. 4; 2 Chr. viii. 14; Neh. xii. 24; these classes Josephus calls πατριαί and ἐφηνμερίδες, antt. 7, 14, 7; de vita sua 1; Suidas, ἐφηνμερία· ἡ πατριά. λέγεται δὲ καὶ ἡ τῆς ἡμέρας λειτουργία. Cf. Frützsche, Com. on 3 Esdr. p. 12. [BB.DD. s. v. Priests; Edersheim, Jesus the Messiah, bk. ii. ch. iii.]*

ἔφηνμερος, -ον, (i. q. ὁ ἐπὶ ἡμέραν ὄν); 1. lasting for a day (Pind., Hippocr., Plut., Galen.; al.). 2. daily: ἡ προφή (Diod. 3, 32; Dion. Hal. 8, 41; Aristid. ii. p. 398 [ed. Jebb; 537 ed. Dind.]), Jas. ii. 15.*

ἔφιδε, see ἐπέιδον.

ἔφικνίσμαι, -οῦμαι; 2 aor. inf. ἐφικέσθαι; [fr. Hom. down]; to come to: ἄχρι w. gen. of pers. 2 Co. x. 13; to reach: εἰς τινα, ibid. 14.*

ἔφίστημι: 2 aor. ἐπίστην, ptc. ἐπιστάς, impv. ἐπίστηθι; pf. ptc. ἐφέστως; to place at, place upon, place over; in the N. T. only in the mid. [pres. indic. 3 pers. sing. ἐπίστανται (for ἐφίστ.), 1 Th. v. 3 T Tr WH; see reff. s. v. ἀφείδων] and the intrans. tenses of the act., viz. pf. and 2 aor. (see ἀνίστημι); to stand by, be present: Lk. ii. 38; Acts xxii. 20; ἐπάνω w. gen. of pers. to stand over one, place one's self above, Lk. iv. 39; used esp. of persons coming upon one suddenly: simply, Lk. x. 40; xx. 1; Acts vi. 12; xxii. 13; xxiii. 27; of an angel, Acts xii. 7; w. aat. of pers., Acts iv. 1; xxiii. 11; of the advent of angels, Lk. ii. 9; xxiv. 4, (of Hephaestus, Laelian dial. deor. 17, 1; freq. of dreams, as Hom. Il. 10, 496; 23, 106; Hdt. 1, 34; al.); w. dat. of place, Acts xvii. 5; foll. by ἐπί with acc. of place, Acts x. 17; xi. 11; of evils coming upon one: w. dat. of pers., 1 Th. v. 3 [see above]; ἐπί τινα, Lk. xxi. 34 (Sap. vi. 9; xix. 1; Soph. O. R. 777; Thuc. 3, 82). i. q. to be at hand i. e. be ready: 2 Tim. iv. 2, cf. Leo ad loc. (Eur. Andr. 547; Dem. p. 245, 11). to be at hand i. e. impend: of time, 2 Tim. iv. 6. to come on, of rain, Acts xxviii. 2. [COMP.: κατ-, συν-ἐφίστημι].*

[ἐφνίδιος, see αἰφνίδιος.]

Ἐφραΐμ or (so R Tr) Ἐφραΐμ [cf. I, ι, fin.], (* L H Ἐφραίμ, Vulg. Ephrem, Efrem), Ephraim, prop. name of a city situated acc. to Eusebius eight [but ed. Larsow

and Parthey, p. 196, 18, twenty], acc. to Jerome twenty miles from Jerusalem; acc. to Joseph. b. j. 4, 9, 9 not far from Bethel; conjectured by Robinson (Palest. i. 444 sq. [cf. Bib. Sacr. for May 1845, p. 398 sq.]), Ewald et al. dissenting, to be the same as the village now called et-Taiyibeh, a short day's journey N. E. of Jerusalem: Jn. xi. 54. Cf. Win. RWB. s. v.; Keim iii. p. 7 sq. [Eng. trans. v. 9: esp. Schürer, Gesch. i. 183].*

ἔφφαθά, ephphatha, Aram. פתח (the ethpaal impv. of the verb פתח, Hebr. פתח, to open), be thou opened (i. e. receive the power of hearing; the ears of the deaf and the eyes of the blind being considered as closed): Mk. vii. 34. [See Kautzsch, Gram. d. Bibl.-Aram. p. 10.]*

ἔχθες and (Rec., so Grsb. in Acts and Heb.) χθές (on which forms cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 323 sq.; [esp. Rutherford, New Phryn. p. 370 sq.]; Bleek, Br. an d. Hebr. ii. 2 p. 1000; [Tdf. Proleg. p. 81; W. pp. 24, 45; B. 72 (63)]), adv., yesterday: Jn. iv. 52; Acts vii. 28; of time just past, Heb. xiii. 8. [From Soph. down].*

ἔχθρα, -ας, ἡ, (fr. the adj. ἐχθρός), enmity: Lk. xxiii. 12; Eph. ii. 14 (15), 16; plur. Gal. v. 20; ἔχθρα (Lchm. ἐχθρά fem. adj. [Vulg. inimica]) θεοῦ, towards God, Jas. iv. 4 (where Tdf. τῷ θεῷ); εἰς θεόν, Ro. viii. 7; by meton. i. q. cause of enmity, Eph. ii. 14 (15) [but cf. Meyer. (From Pind. down).]*

ἐχθρός, -ά, -όν, (ἐχθος hatred); Sept. numberless times for ἔχθρα, also for ἔχθ, several times for ἔχθρα and ἔχθρα, a hater; 1. passively, hated, odious, hateful (in Hom. only in this sense): Ro. xi. 28 (opp. to ἀγαπητός). 2. actively, hostile, hating and opposing another: 1 Co. xv. 25; 2 Th. iii. 15; w. gen. of the pers. hated or opposed, Jas. iv. 4 Lchm.; Gal. iv. 16, cf. Meyer or Wieseler on the latter pass. used of men as at enmity with God by their sin: Ro. v. 10 (cf. Ro. viii. 7; Col. i. 21; Jas. iv. 4) [but many take ἐχθρ. here (as in xi. 28, see 1 above) passively; cf. Meyer]; τῇ διανοίᾳ, opposing (God) in the mind, Col. i. 21; ἐχθρὸς ἀνθρώπου, a man that is hostile, a certain enemy, Mt. xiii. 28; ὁ ἐχθρὸς, the hostile one (well known to you), i. e. κατ' ἐξοχὴν the devil, the most bitter enemy of the divine government: Lk. x. 19, cf. Mt. xiii. 39 (and eccl. writ.). ὁ ἐχθρὸς (and ἐχθρός) substantively, enemy [so the word, whether adj. or subst., is trans. in A. V., exc. twice (R. V. once) foe: ἔσχατος ἐχθρός, 1 Co. xv. 26]; w. gen. of the pers. to whom one is hostile, Mt. v. 43 sq.; x. 36; xiii. 25; Lk. i. [71], 74; vi. 27, 35; xix. 27, 43; Ro. xii. 20; Rev. xi. 5, 12; in the words of Ps. cix. (cx.) 1, quoted in Mt. xxii. 44; Mk. xii. 36; Lk. xx. 43; Acts ii. 35; 1 Co. xv. 25 [Lbr.; al. om. gen. (see above)]; Heb. i. 13; x. 13. w. gen. of the thing: Acts xiii. 10; τοῦ σταυροῦ τοῦ Χριστοῦ, who given up to their evil passions evade the obligations imposed upon them by the death of Christ, Phil. iii. 18.*

ἐχιδνα, -ης, ἡ, a viper: Acts xxviii. 3 (Hes., Hdt., Tragg., Arstph., Plat., al.); γεννήματα ἐχιδνῶν offspring of vipers (anguigenae, Ovid, metam. 3, 531), addressed to cunning, malignant, wicked men: Mt. iii. 7; xii. 34; xxiii. 33; Lk. iii. 7.*

ἔχω; fut. ἔξω; impf. εἶχον, [1 pers. plur. εἶχαμεν, 2 Jn.

5 T Tr WH], 3 pers. plur. εἶχαν (Mk. viii. 7 L T Tr WH; Rev. ix. 8 L T Tr WH; but cf. [*Soph. Lex.*, Intr. p. 38; *Tdf. Proleg.* p. 123; *WH. App.* p. 165]; B. 40 (35)) and εἶχοσαν (L T Tr WH in Jn. xv. 22, 24; but cf. *Bltn.* in *Theol. Stud. u. Krit.* 1858, pp. 485 sqq. 491; see his *N. T. Gr.* p. 43 (37); [*Soph. Lex.*, Intr. p. 39; *Tdf. Proleg.* p. 124; *WH. App.* p. 165; cf. *δολιόω*]); pres. mid. ptcip. ἐχόμενος; *to have*,—with 2 aor. act. ἔσχον; pf. ἔσχηκα;

I. Transitively. **1.** *to have* i. q. *to hold*; **a.** *to have (hold) in the hand*: τὶ ἐν τῇ χειρὶ, Rev. i. 16; vi. 5; x. 2; xvii. 4; and simply, Rev. v. 8; viii. 3, 6; xiv. 6, etc.; Heb. viii. 3. **b.** in the sense of *wearing* (Lat. *gestare*); of garments, arms and the like: τὸ ἔνδυμα, Mt. iii. 4; xxii. 12; κατὰ κεφαλῆς ἔχων, sc. τί, having a covering hanging down from the head, i. e. having the head covered [B. § 130, 5; W. § 47, k. cf. 594 (552)], 1 Co. xi. 4; θώρακας, Rev. ix. 17; μάχαιραν, Jn. xviii. 10; add, Mt. xxvi. 7; Mk. xiv. 3; of a tree having (bearing) leaves, Mk. xi. 13; ἐν γαστρὶ ἔχειν, sc. ἔμβρυνον, to be pregnant [cf. W. 594 (552); B. 144 (126)], (see *γαστήρ*, 2). **Metaph.** ἐν ἑαυτῷ ἔχειν τὸ ἀπόκριμα, 2 Co. i. 9; τὴν μαρτυρίαν, 1 Jn. v. 10; ἐν καρδίᾳ ἔχειν τινά, *to have (carry) one in one's heart, to love one constantly*, Phil. i. 7. **c.** trop. *to have (hold) possession of the mind*; said of alarm, agitating emotions, etc.: εἶχον αὐτὰς τρόμος κ. ἔκστασις, Mk. xvi. 8 (*Job* xxi. 6; *Is.* xiii. 8, and often in prof. auth.; cf. *Passow s. v. p.* 1294 sq.; [*L. and S. s. v. A. I.* 8]). **d.** *to hold fast, keep*: ἡ μνᾶ σου, ἣν εἶχον ἀποκειμένην ἐν σουδαρίῳ, Lk. xix. 20; trop. τὸν θεὸν ἔχειν ἐν ἐπιγνώσει, Ro. i. 28; *to keep in mind*, τὰς ἐντολάς, Jn. xiv. 21 (see *ἐντολή*, sub fin.); τὴν μαρτυρίαν, Rev. vi. 9; xii. 17; xix. 10; τὸ μυστήριον τῆς πίστεως ἐν καθαρᾷ συνειδήσει, 1 Tim. iii. 9; ὑποτίπῳσιν ὑγιαίνοντων λόγῳ, 2 Tim. i. 13. **e.** *to have (in itself or as a consequence), comprise, include*: ἔργον, Jas. i. 4; ii. 17; κόλασιν, 1 Jn. iv. 18; μισθαποδοσίαν, Heb. x. 35 (*Sap.* viii. 16). See exx. fr. Grk. auth. in *Passow s. v. p.* 1296 sq.; [*L. and S. s. v. A. I.* 8 and 10]. **f.** by a Latinism i. q. *astimo, to regard, consider, hold as*, [but this sense is still denied by Meyer, on Lk. as below; Mt. xiv. 5]: τινά w. acc. of the predicate, ἔχε με παρητημένον, *have me excused*, Lk. xiv. 18; τιὰ ὡς προφήτην, Mt. xiv. 5; xxi. 26, (ἔχειν Ἰωάννην κ. Ἰαμβρὴν ὡς θεούς, Ev. *Nicod.* 5); τιὰ ἐντιμον (see *ἐντιμος*), Phil. ii. 29; τὴν ψυχὴν μου [G om. μου] τιμίαν ἔμαυτῷ, Acts xx. 24 R G; τιὰ εἰς προφήτην (a Hebraism [see *εἰς*, B. II. 3 c. γ. fin.]), for a prophet, Mt. xxi. 46 L T Tr WH, cf. B. § 131, 7; τιὰ, ὅτι διτῶς [T Tr WH διτῶς, ὅτι etc.] προφήτης ἦν, Mk. xi. 32, cf. B. § 151, 1 a.; [W. § 66, 5 a.]. **2.** *to have* i. q. *to own, possess*; **a.** external things such as pertain to property, riches, furniture, utensils, goods, food, etc.: as τὸν βίον, Lk. xxi. 4; 1 Jn. iii. 17; κτήματα, Mt. xix. 22; Mk. x. 22; θησαυρόν, Mt. xix. 21; Mk. x. 21; ἀγαθὰ, Lk. xii. 19; πρόβατα, Lk. xv. 4; Jn. x. 16; δραχμάς, Lk. xv. 8; πλοία, Rev. xviii. 19; κληρονομίαν, Eph. v. 5; [cf. Mt. xxi. 38 L T Tr WH, where R G κατάσχομεν]; μέρος foll. by ἐν w. dat. of the thing, Rev. xx. 6; θυσιαστήριον, Heb. xiii. 10; ὅσα ἔχεις, Mk. x. 21; xii.

44; Mt. xiii. 44, 46; xviii. 25; μηδέν, 2 Co. vi. 10; τί δὲ ἔχεις, ὃ etc. 1 Co. iv. 7; with a pred. acc. added, εἶχον ἅπαντα κοινά, Acts ii. 44; absol. ἔχειν, *to have property, to be rich*: οὐκ and μὴ ἔχειν [A. V. *to have not*], *to be destitute, be poor*, Mt. xiii. 12; xxv. 29; Mk. iv. 25; Lk. viii. 18; xix. 26; 1 Co. xi. 22; 2 Co. viii. 12, (*Neh.* viii. 10; 1 Esdr. ix. 51, 54; *Sir.* xiii. 5; exx. fr. Grk. auth. in *Passow s. v. p.* 1295^b; [*L. and S. s. v. A. I.* 1; cf. W. 594 (552)]); ἐκ τοῦ ἔχειν, in proportion to your means [see *ἐκ*, II. 13 fin.], 2 Co. viii. 11. **b.** Under the head of possession belongs the phrase ἔχειν τινά as commonly used of those joined to any one by the bonds of nature, blood, marriage, friendship, duty, law, compact, and the like: πατέρα, Jn. viii. 41; ἀδελφούς, Lk. xvi. 28; ἄνδρα (a husband), Jn. iv. 17 sq.; Gal. iv. 27; γυναῖκα, 1 Co. vii. 2, 12 sq. 29; τέκνα, Mt. xxi. 28; xxii. 24; 1 Tim. iii. 4; Tit. i. 6; υἱούς, Gal. iv. 22; σπέρμα, offspring, Mt. xxii. 25; χήρας, 1 Tim. v. 16; ἀσθενούντας, Lk. iv. 40; φίλον, Lk. xi. 5; παιδαγωγούς, 1 Co. iv. 15; ἔχειν κύριον, *to have (be subject to) a master*, Col. iv. 1; δεσπότην, 1 Tim. vi. 2; βασιλέα, Jn. xix. 15; with ἐφ' ἑαυτῶν added, Rev. ix. 11; ἔχει τὸν κρίνοντα αὐτόν, Jn. xii. 48; ἔχειν οἰκονόμον, Lk. xvi. 1; δούλον, Lk. xvii. 7; ἀρχιερέα, Heb. iv. 14; viii. 1; ποιμένα, Mt. ix. 36; ἔχων ὑπ' ἑμαυτὸν στρατιώτας, Lk. vii. 8; ἔχειν τὸν υἱὸν κ. τὸν πατέρα, *to be in living union with the Son (Christ) and the Father by faith, knowledge, profession*, 1 Jn. ii. 23; (v. 12); 2 Jn. 9. With two accusatives, one of which serves as a predicate: πατέρα τὸν Ἀβραάμ, *Abraham for our father*, Mt. iii. 9; add, Acts xiii. 5; Phil. iii. 17; Heb. xii. 9; ἔχειν τιὰ γυναῖκα, *to have (use) a woman (unlawfully) as a wife*, Mt. xiv. 4; Mk. vi. 18; 1 Co. v. 1 [where see Meyer] (of lawful marriage, *Xen. Cyr.* 1, 5, 4). **c.** of attendance or companionship: ἔχειν τινά μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ, Mt. xv. 30; xxvi. 11; Mk. ii. 19; xiv. 7; Jn. xii. 8. **d.** ἔχειν τι *to have a thing in readiness, have at hand, have in store*: οὐκ ἔχομεν εἰ μὴ πέντε ἄρτους, Mt. xiv. 17; add, xv. 34; Jn. ii. 3 [not *Tdf.*]; iv. 11; xii. 35; 1 Co. xi. 22; xiv. 26; οὐκ ἔχω, ὃ παραθήσω αὐτῷ, Lk. xi. 6; ποῦ συνάξω τοὺς καρπούς μου, Lk. xii. 17; τί (cf. B. § 139, 58) φάγωσι, Mk. viii. 1 sq.; ἔχειν τινά, *to have one at hand, be able to make use of*: Μωϋσέα κ. τ. προφήτας, Lk. xvi. 29; παράκλητον, 1 Jn. ii. 1; μάρτυρας, Heb. xii. 1; οὐδένα ἔχω etc. Phil. ii. 20; ἄνθρωπον, ἵνα etc. Jn. v. 7. **e.** a person or thing is said ἔχειν those things which are its parts or are members of his body: as χεῖρας, πόδας, ὀφθαλμούς, Mt. xviii. 8 sq.; Mk. ix. 43, 45, 47; οὖς, Rev. ii. 7, 11, etc.; ὄτα, Mt. xi. 15; Mk. vii. 16 [T Tr WH om. Tr br. the vs.]; viii. 18; μέλη, Ro. xii. 4; 1 Co. xii. 12; σάρκα κ. ὀστέα, Lk. xxiv. 39; ἀκροβυστίαν, Acts xi. 3; an animal is said ἔχειν head, horns, wings, etc.: Rev. iv. 7 sq.; v. 6; viii. 9; ix. 8 sqq.; xii. 3, etc.; a house, city, or wall, ἔχειν θεμελίους, Heb. xi. 10; Rev. xxi. 14; στάσις, Heb. ix. 8; [add ἐπιστολὴν ἔχουσαν (R G περιέχ.) τὸν τύπον τοῦτον, Acts xxiii. 25]. **f.** one is said *to have the diseases or other ills with which he is affected or afflicted*: μάστιγας, Mk. iii. 10; ἀσθενείας, Acts xxviii. 9; wounds, Rev. xiii. 14; θλίψιν, Jn. xvi. 33; 1 Co. vii. 28;

Rev. ii. 10. Here belong the expressions *δαμόνιον ἔχειν*, to be possessed by a demon, Mt. xi. 18; Lk. vii. 33; viii. 27; Jn. vii. 20; viii. 48 sq. 52; x. 20; Βεελζεβούλ, Mk. iii. 22; πνεῦμα ἀκάθαρτον, Mk. iii. 30; vii. 25; Lk. iv. 33; Acts viii. 7; πνεῦμα ποιηρῶν, Acts xix. 13; πνεῦμα ἰσθενείας, i. e. a demon causing infirmity, Lk. xiii. 11; πνεῦμα ἀλαλον, Mk. ix. 17; λεγεῶνα, Mk. v. 15. **g.** one is said to have intellectual or spiritual faculties, endowments, virtues, sensations, desires, emotions, affections, faults, defects, etc.: σοφίαν, Rev. xvii. 9; γνώσιν, 1 Co. viii. 1, 10; χαρίσματα, Ro. xii. 6; προφητείαν, 1 Co. xiii. 2; πίστιν, Mt. xvii. 20; xxi. 21; Mk. xi. 22; Lk. xvii. 6; Acts xiv. 9; Ro. xiv. 22; 1 Tim. i. 19; Philem. 5; πεποιθήσιν, 2 Co. iii. 4; Phil. iii. 4; παρηρησίαν, Philem. 8; Heb. x. 19; 1 Jn. ii. 28; iii. 21; iv. 17; v. 14; ἀγάπην, Jn. v. 42; xiii. 35; xv. 13; 1 Jn. iv. 16; 1 Co. xiii. 1 sqq.; 2 Co. ii. 4; Phil. ii. 2; Philem. 5; 1 Pet. iv. 8; ἐλπίδα (see ἐλπίς, 2 p. 206* mid.); ζῆλον, zeal, Ro. x. 2; envy, jealousy (ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ), Jas. iii. 14; χάριν τινί, to be thankful to one, Lk. xvii. 9; 1 Tim. i. 12; 2 Tim. i. 3; θυμόν, Rev. xii. 12; ὑπομονήν, Rev. ii. 3; φόβον, 1 Tim. v. 20; χαράν, Philem. 7 [Rec.* χάριν]; 3 Jn. 4 [WH txt. χάριν]; λύπην, Jn. xvi. 21; 2 Co. ii. 3; Phil. ii. 27; ἐπιθυμίαν, Phil. i. 23; ἐπιποθίαν, Ro. xv. 23; μείαν τινος, 1 Th. iii. 6. **συνείδησιν καλήν, ἀγαθήν, ἀπρόσκοπον:** Acts xxiv. 16; 1 Tim. i. 19; 1 Pet. iii. 16; Heb. xiii. 18; **συνείδησιν ἀμαρτιῶν**, Heb. x. 2; ἀγνωσίαν θεοῦ, 1 Co. xv. 34; ἀσθένειαν, Heb. vii. 28; ἀμαρτίαν, Jn. ix. 41; xv. 22, etc. **h.** of age and time: ἡλικίαν, mature years (A. V. *to be of age*), Jn. ix. 21, 23; ἔτη, to have (completed) years, be years old, Jn. viii. 57; with ἐν τινι added: in a state or condition, Jn. v. 5 [W. 256 (240) note 3; B. § 147, 11]; in a place, τέσσαρας ἡμέρας ἐν τῷ μνημείῳ, Jn. xi. 17; beginning or end, or both, Heb. vii. 3; Mk. iii. 26; Lk. xxii. 37 [see τέλος, 1 a.]. **1. ἔχειν τι** is said of opportunities, benefits, advantages, conveniences, which one enjoys or can make use of: βάθος γῆς, Mt. xiii. 5; γῆν πολλήν, Mk. iv. 5; ἰκμάδα, Lk. viii. 6; καιρόν, Gal. vi. 10; Heb. x. 15; Rev. xii. 12; ἐξουσίαν, see ἐξουσία, passim; εἰρήνην διὰ τινος, Ro. v. 1 (where we must read ἔχομεν, not [with T Tr WH L mrg. (cf. WH. Intr. § 404)] ἔχωμεν); ἐλευθερίαν, Gal. ii. 4; πνεῦμα θεοῦ, 1 Co. vii. 40; πνεῦμα Χριστοῦ, Ro. viii. 9; νοῦν Χριστοῦ, 1 Co. ii. 16; ζῶν, Jn. v. 40; x. 10; xx. 31; τὴν ζῶν, 1 Jn. v. 12; ζῶν αἰώνιον, Mt. xix. 16; Jn. iii. 15 sq. 36 [cf. W. 266 (249)]; v. 24, 39; vi. 40, 47, 54; 1 Jn. v. 13; ἑπαγγελίας, 2 Co. vii. 1; Heb. vii. 6; μισθόν, Mt. v. 46; vi. 1; 1 Co. ix. 17; τὰ αἰτήματα, the things which we have asked, 1 Jn. v. 15; ἔπαινον, Ro. xiii. 2; τιμὴν, Jn. iv. 44; Heb. iii. 3; λόγον σοφίας, a reputation for wisdom, Col. ii. 23 [see λόγος, I. 5 fin.]; καρπόν, Ro. i. 13; vi. 21 sq.; χάριν, benefit, 2 Co. i. 15 [where Tr mrg. WH txt. χαράν]; χάρισμα, 1 Co. vii. 7; προσαγωγήν, Eph. ii. 18; iii. 12; ἀνάπαυσιν, Rev. iv. 8; xiv. 11; ἀπόλαυσίν τινος, Heb. xi. 25; πρόφασιν, Jn. xv. 22; καύχημα, that of which one may glory, Ro. iv. 2; Gal. vi. 4; καύχησιν, Ro. xv. 17. **κ.** ἔχειν τι is used of one on whom something has been laid, on whom it is incumbent as something to be

borne, observed, performed, discharged: ἀνάγκην, 1 Co. vii. 37; ἀνάγκην foll. by inf., Lk. xiv. 18; xxiii. 17 [R L br. Tr mrg. br.]; Heb. vii. 27; χρεΐαν τινός (see χρεΐα, 1); εὐχὴν ἐφ' ἑαυτῶν, Acts xxi. 23; νόμον, Jn. xix. 7; ἐντολήν, 2 Jn. 5; Heb. vii. 5; ἐπιταγήν, 1 Co. vii. 25; διακονίαν, 2 Co. iv. 1; πράξιν, Ro. xii. 4; ἀγῶνα, Phil. i. 30; Col. ii. 1; ἔγκλημα, Acts xxiii. 29; κρίμα, 1 Tim. v. 12. **1.** ἔχειν τι is used of one to whom something has been intrusted: τὰς κλεΐς, Rev. i. 18; iii. 7; τὸ γλωσσόκομον, Jn. xii. 6; xiii. 29. **m.** in reference to complaints and disputes the foll. phrases are used: ἔχω τι [or without an acc., cf. B. 144 (126)] κατὰ τινος, to have something to bring forward against one, to have something to complain of in one, Mt. v. 23; Mk. xi. 25; foll. by ὅτι, Rev. ii. 4; ἔχω κατὰ σοῦ ὀλίγα, ὅτι etc. ib. 14 [here L WH mrg. om. ὅτι], 20 [here G L T Tr WH om. ὀλ.]; ἔχω τι πρὸς τινα, to have some accusation to bring against one, Acts xxiv. 19; συζήτησιν ἐν ἑαυτοῖς, Acts xxviii. 29 [Rec.]; ζητήματα πρὸς τινα, Acts xxv. 19; λόγον ἔχειν πρὸς τινα, Acts xix. 38; πρᾶγμα πρὸς τινα, 1 Co. vi. 1; μωμφὴν πρὸς τινα, Col. iii. 13; κρίματα μετὰ τινος, 1 Co. vi. 7. **n.** phrases of various kinds: ἔχειν τινὰ κατὰ πρόσωπον, to have one before him, in his presence, [A. V. *face to face*; see πρόσωπον, 1 a.], Acts xxv. 16; κοίτην ἐκ τινος, to conceive by one, Ro. ix. 10; τοῦτο ἔχεις, ὅτι etc. thou hast this (which is praiseworthy [cf. W. 595 (553)]) that etc. Rev. ii. 6; ἐν ἐμοὶ οὐκ ἔχει οὐδέν, hath nothing in me which is his of right, i. q. no power over me (Germ. *er hat mir nichts an*), Jn. xiv. 30; ὃ ἐστίν . . . σαββάτου ἔχον ὁδόν, a sabbath-day's journey distant (for the distance is something which the distant place has, as it were), Acts i. 12; cf. Kypke ad loc. **o.** ἔχω with an inf. [W. 333 (313); B. 251 (216)], **a.** like the Lat. *habeo quod w.* the subjunc., i. q. *to be able*: ἔχω ἀποδοῦναι, Mt. xviii. 25; Lk. vii. 42; xiv. 14; τι ποιῆσαι, Lk. xii. 4; οὐδέν εἶχον ἀντειπεῖν, they had nothing to oppose (could say nothing against it), Acts iv. 14; κατ' οὐδενὸς εἶχε μείζονος ὁμοσίαν, Heb. vi. 13; add, Jn. viii. 3 (Rec.); Acts xxv. 26 [cf. B. as above]; Eph. iv. 28; Tit. ii. 8; 2 Pet. i. 15; the inf. is om. and to be supplied fr. the context: ὃ ἔσχειν, sc. ποιῆσαι, Mk. xiv. 8; see exx. fr. Grk. auth. in Passow s. v. p. 1297*; [L. and S. s. v. A. III. 1]. **β.** is used of what there is a certain necessity for doing: βάπτισμα ἔχω βαπτισθῆναι, Lk. xii. 50; ἔχω σοὶ τι εἰπεῖν, vii. 40; ἀπαγγεῖλαι, Acts xxiii. 17, 19; λαλῆσαι, 18; κατηγορησάι, Acts xxviii. 19; πολλὰ γράφειν, 2 Jn. 12; 3 Jn. 13.

II. Intransitively. **a.** (Lat. *me habeo*) to hold one's self or find one's self so and so, to be in such or such a condition: ἐτοίμως ἔχω, to be ready, foll. by inf., Acts xxi. 13; 2 Co. xii. 14; 1 Pet. iv. 5 [not WH]; ἐσχάτως (see ἐσχάτως), Mk. v. 23; κακῶς, to be sick, Mt. iv. 24; viii. 16; ix. 12; [xvii. 15 L Tr txt. WH txt.], etc.; καλῶς, to be well, Mk. xvi. 18; κομψότερον, to be better, Jn. iv. 52; πῶς, Acts xv. 36; ἐν ἐτοίμῳ, foll. by inf., 2 Co. x. 6. **b.** impersonally: ἄλλως ἔχει, it is otherwise, 1 Tim. v. 25; οὕτως, Acts vii. 1; xii. 15; xvii. 11; xxiv. 9; τὸ νῦν ἔχον, as things now are, for the present, Acts xxiv. 25 (Tob. vii. 11, and exx. fr. later prof. auth. in Kypke,

Observv. ii. p. 124; cf. Vig. ed. *Herm.* p. 9; [cf. W. 463 (432)].

III. Mid. *ἔχομαι* τινος (in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down), prop. to hold one's self to a thing, to lay hold of a thing, to adhere or cling to; to be closely joined to a pers. or thing [cf. W. 202 (190); B. 192 (166 sq.), 161 (140)]: τὰ ἐχόμενα τῆς σωτηρίας, Vulg. *viciniora saluti*, connected with salvation, or which lead to it, Heb. vi. 9, where cf. Bleek; ὁ ἐχόμενος, near, adjoining, neighboring, bordering, next: of place, κωμοπόλεις, Mk. i. 38 (νήσος, Isocr. paneg. § 96; οἱ ἐχόμενοι, neighbors, Hdt. 1, 134); of time, τῇ ἐχομένῃ sc. ἡμέρᾳ, the following day, Lk. xiii. 33; Acts xx. 15, (1 Macc. iv. 28; Polyb. 3, 112, 1; 5, 13, 9); with ἡμέρα added, Acts xxi. 26; σαββάτω, Acts xiii. 44 (where R T Tr WH txt. ἐρχομένῃ); ἐνιαυτῷ, 1 Macc. iv. 28 (with var. ἐρχομένῃ ἐν.); τοῦ ἐχομένου ἔτους, Thuc. 6, 3. [COMP.: ἀν-, προσ-αν-, ἀντ-, ἀπ-, ἐν-, ἐπ-, κατ-, μετ-, παρ-, περι-, προ-, προσ-, συν-, ὑπερ-, ὑπ-έχω.]

ἕως, a particle marking a limit, and

I. as a CONJUNCTION signifying **1.** the temporal terminus ad quem, *till, until*, (Lat. *donec, usque dum*); as in the best writ. **a.** with an indic. pret., where something is spoken of which continued up to a certain time: Mt. ii. 9 (ἕως . . . ἵστη [ἐστάθη] L T Tr WH); xxiv. 39, (1 Macc. x. 50; Sap. x. 14. etc.). **b.** with *ἄν* and the aor. subjunc. (equiv. to the Lat. fut. perf.), where it is left doubtful when that will take place till which it is said a thing will continue [cf. W. § 42, 5]: ἴσθι ἐκεῖ, ἕως ἂν εἴπω σοι, Mt. ii. 13; add, v. 18; x. 11; xxii. 44; Mk. vi. 10; xii. 36; Lk. xvii. 8; xx. 43; Acts ii. 35; Heb. i. 13; after a negative sentence: Mt. v. 18, 26; x. 23 [T WH om. *ἄν*]; xii. 20; xvi. 28; xxiii. 39; xxiv. 34; Mk. ix. 1; Lk. ix. 27; xxi. 32; 1 Co. iv. 5; with the aor. subj. without the addition of *ἄν*: Mk. vi. 45 R G; xiv. 32 [here Tr mrg. fut.]; Lk. xv. 4; [xii. 59 T Tr WH; xxii. 34 L T Tr WH]; 2 Th. ii. 7; Heb. x. 13; Rev. vi. 11 [Rec. *ἕως οὖν*]; οὐκ ἀνέζησαν ἕως τελεσθῆναι τὰ χίλια ἔτη, did not live again till the thousand years had been finished (*et lapsi fuerint*), Rev. xx. 5 Rec. Cf. W. § 41 b. 3. **c.** more rarely used with the indic. pres. where the aor. subj. might have been expected [W. u. s.; B. 231 (199)]: so four times *ἕως ἔρχομαι*, Lk. xix. 13 (where L T Tr WH ἐν φ for ἕως, but cf. Bleek ad loc.); Jn. xxi. 22 sq.; 1 Tim. iv. 13; ἕως ἀπολύει, Mk. vi. 45 L T Tr WH, for R G ἀπολύση (the indic. being due to a blending of dir. and indir. disc.; as in Plut. Lycurg. 29, 3 δέιν οὖν ἐκείνους ἐμμένειν τοῖς καθεστῶσι νόμοις . . . ἕως ἐπάνεισιν). **d.** once with the indic. fut., acc. to an improbable reading in Lk. xiii. 35: ἕως ἤξει Tdf., ἕως ἂν ἤξει Lchm., for R G ἕως ἂν ἤξη; [but WH (omitting *ἂν ἤξη ὄρε*) read ἕως εἴπητε; Tr om. *ἂν* and br. ἦ. ὄ.; cf. B. 231 (199) sq.]. **2.** as in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down, as long as, while, foll. by the indic. in all tenses, — in the N. T. only in the pres.: ἕως ἡμέρα ἐστίν, Jn. ix. 4 [Tr mrg. WH mrg. ὡς]; ἕως (L T Tr WH ὡς) τὸ φῶς ἔχειτε, Jn. xii. 35 sq., (ἕως ἐτι φῶς ἐστιν, Plat. Phaedo p. 89 c.); [Mk. vi. 45 (cf. c. above)].

II. By a usage chiefly later it gets the force of an ADVERB, Lat. *usque ad*; and **1.** used of a tempo-

ral terminus ad quem, *until, (unto)*; **a.** like a preposition, w. a gen. of time [W. § 54, 6; B. 319 (274)]: ἕως αἰῶνος, Lk. i. 55 Grsb. (Ezek. xxv. 15 Alex.; 1 Chr. xvii. 16; Sir. xvi. 26 Fritz.; xxiv. 9, etc.); τῆς ἡμέρας, Mt. xxvi. 29; xxvii. 64; Lk. i. 80; Acts i. 22 [Tdf. *ἄχρι*]; Ro. xi. 8, etc.; ὄρας, Mt. xxvii. 45; Mk. xv. 33; Lk. xxiii. 44; τῆς πενηκοστῆς, 1 Co. xvi. 8; τέλους, 1 Co. i. 8; 2 Co. i. 13; τῆς σήμερον sc. ἡμέρας, Mt. xxvii. 8; τοῦ νῦν, Mt. xxiv. 21; Mk. xiii. 19, (1 Macc. ii. 33); χήρα ἕως ἐτῶν ὀγδοήκ. τεσσάρων a widow (who had attained) even unto eighty-four years, Lk. ii. 37 L T Tr WH; before the names of illustrious men by which a period of time is marked: Mt. i. 17; xi. 13; Lk. xvi. 16 (where T Tr WH μέχρι); Acts xiii. 20; before the names of events: Mt. i. 17 (ἕως μετοικεσίας Βαβυλῶνος); ii. 15; xxiii. 35; xxviii. 20; Lk. xi. 51; Jas. v. 7; ἕως τοῦ ελθεῖν, Acts viii. 40 [B. 266 (228)]; cf. W. § 44, 6; Judith i. 10; xi. 19, etc.). **b.** with the gen. of the neut. rel. pron. οὐδ or οὐτο it gets the force of a conjunction, *until, till* (the time when); **a.** ἕως οὐδ (first in Hdt. 2, 143; but after that only in later auth., as Plut. et al. [W. 296 (278) note; B. 230 sq. (199)]): foll. by the indic., Mt. i. 25 [WH br. οὐδ]; xiii. 33; Lk. xiii. 21; Acts xxi. 26 [B. l. c.]; foll. by the subj. aor., equiv. to Lat. fut. pf., Mt. xiv. 22; xxvi. 36 (where WH br. οὐδ and Lchm. has ἕως οὐδ ἄν); Lk. xii. 50 [Rec.; xv. 8 Tr WH]; xxiv. 49; Acts xxv. 21; 2 Pet. i. 19; after a negative sentence, Mt. xvii. 9; Lk. xii. 59 [R G L; xxii. 18 Tr WH]; Jn. xiii. 38; Acts xxiii. 12, 14, 21. **β.** ἕως οὐτο, **αα.** *until, till* (the time when): foll. by the indic., Jn. ix. 18; foll. by the subj. (without *ἄν*), Lk. xiii. 8; xv. 8 [R G L T]; after a negation, Lk. xxii. 16, 18 [R G L T]. **ββ.** *as long as, whilst* (Cant. i. 12), foll. by the indic. pres., Mt. v. 25 (see ἄχρι, 1 d. fin.). **c.** before adverbs of time (rarely so in the earlier and more elegant writ., as ἕως ὀψέ, Thuc. 3, 108; [cf. W. § 54, 6 fin.; B. 320 (275)]: ἕως ἄρτι, up to this time, *until now* [Vig. ed. *Herm.* p. 388], Mt. xi. 12; Jn. ii. 10; v. 17; xvi. 24; 1 Jn. ii. 9; 1 Co. iv. 13; viii. 7; xv. 6; ἕως πότε; *how long?* Mt. xvii. 17; Mk. ix. 19; Lk. ix. 41; Jn. x. 24; Rev. vi. 10, (Ps. xii. (xiii.) 2 sq.; 2 S. ii. 26; 1 Macc. vi. 22); ἕως σήμερον, 2 Co. iii. 15. **2.** acc. to a usage dating fr. Aristot. down, employed of the local terminus ad quem, *unto, as far as, even to*; **a.** like a prep., with a gen. of place [W. § 54, 6; B. 319 (274)]: ἕως ἄδου, ἕως τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, Mt. xi. 23; Lk. x. 15; add, Mt. xxiv. 31; xxvi. 58; Mk. xiii. 27; Lk. ii. 15; iv. 29; Acts i. 8; xi. 19, 22; xvii. 15; xxiii. 23; 2 Co. xii. 2; with gen. of pers., *to the place where one is*: Lk. iv. 42; Acts ix. 38, (ἕως Ὑπερβορέων, Ael. v. h. 3, 18). **b.** with adverbs of place [W. and B. as in c. above]: ἕως ἄνω, Jn. ii. 7; ἕως ἔσω, Mk. xiv. 54; ἕως κάτω, Mt. xxvii. 51; Mk. xv. 38; ἕως ὄδε, Lk. xxiii. 5 [cf. W. § 66, 1 c.]. **c.** with prepositions: ἕως ἔξω τῆς πόλεως, Acts xxi. 5; ἕως εἰς, Lk. xxiv. 50 [R G L mrg., but L txt. T Tr WH ἕως πρὸς as far as to (Polyb. 3, 82, 6; 12, 17, 4; Gen. xxxviii. 1)]; Polyb. 1, 11, 14; Ael. v. h. 12, 22. **3.** of the limit (terminus) of quantity; with an adv. of number: ἕως ἑπτάκις, Mt. xviii. 21; with numerals: Mt.

xxii. 26 (ἕως τῶν ἐπτά); cf. xx. 8; Jn. viii. 9 (Rec.); Acts viii. 10; Heb. viii. 11; οὐκ ἔστιν ἕως ἐνός, there is not so much as one, Ro. iii. 12 fr. Ps. xiii. (xiv.) 3. 4. of the limit of measurement: ἕως ἡμῶν, Mk. vi. 23; Esth. v. 3, 6 Alex. 5. of the end or limit in acting

and suffering: ἕως τούτου, Lk. xxii. 51 [see ἐῶν, 2]; ἕως τοῦ θανάτου, Mt. xiii. 30 L Tr WHtxt.; ἕως θανάτου, even to death, so that I almost die, Mk. xiv. 34; Mt. xxvi. 38, (Sir. iv. 28; xxxi. (xxxiv.) 13; xxxvii. 2; 4 Macc. xiv. 19).

Z

[Z, ζ, on its substitution for σ see Z, σ, s.]

Ζαβουλών, ὁ, indecl., (זבולון) [but on the Hebr. form see B. D.] habitation, dwelling, Gen. xxx. 20), Vulg. *Zabulon*; *Zebulun*, the tenth son of Jacob; by meton. the tribe of *Zebulun*: Mt. iv. 13, 15; Rev. vii. 8.*

Ζαχαρίας, -ου, ὁ, (זכריה) pure, innocent; cf. 2 Esdr. ii. 9; Neh. vii. 14), *Zachæus*, a chief tax-collector: Lk. xix. 2, 5, 8. [B. D. s. v.]*

Ζαρά, ὁ, (זרח) a rising (of light), indecl., *Zarah* [better *Zerah*], one of the ancestors of Christ: Mt. i. 3; cf. Gen. xxxviii. 30.*

Ζαχαρίας, -ου, ὁ, (זכריה and זכריה i. e. whom Jehovah remembered), *Zacharias* or *Zachariah* or *Zechariah*; 1. a priest, the father of John the Baptist: Lk. i. 5, 12 sq. 18, 21, 40, 59, 67; iii. 2. 2. a prophet, the son of Jehoiada the priest, who was stoned to death in the mid. of the ix. cent. before Christ in the court of the temple: 2 Chr. xxiv. 19 sqq.; Mt. xxiii. 35; Lk. xi. 51. Yet this Zachariah is called in Mt. l. c. the son not of *Jehoiada* but of *Barachiah*. But most interpreters now think (and correctly) that the Evangelist confounded him with that more noted Zachariah the prophet who lived a little after the exile, and was the son of Barachiah (cf. Zech. i. 1), and whose prophecies have a place in the canon. For Christ, to prove that the Israelites throughout their sacred history had been stained with the innocent blood of righteous men, adduced the first and the last example of the murders committed on good men; for the bks. of the Chron. stand last in the Hebrew canon. But opinions differ about this Zachariah. For according to an ancient tradition, which the Greek church follows (and which has been adopted by *Chr. W. Müller* in the *Theol. Stud. u. Krit.* for 1841, p. 673 sqq., and formerly by *Hilgenfeld*, *krit. Untersuchungen üb. die Evangg. Justins*, etc., p. 155 and die *Evangg. nach ihrer Entstehung*, p. 100), Zachariah the father of John the Baptist is meant (cf. *Protev. Jac. c. 23*); others think (so quite recently *Keim*, iii. 184 [Eng. trans. v. 218], cf. *Weiss*, das *Matthäusevang.* p. 499) a certain Zachariah son of *Baruch* (acc. to another reading *Βαρσκαίου*), who during the war between the Jews and the Romans was slain by the zealots ἐν μέσῳ τῶν ἱερῶν, as *Joseph. b. j.* 4, 5, 4 relates. Those who hold this opinion believe, either that Jesus divinely predicted this murder and in the

prophetic style said ἐφρονέσατε for φρονέσατε [cf. B. § 137, 4; W. 273 (256) n.; § 40, 5 b.], or that the Evangelist, writing after the destruction of Jerusalem, by an anachronism put this murder into the discourse of Jesus. These inventions are fully refuted by *Fritzsche* on Mt. l. c., and *Bleek*, *Erklär. der drei ersten Evangg.* ii. p. 177 sqq.; cf. *Hilgenfeld*, *Einl. in d. N. T.* p. 487 sq.; [and *Dr. James Morison*, *Com. on Mt.*, l. c.; B. D. s. v. *Zechariah* 6 and s. v. *Zacharias* 11].*

ζῆλος, -ῶ, ζῆς, ζῆ, inf. ζῆν [so L T, but R G WH ζῆν, Tr also (exc. 1 Co. ix. 14; 2 Co. i. 8); cf. W. § 5, 4 c.; *WH. Intr.* § 410; *Lips. Gram. Unters.* p. 5 sq.], ptep. ζῶν; impf. ζῆων (Ro. vii. 9, where cod. Vat. has the inferior form ζῆν [found again Col. iii. 7 ἐζῆρε]; cf. *Fritzsche* on *Rom.* ii. p. 38; [*WH. App.* p. 169; *Veitch s. v.*]); fut. in the earlier form ζήσω (Ro. vi. 2 [not L mrg.]; Heb. xii. 9; L T Tr WH also in Jn. [v. 25]; vi. [51 T WH], 57, 58 [not L; xiv. 19 T Tr WH]; 2 Co. xiii. 4; Jas. iv. 15), and much oftener [(?) five times, quotations excepted, viz. Mt. ix. 18; Lk. x. 28; Jn. xi. 25; Ro. viii. 13; x. 5; cf. *Moulton's Winer* p. 105] the later form, first used by [*Hippocr.* 7, 536 (see *Veitch s. v.*)] *Dem.*, ζήσομαι; 1 aor. (unused in Attic [*Hippocr.*, *Anth. Pal.*, *Plut.*, al. (see *Veitch*)] ζῆσα (Acts xxvi. 5, etc.); cf. *Butm. Ausf. Sprachl.* ii. 191 sq.; B. 58 (1); *Krüger* i. p. 172; *Kühner* i. 829; W. 86 (83); [*Veitch s. v.*]; Hebr. זָהָה; [fr. (*Hom.*) *Theogn.*, *Aeschyl.* down]; to live;

I. prop. 1. to live, be among the living, be alive (not lifeless, not dead): Acts xx. 12; Ro. vii. 1-3; 1 Co. vii. 39; 2 Co. i. 8; iv. 11; 1 Th. iv. 15, 17; Rev. xix. 20, etc.; ψυχὴ ζῶσα, 1 Co. xv. 45 and R Tr mrg. Rev. xvi. 3; διὰ παντὸς τοῦ ζῆν, during all their life (on earth), Heb. ii. 15 (διατελεῖν πάντα τὸν τοῦ ζῆν χρόνον, *Diod.* 1, 74 [cf. B. 262 (225)]); εἶτι ζῶν (ptep. impf. [cf. W. 341 (320)]), while he was yet alive, before his death, Mt. xxvii. 63; with ἐν σαρκί added, of the earthly life, Phil. i. 22; δὲ νῦν ζῶ ἐν σαρκί, that life which I live in an earthly body, Gal. ii. 20 [B. 149 (130); W. 227 (213)]; ἐν αὐτῷ ζῶμεν, in God is the cause why we live, Acts xvii. 28; ζῶσα τέθηκε, 1 Tim. v. 6; ἐμοὶ τὸ ζῆν Χριστός, my life is devoted to Christ, Christ is the aim, the goal, of my life. Phil. i. 21; ζῶντες are opp. to νεκροί, Mt. xxii. 32; Mk. xii. 27; Lk. xx. 38; ζῶντες καὶ νεκροί, Acts x. 42; Ro. xiv. 9; 2 Tim. iv. 1; 1 Pet. iv. 5; in the sense of living

and thriving, 2 Co. vi. 9; 1 Th. iii. 8; ζῆ ἐν ἐμοὶ Χριστός, Christ is living and operative in me, i. e. the holy mind and energy of Christ pervades and moves me, Gal. ii. 20; ἐκ δυνάμεως θεοῦ ζῆν εἰς τινα, through the power of God to live and be strong toward one (sc. in correcting and judging), 2 Co. xiii. 4; in the absol. sense God is said to be δ ζῶν: Mt. xvi. 16; xxvi. 63; Jn. vi. 57; vi. 69 Rec.; Acts xiv. 15; Ro. ix. 26; 2 Co. iii. 3; vi. 16; 1 Th. i. 9; 1 Tim. iii. 15; iv. 10; vi. 17 R G; Heb. iii. 12; ix. 14; x. 31; xii. 22; Rev. vii. 2, (Josh. iii. 10; 2 K. xix. 4, 16; Is. xxxvii. 4, 17; Hos. i. 10; Dan. vi. 20 Theod., 26, etc.); with the addition of εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας τῶν αἰώνων, Rev. iv. 9; xv. 7; ζῶ ἐγώ (יָחַד -וְיָ, Num. xiv. 21; Is. xlix. 18, etc.) as I live, (by my life), the formula by which God swears by himself, Ro. xiv. 11. i. q. to continue to live, to be kept alive, (δοτις ζῆν ἐπιθυμῶ, περὶσθω νικῶν, Xen. an. 3, 2, 26 (39)): ἐὰν ὁ κύριος θελήσῃ καὶ ζήσωμεν [-σομεν L T Tr WH], Jas. iv. 15 [B. 210 (181); W. 286 (268 sq.)]; ζῆν ἐπ' ἄρρωθ (Mt. iv. 4, etc.) see ἐπί, B. 2 a. a. (Tob. v. 20); ζῆν ἐκ τινος, to get a living from a thing, 1 Co. ix. 14; also when used of convalescents, Jn. iv. 50 sq. 53; with ἐκ τῆς ἀρρωστίας added, 2 K. i. 2; viii. 8 sq. figuratively, to live and be strong: ἐν τούτοις (for Rec. ἐν αὐτοῖς) in these vices, opp. to the ethical death by which Christians are wholly severed from sin (see ἀποθνήσκω, II. 2 b.), Col. iii. 7; cf. Meyer ad loc. i. q. to be no longer dead, to recover life, be restored to life: Mt. ix. 18; Acts ix. 41; so of Jesus risen from the dead, Mk. xvi. 11; Lk. xxiv. 5, 23; Acts i. 3; xxv. 19; Ro. vi. 10; 2 Co. xiii. 4; opp. to νεκρός, Rev. i. 18; ii. 8; ζῆσεν came to life, lived again, Ro. xiv. 9 G L T Tr WH (opp. to ἀπέθανε); Rev. xiii. 14; xx. 4, 5 [Rec. ἀπέζ.], (Ezek. xxxvii. 9 sq.; on the sorist as marking entrance upon a state see βασιλεύω, fin.); ζῆν ἐκ νεκρῶν, trop. out of moral death to enter upon a new life, dedicated and acceptable to God, Ro. vi. 13; [similarly in Lk. xv. 32 T Tr WH]. i. q. not to be mortal, Heb. viii. 8 (where ἄνθρωποι ἀποθνήσκοντες dying men i. e. whose lot it is to die, are opp. to δ ζῶν). 2. emphatically, and in the Messianic sense, to enjoy real life, i. e. to have true life and worthy of the name, — active, blessed, endless in the kingdom of God (or ζωὴ αἰώνιος; see ζωή, 2 b.): Lk. x. 28; Jn. v. 25; xi. 25; Ro. i. 17; viii. 13; xiv. 9 (? see above); Gal. iii. 12; I Heb. xii. 9; with the addition of ἐκ πίστεως, Heb. x. 38; of εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα, Jn. vi. 51, 58; σὺν Χριστῷ, in Christ's society, 1 Th. v. 10; this life in its absolute fulness Christ enjoys, who owes it to God; hence he says ζῶ διὰ τὸν πατέρα, Jn. vi. 57; by the gift and power of Christ it is shared in by the faithful, who accordingly are said ζήσεν δι' αὐτόν, Jn. vi. 57; δι' αὐτοῦ, 1 Jn. iv. 9. with a dat. denoting the respect, πνεύματι, 1 Pet. iv. 6; ὄνομα ἔχεις ὅτι ζῆς καὶ νεκρὸς εἶ, thou art said to have life (i. e. vigorous spiritual life bringing forth good fruit) and (yet) thou art dead (ethically), Rev. iii. 1. In the O. T. ζῆν denotes to live most happily in the enjoyment of the theocratic blessings: Lev. xviii. 5; Deut. iv. 1; viii. 1; xxx. 16. 3. to live i. e. pass life, of the manner of living and acting; of morals or char-

acter: μετὰ ἀνδρός with acc. of time, of a married woman, Lk. ii. 36; χωρὶς νόμου, without recognition of the law, Ro. vii. 9; Φαρισαῖος, Acts xxvi. 5; also ἐν κόσμῳ, Col. ii. 20; with ἐν and a dat. indicating the act or state of the soul: ἐν πίστει, Gal. ii. 20; ἐν τῇ ἁμαρτίᾳ, to devote life to sin, Ro. vi. 2; with adverbs expressing the manner: εὐσεβῶς, 2 Tim. iii. 12; Tit. ii. 12; ἀσώτως, Lk. xv. 13; ἔθνικῶς, Gal. ii. 14; ἀδίκως, Sap. xiv. 28; ζῆν τι (dat. of pers., a phrase com. in Grk. auth. also, in Lat. vivere alicui; cf. Fritzsche on Rom. vol. iii. p. 176 sqq.), to devote, consecrate, life to one; so to live that life results in benefit to some one or to his cause: τῷ θεῷ, Lk. xx. 38; Ro. vi. 10 sq.; Gal. ii. 19, (4 Macc. xvi. 25); τῷ Χριστῷ, 2 Co. v. 15; that man is said ἐαυτῷ ζῆν who makes his own will his law, is his own master, Ro. xiv. 7; 2 Co. v. 15; w. dat. of the thing to which life is devoted: τῇ δικαιοσύνῃ, 1 Pet. ii. 24; πνεύματι, to be actuated by the Spirit, Gal. v. 25; κατὰ σάρκα, as the flesh dictates, Ro. viii. 12 sq.

II. Metaph. of inanimate things; a. ὕδωρ ζῶν, דִּיּוֹ דִּיּוֹ (Gen. xxvi. 19; Lev. xiv. 5; etc.), living water, i. e. bubbling up, gushing forth, flowing, with the suggested idea of refreshment and salubrity (opp. to the water of cisterns and pools, [cf. our spring water]), is figuratively used of the spirit and truth of God as satisfying the needs and desires of the soul: Jn. iv. 10 sq.; vii. 38; ἐπὶ ζώσας πηγὰς ὑδάτων, Rev. vii. 17 Rec. b. having vital power in itself and exerting the same upon the soul: ἐλπὶς ζῶσα, 1 Pet. i. 3; λόγος θεοῦ, 1 Pet. i. 23; Heb. iv. 12; λόγια sc. τοῦ θεοῦ, Acts vii. 38, cf. Deut. xxxii. 47; ὁδὸς ζῶσα, Heb. x. 20 (this phrase describing that characteristic of divine grace, in granting the pardon of sin and fellowship with God, which likens it to a way leading to the heavenly sanctuary). In the same manner the predicate δ ζῶν is applied to those things to which persons are compared who possess real life (see I. 2 above), in the expressions λίθοι ζῶντες, 1 Pet. ii. 4; ὁ ἄρτος δ ζῶν (see ἄρτος, fin.), Jn. vi. 51; θυσία ζῶσα (tacitly opp. to slain victims), Ro. xii. 1. [COMP.: ἀνα-, συ-ζῶ.]

βιβννυμ, see σβέννυμ and s. v. Σ, σ, s.

Ζεβεδαιος, -ου, ὁ, Zebedee, (זְבִדִּי for זְבִדִּי [i. e. my gift], a form of the prop. name which occurs a few times in the O. T., as 1 Chr. xxvii. 27 (Sept. Ζαβδδ), munificent, [others for זְבִדִּי gift of Jehovah]; fr. זָבַד to give), a Jew, by occupation a fisherman, husband of Salome, father of the apostles James and John: Mt. iv. 21; x. 2 (3); xx. 20; xxvi. 87; xxvii. 56; Mk. i. 19 sq.; iii. 17; x. 35; Lk. v. 10; Jn. xxi. 2.*

ζεστός, -ή, -όν, (ζέω), boiling hot, hot, [Strab., App., Diog. Laërt., al.]; metaph. of fervor of mind and zeal: Rev. iii. 15 sq.*

ζεύγος, -εος (-ους), τό, (ζεύγνυμ to join, yoke), two draught-cattle (horses or oxen or mules) yoked together, a pair or yoke of beasts: Lk. xiv. 19 (זָבָר, 1 Kings xix. 19, etc.; often in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. II. 18, 543 down). 2. univ. a pair: Lk. ii. 24 (Hdt. 3, 130; Aeschyl. Ag. 44; Xen. oec. 7, 18, and often in Grk. writ.)*

ζευκτηρία, -ας, ἡ, (fr. the adj. ζευκτήριος, fit for joining or binding together), a band, fastening: Acts xxvii. 40. Found nowhere else.*

Ζεύς, [but gen. Διός, (dat. Διτί), acc. Δία (or Δίαν), (fr. old nom. Δίς), Zeus, corresponding to Lat. Jupiter (A. V.): Acts xiv. 12 (see Δίς); ὁ ἱερεὺς τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ ὄντος πρὸ τῆς πόλεως, the priest of Zeus whose temple was before the city, ibid. 13 (cf. Meyer ad loc.)]. See Δίς.*

ζέω; to boil with heat, be hot; often in Grk. writ.; thus of water, Hom. II. 18, 349; 21, 362 (365); metaph. used of 'boiling' anger, love, zeal for what is good or bad, etc. (Tragg., Plat., Plut., al.); ζέων (on this uncontracted form cf. Btm. Ausf. Spr. [or his School Gram. (Robinson's trans.)] § 105 N. 2, i. p. 481; Matthiae i. p. 151; [Hadley § 371 b.]) τῷ πνεύματι, fervent in spirit, said of zeal for what is good, Acts xviii. 25; Ro. xii. 11; cf. esp. Rückert and Fritzsche on Ro. l. c.*

ζηλεύω; i. q. ζηλώω, q. v.; 1. to envy, be jealous: Simplicius in Epict. c. 26 p. 131 ed. Salmas. [c. 19, 2 p. 56, 34 Didot] οὐδεὶς τῶν τ' ἀγαθῶν τὸ ἀνθρώπων ζητούντων φθονεῖ ἢ ζηλεῖ ποτέ. 2. in a good sense, to imitate emulously, strive after: ἔργα ἀρετῆς, οὐ λόγους, Democ. ap. Stob. flor. app. 14, 7, iv. 384 ed. Gaisf.; intrans. to be full of zeal for good, be zealous: Rev. iii. 19 L T Tr txt. WH, for Rec. ζήλωσον [cf. WH. App. p. 171].*

ζήλος, -ου, ὁ, and (in Phil. iii. 6 L T Tr WH; [2 Co. ix. 2 T Tr WH]) τὸ ζήλος (Ignat. ad Trall. 4; διὰ ζήλος, Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 4, 8 ["in Clem. Rom. §§ 3, 4, 5, 6 the masc. and neut. seem to be interchanged without any law" (Lghtft.). For facts see esp. Clem. Rom. ed. 2 Hilgenfeld (1876) p. 7; cf. WH. App. p. 158; W. § 9, N. 2; B. 23 (20)]; (fr. ζέω [Curtius § 567; Vaniček p. 757]); Sept. for זְהִיב; excitement of mind, ardor, fervor of spirit; 1. zeal, ardor in embracing, pursuing, defending anything: 2 Co. vii. 11; ix. 2; κατὰ ζήλος, as respects zeal (in maintaining religion), Phil. iii. 6; with gen. of the obj., zeal in behalf of, for a pers. or thing, Jn. ii. 17 fr. Ps. lxxviii. (lxxix.) 10; Ro. x. 2, (1 Macc. ii. 58; Soph. O. C. 943); ὑπέρ τινος, gen. of pers., 2 Co. vii. 7; Col. iv. 13 Rec. with subject. gen. ζήλω θεοῦ, with a jealousy such as God has, hence most pure and solicitous for their salvation, 2 Co. xi. 2; the fierceness of indignation, punitive zeal, πυρός (of penal fire, which is personified [see πῦρ, fin.]), Heb. x. 27 (Is. xxvi. 11; Sap. v. 18). 2. an envious and contentious rivalry, jealousy: Ro. xiii. 13; 1 Co. iii. 3; Jas. iii. 14, 16; ἐπλήσθησαν ζήλου, Acts v. 17; xiii. 45; plur. ζήλοι, now the stirrings or motions of ζήλος, now its outbursts and manifestations: 2 Co. xii. 20; Gal. v. 20; but in both pass. L T Tr [WH, yet in Gal. l. c. WH only in txt.] have adopted ζήλος (ζηλοῖ τε καὶ φθόνου, Plat. legg. 3 p. 679 c.). [On the distinction between ζήλος (which may be used in a good sense) and φθόνος (used only in a bad sense) cf. Trench, Syn. § xxvi.; Cope on Aristot. rhet. 2, 11, 1 (διὸ καὶ ἐπικεῖς ἐστὶν ὁ ζήλος καὶ ἐπικεῖων, τὸ δὲ φθονεῖν φαῦλον καὶ φαῦλον).]*

ζηλώω, -ῶ; 1 aor. ἐζήλωσα; pres. pass. inf. ζηλοῦσθαι; (ζήλος, q. v.); Sept. for זְהִיב; to burn with zeal; 1.

absol. to be heated or to boil [A. V. to be moved] with envy, hatred, anger: Acts vii. 9; xvii. 5 (where Grsb. om. ζηλώσ.); 1 Co. xiii. 4; Jas. iv. 2; in a good sense, to be zealous in the pursuit of good, Rev. iii. 19 R G Tr mrg. (the aor. ζήλωσον marks the entrance into the mental state, see βασιλεύω, fin.; ἐζήλωσε, he was seized with indignation, 1 Macc. ii. 24). 2. trans.; τί, to desire earnestly, pursue: 1 Co. xii. 31; xiv. 1, 39, (Sir. li. 18; Thuc. 2, 37; Eur. Hec. 255; Dem. 500, 2; al.); μᾶλλον δέ, sc. ζηλοῦτε, foll. by ἴνα, 1 Co. xiv. 1 [B. 237 (205); cf. W. 577 (537)]. τινί, a. to desire one earnestly, to strive after, busy one's self about him: to exert one's self for one (that he may not be torn from me), 2 Co. xi. 2; to seek to draw over to one's side, Gal. iv. 17 [cf. ἴνα, II. 1 d.]; to court one's good will and favor, Prov. xxiii. 17; xxiv. 1; Ps. xxxvi. (xxxvii.) 1; so in the pass. to be the object of the zeal of others, to be zealously sought after: Gal. iv. 18 [here Tr mrg. ζηλοῦσθε, but cf. WH. Intr. § 404]. b. to envy one: Gen. xxvi. 14; xxx. 1; xxxvii. 11; Hes. opp. 310; Hom. Cer. 168, 223; and in the same sense, acc. to some interpp., in Acts vii. 9; but there is no objection to considering ζηλώσαντες here as used absol. (see 1 above [so A. V. (not R. V.)]) and τὸν Ἰωσήφ as depending on the verb ἀπέδοντο alone. [COMP. παραζήλωω.]*

ζηλωτής, -οῦ, ὁ, (ζηλώω), one burning with zeal; a zealot; 1. absol., for the Hebr. זֵבִיב, used of God as jealous of any rival and sternly vindicating his control: Ex. xx. 5; Deut. iv. 24, etc. From the time of the Maccabees there existed among the Jews a class of men, called Zealots, who rigorously adhered to the Mosaic law and endeavored even by a resort to violence, after the example of Phinehas (Num. xxv. 11, ζηλωτῆς Φινεῖς 4 Macc. xviii. 12), to prevent religion from being violated by others; but in the latter days of the Jewish commonwealth they used their holy zeal as a pretext for the basest crimes, Joseph. b. j. 4, 3, 9; 4, 5, 1; 4, 6, 3; 7, 8, 1. To this class perhaps Simon the apostle had belonged, and hence got the surname ὁ ζηλωτῆς: Lk. vi. 15; Acts i. 13; [cf. Schürer, Neutest. Zeitgesch., Index s. v. Zeloten; Edersheim, Jesus the Messiah, i. 237 sqq.]. 2. with gen. of the obj.: w. gen. of the thing, most eagerly desirous of, zealous for, a thing; a. to acquire a thing, [zealous of] (see ζηλώω, 2): 1 Co. xiv. 12; Tit. ii. 14; 1 Pet. iii. 13 L T Tr WH, (ἀρετῆς, Philo, praem. et poen. § 2; τῆς εὐσεβείας, de monarch. l. i. § 3; εὐσεβείας κ. δικαιοσύνης, de poenit. § 1; τῶν πολεμικῶν ἔργων, Diod. 1, 73; περὶ τῶν ἀνηκόντων εἰς σωτηρίαν, Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 45, 1). b. to defend and uphold a thing, vehemently contending for a thing, [zealous for]: νόμου, Acts xxi. 20 (2 Macc. iv. 2); τῶν πατρικῶν παραδόσεων, Gal. i. 14 (τῶν αἰγυπτιακῶν πλασματῶν, Philo, vit. Moys. iii. § 19; τῆς ἀρχαίας κ. σώφρονος ἀγωγῆς, Diod. excerpt. p. 611 [fr. l. 37, vol. ii. 564 Didot]); w. gen. of pers.: θεοῦ, intent on protecting the majesty and authority of God by contending for the Mosaic law, Acts xxii. 3. (In prof. auth. also an emulator, admirer, imitator, follower of any one.)*

ζημία, -ας, ἡ, damage, loss, [Soph., Hdt. down]: Acts

xxvii. 10, 21; ἠγείσθαι ζημίαν (Xen. mem. 2, 4, 3; τινά, acc. of pers., 2, 3, 2), τί, to regard a thing as a loss: Phil. iii. 7 (opp. to κέρδος), 8.*

ζημιώω, -ω: (ζημία), to affect with damage, do damage to: τινά ([Thuc.], Xen., Plat.); in the N. T. only in Pass., fut. ζημιωθήσομαι ([Xen. mem. 3, 9, 12, al.; but "as often"] in prof. auth. [fut. mid.] ζημιώσομαι in pass. sense; cf. Krüger § 39, 11 Anm.; Kühner on Xen. mem. u. s.; [L. and S. s. v.; Veitch s. v.]); 1 aor. ἐζημιώθη; absol. to sustain damage, to receive injury, suffer loss: 1 Co. iii. 15; ἐν τινι ἕκ τινος, in a thing from one, 2 Co. vii. 9; with acc. of the thing: (one from whom another is taken away [as a penalty] by death, is said τὴν ψυχὴν τινος ζημιούσθαι, Hdt. 7, 39), τὴν ψυχὴν αὐτοῦ, to forfeit his life, i. e. acc. to the context, eternal life, Mt. xvi. 26; Mk. viii. 36, for which Luke, in ix. 25, ἀντὶν i. e. himself, by being shut out from the everlasting kingdom of God. πάντα ἐζημιώθη, reflexive [yet see Meyer], I forfeited, gave up all things, I decided to suffer the loss of all these [(?) things, Phil. iii. 8.*

Ζηνῶς [cf. Bp. Lghtft. on Col. iv. 15; W. § 16 N. 1], -ῶν, [B. 20 (18)], ὁ, Zenas, at first a teacher of the Jewish law, afterwards a Christian: Tit. iii. 13. [B. D. s. v.]*

ζητέω, -ῶ; impf. 3 pers. sing. ἐζήτει, plur. ἐζήτουν; fut. ζητήσω; 1 aor. ἐζήτησα; Pass., pres. ζητούμαι; impf. 3 pers. sing. ἐζήτητο (Heb. viii. 7); 1 fut. ζητηθήσομαι (Lk. xii. 48); [fr. Hom. on]; Sept. for זָרַךְ, and much oftener for זָרַץ; to seek, i. e. 1. to seek in order to find; a. univ. and absol.: Mt. vii. 7 sq.; Lk. xi. 9 sq. (see εὐρίσκω, 1 a.); τινά, Mk. i. 37; Lk. ii. [45 R L mrg.], 48; [iv. 42 Rec.]; Jn. vi. 24; xviii. 4, 7; Acts x. 19, and often; foll. by ἐν w. dat. of place, Acts ix. 11; w. acc. of the thing (μαργαρίτας, of buyers, Mt. xiii. 45; something lost, Mt. xviii. 12; Lk. xix. 10; τὶ ἐν τινι, as fruit on a tree, Lk. xiii. 6 sq.; ἀνάπαυσιν, a place of rest, Mt. xii. 43; Lk. xi. 24; after the Hebr. (זָרַץ תִּשְׁרַץ זָרַץ [cf. W. 33 (32); 18]) ψυχὴν τινος, to seek, plot against, the life of one, Mt. ii. 20; Ro. xi. 3, (Ex. iv. 19, etc.); univ. τί ζητεῖς; what dost thou seek? what dost thou wish? Jn. i. 38 (39); [iv. 27]. b. to seek [i. e. in order to find out] by thinking, meditating, reasoning; to inquire into: περὶ τίνος ζητεῖτε μετ' ἀλλήλων; Jn. xvi. 19; foll. by indirect disc., πῶς, τί, τίνα: Mk. xi. 18; xiv. 1, 11; Lk. xii. 29; xxii. 2; 1 Pet. v. 8; τὸν θεόν, to follow up the traces of divine majesty and power, Acts xvii. 27 (univ. to seek the knowledge of God, Sap. i. 1; xiii. 6; [Philo, monarch. i. § 5]). c. to seek after, seek for, aim at, strive after: εὐκαιρίαν, Mt. xxvi. 16; Lk. xxii. 6; ψευδομαρτυρίαν, Mt. xxvi. 59; Mk. xiv. 55; τὸν θάνατον, an opportunity to die, Rev. ix. 6; λύσιν, 1 Co. vii. 27; τὴν βασιλ. τοῦ θεοῦ, Mt. vi. 33; Lk. xii. 31; τὰ ἄνω, Col. iii. 1; εἰρήνην, 1 Pet. iii. 11; ἀφθαρσίαν etc. Ro. ii. 7; δόξαν ἕκ τινος, 1 Th. ii. 6; τὴν δόξαν τὴν παρὰ τινος, Jn. v. 44; τὰ τινος, the property of one, 2 Co. xii. 14; τὴν δόξαν θεοῦ, to seek to promote the glory of God, Jn. vii. 18; viii. 50; τὸ θέλημα τινος, to attempt to establish, Jn. v. 30; τὸ σύμφυρόν τινος, to seek to further the profit or advantage of one, 1 Co. x. 33, i. q. ζητεῖν τὰ τινος, ib. x. 24; xiii. 5; Phil. ii. 21; ὑμᾶς, to seek

to win your souls, 2 Co. xii. 14; τὸν θεόν, to seek the favor of God (see ἐκζητέω, a.). Ro. x. 20; [iii. 11 Tr mrg. WH mrg.]. foll. by inf. [B. 258 (222); W. § 44, 3] to seek i. e. desire, endeavor: Mt. xii. 46, [47 (WH in mrg. only)]; xxi. 46; Mk. [vi. 19 L Tr mrg.]; xii. 12; Lk. v. 18; vi. 19; ix. 9; Jn. v. 18; vii. 4 [B. § 142, 4], 19 sq.; Acts xiii. 8; xvi. 10; Ro. x. 3; Gal. i. 10; ii. 17; foll. by ἵνα [B. 237 (205)], 1 Co. xiv. 12. 2. to seek i. e. require, demand: [σημείον, Mk. viii. 12 L T Tr WH; Lk. xi. 29 T Tr WH]; σοφίαν, 1 Co. i. 22; δοκίμην, 2 Co. xiii. 3; τὶ παρὰ τινος, to crave, demand something from some one, Mk. viii. 11; Lk. xi. 16; xii. 48; ἐν τινι, dat. of pers., to seek in one i. e. to require of him, foll. by ἵνα, 1 Co. iv. 2. [COMP.: ἀνα-, ἐκ-, ἐπι-, συ-ζητέω.]

ζήτημα, -τος, τό, (ζητέω), a question, debate: Acts xv. 2; xxvi. 3; νόμου, about the law, Acts xxiii. 29; περὶ τίνος, Acts xviii. 15; xxv. 19. [From Soph. down.]*

ζήτησις, -εως, ἡ, (ζητέω); a. a seeking: [Hdt.], Thuc. 8, 57; al. b. inquiry (Germ. die Frage): περὶ τίνος, Acts xxv. 20. c. a questioning, debate: Acts xv. 2 (for Rec. συζήτησις); 7 T Tr txt. WH; περὶ τίνος, Jn. iii. 25. d. a subject of questioning or debate, matter of controversy: 1 Tim. i. 4 R G L; vi. 4; 2 Tim. ii. 23; Tit. iii. 9.*

ζιζάνιον, -ου, τό, (doubtless a word of Semitic origin;

Arab. زَوَانٌ, Syr. زَبَانٌ [see Schaaf, Lex. s. v. p. 148], Talmud זָרְרִי or זָרְרִי; Suid. ζιζάνιον ἢ ἐν τῷ σίτῳ αἶψα, zizanium, [A. V. tares], a kind of darnel, bastard wheat [but see reff. below], resembling wheat except that the grains are black: Mt. xiii. 25-27, 29 sq. 36, 38, 40. (Geop. [for reff. see B. D. Am. ed. p. 3177 note]). Cf. Win. RWB. s. v. Lolch; Furrer in Schenkel B. L. iv. 57; [B. D., and Tristram, Nat. Hist. of the Bible, s. v. Tares].*

Ζυβόρα, so Tdf. in Rev. i. 11, etc., for Συμόρα, q. v. Ζοροβάβελ, in Joseph. Ζοροβάβηλος, -ου, ὁ, (זְרֻבָבֶל, i. e. either for זְרֻבָבֶל dispersed in Babylonia, or for זְרֻבָבֶל זַרְזַרִי begotten in Babylonia), Zerubbabel, Vulg. Zorobabel, a descendant of David, the leader of the first colony of the Jews on their return from the Babylonian exile: Mt. i. 12 sq.; Lk. iii. 27.*

ζόφος, -ου, ὁ, (akin to γνόφος, δνόφος, νέφος, κνέφας, see Bttm. Lexil. ii. p. 266 [Fishlake's trans. p. 378]; cf. Curtius p. 706), darkness, blackness: Heb. xii. 18 L T Tr WH; as in Hom. Il. 15, 191; 21, 56, etc., used of the darkness of the nether world (cf. Grimm on Sap. xvii. 14), 2 Pet. ii. 4; Jude 6; ζόφος τοῦ σκότους (cf. ΠΙΣΤΗ-ΖΨΗ, Ex. x. 22), the blackness of (i. e. the densest) darkness, 2 Pet. ii. 17; Jude 13. [Cf. Trench § c.]*

ζυγός, -οῦ, ὁ, for which in Grk. writ. before Polyb. τὸ ζυγόν was more com., (fr. ζεύγνυμι); 1. a yoke; a. prop. such as is put on draught-cattle. b. metaph. used of any burden or bondage: as that of slavery, 1 Tim. vi. 1 (Lev. xxvi. 13), δουλείας, Gal. v. 1 (Soph. Aj. 944; δουλοσύνης, Dem. 322, 12); of troublesome laws imposed on one, esp. of the Mosaic law, Acts xv. 10; Gal. v. 1; hence the name is so transferred to the commands of Christ as to contrast them with the commands of the Pharisees which were a veritable 'yoke'; yet

even Christ's commands must be submitted to, though easier to be kept: Mt. xi. 29 sq. (less aptly in Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 16, 17 Christians are called *οἱ ὑπὸ τὸν ζυγὸν τῆς χάριτος ἐλθόντες* [cf. Harnack ad loc.]). 2. *a balance, pair of scales*: Rev. vi. 5 (as in Is. xl. 12; Lev. xix. 36; Plat. rep. 8, 550 e.; Ael. v. h. 10, 6; al.).*

ζύμη, -ης, ἡ, (ζέω [but cf. Curtius p. 626 sq.; Vaniček, p. 760]), *leaven*: Mt. xiii. 33; Lk. xiii. 21, (Ex. xii. 15; Lev. ii. 11; Deut. xvi. 3, etc.; Aristot. gen. an. 3, 4; Joseph. ant. 3, 10, 6; Plut. mor. p. 289 sq. [quaest. Rom. 109]); τοῦ ἄρτου, Mt. xvi. 12; metaph. of inveterate mental and moral corruption, 1 Co. v. [7], 8, (Ignat. ad Magnes. 10); viewed in its tendency to infect others, ζύμη τῶν Φαρισαίων: Mt. xvi. 6, 11; Mk. viii. 15; Lk. xii. 1, which fig. Mt. xvi. 12 explains of the teaching of the Phar., Lk. l. c. more correctly [definitely?] of their hypocrisy. It is applied to that which, though small in quantity, yet by its influence thoroughly pervades a thing: either in a good sense, as in the parable Mt. xiii. 33; Lk. xiii. 21, (see ζυμῶν); or in a bad sense, of a pernicious influence, as in the proverb μικρὰ ζύμη ὄλον τὸ φύραμα ζυμοὶ a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump, which is used variously, acc. to the various things to which it is applied, viz. a single sin corrupts a whole church, 1 Co. v. 6; a slight inclination to error (respecting the necessity of circumcision) easily perverts the whole conception of faith, Gal. v. 9; but many interpp. explain the passage 'even a few false teachers lead the whole church into error.'*

ζυμῶν, -ῶ; 1 aor. pass. ἐζυμώθη; (ζύμη); *to leaven* (to mix leaven with dough so as to make it ferment): 1 Co. v. 6; Gal. v. 9, (on which pass. see ζύμη); ἕως ἐζυμώθη ὄλον, sc. τὸ ἄλευρον, words which refer to the saving power of the gospel, which from a small beginning will gradually pervade and transform the whole human race: Mt. xiii. 33; Lk. xiii. 21. (Sept., Hipp., Athen., Plut.).*

ζωγράφω, -ῶ; pf. pass. ptc. ἐζωγραμμένος; (ζωός alive, and ἀγρέω [poet. form of ἀγρεύω, q. v.]); 1. *to take alive* (Hom., Hdt., Thuc., Xen., al.; Sept.). 2. *univ. to take, catch, capture*: ἐζωγραμμένοι ὑπ' αὐτοῦ (i. e. τοῦ διαβόλου) εἰς τὸ ἐκείνου θέλημα, if they are held captive to do his will, 2 Tim. ii. 26 [al. make ἐζ. ὑπ' αὐτ. parenthetic and refer ἐκείνου to God; see ἐκείνος, 1 c.; cf. Ellie. in loc.]; ἀνθρώπους ἔσθ ζωγράων, thou shalt catch men, i. e. by teaching thou shalt win their souls for the kingdom of God, Lk. v. 10.*

ζωή, -ης, ἡ, (fr. ζάω, ζῶ), Sept. chiefly for ζῶν; *life*; 1. *univ. life*, i. e. *the state of one who is possessed of vitality or is animate*: 1 Pet. iii. 10 (on which see ἀγαπάω); Heb. vii. 3, 16; αὐτὸς (ὁ θεός) διδοὺς πᾶσι ζωὴν κ. πνοήν, Acts xvii. 25; πνεῦμα ζωῆς ἐκ τοῦ θεοῦ, the vital spirit, the breath of (i. e. imparting) life, Rev. xi. 11 (Ezek. xxxvii. 5); πᾶσα ψυχὴ ζωῆς, gen. of possess., every living soul, Rev. xvi. 3 G L T Tr txt. WH; spoken of earthly life: ἡ ζωὴ τινος, Lk. xii. 15; Acts viii. 33 (see αἶρω, 3 h.); Jas. iv. 14; ἐν τῇ ζωῇ σου, whilst thou wast living on earth, Lk. xvi. 25 (ἐν τῇ ζωῇ αὐτοῦ, Sir. xxx. 5; l. 1); ἐν τῇ ζωῇ ταύτῃ, 1 Co. xv. 19; πᾶσαι αἱ ἡμέραι τῆς ζωῆς τινος,

Lk. i. 75 Rec. (Gen. iii. 14; Ps. cxxvii. (cxxxviii.) 5; Sir. xxii. 12 (10)). ἐπαγγελία ζωῆς τῆς νῦν κ. τῆς μελλούσης, a promise looking to the present and the future life, 1 Tim. iv. 8; ζωὴ and θάνατος are contrasted in Ro. viii. 38; 1 Co. iii. 22; Phil. i. 20; of a life preserved in the midst of perils, with a suggestion of vigor, 2 Co. iv. 12 (the life of Paul is meant here, which exerts a saving power on the Corinthians by his discharge of his apostolic duties); of the life of persons raised from the dead: ἐν καινότητι ζωῆς, figuratively spoken of a new mode of life, dedicated to God, Ro. vi. 4; of the life of Jesus after his resurrection, Acts ii. 28; Ro. v. 10; of the same, with the added notion of vigor, 2 Co. iv. 10 sq. 2. used emphatically, a. *of the absolute fulness of life, both essential and ethical, which belongs to God, and through him both to the hypostatic λόγος and to Christ in whom the λόγος put on human nature: ὡσπερ ὁ πατήρ ἔχει ζωὴν ἐν ἑαυτῷ, οὕτως ἔδωκεν καὶ τῷ υἱῷ ζωὴν ἔχειν ἐν ἑαυτῷ*, Jn. v. 26; ἐν αὐτῷ (sc. τῷ λόγῳ) ζωὴ ἦν καὶ ἡ ζωὴ ἦν τὸ φῶς τῶν ἀνθρώπων, in him life was (comprehended), and the life (transfused from the Logos into created natures) was the light (i. e. the intelligence) of men (because the life of men is self-conscious, and thus a fountain of intelligence springs up), Jn. i. 4; ὁ λόγος τῆς ζωῆς, the Logos having life in itself and communicating it to others, 1 Jn. i. 1; ἡ ζωὴ ἐφανερώθη, was manifested in Christ, clothed in flesh, ibid. 2. From this divine fountain of life flows forth that life which is next to be defined: viz. b. *life real and genuine, "vita quae sola vita nominanda"* (Cic. de sen. 21, 77), a life active and vigorous, devoted to God, blessed, the portion even in this world of those who put their trust in Christ, but after the resurrection to be consummated by new accessions (among them a more perfect body), and to last forever (the writers of the O. T. have anticipated the conception, in their way, by employing ζῶν to denote a happy life and every kind of blessing: Deut. xxx. 15, 19; Mal. ii. 5; Ps. xxxiii. (xxxiv.) 13; Prov. viii. 35; xii. 28, etc.): Jn. vi. 51, 63; xiv. 6; Ro. vii. 10; viii. 6, 10; 2 Co. ii. 16; Phil. ii. 16; [Col. iii. 4]; 2 Pet. i. 3; 1 Jn. v. 11, 16, 20; with the addition of τοῦ θεοῦ, supplied by God [W. 186 (175)], Eph. iv. 18; ἡ ἐν Χριστῷ, to be obtained in fellowship with Christ, 2 Tim. i. 1; μεταβεβηκέναι ἐκ τοῦ θανάτου εἰς ζωὴν, Jn. v. 24; 1 Jn. iii. 14; ὄψασθαι τὴν ζωὴν, Jn. iii. 36; ἔχειν ζωὴν, Jn. v. 40; x. 10; 1 Jn. v. 12; with ἐν ἑαυτῷ (or τοῖς) added, Jn. v. 26; [vi. 53]; δίδόναι, Jn. vi. 33; χάρις ζωῆς, the grace of God evident in the life obtained, 1 Pet. iii. 7; τὸ πνεῦμα τῆς ζωῆς ἐν Χριστῷ Ἰησοῦ, the Spirit, the repository and impartor of life, and which is received by those united to Christ, Ro. viii. 2; ὁ ἄρτος τῆς ζωῆς (see ἄρτος, fin.), Jn. vi. 35, 48; τὸ φῶς τῆς ζ. the light illumined by which one arrives at life, Jn. viii. 12. more fully ζωὴ αἰώνιος and ἡ ζωὴ ἡ αἰώνιος [(cf. B. 90 (79))]; see below]: Jn. iv. 36; [xii. 50]; xvii. 3; 1 Jn. i. 2; ii. 25; [ρήματα ζωῆς αἰών. Jn. vi. 68]; εἰς ζωὴν αἰ. unto the attainment of eternal life [cf. εἰς, B. II. 3 c. δ. p. 185*], Jn. iv. 14; vi. 27; δίδόναι ζωὴν αἰ., Jn. x. 28; xvii. 2; 1 Jn. v. 11; ἔχειν ζωὴν αἰ., Jn. iii. 15, [and 16], (opp. to ἀπόλλυσθαι), 36; v. 24.

39; vi. 40, 47, 54; xx. 31 Lbr.; 1 Jn. v. 13; οὐκ ἔχει ζῶν αἰ. ἐν ἑαυτῷ, 1 Jn. iii. 15; (in Enoch xv. 4, 6 the wicked angels are said before their fall to have been spiritual and partakers of eternal and immortal life). ζῶν and ἡ ζῶν, without epithet, are used of the blessing of real life after the resurrection, in Mt. vii. 14; Jn. xi. 25; Acts iii. 15; v. 20; xi. 18; Ro. v. 17, 18 (on which see δικαιώσις, fin.); 2 Co. v. 4; Col. iii. 3; 2 Tim. i. 10; Tit. i. 2; iii. 7; ζῶν ἐκ νεκρῶν, life breaking forth from the abode of the dead, Ro. xi. 15; εἰσελθεῖν εἰς τ. ζῶν, Mt. xviii. 8 sq.; xix. 17; Mk. ix. 43, 45; ἀνάστασις ζῶντος i. q. εἰς ζῶν (2 Macc. vii. 14), Jn. v. 29 (on the gen. cf. W. 188 (177)); στέφανος τῆς ζῶντος i. q. ἡ ζῶν ὡς στέφανος, Jas. i. 12; Rev. ii. 10; ξύλον τῆς ζῶντος, the tree whose fruit gives and maintains eternal life, Rev. ii. 7; xxii. 2, 14, 19 [G L T Tr WH], (cf. Gen. ii. 9; Prov. iii. 18; δένδρον ζῶντος, Prov. xi. 30; xiii. 12); cf. *Bleek*, Vorless. üb. d. Apokalypse, p. 174 sq.; ὕδωρ ζῶντος, water the use of which serves to maintain eternal life, Rev. xxi. 6; xxii. 1, 17; in the same sense ζῶντος πηγαὶ ὕδατων, Rev. vii. 17 G L T Tr WH; ἡ βίβλος and τὸ βιβλίον τῆς ζῶντος, the book in which the names of those are recorded to whom eternal life has been decreed: Phil. iv. 3; Rev. iii. 5; xiii. 8; xvii. 8; xx. 12, 15; xxi. 27; [xxii. 19 Rec.; cf. Bp. Lightf. on Phil. l. c.] more fully ἡ ὄντως [Rec. αἰών.] ζῶν, 1 Tim. vi. 19; ζῶν αἰώνιος [cf. above] (Justin. de resurr. 1 p. 588 c. δ λόγος . . . διδοὺς ἡμῖν ἐν ἑαυτῷ τὴν ἐκ νεκρῶν ἀνάστασιν καὶ τὴν μετὰ ταῦτα ζῶν αἰώνιον), Mt. xxv. 46 (opp. to κόλασις αἰών.); Acts xiii. 46, 48; Ro. ii. 7; vi. 22 sq.; Gal. vi. 8; 1 Tim. vi. 12; after ἐν τῷ αἰῶνι τῷ ἐρχομένῳ, Mk. x. 30; Lk. xviii. 30; ἔχει ζῶν αἰ. Mt. xix. 16; κληρονομίη, Mt. xix. 29; Mk. x. 17; Lk. x. 25; xviii. 18; εἰς ζῶν αἰώνιον, unto the attainment of life eternal, Jn. xii. 25; Ro. v. 21; 1 Tim. i. 16; Jude 21, (Dan. xii. 2; 4 Macc. xv. 2; ἀένναος ζῶν, 2 Macc. vii. 36; αἰδιος ζῶν, Ignat. ad Eph. 19). Cf. *Köstlin*, Lehrbegriff des Ev. Johann. etc. pp. 234 sqq. 338 sqq.; *Reuss*, Johann. Theologie (in Beiträge zu d. theol. Wissenschaften, vol. i.) p. 76 sqq. [cf. his Hist. de la Théol. Chrét. bk. vii. ch. xiv.]; *Lipsius*, Paulin. Rechtfertigungslehre, pp. 152 sqq. 185 sq.; *Güder* in Herzog viii. 254 (ed. 2, 509) sqq.; *B. B. Brückner*, De notione vocis ζῶν in N. T. Lips. 1858; *Huther*, d. Bedeut. d. Begriffe ζῶν u. πιστεύειν im N. T., in the Jahrb. f. deutsche Theol. 1872, p. 1 sqq. [For the relations of the term to heathen conceptions cf. *G. Teichmüller*, Aristot. Forsch. iii. p. 127 sqq.] Some, as *Bretschneider*, *Wahl*, *Wilke*, esp. *Käuffer* (in his book De biblica ζῶντος αἰώνιον notione. Dresd. 1838), maintain that ζῶν αἰώνιος everywhere even in John's writings refers to life after the resurrection; but in this way they are compelled not only to assume a prophetic use of the perf. in the saying ἐκ τοῦ θανάτου μεταβεβηκέναι εἰς τ. ζῶν (Jn. v. 24; 1 Jn. iii. 14), but also to interpret the common phrase ἔχει ζῶν αἰ. as meaning he has eternal life as his certain portion though

as yet only in hope, as well as to explain ζῶν αἰ. οὐκ ἔχει ἐν ἑαυτῷ μένουσαν (1 Jn. iii. 15) of the hope of eternal life. [SYN. see βίος, fin.]*

ζώνη, -ης, ἡ, (ζώννυμι), [fr. Hom. down], a girdle, belt, serving not only to gird on flowing garments, Mt. iii. 4; Mk. i. 6; Acts xxi. 11; Rev. i. 13; xv. 6; but also, since it was hollow, to carry money in [A. V. purse]: Mt. x. 9; Mk. vi. 8; Plut. mor. p. 665 b. quæst. conviv. iv. 2, 3, 2; "argentum in zonis habentes," Liv. 33, 29. [B. D. s. v. Girdle.]*

ζώννυμι and ζωνύω: impf. 2 pers. sing. ἐζώννυες; fut. ζώσω; 1 aor. mid. impv. ζώσαι; to gird: τινά, Jn. xxi. 18; Mid. to gird one's self: Acts xii. 8 L T Tr WH. (Ex. xxix. 9; Hom. et al.) [COMP.: ἀνα-, δια-, περι-, ὑπο-ζώννυμι.]*

ζωογονέω, -ῶ; fut. ζωογονήσω; pres. inf. pass. ζωογονεῖσθαι; (fr. ζωογόνος viviparous, and this fr. ζῶος and ΓΕΝΩ); 1. prop. to bring forth alive (Theophr., Diod., Lcian., Plut., al.). 2. to give life (Theophr. de caus. pl. 4, 15, 4; Ath. 7 p. 298 c.): τὰ πάντα, of God, 1 Tim. vi. 13 L T Tr WH, [(1 S. ii. 6)]. 3. in the Bible to preserve alive: τὴν ψυχὴν, Lk. xvii. 33; pass. Acts vii. 19. (For τῶν, Ex. i. 17; Judg. viii. 19; [1 S. xxvii. 9, 11; 1 K. xxi. (xx.) 31].)*

ζῶον [or ζῶον (so L WH uniformly, Treg. in Heb. and Rev.; see Etym. Magn. 413, 24, and reff. s. v. I, ε)], -ου, τό, (ζῶος alive); 1. a living being. 2. an animal, brute, beast: Heb. xiii. 11; 2 Pet. ii. 12; Jude 10; Rev. iv. 6-9 [on vs. 8 cf. B. 130 (114)], etc.

[SYN.: ζῶον differs from θηρίον (at least etymologically; but cf. Schmidt as below) in giving prominence to the vital element, while θηρίον emphasizes the bestial element. Hence in Rev. as above ζ. is fitly rendered living creature in contradistinction to the θηρίον beast, cf. xi. 7; xiii. 1, etc. See Trench § lxxx.; Schmidt ii. ch. 70.]

ζωοποιέω, -ῶ; fut. ζωοποιήσω; 1 aor. inf. ζωοποιήσαι; Pass., pres. ζωοποιούμαι; 1 fut. ζωοποιηθήσομαι; 1 aor. ptep. ζωοποιηθεῖς; (ζωοποιός making alive); 1. to produce alive, beget or bear living young, (Aristot., Theophr.). 2. to cause to live, make alive, give life: τὰ πάντα, of God, 1 Tim. vi. 13 R G [cf. Neh. ix. 6; 2 K. v. 7; Diogn. ep. 5 fin.]; by spiritual power to arouse and invigorate, 2 Co. iii. 6; Gal. iii. 21; to give ζῶν αἰώνιος (in the Johannean sense), Jn. vi. 63; of the dead, to reanimate, restore to life: 1 Co. xv. 45; τινά, Jn. v. 21; Ro. iv. 17; viii. 11; pass. 1 Co. xv. 22; i. q. to give increase of life: thus of physical life, πρῶτον τὸ παιδίον μέλει, εἶτα γάλακτι ζωοποιεῖται, Barn. ep. c. 6, 17; of the spirit, ζωοποιηθεῖς πνεύματι, quickened as respects the spirit, endued with new and greater powers of life, 1 Pet. iii. 18, on which cf. *Lechler*, Das apost. u. nachapost. Zeitalter, p. 182 ed. 2; [*Zezschwütz*, De Christi ad inferos descensu (Lips. 1857) p. 20]. metaph. (Geop. 9, 11, 7) of seeds quickening into life, i. e. germinating, springing up, growing: 1 Co. xv. 36. [COMP.: συ-ζωοποιέω.]*

H

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ήγεμών

ή, a disjunctive conjunction [cf. W. § 53,6]. Used 1. to distinguish things or thoughts which either mutually exclude each other, or one of which can take the place of the other: *or* (Lat. *aut, vel*); a. to distinguish one thing from another in words of the same construction: Mt. v. 17 (τόν νόμον ή τοὺς προφήτας), 36 (λευκήν ή μέλαιναν); vi. 31; vii. 16; Mk. vi. 56; vii. 11 sq.; Lk. ii. 24; ix. 25; Jn. vii. 48; xiii. 29; Acts i. 7; iii. 12; iv. 7; Ro. i. 21; iii. 1; 1 Co. iv. 3; v. 10 sq.; x. 19; Gal. i. 10, etc. b. after an interrogative or a declarative sentence, before a question designed to prove the same thing in another way: Mt. vii. 4, 9; xii. 29; xvi. 26; xxvi. 53; Mk. viii. 37; Lk. xiii. 4; xiv. 31; xv. 8; Ro. ix. 21; xiv. 10; 1 Co. vi. 16. c. before a sentence contrary to the one just preceding, to indicate that if one be denied or refuted the other must stand: Mt. xx. 15 (i. e. *or*, if thou wilt not grant this, *is thine eye* etc.); Ro. iii. 29; 1 Co. ix. 6; x. 22; xi. 14 [Rec.]; xiv. 36; 2 Co. xi. 7; ή άγορεύει etc., Ro. vi. 3; vii. 1 (cf. vi. 14); ή ούκ οίδατε etc., Ro. xi. 2; 1 Co. vi. 9, 16, 19. d. ή . . . ή, either . . . or, Mt. vi. 24; xii. 33; Lk. xvi. 13; Acts xxiv. 20 sq.; 1 Co. xiv. 6. 2. in a disjunctive question it corresponds to the Lat. *an* after *utrum*; a. preceded by *ότερον*, Jn. vii. 17; cf. *Klotz* ad Dev. ii. 2 p. 574 sq.; preceded by the interrog. μή, 1 Co. ix. 8; preceded by μήτι, 2 Co. i. 17. b. without an interrog. particle in the first member of the interrogation: τί έστι εύκοπέτερον, εἰπεῖν . . . ή εἰπεῖν, Mt. ix. 5; Mk. ii. 9; Lk. v. 23; add, Mt. xxi. 25; xxiii. 17, 19; xxvii. 17; Mk. iii. 4; Lk. vii. 19; Acts viii. 34. c. ή . . . ή . . . ή, Mk. xiii. 35. 3. as a comparative conj., *than*; a. after comparatives: Mt. x. 15; xi. 22; Lk. ix. 13; xvi. 17; Jn. iii. 19; iv. 1 [Tr mrg. om. WH br. ή]; Acts iv. 19; Ro. xiii. 11, and often. ή is wanting after *πλείους* foll. by a noun of number: Mt. xxvi. 53 T Tr WH; Acts iv. 22; xxiii. 13, 21; xxiv. 11 (where Rec. adds ή); cf. *Matthiae* § 455 note 4; *Kühner* ii. p. 847; [*Jelf* § 780 Obs. 1]; W. 595 (554); [B. 168 (146)]; *Lob.* ad Phryn. p. 410 sq. b. after *επερον*: Acts xvii. 21. c. *πριν ή, before that, before*, foll. by acc. with inf. [cf. B. § 139, 35; W. § 44, 6, also p. 297 (279)]; Mt. i. 18; Mk. xiv. 30; Acts ii. 20 R G WH mrg.; vii. 2; foll. by the aor. subjunc., Lk. ii. 26 Tr txt. om. WH br. ή; xxii. 34 R G [al. *εως*]; foll. by pres. optat. Acts xxv. 16. d. after *θελω* i. q. *to prefer*: 1 Co. xiv. 19 (foll. by *ηπερ*, 2 Macc. xiv. 42); exx. fr. Grk. auth. are given in *Klotz* ad Devar. ii. 2 p. 589 sq.; W. § 35, 2 c.; [B. § 149, 7]; *Kühner* ii. p. 841; [*Jelf* § 779 Obs. 3]. e. after *ου*: Jn. xiii. 10 R G, where after *ου χρείαν έχει* the sentence goes on as though the writer had said *ουκ άλλου τινος χρείαν έχει*, [cf. W. 508 (473)]. f. after

positive notions, to which in this way a comparative force is given: after *καλόν έστι* [*it is good . . . rather than*] i. q. *it is better*, Mt. xviii. 8 sq.; Mk. ix. 43, 45, 47; cf. Menander's saying *καλόν τὸ μὴ ζῆν, ή ζῆν άθλίως*, and Plaut. *rud.* 4, 4, 70 *tacita mulier est bona semper, quam loquens*; similar exx. in the O. T. are Gen. xlix. 12; Ps. cxvii. (cxviii.) 8; Jon. iv. 3, 8; Tob. vi. 13; xii. 8; Sir. xx. 25; xxii. 15; 4 Macc. ix. 1; also after *λυσιτελεῖ* [*it is gain . . . rather than*] i. q. *it is better* (Tob. iii. 6), Lk. xvii. 2; after *χαρά έσται* [*there will be joy . . . more than*], Lk. xv. 7; see exx. fr. Grk. auth. in *Bttm.* Gram. § 149, 7; [B. p. 360 (309)]; *Winer*, *Kühner*, al., as above. 4. with other particles; a. *άλλ' ή*, see *άλλά*, I. 10 p. 28*. b. *ή γάρ*, see *γάρ*, I. fin. c. *ή και* [cf. W. § 53, 6 note], a. *or even, or also*, (Lat. *aut etiam, vel etiam*): [Mt. vii. 10 L T Tr WH]; Lk. xi. 11 G L T Tr WH, 12; xviii. 11; Ro. ii. 15; 1 Co. xvi. 6; 2 Co. i. 13. β. *or also* (Lat. *an etiam*), (in a disjunctive question): Lk. xii. 41; Ro. iv. 9. d. *ηπερ*, *than at all* (Lat. *quam forte*; Germ. *als etwa*), after a compar. [cf. *Jelf* § 779 Obs. 5]: Jn. xii. 43 [L ή περ, WH mrg. υπέρ], (2 Macc. xiv. 42; Hom., Hes.). e. *ητοι . . . ή, either indeed* [cf. *Kühner* § 540, 5] . . . or: Ro. vi. 16 (Sap. xi. 19; *Hdt.* and sqq.).

ή μήν, *assuredly, most certainly, full surely*, (a particle used in asseverations, promises, oaths [cf. W. § 53, 7 b.; *Paley*, *Grk. Particles*, p. 38 sq.]): Heb. vi. 14 R G; see *ει*, III. 9. (Sept.; very often in class. Grk. fr. Hom. down.) * ήγεμονεύω; (ήγεμών); [fr. Hom. down]; a. *to be leader, to lead the way*. b. *to rule, command*: with gen. of a province [cf. B. 169 (147)], *to be governor of a province*, said of a proconsul, Lk. ii. 2; of a procurator, Lk. iii. 1.*

ήγεμονία, -ας, ή, (ήγεμών), [*Hdt.*, *Thuc.*, *Plat.*, al.], *chief command, rule, sovereignty*: of the reign of a Roman emperor, Lk. iii. 1; *Joseph. antt.* 18, 4, 2.*

ήγεμών, -όνος, ό, (ήγέομαι), in class. Grk. a word of very various signification: *a leader of any kind, a guide, ruler, prefect, president, chief, general, commander, sovereign*; in the N. T. spec. 1. *a 'legatus Caesaris, an officer administering a province in the name and with the authority of the Roman emperor; the governor of a province*: Mt. x. 18; Mk. xiii. 9; Lk. xxi. 12; 1 Pet. ii. 14. 2. *a procurator* (Vulg. *praeses*; Luth. *Landpfleger*), an officer who was attached to a proconsul or a praetor and had charge of the imperial revenues; in causes relating to these revenues he administered justice, (called *επίτροπος, διοικητής*, in prof. auth.). In the smaller provinces also, which were so to speak appendages of the greater, he discharged the functions of governor of the province; and such was the relation of the procu-

rator of Judæa to the governor of Syria (cf. *Krebs*, *Observv.* p. 61 sqq.; *Fischer*, *De vitiiis lex.* etc. p. 432 sqq.; *Win.* RWB. s. v. Procuratoren; *Sieffert* in *Herzog* 2 s. v. Landpfleger; *Krenkel* in *Schenkel* iv. 7; [BB. DD. s. v. Procurator]); so of Pilate, Felix, Festus: Mt. xxvii. 2, 11, 14 sq. 21, 23 [R G L Tr mrg.], 27; xxviii. 14; Lk. xx. 20; Acts xxiii. 24, 26, 33; xxiv. 1, 10; xxvi. 30; Πιλάτος ὁ τῆς Ἰουδαίας ἡγεμών, *Joseph. antt.* 18, 3, 1; (*Tacit. ann.* 15, 44 *Christus Tiberio imperitante per procuratorem Pontium Pilatum supplicio adfectus erat*). 3. *first, leading, chief*: so of a principal town as the capital of the region, Mt. ii. 6, where the meaning is, 'Thou art by no means least among the chief cities of Judah;' others less aptly (*Bleek* also [(where?); in his (posthumous) *Synopt. Erklärung* etc. i. 119 he repudiates this interp. (ascribed by him to *Hofmann*, *Weiss. u. Erfüll.* ii. 56)], 'Thou shalt by no means be regarded as least among i. e. by the princes, the nobles, of the state.' The saying is taken fr. *Mic.* v. 2 (1), where the Hebr. 'בְּלָקָה (which the Sept. give correctly, ἐν χιλιάσι) seems to have been read 'בְּלָקָה by the Evangelist [cf. *Edersheim*, *Jesus the Messiah*, i. 206].*

ἡγέομαι, -οῦμαι; pf. ἡγήμαι; 1 aor. ἡγησάμην; (fr. *ἀγω* [cf. *Curtius* p. 688]); dep. mid.; fr. Hom. down; 1. *to lead*, i. e. a. *to go before*; b. *to be a leader*; *to rule, command*; *to have authority over*: in the N. T. so only in the pres. ptep. ἡγούμενος, a prince, of regal power (*Ezek.* xliii. 7 for בְּלָקָה; *Sir.* xvii. 17), Mt. ii. 6; a (royal) governor, viceroy, *Acts* vii. 10; chief, *Lk.* xxii. 26 (opp. to ὁ διακονῶν); leading as respects influence, controlling in counsel, ἐν τισι, among any, *Acts* xv. 22; with gen. of the pers. over whom one rules, so of the overseers or leaders of Christian churches: *Heb.* xiii. 7, 17, 24, (οἶκου, 2 *Chr.* xxxi. 13; τῶν πατριῶν, 1 *Esdr.* v. 65 (66), 67 (68); τῆς πόλεως, *Judg.* ix. 51 *Alex.*; a military leader, 1 *Macc.* ix. 30; 2 *Macc.* xiv. 16; used also in Grk. writ. of any kind of a leader, chief, commander, *Soph. Phil.* 386; often in *Polyb.*; *Diod.* 1, 4 and 72; *Lucian. Alex.* 44; al.); with gen. of the thing, τοῦ λόγου, the leader in speech, chief speaker, spokesman: *Acts* xiv. 12 of Mercury, who is called also τοῦ λόγου ἡγεμῶν in *Jamblich. de myster.*, init. 2. (like the Lat. *duco*) i. q. *to consider, deem, account, think*: with two acc., one of the obj., the other of the pred., *Acts* xxvi. 2; *Phil.* ii. 3, 6 (on which see ἀρπαγμός, 2 [W. § 44, 3 c.]); iii. 7 [cf. *B.* 59 (51); *W.* 274 (258)]; 1 *Tim.* i. 12; vi. 1; *Heb.* x. 29; xi. 11, 26; 2 *Pet.* i. 13; ii. 13; iii. 9, 15. *τιμὰ ὡς τινα*, 2 *Th.* iii. 15 [cf. *W.* § 65, 1 a.]; *τιμὰ ὑπερεκπερισσῶς*, to esteem one exceedingly, 1 *Th.* v. 13 (περὶ πολλοῦ, *Hdt.* 2, 115; *περὶ πλείστου*, *Thuc.* 2, 89); w. acc. of the thing foll. by *ἴσταν*, *Jas.* i. 2; ἀναγκαῖον, foll. by an inf., 2 *Co.* ix. 5; *Phil.* ii. 25; δίκαιον, foll. by an inf., 2 *Pet.* i. 13; foll. by an acc. w. inf., *Phil.* iii. 8. [COMP.: *δε, ἐκ-δε, ἐξ, προ-ηγέομαι*.*

SYN.: *δοκέω* 1, ἡγέομαι 2, νομίζω 2, οἶομαι: ἡγ. and νομ. denote a belief resting not on one's inner feeling or sentiment, but on the due consideration of external grounds, the weighing and comparing of facts; δοκ. and οἶ., on the

other hand, describe a subjective judgment growing out of inclination or a view of facts in their relation to us. ἡγ. denotes a more deliberate and careful judgment than νομ.; of a subjective judgment which has feeling rather than thought (δοκ.) for its ground. Cf. *Schmidt* ch. 17.]

ἡδέως, adv., (fr. ἡδύς sweet, pleasant), with pleasure, gladly: *Mk.* vi. 20; xii. 37; 2 *Co.* xi. 19. [From *Soph.*, *Plat.* down.]*

ἦδη, adv., [fr. Hom. down; on deriv. see *Vaniček* p. 745; *Peile* p. 395], in the N. T. everywh. of time, now, already, (Lat. *jam*): *Mt.* iii. 10; v. 28; xiv. 15; *Mk.* iv. 37; xi. 11; *Lk.* vii. 6; xii. 49; [xxiv. 29 T WH Tr txt., L Tr mrg. br.]; *Jn.* iv. 35 (36), 51; xix. 28 (that all things were now finished and that nothing further remained for him to do or to suffer); *Acts* xxvii. 9; *Ro.* xiii. 11 (that it is already time to wake up and indulge no longer in sleep); 1 *Co.* iv. 8, and often; *vñv* . . . ἦδη, now already (Lat. *jam nunc*): 1 *Jn.* iv. 3; ἦδη ποτέ, now at last, at length now: with fut. *Ro.* i. 10; [with aor. *Phil.* iv. 10. SYN. see ἄρτι, fin.]

ἦδιωτα (neut. plur. of the superl. ἦδιωτος fr. ἡδύς), adv., most gladly (cf. ἡδέως): 2 *Co.* xii. 9, 15. (*Soph.*, *Xen.*, *Plat.*, al.)*

ἡδονή, -ῆς, ἡ, (ἡδομαι), [*Simon.* 117, *Hdt.* down], pleasure: 2 *Pet.* ii. 13; plur., *Lk.* viii. 14 (αἱ ἡδοναὶ τ. βίου); *Tit.* iii. 3; *Jas.* iv. 3; by meton. desires for pleasure (*Grotius*, *cupiditates rerum voluptuarum*), *Jas.* iv. 1.*

ἡδύ-οσμος, -ον, (ἡδύς and ὄσμη), sweet-smelling (*Plin. jucunde olens*); neut. τὸ ἡδ. as subst. garden-mint (i. q. μίνθη, *Strab.* 8, 3, 14 p. 344; *Theophr. hist. plant.* 7, 7; cf. *caus. plant.* 6, 22 (20)), a kind of small odoriferous herb, with which the Jews used to strew the floors of their houses and synagogues; (it was called by them *κῆρῆ*, see *Buxtorf*, *Lex. talm.* s. v. p. 1228 [p. 623 ed. *Fischer*]); *Mt.* xxiii. 23; *Lk.* xi. 42. [BB. DD.]*

ἦθος, -εος (-ους), τό, (akin to ἔθος, prob. fr. *EQ*, whence ἦμαι, ἔζω, [cf. *Vaniček* p. 379]); 1. a customary abode, dwelling-place, haunt, customary state, (*Hom.*, *Hes.*, *Hdt.*, al.). 2. custom, usage, (cf. *Germ. Sitzen, Sitte*); plur. τὰ ἦθη morals, character, (Lat. *mores*): 1 *Co.* xv. 33 fr. *Menander*; cf. *Menand. fragm.* ed. *Meineke* p. 75. (*Sir.* xx. 26 (25); 4 *Macc.* i. 29; ii. 7, 21.)*

ἦκω; impf. ἦκον (*Acts* xxviii. 23, where L T Tr WH ἦλθον); fut. ἦξω; 1 aor. ἦξα (*Lk.* xiii. 35 R G; *Rev.* ii. 25; iii. 9 Rec.); pf. ἦκα (often in Sept., as *Gen.* xlii. 7, 9; xlv. 16; [xlvi. 4]; *Josh.* ix. 12 (7); *Job* xvi. 22, etc.); in the N. T. once, *Mk.* viii. 3 R^a L T Tr txt., see *WH. App.* p. 169; the older and more elegant writ. [*Aeschyl.*, *Hdt.*, *Thuc.*, al.] use only the pres. impf. and fut.; cf. *Lob. ad Phryn.* p. 743 sq.; *Bttm. Ausf. Spr.* ii. 205; [Veitch s. v.]; *W.* 87 (83); [*B.* 59 (51)]; Sept. for *ἦξ*; to have come, have arrived, be present, [*W.* 274 (258); *B.* 203 (176)]; hence impf. with force of plupf. (cf. *Matthiae* ii. p. 1136; *Krüger* § 53, 1, 4): absol. of persons, *Mt.* xxiv. 50; *Mk.* viii. 3; *Lk.* xii. 46; xv. 27; *Jn.* viii. 42; *Heb.* x. 7, 9, 37; 1 *Jn.* v. 20; *Rev.* ii. 25; iii. 9; xv. 4; foll. by ἀπό with gen. of place, *Mt.* viii. 11; *Lk.* xiii. 29; by ἐκ with gen. of place, *Ro.* xi. 26; with

addition of εἰς w. acc. of place, Jn. iv. 47; μακρόθεν, Mk. viii. 3; πρὸς τινα, Acts xxviii. 23 Rec.; metaph. to come to one i. e. seek an intimacy with one, become his follower: Jn. vi. 37; ἐπὶ τινα, to come upon one (unexpectedly), Rev. iii. 3. of time and events: absol., Mt. xxiv. 14; Jn. ii. 4; 2 Pet. iii. 10; Rev. xviii. 8; ἕως ἂν ἦξη [L T WH Tr in br. ἦξει; see above and B. 231 (199)] (sc. ὁ καιρὸς), ὅτε εἴπητε, Lk. xiii. 35; ἐπὶ τινα, metaph. to come upon one, of things to be endured (as evils, calamitous times): Mt. xxiii. 36; Lk. xix. 43. [Comp.: ἀν- καθ-ήκω.]*

ἦλί (L ἡλί, T ἡλεί [see WH. App. p. 155, and s. v. εἰ, ι; and on the breathing cf. Tdf. Proleg. p. 107; WH. Intr. § 408; WH ἄλωι]), a Hebr. word, 'ἡξ, my God: Mt. xxvii. 46. [Cf. ἄλωι, and the ref. there.]*

Ἡλί (R^a Ἡλί [on the breathing in codd. see Tdf. Proleg. p. 107], T Tr WH Ἡλεί [see WH. App. p. 155, and s. v. εἰ, ι]), indecl., Heli, the father of Joseph, the husband of Mary: Lk. iii. 23.*

Ἡλίας ([so R^a etc G; WH Ἡλείας cf. WH. App. p. 155; Tdf. Proleg. p. 84 and see εἰ, ι, but] L Tr Ἡλίās, Tdf. Ἡλείās, [on the breathing in codd. see Tdf. Proleg. p. 107; WH. Intr. § 408; current edd. are not uniform]), -ου [B. 17 (16), 8; but once (viz. Lk. i. 17 T Tr mrg. WH) -α], ὁ, (ἡλιός or ἡλιός) i. e. either 'strength of Jehovah' or 'my God is Jehovah'), Elijah, a prophet born at Thisbe [but see B. D. s. v., also s. v. Tishbite], the unflinching champion of the theocracy in the reigns of the idolatrous kings Ahab and Ahaziah. He was taken up to heaven without dying, whence the Jews expected he would return just before the advent of the Messiah, whom he would prepare the minds of the Israelites to receive (1 K. xvii.-xix.; 2 K. ii. 6 sqq.; 2 Chr. xxi. 12; Mal. iv. 4 (iii. 22); Sir. xlvi. 1, 4, 12 [cf. Edersheim, Jesus the Messiah, App. viii.]): Mt. xi. 14; xvi. 14; xvii. 3 sq. 10-12; xxvii. 47, 49; Mk. vi. 15; viii. 28; ix. 4 sq. 11-13; xv. 35 sq.; Lk. i. 17; iv. 25 sq.; ix. 8, 19, 30, 33, 54 [RGL]; Jn. i. 21, 25; Jas. v. 17; ἐν Ἡλίῳ, in the narrative concerning Elijah, Ro. xi. 2 [see ἐν, I. 1 d.]*

ἡλικία, -ας, ἡ, (ἡλιξ mature, of full age, Hom. Od. 18, 373 [al. of the same age; cf. Ebeling, Lex. Hom. s. v.; Pape, Lex. s. v.]); fr. Hom. down; 1. age, time of life; a. univ.: Mt. vi. 27; Lk. xii. 25, [in these pass. 'term or length of life'; but others refer them to 2 below; see Field, Otium Norv. Pars iii. p. 4; Jas. Morison, Com. on Mt. l. c.] cf. πῆχυς, and De Wette, Meyer, Bleek on Mt. l. c.; παρὰ καιρὸν ἡλικίας, beyond the proper stage of life [A. V. past age], Heb. xi. 11 (2 Macc. iv. 40; 4 Macc. v. 4). b. adult age, maturity: ἔχειν ἡλικίαν [A. V. to be of age], Jn. ix. 21, 23. c. suitable age for anything; with gen. of the thing for which it is fit: τοῦ γάμου, Dem.; τοῦ ἥθου φρονεῖν, Plat. Eryx. p. 396 b.; metaph. of an attained state of mind fit for a thing: τοῦ πληρώματος τοῦ Χριστοῦ, the age in which we are fitted to receive the fulness (see πληρωμα, 1) of Christ, Eph. iv. 13 [al. refer this to 2; cf. Ellic. in loc.]. 2. stature (Dem., Plut., al.): τῇ ἡλικίᾳ μικρός, Lk. xix. 3; προκίπτειν ἡλικίᾳ, i. e. in height and comeliness of stature

(Bengel, *justam proceritatem nactus est et decoram*), Lk. ii. 52; cf. Meyer, Bleek, ad loc.*

ἡλικος, -η, -ον, (ἡλιξ, see ἡλικία), prop. as old as, as tall as; univ. (Lat. *quantus*): how great, Col. ii. 1; Jas. iii. 5 [cf. B. 253 (217)]; how small (Lcian. Hermet. 5), ἡλικὸς πῦρ, Jas. iii. 5 L T Tr WH [B. l. c.]*

ἡλιος, -ου, ὁ [often anarthrous, W. 120 (114); B. 89 (78)], (ἔλη [root us to burn, cf. Curtius § 612]); Sept. for שֶׁשֶׁת; the sun: Mt. v. 45; xiii. 43; Mk. xiii. 24; Lk. iv. 40; xxi. 25; Acts xxvi. 13; 1 Co. xv. 41; Rev. i. 16, etc. i. q. the rays of the sun, Rev. vii. 16; i. q. the light of day: μὴ βλέπων τὸν ἡλιον, of a blind man, Acts xiii. 11.

ἡλος, -ου, ὁ, a nail: Jn. xx. 25. [(From Hom. on.)* ἡμαίς, see ἐγώ.]

ἡμέρα, -ας, ἡ, (fr. ἡμερος, -ον, prop. ἡμέρα ὄρα the mild time, cf. Lob. Paral. p. 359; [but cf. Curtius p. 594 sq.; Vaniček p. 943]); Hebr. יוֹם; day; used 1. of the natural day, or the interval between sunrise and sunset, as distinguished fr. and contrasted with night; a. prop. ἡμέρας, by day, in the daytime, [cf. colloq. Eng. of a day; W. § 30, 11; B. § 132, 26], Rev. xxi. 25; ἡμέρας κ. νυκτός, day and night [cf. W. 552 (513 sq.); Lob. Paralip. p. 62 sq.; Ellic. on 1 Tim. v. 5], Mk. v. 5; Lk. xviii. 7; Acts ix. 24; 1 Th. ii. 9; iii. 10; [2 Th. iii. 8 L txt. T Tr WH]; 1 Tim. v. 5; 2 Tim. i. 3; Rev. iv. 8; vii. 15; xii. 10; xiv. 11; xx. 10; ἡμέρας μέσης, at midday, Acts xxvi. 13; νύκτα καὶ ἡμέραν [W. 230 (216); B. § 131, 11], Mk. iv. 27; Acts xx. 31; 2 Th. iii. 8 R G; hyperbolically i. q. without intermission, λατρεύειν, Lk. ii. 37; Acts xxvi. 7; ἡμέρας ὁδός, a day's journey, Lk. ii. 44 (Gen. xxxi. 23 [μῆας ἡμέρας ὁδόν, Joseph. c. Ap. 2, 2, 9; cf. W. 188 (177); B. D. Am. ed. s. v. Day's Journey]); τὰς ἡμέρας, acc. of time [W. and B. as above], during the days, Lk. xxi. 37; ἐκείνην τ. ἡμέραν, Jn. i. 39 (40); πᾶσαν ἡμέραν, daily, Acts v. 42; ἐκ θηναρίου τὴν ἡμέραν, so sometimes we say, for a shilling the day, Mt. xx. 2; δώδεκα εἰσὼν ὄρα τῆς ἡμέρας, Jn. xi. 9; to the number of days are added as many nights, Mt. iv. 2; xii. 40; γίνεται ἡμέρα, day dawns, it grows light, Lk. iv. 42; vi. 13; xxii. 66; Acts xii. 18; xvi. 35; xxiii. 12; xxvii. 29, 33, 39, (Xen. an. 2, 2, 13; 7, 2, 34); περιπατεῖν ἐν τ. ἡμέρᾳ, Jn. xi. 9; ἡ ἡμέρα φαίνει, Rev. viii. 12; ἡ ἡμέρα κλίνει, the day declines, it is towards evening, Lk. ix. 12; xxiv. 29. b. metaph. the 'day' is regarded as the time for abstaining from indulgence, vice, crime, because acts of the sort are perpetrated at night and in darkness: 1 Th. v. 5, 8; hence ὁ αἰὼν οὗτος (see αἰὼν, 3) is likened to the night, αἰὼν μέλλων to day, and Christians are admonished to live decorously as though it were light, i. e. as if ὁ αἰὼν ὁ μέλλων were already come, Ro. xiii. 12 sq. ἕως ἡμέρας ἐστὶν while it is day, i. e. while life gives one an opportunity to work, Jn. ix. 4. of the light of knowledge, 2 Pet. i. 19. 2. of the civil day, or the space of twenty-four hours (thus including the night): Mt. vi. 34; Mk. vi. 21; Lk. xiii. 14, etc.; opp. to an hour, Mt. xxv. 13; to hours, months, years, Rev. ix. 15; Gal. iv. 10; ἡ ἐν ἡμέρᾳ τρυφή, the revelling of a day, i. e. ephemeral, very brief, 2 Pet. ii. 13 [al. refer this to 1 b. above];

ἐπτάκις τῆς ἡμ. seven times in the (space of a) day, Lk. xvii. 4; the dat. ἡμέρα of the day on (in) which [cf. W. § 31, 9; B. § 133 (26)]: as τρίτη ἡμέρα, Mt. xvi. 21; Mk. ix. 31 [Roc.]; Lk. xvii. 29 sq.; Acts ii. 41, etc.; ἡμέρα κ. ἡμέρα, day by day, every day, 2 Co. iv. 16 (after the Hebr. ד' ד' Esth. iii. 4, where Sept. καθ' ἐκάστην ἡμέραν, and ד' ד' Ps. lxxvii. (lxxviii.) 20, where Sept. ἡμέραν καθ' ἡμέραν; [cf. W. 463 (432)]); ἡμέραν ἐξ ἡμέρας (see ἐκ, IV. 2), 2 Pet. ii. 8; as an acc. of time [W. 230 (215 sq.); B. § 131, 11]: ὄλην τ. ἡμέραν, Ro. viii. 36; x. 21; μίαν ἡμέραν, Acts xxi. 7; and in the plur., Jn. ii. 12; iv. 40; xi. 6; Acts ix. 19; x. 48; xvi. 12; xx. 6; xxi. 4, 10; xxv. 6, 14; xxviii. 7, 12 [L dat.], 14; Gal. i. 18; Rev. xi. 3, 9. joined with Prepositions: ἀπό with gen. from . . . forth, from . . . on, Mt. xxii. 46; Jn. xi. 53; Acts x. 30; xx. 18; Phil. i. 5; ἄχρι w. gen. until, up to, Mt. xxiv. 38; Lk. i. 20; xvii. 27; Acts i. 2; [22 Tdf.]; ii. 29; xxiii. 1; xxvi. 22; ἄχρι πέντε ἡμερῶν, until five days had passed, i. e. after five days, Acts xx. 6; μέχρι w. gen. until, Mt. xxviii. 15 [L Tr, WH in br.]; ἕως w. gen. until, Mt. xxvii. 64; Acts i. 22 [T ἄχρι]; Ro. xi. 8; διά w. gen., see διά, A. II.; πρό w. gen. before, Jn. xii. 1 (on which see πρό, b.); ἐν w. dat. sing., Mt. xxiv. 50; Lk. i. 59; Jn. v. 9; 1 Co. x. 8 [L T Tr WH txt. om. ἐν]; Heb. iv. 4, etc.; ἐν w. dat. plur., Mt. xxvii. 40; Mk. xv. 29 [L T Tr om. WH br. ἐν]; Jn. ii. 19 [Tr WH br. ἐν], 20, etc.; εἰς, unto, (against), Jn. xii. 7; Rev. ix. 15; ἐπί w. acc. for, (Germ. auf . . . hin), Acts xiii. 31 (for many days successively); xvi. 18; xxvii. 20; Heb. xi. 30; καθ' ἡμέραν, daily [W. 401 (374 sq.)], Mt. xxvi. 55; Mk. xiv. 49; Lk. xvi. 19; xxii. 53; Acts ii. 46 sq.; iii. 2; xvi. 5; xix. 9; 1 Co. xv. 31; 2 Co. xi. 28; Heb. vii. 27; x. 11; also τὸ καθ' ἡμέραν, Lk. xi. 3; xix. 47; Acts xvii. 11 [L T Tr txt. om. WH br. τὸ], (Polyb. 4, 18, 2; cf. Matthiae ii. p. 734; [Jelf § 456]; Bnhdy. p. 329; B. 96 (84)); καθ' ἐκάστην ἡμέραν, every day, Heb. iii. 13 (Xen. mem. 4, 2, 12); also κατὰ πᾶσαν ἡμ. Acts xvii. 17; μετὰ, after, Mt. xvii. 1; xxvi. 2; xxvii. 63; Mk. viii. 31; Lk. i. 24; Jn. iv. 43; xx. 26; Acts i. 5; xv. 36, etc. οὐ πλείους εἰσὶν ἡμέραι ἀφ' ἧς, sc. ἡμέρας, Acts xxiv. 11. A specification of the number of days is thrust into the discourse in the nominative, as it were adverbially and without any grammatical connection, (cf. Fritzsche on Mk. p. 310 sq.; W. 516 (481) and § 62, 2; [B. 139 (122)]): ἤδη ἡμέραι (Rec. ἡμέρας, by correction) τρεῖς, Mt. xv. 32; Mk. viii. 2; ὥσει ἡμέραι δεκά, Lk. ix. 28. ἡμερῶν διαγενομένων τινῶν, certain days having intervened, Acts xxv. 13. ἡμέρα and ἡμέραι are used w. the gen. of a noun denoting a festival or some solemnity usually celebrated on a fixed day: τῶν ἀζύμων, Acts xii. 3; τῆς πεντεκοστῆς, Acts ii. 1; xx. 16; τοῦ σαββάτου, Lk. xiii. 14, 16; Jn. xix. 31; ἡ κυριακή ἡμέρα, the Lord's day, i. e. the day on which Christ returned to life, Sunday therefore, Rev. i. 10; the foll. phrases also have reference to sacred or festival days: κρίνειν ἡμέραν παρ' ἡμέραν, to exalt one day above another, and κρίνειν πᾶσαν ἡμέραν, to esteem every day sacred, Ro. xiv. 5; φρονεῖν τὴν ἡμέραν, to regard a particular day that is selected for religious services, Ro. xiv. 6; ἡμέρας παρατηρεῖσθαι, to

observe days, Gal. iv. 10. After the Hebr. usage, which in reference to a definite period of time now elapsed speaks of a certain number of days as fulfilled or completed (see Gesenius s. v. כְּלָה), we have the phrases ἐπλήσθησαν αἱ ἡμέραι τῆς λειτουργίας, the days spent in priestly service, Lk. i. 23 (when he had been employed in sacred duties for the appointed time); τοῦ περιτεμεῖν αὐτόν, for him to be circumcised, Lk. ii. 21; τοῦ καθαρισμοῦ αὐτῶν, ib. 22; συντελεσθειῶν ἡμερῶν, Lk. iv. 2; τελειωσάντων τὰς ἡμέρας, when they had spent there the time appointed, Lk. ii. 43; ἐν τῷ συμπληροῦσθαι τὰς ἡμ. τῆς ἀναλήψεως αὐτοῦ, when the number of days was now being completed which the reception of Jesus into heaven required, i. e. before which that reception could not occur, Lk. ix. 51; ἡ ἐκπλήρωσις τῶν ἡμερῶν τοῦ ἀγνισμοῦ, the fulfilment of the days required for the purification, Acts xxi. 26; συντελοῦνται αἱ ἡμέραι, ib. 27; ἐν τῷ συμπληροῦσθαι τ. ἡμέραν τῆς πεντεκοστῆς, when the measure of time needed for the day of Pentecost was being completed, i. e. on the very day of Pentecost, Acts ii. 1. As in some of the exx. just adduced ἡμέρα is joined to the gen. of a thing to be done or to happen on a certain day, so also in ἡμ. τοῦ ἐνταφιασμοῦ, Jn. xii. 7; ἀναδείξεως, Lk. i. 80. with gen. of pers., ἐν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ σου [but L T Tr WH om. σου] in the day favorable for thee, the day on which salvation is offered thee and can be obtained, Lk. xix. 42 (Polyb. 18, 5, 8 μὴ παρῆς τὸν καιρὸν . . . σὴ νῦν ἐστὶν ἡμέρα, σὸς ὁ καιρὸς; "meus dies est, tempore accepto utimur" Sen. Med. 1017). 3. of the last day of the present age (see αἰὼν, 3), the day in which Christ will return from heaven, raise the dead, hold the final judgment, and perfect his kingdom, the foll. expressions are used: ἡ ἡμέρα, simply, Ro. xiii. 12; Heb. x. 25, cf. 1 Th. v. 4; (ἡ) ἡμέρα τοῦ κυρίου, Χριστοῦ, Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, Lk. xvii. 24 R G T Tr WH mrg.; 1 Co. i. 8; v. 5; 2 Co. i. 14; Phil. i. 6, 10; 1 Th. v. 2; 2 Th. ii. 2; 2 Pet. iii. 10; ἡ ἡμέρα κυρίου ἡ μεγάλη, Acts ii. 20 (fr. Joel ii. 31 (iii. 4)); ἡμέρα ἣ ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἀποκαλύπτεται, Lk. xvii. 30; ἡ ἡμέρα τ. θεοῦ, 2 Pet. iii. 12; ἡ ἡμέρα ἐκεῖνη ἡ μεγάλη τοῦ παντοκράτορος, Rev. xvi. 14, (even in the prophecies of the O.T. the day of Jehovah is spoken of, in which Jehovah will execute terrible judgment upon his adversaries, as Joel i. 15; ii. 1, 11; Is. ii. 12; xiii. 6, 9; Am. v. 18, 20; Jer. xxvi. 10 (xlvi. 10); Ezek. xiii. 5; xxx. 2 sqq.; Ob. 15; Zeph. i. 7 sqq.; Mal. iii. 17); ἡ ἡμ. ἐκεῖνη and ἐκεῖνη ἡ ἡμ., Mt. vii. 22; Lk. vi. 23; x. 12; xxi. 34; 2 Th. i. 10; 2 Tim. i. 12, 18; iv. 8; ἡ ἐσχάτη ἡμ., Jn. vi. 39 sq. 44, 54; xi. 24; xii. 48; ἡμ. ἀπολυτρώσεως, Eph. iv. 30; ἐπισκοπῆς (see ἐπισκοπή, b.), 1 Pet. ii. 12; κρίσεως, Mt. x. 15; xi. 22, 24; xii. 36; Mk. vi. 11 R L br.; 2 Pet. ii. 9; iii. 7, cf. Acts xvii. 31; τῆς κρίσεως, 1 Jn. iv. 17; ὀργῆς κ. ἀποκαλύψεως δικαιοκρισίας τ. θεοῦ, Ro. ii. 5 (συγ-δί', Ezek. xxii. 24; ד' ד' ז' ז' ד', Zeph. ii. 3 sq.; [ד' ד' ד' ד', Prov. xi. 4; Zeph. i. 15, 18, etc.]); ἡ ἡμ. ἡ μεγάλη τῆς ὀργῆς αὐτοῦ, Rev. vi. 17; ἡμ. σφαγῆς, of slaughter (of the wicked), Jas. v. 5 [Jer. xii. 3, etc.]. Paul, in allusion to the phrase ἡμέρα κυρίου, uses the expression ἀνθρωπίνῃ

parat. ἡρεμέστερος, fr. an unused ἡρεμής, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 63; more com. in the earlier Grk. writ. is the adv. ἡρέμα. [Cf. W. § 11 fin.; B. 28 (24).] *

Ἡρώδης, -ου, δ, (equiv. to Ἡρωίδης, sprung from a hero; hence the Etym. Magn. pp. 165, 43; 437, 56 directs it to be written Ἡρωίδης [so WH], as it is found also in certain inscriptions [cf. Lipsius, Gram. Unters. p. 9; WH. Intr. § 410; Tdf. Proleg. 109; Pape, Eigennamen, s. v.]), Herod, the name of a royal family that flourished among the Jews in the time of Jesus and the apostles. In the N. T. are mentioned, 1. the one who gave the family its name, Herod surnamed *the Great*, a son of Antipater of Idumæa. Appointed king of Judæa B. C. 40 by the Roman senate at the suggestion of Antony and with the consent of Octavian, he at length overcame the great opposition which the country made to him and took possession of the kingdom B. C. 37; and, after the battle of Actium, he was confirmed in it by Octavian, whose favor he ever after enjoyed. He was brave and skilled in war, learned and sagacious; but also extremely suspicious and cruel. Hence he destroyed the entire royal family of the Hasmonæans, put to death many of the Jews that opposed his government, and proceeded to kill even his dearly beloved wife Mariamne of the Hasmonæan line and the two sons she had borne him. By these acts of bloodshed, and especially by his love and imitation of Roman customs and institutions and by the burdensome taxes imposed upon his subjects, he so alienated the Jews that he was unable to regain their favor by his splendid restoration of the temple and other acts of munificence. He died in the 70th year of his age, the 37th of his reign, the 4th before the Dionysian era. Cf. Joseph. antt. 14, 14, 4; 15, 6, 7; 7, 4; 8, 1; 16, 5, 4; 11, 6, etc. In his closing years John the Baptist and Christ were born, Mt. ii. 1; Lk. i. 5; Matthew narrates in ch. ii. (cf. Macrob. sat. 2, 4) that he commanded the male children in Bethlehem from two years old and under to be slain. Cf. especially Keim in Schenkel iii. 27 sqq.; Schürer, Neutest. Zeitgesch. § 15, and the books there mentioned. 2. Herod surnamed *Antipas*, son of Herod the Great and Malthace, a Samaritan woman. After the death of his father he was appointed by the Romans tetrach of Galilee and Peræa. His first wife was a daughter of Aretas, king of Arabia; but he subsequently repudiated her and took to himself Herodias, the wife of his brother Herod (see Φιλίππος, 1); and in consequence Aretas, his father-in-law, made war against him and conquered him. He cast John the Baptist into prison because John had rebuked him for this unlawful connection; and afterwards, at the instigation of Herodias, he ordered him to be beheaded. Induced by her, too, he went to Rome to obtain from the emperor the title of king. But in consequence of accusations brought against him by Herod Agrippa I., Caligula banished him (A. D. 39) to Lugdunum in Gaul, where he seems to have died. [On the statement of Joseph. (b. j. 2, 9, 6) that he died in Spain see the conjecture in B. D. s. v. Herodias.] He was light-minded, sensual,

vicious, (Joseph. antt. 17, 1, 3; 8, 1; 11, 4; 18, 5, 1; 7, 1 sq.; b. j. 2, 9, 6). In the N. T. he is mentioned by the simple name of *Herod* in Mt. xiv. 1, 3, 6; Mk. vi. 16-18, 20-22; viii. 15; Lk. iii. 1, 19; viii. 3; ix. 7, 9; xiii. 31; xxiii. 7 sq. 11 sq. 15; Acts iv. 27; xiii. 1; once, Mk. vi. 14, he is called βασιλεύς, either improperly, or in the sense of *royal lineage* (see βασιλεύς). Cf. Keim l. c. p. 42 sqq.; Schürer l. c. p. 232 sqq. 3. *Herod Agrippa I.* (who is called by Luke simply *Herod*, by Josephus everywhere *Agrippa*), son of Aristobulus and Berenice, and grandson of Herod the Great. After various changes of fortune, he gained the favor of the emperors Caligula and Claudius to such a degree that he gradually obtained the government of all Palestine, with the title of king. He died at Cæsarea, A. D. 44, at the age of 54, in the seventh [or 4th, reckoning from the extension of his dominions by Claudius] year of his reign (Joseph. antt. 17, 1, 2; 18, 6; 19, 4, 5; 6, 1; 7, 3; b. j. 2, 11, 6), just after having ordered James the apostle, son of Zebedee, to be slain, and Peter to be cast into prison: Acts xii. 1, 6, 11, 19-21. Cf. Keim l. c. p. 49 sqq.; Schürer l. c. p. 290 sqq.; [Farrar, St. Paul, vol. ii. Excurs. vi.]. 4. (*Herod Agrippa II.*, son of the preceding. When his father died he was a youth of seventeen. In A. D. 48 he received from Claudius Cæsar the government of Chalcis, with the right of appointing the Jewish high-priests, together with the care and oversight of the temple at Jerusalem. Four years later Claudius took from him Chalcis and gave him instead a larger dominion, viz. Batanæa, Trachonitis, and Gaulanitis, with the title of *king*. To these regions Nero, in A. D. 53, added Tiberias and Tarichæae and the Peræan Julias, with fourteen neighboring villages. Cf. Joseph. antt. 19, 9, 1 sq.; 20, 1, 3; 5, 2; 7, 1; 8, 4; b. j. 2, 12, 1 and 8. In the N. T. he is mentioned in Acts xxv. 13, 22-26; xxvi. 1 sq. (7), 19, 27 sq. 32. In the Jewish war, although he strove in vain to restrain the fury of the seditious and bellicose populace, he did not desert the Roman side. After the fall of Jerusalem, he was vested with praetorian rank and kept the kingdom entire until his death, which took place in the third year of the emperor Trajan, [the 73d of his life, and 52nd of his reign]. He was the last representative of the Herodian dynasty. Cf. Keim l. c. p. 56 sqq.; Schürer l. c. p. 315 sqq. [Less complete accounts of the family may be found in BB. DD.; Sieffert in Herzog ed. 2 s. v.; an extended narrative in Hausrath, Neutest. Zeitgesch. vol. i. Abschn. v. Cf. also Edersheim, Jesus the Messiah, bk. ii. ch. ii. and App. iv.]

Ἡρωδίαοι [WH Ἡρωδ., see Ἡρώδης and I, ε; cf. W. § 16, 2 γ.], -ῶν, οἱ, *Herodians*, i. e. Herod's partisans (οἱ τὰ Ἡρώδου φρονούντες, Joseph. antt. 14, 15, 10): Mt. xxii. 16; Mk. iii. 6; xii. 13. Cf. Keim, Jesu von Naz. iii. 130 sqq. [Eng. trans. v. p. 156 sq.], and in Schenkel iii. 65 sqq.; [cf. B. D. s. v.; Edersheim, Index s. v.]. *

Ἡρωδίας [WH Ἡρωδίας, see Ἡρώδης and I, ε], -ίδος, ἡ, *Herodias*, daughter of Aristobulus and granddaughter of Herod the Great. She was first married to Herod

[Philip (see Φίλιππος, 1)], son of Herod the Great, a man in private life; but she afterwards formed an unlawful union with Herod Antipas, whom she induced not only to slay John the Baptist but also to make the journey to Rome which ruined him; at last she followed him into exile in Gaul (see Ἡρώδης, 2): Mt. xiv. 3, 6; Mk. vi. 17, 19, 22 [here WH R mrg. αὐτοῦ]; Lk. iii. 19.*

Ἡρωδίων [WH Ἡρωδ., see Ἡρώδης and I, ε], -ωνος, ὁ, *Herodion*, a certain Christian, [Paul's "kinsman" (see συγγενής)]: Ro. xvi. 11.*

Ἡσαίας (Lchm. Ἡσ. [cf. Tdf. Proleg. p. 107; WH Ἡσαίας, see I, ε]), -ου [B. 17 (16), 8], ὁ, (so Sept. for יהוה, Jehovah's help, fr. יהוה and יהוה), *Isaiah* (Vulg. *Isaias*, in the Fathers also *Esaias*), a celebrated Hebrew prophet, who prophesied in the reigns of Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah: Mt. iii. 3; iv. 14; viii. 17; xii. 17; xiii. 14; (xiii. 35 acc. to the reading of cod. Sin. and other authorities, rightly approved of by Bleek [Hort (as below), al.], and received into the text by Tdf. [noted in mrg. by WH, see their App. ad loc.; per contra cf. Meyer or Ellicott (i. e. *Plumptre* in N. T. Com.) ad loc.]; xv. 7; Mk. vii. 6; Lk. iii. 4; iv. 17; Jn. i. 23; xii. 38 sq. 41; Acts xxviii. 25; Ro. ix. 27, 29; x. 16, 20; xv. 12; i. q. the book of the prophecies of Isaiah, Acts viii. 28, 30; ἐν (τῷ) Ἡσαίᾳ, Mk. i. 2 G L txt. T Tr WH.*

Ἡσαῦ [Ἡσ. Ro. ix. 13 R^a Tr; Heb. xii. 16 R^a; Heb. xii. 20 R^{ca}], ὁ, (ἰψῆ i. e. hairy [Gen. xxv. 25; Joseph. antt. 1, 18, 1]), indecl., *Esau*, the firstborn son of Isaac: Ro. ix. 13; Heb. xi. 20; xii. 16.*

ἡσύχιασμα, see ἡττώω and s. v. Σ, σ, ς.

[ἡσσω, see ἡττων.]

ἡσυχάζω; 1 aor. ἡσύχασα; (ἡσυχος [i. q. ἡσύχιος]); as in Grk. writ. fr. Aeschyl. down, to *keep quiet*, i. e. a. to rest, to cease from labor: Lk. xxiii. 56. b. to lead a quiet life, said of those who are not running hither and thither, but stay at home and mind their business: 1 Th. iv. 11. c. to be silent, i. e. to say nothing, hold one's peace: Lk. xiv. 4 (3); Acts xi. 18; xxi. 14, (Job xxxii. 7; ἡσύχασαν καὶ οὐκ εὔροσαν λόγον, Neh. v. 8).*

[ΣΥΝ. ἡσυχάζειν, σιγαῖν, σιωπᾶν: ἡσ. describes a quiet condition in the general, inclusive of silence; σιγ. describes a mental condition and its manifestation, especially in speechlessness (silence from fear, grief, awe, etc.); σιωπ., the more external and physical term, denotes abstinence from speech, esp. as antithetic to loquacity. Schmidt i. ch. 9; iv. ch. 175.]

ἡσυχία, -ας, ἡ, (fr. the adj. ἡσύχιος, q. v.; the fem. expresses the general notion [W. 95 (90)], cf. *aitria*, ἀπερή,

ἐχθρά, etc.), [fr. Hom. down]; 1. *quietness*: descriptive of the life of one who stays at home doing his own work, and does not officiously meddle with the affairs of others, 2 Th. iii. 12. 2. *silence*: Acts xxii. 2; 1 Tim. ii. 11 sq.*

ἡσύχιος, -α, -ον, [(perh. akin to ἡμαι to sit, Lat. *sedatus*; cf. Curtius § 568; Vaniček p. 77)]; fr. Hom. down; *quiet, tranquil*: 1 Pet. iii. 4; βίος, 1 Tim. ii. 2; Joseph. antt. 13, 16, 1.*

ἡτοί, see ἡ, 4 e.

ἡττώω: (ἡττων); to make less, inferior, to overcome (the Act. only in Polyb., Diod., Joseph. antt. 12, 7, 1 [other exx. in Veitch s. v.]); Pass. ἡττώμαι, fr. [Soph. and] Hdt. down; pf. ἡτήθημι; 1 aor. ἡτήθην (ἡσσώθην, 2 Co. xii. 13 L T Tr WH; in opp. to which form cf. *Fritzsche*, De conform. N. T. crit. quam Lchm. ed. p. 32 [yet see *Kuenen and Cobet*, N. T. ad fid. cod. Vat. p. xc.; *WH*. App. p. 166; B. 59 (52); Veitch s. v.]); to be made inferior; to be overcome, worsted: in war, ὑπὸ τινος, 2 Macc. x. 24; univ., τινί [cf. B. 168 (147); W. 219 (206)], to be conquered by one, forced to yield to one, 2 Pet. ii. 19; absol. ib. 20. τὶ ὑπὲρ τινος, i. q. ἡττων ἔχω τι, to hold a thing inferior, set below, [on the acc. (5) cf. B. § 131, 10; and on the compar. use of ὑπὲρ see ὑπὲρ, II. 2 b.], 2 Co. xii. 13.*

ἡττημα [cf. B. 7; *WH*. App. p. 166], -τος, τό, (ἡττώμαι); 1. a diminution, decrease: i. e. defeat, Is. xxxi. 8; αὐτῶν, brought upon the Jewish people in that so few of them had turned to Christ, Ro. xi. 12 [R. V. *loss*]. 2. *loss*, sc. as respects salvation, 1 Co. vi. 7 [R. V. *txt. defect*]. Cf. Meyer [but cf. his 6te Aufl.] on each pass. (Elsewhere only in eccl. writ.)*

ἡττων or [so L T Tr WH, see Σ, σ, ς] ἡσσω, -ον, inferior; neut. adverbially [fr. Hom. down] less, 2 Co. xii. 15; εἰς τὸ ἡσσω, for the worse (that ye may be made worse; opp. to εἰς τὸ κρεῖττον), 1 Co. xi. 17.*

ἡχέω (-ῶ); (ἦχος, q. v.); [fr. Hesiod down]; to sound: 1 Co. xiii. 1; used of the roaring of the sea, Lk. xxi. 25 Rec. [COMP. : ἐξ-, καθ-ηχέω].*

ἦχος [cf. Lat. *echo*, *vox*, Germ. *sprechen*, etc.; Vaniček p. 858], -ου, ὁ, and (Lk. xxi. 25 G L T Tr WH) τὸ ἦχος, -ους (cf. W. 65 (64); [B. 23 (20)]; Delitzsch on Heb. xii. 19 p. 638; [or ἦχους may come fr. ἡχώ, -οὺς, see esp. *WH*. App. p. 158^b; Mey. on Lk. as below]); 1. a sound, noise: Acts ii. 2; Heb. xii. 19; spoken of the roar of the sea's waves, Lk. xxi. 25 G L T Tr WH. 2. *rumor, report*: περὶ τινος, Lk. iv. 37.*

Θαδδαῖος

Θαδδαῖος, -ου, ὁ, (ἴϛ), perh. large-hearted or courageous, although it has not been shown that ἴϛ equiv. to the Hebr. ἴϛ can mean *pectus* as well as *mamma*; [some would connect the terms by the fact that the 'child of one's heart' may be also described as a 'bosom-child'; but see B. D. s. v. Jude], *Thaddæus*, a surname of the apostle Jude; he was also called *Lebbæus* and was the brother of James the less: Mt. x. 3 R G L Tr WH; Mk. iii. 18. [Cf. B. D. s. v.; Keil on Mt. l. c.; *WH*. App. p. 11^b. The latter hold the name *Λεββαῖος* to be due to an early attempt to bring Levi (*Λευεῖς*) the publican (Lk. v. 27) within the Twelve.]*

θάλασσα [cf. B. 7], -ης, ἡ, (akin to *ἄλς* [better, allied to *ταράσσω* etc., from its *tossing*; cf. Vaniček, p. 303]; Sept. for *ἰ*), [fr. Hom. down], *the sea*; [on its distinction from *πέλαγος* see the latter word]; a. univ.: Mt. xxiii. 15; Mk. xi. 23; Lk. xvii. 2, 6; xxi. 25; Ro. ix. 27; 2 Co. xi. 26; Heb. xi. 12; Jas. i. 6; Jude 13; Rev. vii. 1-3, etc.; ἐργάζεσθαι τὴν θάλ. (see ἐργάζομαι, 2 a.), Rev. xviii. 17; τὸ πέλαγος τῆς θαλ. (see πέλαγος, a.), Mt. xviii. 6; joined with γῆ and οὐρανός it forms a periphrasis for the whole world, Acts iv. 24; xiv. 15; Rev. v. 13; x. 6 [L WH br.]; xiv. 7, (Hagg. ii. 7; Ps. cxlv. (cxlvi.) 6; Joseph. antt. 4, 3, 2; [c. Ap. 2, 10, 1]); among the visions of the Apocalypse a *glassy sea* or *sea of glass* is spoken of; but what the writer symbolized by this is not quite clear: Rev. iv. 6; xv. 2. b. spec. used [even without the art., cf. W. 121 (115); B. § 124, 8 b.] of the Mediterranean Sea: Acts x. 6, 32; xvii. 14; of the Red Sea (see ἐρυθρός), ἡ ἐρυθρὰ θάλ., Acts vii. 36; 1 Co. x. 1 sq.; Heb. xi. 29. By a usage foreign to native Grk. writ. [cf. Aristot. meteor. 1, 13 p. 351^a, 8 ἡ ὑπὸ τὸν Καύκασον λίμνη ἣν καλοῦσιν οἱ ἐκεῖ θάλατταν, and Hesych. defines λίμνη: ἡ θάλασσα καὶ ὁ ὠκεανός] employed like the Hebr. *ἰ*; [e. g. Num. xxxiv. 11], by Mt. Mk. and Jn. (nowhere by Lk.) of the Lake of Γεννησαρέτ (q. v.): ἡ θάλ. τῆς Γαλιλαίας, Mt. iv. 18; xv. 29; Mk. i. 16; vii. 31, (similarly Lake Constance, *der Bodensee*, is called *mare Suebicum*, the Suabian Sea); τῆς Τιβεριάδος, Jn. xxi. 1; τῆς Γαλιλ. τῆς Τιβεριάδος (on which twofold gen. cf. W. § 30, 3 N. 3; [B. 400 (343)]), Jn. vi. 1; more frequently simply ἡ θάλασσα: Mt. iv. 15, 18; viii. 24, 26 sq. 32; xiii. 1, etc.; Mk. ii. 13; iii. 7; iv. 1, 39; v. 13, etc.; Jn. vi. 16-19, 22, 25; xxi. 7. Cf. *Furrer* in *Schenkel* ii. 322 sqq.; [see *Γεννησαρέτ*].

θάλλω; 1. prop. to warm, keep warm, (Lat. *foveo*): Hom. et sqq. 2. like the Lat. *foveo*, i. q. to cherish with tender love, to foster with tender care: Eph. v. 29; 1 Th. ii. 7; ([Theocr. 14, 38]; Alciph. 2, 4; Antonin. 5, 1).*

θάνατος

Θάμαρ [Treg. Θαμάρ], ἡ, (רַחֵץ [i. e. palm-tree]), *Tamar*, prop. name of a woman, the daughter-in-law of Judah, son of the patriarch Jacob (Gen. xxxviii. 6): Mt. i. 3.*

θαμβέω, -ῶ; Pass., impf. ἐθαμβούμην; 1 aor. ἐθαμβήθην; (θάμβος, q. v.); 1. to be astonished: Acts ix. 6 Rec. (Hom., Soph., Eur.) 2. to astonish, terrify: 2 S. xxii. 5; pass. to be amazed: Mk. i. 27; x. 32; foll. by ἐπί w. dat. of the thing, Mk. x. 24; to be frightened, 1 Macc. vi. 8; Sap. xvii. 3; Plut. Caes. 45; Brut. 20. [Comp.: ἐκ-θαμβέω.]*

θάμβος [allied with τάφος amazement, fr. a Sanskrit root signifying to render immovable; Curtius § 233; Vaniček p. 1130], -ους, τό; fr. Hom. down; amazement: Lk. iv. 36; v. 9; Acts iii. 10.*

θανάσιμος, -ον, (θανεῖν, θάνατος), *deadly*: Mk. xvi. 18. ([Aeschyl., Soph., Eur., Plat., sqq.)*

θανατηφόρος, -ον, (θάνατος and φέρω), *death-bringing, deadly*: Jas. iii. 8. (Num. xviii. 22; Job xxxiii. 23; 4 Macc. viii. 17, 25; xv. 26; Aeschyl., Plat., Arist., Diod., Xen., Plut., al.)*

θάνατος, -ου, ὁ, (θανεῖν); Sept. for *תּוֹרַת מָוֶת*, also for *רַחֵץ* pestilence [W. 29 note]; (one of the nouns often anarthrous, cf. W. § 19, 1 s. v.; [B. § 124, 8 c.]; *Grimm*, Com. on Sap. p. 59); *death*; 1. prop. the death of the body, i. e. that separation (whether natural or violent) of the soul from the body by which the life on earth is ended: Jn. xi. 4, [13]; Acts ii. 24 [Tr mrg. ἄδου] (on this see ὀδύ); Phil. ii. 27, 30; Heb. vii. 23; ix. 15 sq.; Rev. ix. 6; xviii. 8; opp. to ζωή, Ro. viii. 38; 1 Co. iii. 22; 2 Co. i. 9; Phil. i. 20; with the implied idea of future misery in the state beyond, 1 Co. xv. 21; 2 Tim. i. 10; Heb. ii. 14 sq.; i. q. the power of death, 2 Co. iv. 12. Since the nether world, the abode of the dead, was conceived of as being very dark, χώρα καὶ σκιὰ θανάτου (τοῦ ἴϛ) is equiv. to the region of the thickest darkness, i. e. figuratively, a region enveloped in the darkness of ignorance and sin: Mt. iv. 16; Lk. i. 79, (fr. Is. ix. 2); θάνατος is used of the punishment of Christ, Ro. v. 10; vi. 3-5; 1 Co. xi. 26; Phil. iii. 10; Col. i. 22; Heb. ii. [9], 14; σώζειν τινὰ ἐκ θανάτου, to free from the fear of death, to enable one to undergo death fearlessly, Heb. v. 7 [but al. al.]; ῥύεσθαι ἐκ θανάτου, to deliver from the danger of death, 2 Co. i. 10; plur. θάνατοι, *deaths* (i. e. mortal perils) of various kinds, 2 Co. xi. 23; περιλύπω εως θανάτου, even unto death, i. e. so that I am almost dying of sorrow, Mt. xxvi. 38; Mk. xiv. 34, (λελύπημαι εως θανάτου, Jonah iv. 9; λύπη εως θανάτου, Sir. xxxvii. 2, cf. Judg. xvi. 16); μέχρι θανάτου, so as not to refuse to undergo even death, Phil. ii. 8; also ἄχρι θανάτου, Rev. ii.

10; xii. 11; ἐσφαγμένος εἰς θάνατον, that has received a deadly wound, Rev. xiii. 3; πληγὴ θανάτου, a deadly wound [*death-stroke*, cf. W. § 34, 3 b.], Rev. xiii. 3, 12; ἰδεῖν θάνατον, to experience death, Lk. ii. 26; Heb. xi. 5; also γεύεσθαι θανάτου [see γεύω, 2], Mt. xvi. 28; Mk. ix. 1; Lk. ix. 27; διώκειν τινὰ ἀχρι θανάτου, even to destruction, Acts xxii. 4; κατακρίνειν τινὰ θανάτῳ, to condemn one to death (*ad mortem damnare*, Tacit.), Mt. xx. 18 [here Tdf. εἰς θάν.]; Mk. x. 33, (see κατακρίνω, a.); πορεύεσθαι εἰς θάν. to undergo death, Lk. xxii. 33; παραδίδόμιν τινὰ εἰς θάν. that he may be put to death, Mt. x. 21; Mk. xiii. 12; pass. to be given over to the peril of death, 2 Co. iv. 11; παραδ. εἰς κρίμα θανάτου, Lk. xxiv. 20; ἀποκτείναι τινὰ ἐν θανάτῳ (a Hebraism [cf. B. 184 (159 sq.)]), Rev. ii. 23; vi. 8, [cf. W. 29 note]; αἰτία θανάτου (see αἰτία, 2), Acts xiii. 28; xxviii. 18; ἀξίον τι θανάτου, some crime worthy of the penalty of death, Acts xxiii. 29; xxv. 11, 25; [xxvi. 31]; Lk. xxiii. 15, 22 [here αἴτιον (q. v. 2 b.) θαν.]; ἔνοχος θανάτου, worthy of punishment by death, Mt. xxvi. 66; Mk. xiv. 64; θανάτῳ τελευτάτω, let him surely be put to death, Mt. xv. 4; Mk. vii. 10, after Ex. xxi. 17 Sept. (Hebr. תָּקַי תָּוֹת); cf. W. § 44 fin. N. 3; [B. u. s.]; θάν. σταυροῦ, Phil. ii. 8; ποῖον θανάτῳ, by what kind of death, Jn. xii. 33; xviii. 32; xxi. 19. The inevitable necessity of dying, shared alike by all men, takes on in the popular imagination the form of a person, a tyrant, subjugating men to his power and confining them in his dark dominions: Ro. vi. 9; 1 Co. xv. [26], 54, 56; Rev. xxi. 4; Hades is associated with him as his partner: 1 Co. xv. 55 R G; Rev. i. 18 (on which see κλείς); vi. 8; xx. 13, [14*], (Ps. xvii. (xviii.) 5; cxiv. (cxvi.) 3; Hos. xiii. 14; Sir. xv. 12). 2. metaph. the loss of that life which alone is worthy of the name, i. e. the misery of soul arising from sin, which begins on earth but lasts and increases after the death of the body: 2 Co. iii. 7; Jas. i. 15, (Clem. Rom. 2 Cor. 1, 6 says of life before conversion to Christ, ὁ βίος ἡμῶν ὁλος ἄλλο οὐδὲν ἦν εἰ μὴ θάνατος [cf. Philo, praem. et poenis § 12, and reff. in 4 below]); opp. to ἡ ζωὴ, Ro. vii. 10, 13; 2 Co. ii. 16; opp. to σωτηρία, 2 Co. vii. 10; i. q. the cause of death, Ro. vii. 13; σώζειν ψυχὴν ἐκ θανάτου, Jas. v. 20; μεταβεβηκέναι ἐκ τοῦ θανάτου εἰς τ. ζώην, Jn. v. 24; 1 Jn. iii. 14; μένειν ἐν τῷ θανάτῳ, 1 Jn. iii. 14; θεωρεῖν θάνατον, Jn. viii. 51; γεύεσθαι θανάτου, 52 (see 1 above); ἁμαρτία and ἁμαρτάνειν πρὸς θάνατον (see ἁμαρτία, 2 b.), 1 Jn. v. 16 sq. (in the rabbin. writers תָּוֹת אִשָּׁר — after Num. xviii. 22, Sept. ἁμαρτία θανατηφόρος — is a *crimen capitale*). 3. the miserable state of the wicked dead in hell is called — now simply θάνατος, Ro. i. 32 (Sap. i. 12 sq.; ii. 24; Tatian or. ad Graec. c. 13; the author of the ep. ad Diognet. c. 10, 7 distinguishes between ὁ δοκῶν ἐνθάδε θάνατος, the death of the body, and ὁ ὄντως θάνατος, ὃς φυλάσσεται τοῖς κατακριθσομένοις εἰς τὸ πῦρ τὸ αἰώνιον); now ὁ δεύτερος θάνατος and ὁ θάν. ὁ δεύτ. (as opp. to the former death, i. e. to that by which life on earth is ended), Rev. ii. 11; x. 6, 14*; xxi. 8, (as in the Targums on Deut. xxxiii. 6; Ps. xlvi. (xlix.) 11; Is. xxii. 14; lxvi. 15; [for the Grk.

use of the phrase cf. Plut. de facie in orbe lunae 27, 6 p. 942 f.]; θάνατος αἰώνιος, Barn. ep. 20, 1 and in eccl. writ. [ὁ αἰδιος θάνατος, Philo, post. Cain. § 11 fin.; see also Wetstein on Rev. ii. 11]). 4. In the widest sense, death comprises all the miseries arising from sin, as well physical death as the loss of a life consecrated to God and blessed in him on earth (Philo, alleg. legg. i. § 33 ὁ ψυχῆς θάνατος ἀρετῆς μὲν φθορά ἐστὶ, κακίας δὲ ἀνάληψις, [de profug. § 21 θάνατος ψυχῆς ὁ μετὰ κακίας ἐστὶ βίος, esp. §§ 10, 11; quod det. pot. insid. §§ 14, 15; de poster. Cain. § 21, and de praem. et poen. as in 2 above]), to be followed by wretchedness in the lower world (opp. to ζωὴ αἰώνιος): θάνατος seems to be so used in Ro. v. 12; vi. 16, 21, [23; yet al. refer these last three exx. to 3 above]; vii. 24; viii. 2, 6; death, in this sense, is personified in Ro. v. 14, 17, 21; vii. 5. Others, in all these pass. as well as those cited under 2, understand physical death; but see Philippi on Ro. v. 12; Messner, Lehre der Apostel, p. 210 sqq.*

θανάτω, -ῶ; fut. θανατώσω; 1 aor. inf. θανατώσαι, [3 pers. plur. subjunc. θανατώσῃσι, Mt. xxvi. 59 R G]; Pass., [pres. θανατούμαι]; 1 aor. ἐθανάτωθην; (fr. θάνατος); fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down; Sept. for תָּוֹת, תָּוֹת, etc. 1. prop. to put to death: τινὰ, Mt. x. 21; xxvi. 59; xxvii. 1; Mk. xiii. 12; xiv. 55; Lk. xxi. 16; 2 Co. vi. 9; 1 Pet. iii. 18; pass., by rhetorical hyperbole, to be in the state of one who is being put to death, Ro. viii. 36. 2. metaph. a. to make to die i. e. destroy, render extinct (something vigorous), Vulg. mortifico [A. V. mortify]: τί, Ro. viii. 13. b. Pass. with dat. of the thing, by death to be liberated from the bond of anything [lit. to be made dead in relation to; cf. W. 210 (197); B. 178 (155)]: Ro. vii. 4.*

θάπτω: 1 aor. ἔθαψα; 2 aor. pass. ἐτάφη; fr. Hom. down; Sept. for תָּבַן; to bury, inter, [BB.DD. s. v. Burial; cf. Becker, Charicles, sc. ix. Excurs. p. 390 sq.]: τινὰ, Mt. viii. 21 sq.; xiv. 12; Lk. ix. 59 sq.; xvi. 22; Acts ii. 29; v. 6, 9 sq.; 1 Co. xv. 4. [COMP. συν-θάπτω.]*

Θάρα [WH Θαρά], ὁ, (תָּרַח a journey, or a halt on a journey [al. 'loiterer']), indecl. prop. name, Terah, the father of Abraham: Lk. iii. 34.*

θαρρέω (a form current fr. Plato on for the Ionic and earlier Attic θαρσέω), -ῶ; 1 aor. inf. θαρρήσαι; [fr. Hom. on]; to be of good courage, to be hopeful, confident: 2 Co. v. 6, 8; Heb. xiii. 6; to be bold: τῇ πεποιθήσει, with the confidence, 2 Co. x. 2; εἰς τινα, towards (against) one, 2 Co. x. 1; ἐν τιμῇ, the ground of my confidence is in one, I am made of good courage by one, 2 Co. vii. 16. [SYN. see τολμάω.]*

θαρσέω, -ῶ; (see θαρρέω); to be of good courage, be of good cheer; in the N. T. only in the impv.: θάρσει, Lk. viii. 48 R G; Mt. ix. 2, 22; Mk. x. 49; Acts xxiii. 11, (Sept. for תָּרַח-לָא, Gen. xxxv. 17, etc.); θαρσεῖτε, Mt. xiv. 27; Mk. vi. 50; Jn. xvi. 33, (Sept. for תָּרַח-לָא, Ex. xiv. 13; Joel ii. 22, etc.). [SYN. see τολμάω.]*

θάρατος, -ους, τό, courage, confidence: Acts xxviii. 15.*

θαῦμα, -τος, τό, (ΘΑΟΜΑΙ [to wonder at]), to gaze at, cf. Btm. Gram. § 114 s. v.; Ausf. Spr. ii. p. 196; Curtius

§ 308); **1.** *a wonderful thing, a marvel*: 2 Co. xi. 14 L T Tr WH. **2.** *wonder*: θαυμάζειν θαῦμα μέγα (cf. W. § 32, 2; [B. § 131, 5]), to wonder [with great wonder i. e.] exceedingly, Rev. xvii. 6. (In both senses in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down; Sept. Job xvii. 8; xviii. 20).*

θαυμάζω; impf. *θαύμαζον*; fut. *θαυμάσομαι* (Rev. xvii. 8 R G T Tr, a form far more com. in the best Grk. writ. also than *θαυμάσω*; cf. Krüger § 40 s. v.; Kühner § 343 s. v.; [Veitch s. v.]); 1 aor. *θαύμασα*; 1 aor. pass. *ἐθαυμάσθην* in a mid. sense (Rev. xiii. 3 R* L Tr txt.); also 1 fut. pass., in the sense of the mid., *θαυμασθήσομαι* (Rev. xvii. 8 L WH; but the very few exx. of the mid. use in prof. auth. are doubtful; cf. *Stephanus*, Thesaur. iv. p. 259 sq.; [yet see Veitch s. v.]); *to wonder, wonder at, marvel*: absol., Mt. viii. 10, 27; ix. 8 Rec., 33; xv. 31; xxi. 20; xxii. 22; xxvii. 14; Mk. v. 20; vi. 51 [Rec.; L br. Tr mrg. br.]; xv. 5; Lk. i. 21 [see below], 63; viii. 25; xi. 14; xxiv. 41; Jn. v. 20; vii. 15; Acts ii. 7; iv. 13; xiii. 41; Rev. xvii. 7 sq.; with acc. of the pers. Lk. vii. 9; with acc. of the thing, Lk. xxiv. 12 [T om. L Tr br. WH reject the vs. (see *πρός*, I. 1 a. init. and 2 b.)]; Jn. v. 28; Acts vii. 31; *θαῦμα μέγα* (see *θαῦμα*, 2), Rev. xvii. 6; *πρόσωπον*, to admire, pay regard to, one's external appearance, i. e. to be influenced by partiality, Jude 16 (Sept. for *דָּבָר מְאֹד*, Deut. x. 17; Job xiii. 10; Prov. xviii. 5; Is. ix. 14, etc.); foll. by *διὰ τῆς*, Mk. vi. 6; Jn. vii. 21 where *διὰ τοῦτο* (omitted by Tdf.) is to be joined to vs. 21 [so G L Tr mrg.; cf. Meyer (ed. *Weiss*) ad loc.; W. § 7, 3], (Isocr. p. 52 d.; Ael. v. h. 12, 6; 14, 36); [foll. by *ἐν* w. dat. of object, acc. to the constr. adopted by some in Lk. i. 21 *ἐθαύμ. ἐν τῷ χρονίζεῖν αὐτόν*, at his tarrying; cf. W. § 83, b.; B. 264 (227); 185 (160 sq.); Sir. xi. 19 (21); evang. Thom. 15, 2; but see above]; foll. by *ἐπί* w. dat. of pers. Mk. xii. 17 [R G L Tr]; by *ἐπί* w. dat. of the thing, Lk. ii. 33; iv. 22; ix. 43; xx. 26; [Acts iii. 12], (Xen., Plat., Thuc., al.; Sept.); *περί τινος*, Lk. ii. 18; by a pregnant constr. [cf. B. 185 (161)] *ἐθαύμασεν ἡ γῆ ὀπίσω τοῦ θηρίου*, followed the beast in wonder, Rev. xiii. 3 [cf. B. 59 (52)]; foll. by *ὅτι*, to marvel that, etc., Lk. xi. 38; Jn. iii. 7; iv. 27; Gal. i. 6; by *εἰ* (see *εἰ*, I. 4), Mk. xv. 44; 1 Jn. iii. 13. Pass. *to be wondered at, to be had in admiration*, (Sir. xxxviii. 3; Sap. viii. 11; 4 Macc. xviii. 3), foll. by *ἐν* w. dat. of the pers. whose lot and condition gives matter for wondering at another, 2 Th. i. 10; *ἐν* with dat. of the thing, Is. lxi. 6. [Comp.: *ἐκθαυμάζω*.]*

θαυμάσιος, -α, -ον, rarely of two terminations, (*θαῦμα*), [fr. Hes., Hom. (h. Merc. 449) down], *wonderful, marvellous*; neut. plur. *θαυμάσια* (Sept. often for *תְּהִלָּתַי*), also for *תְּהִלָּתַי*, *wonderful deeds, wonders*: Mt. xxi. 15. [Cf. Trench § xci.; better, Schmidt ch. 168, 6.]*

θαυμαστός, -ή, -όν, (*θαυμάζω*), in Grk. writ. fr. [Hom. (h. Cer. etc.)], Hdt., Pind. down; [interchanged in Grk. writ. with *θαυμάσιος*, cf. *Lob. Path. Elem.* ii. 341]; *wonderful, marvellous*; i. e. **a.** *worthy of pious admiration, admirable, excellent*: 1 Pet. ii. 9 (Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 36, 2; for *מְאֹד*, Ps. viii. 2; xcii. (xciii.) 4, (5)). **b.** *passing human comprehension*: Mt. xxi. 42 and Mk. xii. 11, (fr.

Ps. cxvii. (cxviii.) 22 sq., where for *מְאֹד*, as Job xlii. 3; Mic. vii. 15, etc.). **c.** *causing amazement joined with terror*: Rev. xv. 1, 3, (so for *מְאֹד*, Ex. xv. 11, etc.). **d.** *marvellous i. e. extraordinary, striking, surprising*: 2 Co. xi. 14 R G (see *θαῦμα*, 1); Jn. ix. 30.*

θεά, -ās, ἡ, (fem. of *θεός*), [fr. Hom. down], *a goddess*: Acts xix. 27, and Rec. also in 35, 37.*

θεάομαι, -ώμαι: 1 aor. *ἰθεασάμην*; pf. *τεθείαμαι*; 1 aor. pass. *ἰθεάθην* in pass. sense (Mt. vi. 1; xxiii. 5; Mk. xvi. 11; Thuc. 3, 38, 3; cf. Krüger § 40 s. v.; [but Krüger himself now reads *δρασθέν* in Thuc. l. c.; see Veitch s. v.; W. § 38, 7 c.; B. 52 (46)]); depon. verb; (fr. *θεά*, ΘΑΟΜΑΙ, with which *θαῦμα* is connected, q. v.); *to behold, look upon, view attentively, contemplate*, (in Grk. writ. often used of public shows; cf. *θεά*, *θέαμα*, *θέατρον*, *θεαρίζω*, etc. [see below]): *τί*, Mt. xi. 7; Lk. vii. 24; Jn. iv. 35; xi. 45; of august things and persons that are looked on with admiration: *τί*, Jn. i. 14, 32; 1 Jn. i. 1; Acts xxii. 9, (2 Macc. iii. 36); *τινά*, with a ptcip., Mk. xvi. 14; Acts i. 11; foll. by *ὅτι*, 1 Jn. iv. 14; *θεάθημαι ὑπό τινος*, Mk. xvi. 11; *πρός τὸ θεάθημαι αὐτοῖς*, in order to make a show to them, Mt. vi. 1; xxiii. 5; *to view, take a view of*: *τί*, Lk. xxiii. 55; *τινά*, Mt. xxii. 11; in the sense of visiting, meeting with a person, Ro. xv. 24 (2 Chr. xxii. 6; Joseph. antt. 16, 1, 2); *to learn by looking*: foll. by *ὅτι*, Acts viii. 18 Rec.; *to see with the eyes*, 1 Jn. iv. 12; i. q. (Lat. *conspicio*) *to perceive*: *τινά*, Jn. viii. 10 R G; Acts xxi. 27; foll. by acc. with ptcip., Lk. v. 27 [not Lmrg.]; Jn. i. 38; foll. by *ὅτι*, Jn. vi. 5.*

Cf. O. F. Fritzsche, in Fritzschiorn Opuscc. p. 295 sqq. [Acc. to Schmidt, Syn. i. ch. 11, *θεάσθαι* in its earlier classic use denotes often a wondering regard, (cf. even in Strabo 14, 5, τὰ ἐπὶ θεάματα i. q. *θαύματα*). This specific shade of meaning, however, gradually faded out, and left the more general signification of such a looking as seeks merely the satisfaction of the sense of sight. Cf. *θεωπέω*.]

θεαρίζω: (*θέατρον*, q. v.); prop. *to bring upon the stage*; hence *to set forth as a spectacle, expose to contempt*; Pass., pres. ptcip. *θεαριζόμενος* [A. V. *being made a gazing-stock*], Heb. x. 33. (Several times also in eccl. and Byzant. writ. [cf. *Soph. Lex.* s. v.]; but in the same sense *ἐκθεαρίζω* in Polyb. 3, 91, 10; al.; [cf. W. 25 (24) note; also Tdf. ed. 7 Proleg. p. lix. sq.].)*

θέατρον, -ον, τό, (*θεάομαι*); **1.** *a theatre, a place in which games and dramatic spectacles are exhibited, and public assemblies held* (for the Greeks used the theatre also as a forum): Acts xix. 29, 31. **2.** i. q. *θεία* and *θέαμα*, *a public show* (Aeschin. dial. socr. 3, 20; Achill. Tat. 1, 16 p. 55), and hence, metaph., *a man who is exhibited to be gazed at and made sport of*: 1 Co. iv. 9 [A. V. *a spectacle*].*

θείον, -ον, τό, (apparently the neut. of the adj. *θείος* i. q. *divine incense, because burning brimstone was regarded as having power to purify, and to ward off contagion* [but Curtius § 320 allies it w. *θύω*; cf. Lat. *fumus*, Eng. *dust*]), *brimstone*: Lk. xvii. 29; Rev. ix. 17 sq.; xiv. 10; xix. 20; [xx. 10]; xxi. 8. (Gen. xix. 24; Ps. x. (xi.) 6; Ezek. xxxviii. 22; Hom. Il. 16, 228; Od. 22, 481,

493; (Plat.) Tim. Locr. p. 99 c.; Ael. v. h. 13, 15 [16]; Hdtian. 8, 4, 26 [9 ed. Bekk.].*

θεῖος, -εία, -είον, (θεός), [fr. Hom. down], *divine*: ἡ θεία δύναμις, 2 Pet. i. 3; φύσις (Diod. 5, 31), *ibid.* 4; neut. τὸ θεῖον, *divinity, deity* (Lat. *numen divinum*), not only used by the Greeks to denote the divine nature, power, providence, in the general, without reference to any individual deity (as Hdt. 3, 108; Thuc. 5, 70; Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 15; Hell. 7, 5, 13; mem. 1, 4, 18; Plat. Phaedr. p. 242 c.; Polyb. 32, 25, 7; Diod. 1, 6; 13, 3; 12; 16, 60; Lcian. de sacrific. 1; pro imagg. 13, 17, 28), but also by Philo (as in mundi opif. § 61; de agric. 17; leg. ad Gal. 1), and by Josephus (antt. 1, 3, 4; 11, 1; 2, 12, 4; 5, 2, 7; 11, 5, 1; 12, 6, 3; 7, 3; 13, 8, 2; 10, 7; 14, 9, 5; 17, 2, 4; 20, 11, 2; b. j. 3, 8, 3; 4, 3, 10), of the one, true God; hence most appositely employed by Paul, out of regard for Gentile usage, in Acts xvii. 29.*

θεῖότης, -ητος, ἡ, *divinity, divine nature*: Ro. i. 20. (Sap. xviii. 9; Philo in opif. § 61 fin.; Plut. symp. 665 a.; Lcian. calumn. c. 17.) [SYN. see θεότης.]*

θεῖαδης, -ες, (fr. θεῖον brimstone [q. v.]), *of brimstone, sulphurous*: Rev. ix. 17; a later Grk. word; cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 228; [Soph. Lex. s. v.]*

θέλημα, -τος, τὸ, (θέλω), a word purely bibl. and eccl. [yet found in Aristot. de plant. 1, 1 p. 815^b, 21]; Sept. for ἡθῆ and ἡθῆ; *will, i. e. a. what one wishes or has determined shall be done*, [i. e. objectively, *thing willed*]: Lk. xii. 47; Jn. v. 30; 1 Co. vii. 37; 1 Th. v. 18; 2 Tim. ii. 26; Heb. x. 10; Rev. iv. 11; θέλημα τοῦ θεοῦ is used — of the purpose of God to bless mankind through Christ, Acts xxii. 14; Eph. i. 9; Col. i. 9; of what God wishes to be done by us, Ro. xii. 2; Col. iv. 12 [W. 111 (105)]; 1 Pet. iv. 2; and simply τὸ θέλημα, Ro. ii. 18 [W. 594 (553)] (Sir. xliii. 16 (17) [but here the better txt. now adds αὐτοῦ, see Fritzsche; in patrist. Grk., however, θέλημα is so used even without the art.; cf. Ignat. ad Rom. 1, 1; ad Eph. 20, 1, etc.]); τοῦ κυρίου, Eph. v. 17; plur. *commands, precepts*: [Mk. iii. 35 WH. mrg.]; Acts xiii. 22, (Ps. cii. (ciii.) 7; 2 Macc. i. 3); ἐστὶ τὸ θέλημα τῶνος, foll. by ἴνα, Jn. vi. 39 sq.; 1 Co. xvi. 12, cf. Mt. xviii. 14; foll. by inf., 1 Pet. ii. 15; by acc. with inf., 1 Th. iv. 3. [Cf. B. 237 (204); 240 (207); W. § 44, 8.] b. i. q. τὸ θέλειν, [i. e. the abstract act of *willing*, the subjective] *will, choice*: 1 Pet. iii. 17 [cf. W. 604 (562)]; 2 Pet. i. 21; ποιεῖν τ. θέλ. τῶνος (esp. of God), Mt. vii. 21; xii. 50; xxi. 31; Mk. iii. 35 [here WH mrg. the plur., see above]; Jn. iv. 34; vi. 38; vii. 17; ix. 31; Eph. vi. 6; Heb. x. 7, 9, 36; xiii. 21; 1 Jn. ii. 17; τὸ θέλ. (L T Tr WH βούλημα) τῶνος κατεργάζεσθαι, 1 Pet. iv. 3; γίνεται τὸ θέλ. τῶνος. Mt. vi. 10; xxvi. 42; Lk. xi. 2 L R; xxii. 42; Acts xxi. 14; ἡ βουλή τοῦ θελήματος, Eph. i. 11; ἡ εὐδοκία τοῦ θελ. *ib.* 5; ἐν τῷ θελ. τοῦ θεοῦ, if God will, Ro. i. 10; διὰ θελήματος θεοῦ, Ro. xv. 32; 1 Co. i. 1; 2 Co. i. 1; viii. 5; Eph. i. 1; Col. i. 1; 2 Tim. i. 1; κατὰ τὸ θέλ. τοῦ θεοῦ, Gal. i. 4; [1 Pet. iv. 19]; 1 Jn. v. 14. i. q. *pleasure*: Lk. xxiii. 25; i. q. *inclination, desire*: σαρκός, ἀνδρός, Jn. i. 13; plur. Eph. ii. 3. [SYN. see θέλω, fin.]*

θέλησις, -εως, ἡ, (θέλω), i. q. τὸ θέλειν, *a willing, will*: Heb. ii. 4. (Ezek. xviii. 23; 2 Chr. xv. 15; Prov. viii. 35; Sap. xvi. 25; [Tob. xii. 18]; 2 Macc. xii. 16; 3 Macc. ii. 26; [plur. in] Melissa epist. ad Char. p. 62 Orell.; acc. to Pollux [l. 5 c. 47] a vulgarism (ιδιωτικόν); [cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 353].)*

θέλω (only in this form in the N. T.; in Grk. auth. also ἐθέλω [Veitch s. v.; Lob. ad Phryn. p. 7; B. 57 (49)]); impf. ἤθελον; [fut. 3 pers. sing. θελήσει, Rev. xi. 5 WH mrg.]; 1 aor. ἠθέλησα; (derived apparently fr. ελεῖν with a fuller aspiration, so that it means prop. to seize with the mind; but Curtius p. 726, ed. 5, regards its root as uncertain [he inclines, however, to the view of Pott, Fick, Vanček and others, which connects it with a root meaning *to hold to*]); Sept. for תְּלַמַּח and תְּלַמַּח; *TO WILL, (have in mind,) intend*; i. e. 1. *to be resolved or determined, to purpose*: absol., ὁ θέλων, Ro. ix. 16; τοῦ θεοῦ θέλοντος if God will, Acts xviii. 21; ἐὰν ὁ κύριος θελήσῃ (in Attic ἐὰν θεὸς θέλῃ, ἢν οἱ θεοὶ θέλωσιν [cf. Lob. u. s.]), 1 Co. iv. 19; Jas. iv. 15; καθὼς ἠθέλησε, 1 Co. xii. 18; xv. 38; τί, Ro. vii. 15 sq. 19 sq.; 1 Co. vii. 36; Gal. v. 17; with the aorist inf., Mt. xx. 14; xxvi. 15; Jn. vi. 21 (where the meaning is, they were willing to receive him into the ship, but that was unnecessary, because unexpectedly the ship was nearing the land; cf. Lücke, B-Crusius, Ewald, [Godet], al. ad loc.; W. § 54, 4; [B. 375 (321)]); Jn. vii. 44; Acts xxv. 9; Col. i. 27; 1 Th. ii. 18; Rev. xi. 5, etc.; with the present inf., Lk. x. 29 R G; Jn. vi. 67; vii. 17; viii. 44; Acts xxiv. 6 [Rec.]; Ro. vii. 21; Gal. iv. 9 [here T Tr txt. WH txt. 1 aor. inf.]; with an inf. suggested by the context, Jn. v. 21 (οὓς θέλει, sc. ζωοποιῆσαι); Mt. viii. 2; Mk. iii. 13; vi. 22; Ro. ix. 18; Rev. xi. 6, etc. οὐ θέλω *to be unwilling*: with the aorist inf., Mt. ii. 18; xv. 32; xxii. 3; Mk. vi. 26; Lk. xv. 28; Jn. v. 40; Acts vii. 39; 1 Co. xvi. 7; Rev. ii. 21 [not Rec.], etc.; with the present inf., Jn. vii. 1; Acts xiv. 13; xvii. 18; 2 Th. iii. 10, etc.; with the inf. om. and to be gathered fr. the context, Mt. xviii. 30; xxi. 29; Lk. xviii. 4, etc.; θέλω and οὐ θέλω foll. by the acc. with inf., Lk. i. 62; 1 Co. x. 20; on the Pauline phrase οὐ θέλω ὑμᾶς ἀγνοεῖν, see ἀγνοεῖν, a.; corresponding to θέλω ὑμᾶς εἰδῆναι, 1 Co. xi. 3; Col. ii. 1. θέλειν, used of a purpose or resolution, is contrasted with the carrying out of the purpose into act: opp. to ποιεῖν, πράσσειν, Ro. vii. 15, 19; 2 Co. viii. 10 sq. (on which latter pass. cf. De Wette and Meyer; W. § 61, 7 b.); to ενεργεῖν, Phil. ii. 13, cf. Mk. vi. 19; Jn. vii. 44. One is said also θέλειν that which he is on the point of doing: Mk. vi. 48; Jn. i. 43 (44); and it is used thus also of things that tend or point to some conclusion [cf. W. § 42, 1 b.; B. 254 (219)]: Acts ii. 12; xvii. 20. λαθάνει αὐτοὺς τοῦτο θέλοντας this (viz. what follows, οὗτοι etc.) escapes them of their own will, i. e. they are purposely, *wilfully*, ignorant, 2 Pet. iii. 5, where others interpret as follows: this (viz. what has been said previously) desiring (i. e. holding as their opinion [for exx. of this sense see Soph. Lex. s. v. 4]), they are ignorant etc.; but cf. De Wette ad loc. and W. § 54, 4 note; [B. § 150, 8 Rem.]. τὰς

ἐπιθυμίας τοῦ πατρὸς ὑμῶν θέλετε ποιῆναι it is your purpose to fulfil the lusts of your father, i. e. ye are actuated by him of your own free knowledge and choice, Jn. viii. 44 [W. u. s.; B. 375 (321)]. 2. i. q. *to desire, to wish*: τί, Mt. xx. 21; Mk. xiv. 36; Lk. v. 39 [but WH in br.]; Jn. xv. 7; 1 Co. iv. 21; 2 Co. xi. 12; foll. by the aorist inf., Mt. v. 40; xii. 38; xvi. 25; xix. 17; Mk. x. 43 sq.; Lk. viii. 20; xxiii. 8; Jn. v. 6, 35 (ye were desirous of rejoicing); xii. 21; Gal. iii. 2; Jas. ii. 20; 1 Pet. iii. 10; foll. by the present inf., Jn. ix. 27; Gal. iv. 20 (*ἤθελον* I could wish, on which impf. see *εὐχομαι*, 2); the inf. is wanting and to be supplied fr. the neighboring verb, Mt. xvii. 12; xxvii. 15; Mk. ix. 13; Jn. xxi. 18; foll. by the acc. and inf., Mk. vii. 24; Lk. i. 62; Jn. xxi. 22 sq.; Ro. xvi. 19; 1 Co. vii. 7, 32; xiv. 5; Gal. vi. 13; οὐ θέλω *to be unwilling, (desire not)*: foll. by the aor. inf., Mt. xxiii. 4; Lk. xix. 14, 27; 1 Co. x. 20; foll. by ἴνα, Mt. vii. 12; Mk. vi. 25; ix. 30; x. 35; Lk. vi. 31; Jn. xvii. 24; cf. W. § 44, 8 b.; [B. § 139, 46]; foll. by the delib. subj. (aor.): θέλεις συλλέξωμεν αὐτά (cf. the Germ. *willst du, sollen wir zusammenlesen?* [Goodwin § 88]), Mt. xiii. 28; add, Mt. xx. 32 [where L br. adds ἴνα]; xxvi. 17; xxvii. 17, 21; Mk. x. 51; xiv. 12; xv. 9, 12 [Tr br. *θέλ.*]; Lk. ix. 54; xviii. 41; xxii. 9, (cf. W. § 41 a. 4 b.; B. § 139, 2); foll. by εἰ, Lk. xii. 49 (see εἰ, I. 4); foll. by ἤ, *to prefer*, 1 Co. xiv. 19 (see ἤ, 3 d.). 3. i. q. *to love*; foll. by an inf., *to like to do a thing, be fond of doing*: Mk. xii. 38; Lk. xx. 46; cf. W. § 54, 4; [B. § 150, 8]. 4. in imitation of the Hebr. *יָשַׁח*, *to take delight, have pleasure* [opp. by B. § 150, 8 Rem.; cf. W. § 33, a.; but see exx. below]: *ἔν τινι*, in a thing, Col. ii. 18 (*ἐν καλῶ*, to delight in goodness, Test. xii. Patr. p. 688 [test. Ash. 1; (cf. *εἰς ζῶην*, p. 635, test. Zeb. 3); Ps. cxi. (cxii.) 1; cxlvi. (cxlvii.) 10]; *ἔν τινι*, dat. of the pers., 1 S. xviii. 22; 2 S. xv. 26; [1 K. x. 9]; 2 Chr. ix. 8; for *ἔν τινι*, 1 Chr. xxviii. 4). *τινά*, to love one: Mt. xxvii. 43 (Ps. xxi. (xxii.) 9; [xviii. (xviii.) 20; xl. (xli.) 12]; Ezek. xviii. 32, cf. 28; Tob. xiii. 6; opp. to *μισεῖν*, Ignat. ad Rom. 8, 3; *θεληθῆναι* is used of those who find favor, *ibid.* 8, 1). τί, Mt. ix. 13 and xii. 7, (fr. Hos. vi. 6); Heb. x. 5, 8, (fr. Ps. xxxix. (xl.) 7). As respects the distinction between *βούλομαι* and *θέλω*, the former seems to designate the will which follows deliberation, the latter the will which proceeds from inclination. This appears not only from Mt. i. 19, but also from the fact that the Sept. express the idea of *pleasure, delight*, by the verb *θέλειν* (see just above). The reverse of this distinction is laid down by *Bttm. Lexil. i. p. 26* [Eng. trans. p. 194]; *Delitzsch* on Heb. vi. 17. Acc. to *Tittmann* (Syn. i. p. 124) *θέλειν* denotes mere *volition, βούλεσθαι inclination*; [cf. *Whiston* on Dem. 9, 5; 124, 13].

[Philip Buttman's statement of the distinction between the two words is quoted with approval by *Schmidt* (Syn. iii. ch. 146), who adduces in confirmation (besides many exx.) the assumed relationship between *β.* and *ἑλπῖς, ἐλπῖς*; the use of *θ.* in the sense of 'resolve' in such passages as Thuc. 5, 9; of *θέλων* i. q. *ἠθέως* in the poets; of *β.* as parallel to *ἐπιθυμεῖν* in Dem. 29, 45, etc.; and pass. in which the two words occur together and *β.* is apparently equiv. to 'wish'

while *θ.* stands for 'will,' as Xen. an. 4, 4, 5; Eur. Alc. 281, etc., etc. At the same time it must be confessed that scholars are far from harmonious on the subject. Many agree with Prof. Grimm that *θ.* gives prominence to the emotive element, *β.* to the rational and volitive; that *θ.* signifies the choice, while *β.* marks the choice as *deliberate and intelligent*; yet they acknowledge that the words are sometimes used indiscriminately, and esp. that *θ.* as the less sharply defined term is put where *β.* would be proper; see *Ellendt, Lex. Soph.*; *Pape, Handwörterb.*; *Seiler, Wörterb. d. Hom., s. v. βούλομαι; Suhle und Schneidewin, Handwörterb.*; *Crosby, Lex. to Xen. an., s. v. θέλω*; (Arnold's) *Pillon, Grk. Syn. § 129; Webster, Synt. and Syn. of the Grk. Test. p. 197; Wilke, Clavis N. T., ed. 2, ii. 603; Schleusner, N. T. Lex. s. v. βούλ.*; *Munthe, Observv. phil. in N. T. ex Diod. Sic. etc. p. 3; Valckenae, Scholia etc. ii. 23; Westermann on Dem. 20, 111; the commentators generally on Mt. as above; Br. Lghtft. on Philem. 13, 14; Riddle in Schaff's Lange on Eph. p. 42; this seems to be roughly intended by Ammonius also: βούλεσθαι μὲν ἐπὶ μόνου λεκτέον τοῦ λογικοῦ· τὸ δὲ θέλειν καὶ ἐπὶ ἀλόγου ζῶον; (and Eustath. on *Ilad* i, 112, p. 61, 2, says οὐχ' ἀπλῶς θέλω, ἀλλὰ βούλομαι, ὅπερ ἐπιταίσις τοῦ θέλειν ἴστιν). On the other hand, *L. and S. (s. v. θέλω); Passow* ed. 5; *Rost, Wörterb. ed. 4. Schenk, Schulwörterb.*; *Donaldson, Crat. § 463 sq.; Wahl, Clav. Apocr., s. v. βούλ.*; *Cremer s. vv. βούλομαι and θέλω*; esp. *Stallb.* on Plato's de republ. 4, 13 p. 437 b., (cf. too *Cope* on Aristot. rhet. 2, 19, 19); *Franke* on Dem. 1, 1, substantially reverse the distinction, as does *Ellicott* on 1 Tim. v. 14; *Wordsworth* on 1 Th. ii. 18. Although the latter opinion may seem to be favored by that view of the derivation of the words which allies *βούλ.* with *voluptas* (Curtius § 659, cf. p. 726), and makes *θέλ.* signify 'to hold to something, form a fixed resolve' (see above, ad init.), yet the predominant usage of the N. T. will be evident to one who looks out the pass. referred to above (Fritzche's explanation of Mt. i. 19 is hardly natural); to which may be added such as Mt. ii. 18; ix. 13; xii. 38; xv. 28; xvii. 4 (xx. 21, 32); xxvi. 15, 39 (cf. Lk. xxiii. 42); Mk. vi. 19; vii. 24; ix. 30; x. 35; xii. 38; xv. 9 (cf. Jn. xviii. 39), 15 (where R. V. *wishing* is questionable; cf. Lk. xxiii. 20); Lk. x. 24; xv. 28; xvi. 26; Jn. v. 6; vi. 11; xii. 21; Acts x. 10; xviii. 15; Ro. vii. 19 (cf. 15, its opp. to *μισῶ*, and indeed the use of *θέλω* throughout this chapter); 1 Co. vii. 36, 39; xiv. 35; Eph. i. 11; 2 Th. iii. 10, etc. Such passages as 1 Tim. ii. 4; 2 Pet. iii. 9 will be ranged now on one side, now on the other; cf. 1 Co. xii. 11, 18. *θέλω* occurs in the N. T. about five times as often as *βούλομαι* (on the relative use of the words in classic writers see Tycho Mommson in *Rutherford, New Phryn. p. 415 sq.*). The usage of the Sept. (beyond the particular specified by Prof. Grimm) seems to afford little light; see e. g. Gen. xxiv. 5, 8; Deut. xxv. 7; Ps. xxxix. (xl.) 7, 9, etc. In modern Greek *θέλω* seems to have nearly driven *βούλομαι* out of use; on *θέλω* as an auxiliary cf. *Jebb* in Vincent and Dickson's Handbook, App. §§ 60, 64. For exx. of the associated use of the words in classic Grk., see *Steph. Thesaur. s. v. βούλομαι* p. 366 d.; Br. Lghtft., *Cremer*, and esp. *Schmidt*, as above.]*

θεμέλιος, -ον, (θέμα [i. e. thing laid down]), laid down as a foundation, belonging to a foundation, (Diod. 5, 66; θεμέλιοι λίθοι, Arstph. av. 1137); generally as a subst., ὁ θεμέλιος [sc. λίθος] (1 Co. iii. 11 sq.; 2 Tim. ii. 19; Rev. xxi. 19), and τὸ θεμέλιον (rarely so in Grk. writ., as [Ar. istot. phys. auscult. 2, 9 p. 200*, 4]; Paus. 8, 32, 1; [al.]), the foundation (of a building, wall, city): prop., Lk. vi.

49; *τιθέναι θεμέλιον*, Lk. vi. 48; xiv. 29; plur. *οἱ θεμέλιοι* (chiefly so in Grk. writ.), Heb. xi. 10; Rev. xxi. 14, 19; neut. τὸ θεμ. Acts xvi. 26 (and often in the Sept.); metaph. the foundations, beginnings, first principles, of an institution or system of truth: 1 Co. iii. 10, 12; the rudiments, first principles, of Christian life and knowledge, Heb. vi. 1 (*μετανοίας* gen. of apposition [W. 531 (494)]); a course of instruction begun by a teacher, Ro. xv. 20; Christ is called *θεμέλι*. i. e. faith in him, which is like a foundation laid in the soul on which is built up the fuller and richer knowledge of saving truth, 1 Co. iii. 11; τῶν ἀποστόλων (gen. of appos., on account of what follows: *ὄντος . . . Χριστοῦ*, [al. say gen. of origin, see *ἐποικοδομῶ*; cf. W. § 30, 1; Meyer or Ellicott ad loc.]), of the apostles as preachers of salvation, upon which foundation the Christian church has been built, Eph. ii. 20; a solid and stable spiritual possession, on which resting as on a foundation they may strive to lay hold on eternal life, 1 Tim. vi. 19; the church is apparently called *θεμ.* as the foundation of the 'city of God,' 2 Tim. ii. 19, cf. 20 and 1 Tim. iii. 15. (Sept. several times also for *ἱερῶς*, a palace, Is. xxv. 2; Jer. vi. 5; Amos i. 4, etc.)*

θεμελιῶ: fut. *θεμελιώσω*; 1 aor. *ἐθεμελίωσα*; Pass., pf. pterp. *τεθεμελιωμένος*; plupf. 3 pers. sing. *τεθεμελίωτο* (Mt. vii. 25; Lk. vi. 48 R G; without augm. cf. W. § 12, 9; [B. 33 (29)]; *Tdf.* Proleg. p. 121); Sept. for *ἱερῶς*; [fr. Xen. down]; *to lay the foundation, to found*: prop., τὴν γῆν, Hēb. i. 10 (Ps. ci. (cii.) 26; Prov. iii. 19; Is. xlvi. 13, al.); τὶ ἐπὶ τι, Mt. vii. 25; Lk. vi. 48. metaph. (Diod. 11, 68; 15, 1) *to make stable, establish*, [A. V. *ground*]: of the soul, [1 aor. opt. 3 pers. sing.] 1 Pet. v. 10 [Rec.; but T, Tr mrg. in br., the fut.]; pass., Eph. iii. 17 (18); Col. i. 23.*

θεο-διδάκτος, -ον, (*θεός* and *διδάκτος*), *taught of God*: 1 Th. iv. 9. ([Barn. ep. 21, 6 (cf. Harnack's note)]; eccles. writ.)*

θεο-λόγος, -ου, ὁ, (*θεός* and *λέγω*), in Grk. writ. [fr. Aristot. on] *one who speaks (treats) of the gods and divine things, versed in sacred science*; (*Grossmann*, *Quaestiones Philoneae*, l. p. 8, shows that the word is used also by Philo, esp. of Moses [cf. de praem. et poen. § 9]). This title is given to John in the inscription of the Apocalypse, acc. to the Rec. text, apparently as *the publisher and interpreter of divine oracles*, just as Lucian styles the same person *θεολόγος* in Alex. 19 that he calls *προφήτης* in c. 22. The common opinion is that John was called *θεολόγος* in the same sense in which the term was used of Gregory of Nazianzus, viz. because he taught the *θεότης* of the λόγος. But then the wonder is, why the copyists did not prefer to apply the epithet to him in the title of the Gospel.*

θεομαχέω, -ῶ; (*θεομάχος*); *to fight against God*: Acts xxiii. 9 Rec. (Eur., Xen., Diod., al.; 2 Macc. vii. 19.)*

θεομάχος, -ου, ὁ, (*θεός* and *μάχομαι*), *fighting against God, resisting God*: Acts v. 39. (Symm., Job xxvi. 5; Prov. ix. 18; xxi. 16; Heracl. Pont. alleg. Homer. 1; Leian. Jup. tr. 45.)*

θεόπνευστος, -ον, (*θεός* and *πνέω*), *inspired by God*: γραφή, i. e. the contents of Scripture, 2 Tim. iii. 16 [see *πᾶς*, I. 1 c.]; σοφίη, [pseudo-] Phocyl. 121; *δνειροι*, Plut. de plac. phil. 5, 2, 3 p. 904 f.; [Orac. Sibyll. 5, 406 (cf. 308)]; Nonn. paraphr. ev. Ioan. 1, 99]. (*ἐμπνευστος* also is used passively, but *ἄμπνευστος*, *εὔμπνευστος*, *πυρίμπνευστος*, [*δυσδιάμπνευστος*], actively, [and *δυσανάμπνευστος* appar. either act. or pass.; cf. W. 96 (92) note].)*

θεός, -οῦ, ὁ and ἡ, voc. *θεέ*, once in the N. T., Mt. xxvii. 46; besides in Deut. iii. 24; Judg. [xvi. 28;] xxi. 3; [2 S. vii. 25; Is. xxxviii. 20]; Sir. xxiii. 4; Sap. ix. 1; 3 Macc. vi. 3; 4 Macc. vi. 27; Act. Thom. 44 sq. 57; Eus. h. e. 2, 23, 16; [5, 20, 7; vit. Const. 2, 55, 1. 59]; cf. W. § 8, 2 c.; [B. 12 (11)]; ([on the eight or more proposed derivations see Vaniček p. 386, who follows Curtius (after Döderlein) p. 513 sqq. in connecting it with a root meaning to supplicate, implore; hence *the implored*; per contra cf. *Max Müller*, Chips etc. iv. 227 sq.; L. and S. s. v. fin.]); [fr. Hom. down]; Sept. for *לַהּ*, *אֱלֹהִים* and *אֱלֹהֵי*; a god, a goddess; 1. a general appellation of *deities* or *divinities*: Acts xxviii. 6; 1 Co. viii. 4; 2 Th. ii. 4; once ἡ θεός, Acts xix. 37 G L T Tr WH; θεοῦ φωνῆ καὶ οὐκ ἀνθρώπου, Acts xii. 22; *ἄνθρωπος ὃν ποιεῖς σεαυτὸν θεόν*, Jn. x. 33; plur., of the gods of the Gentiles: Acts xiv. 11; xix. 26; λεγόμενοι θεοί, 1 Co. viii. 5*; οἱ φύσει μὴ ὄντες θεοί, Gal. iv. 8; τοῦ θεοῦ ῤεφάν [q. v.], Acts vii. 43; of angels: εἰσὶ θεοὶ πολλοί, 1 Co. viii. 5* (on which cf. Philo de somn. i. § 39 ὁ μὲν ἀληθεία θεός εἰς ἔσται, οἱ δ' ἐν καταχρήσει λεγόμενοι πλείους). [On the use of the sing. θεός (and Lat. *deus*) as a generic term by (later) heathen writ., see Norton, Genuinen. of the Gosp. 2d ed. iii. addit. note D; cf. Dr. Ezra Abbot in Chris. Exam. for Nov. 1848, p. 389 sqq.; *Huidekoper*, Judaism at Rome, ch. i. § ii.; see Bib. Sacr. for July 1856, p. 666 sq., and for addit. exx. *Nägelsbach*, Homer. Theol. p. 129; also his *Nachhomerische Theol.* p. 139 sq.; *Stephanus*, Thes. s. v.; and reff. (by Prof. Abbot) in Journ. Soc. Bibl. Lit. and Exeg. i. p. 120 note.] 2. Whether Christ is called *God* must be determined from Jn. i. 1; xx. 28; 1 Jn. v. 20; Ro. ix. 5; Tit. ii. 13; Heb. i. 8 sq., etc.; the matter is still in dispute among theologians; cf. *Grimm*, *Institutio theologiae dogmaticae*, ed. 2, p. 228 sqq. [and the discussion (on Ro. ix. 5) by Professors Dwight and Abbot in Journ. Soc. Bibl. Lit. etc. u. s., esp. pp. 42 sqq. 113 sqq.]. 3. spoken of the *only and true God*: with the article, Mt. iii. 9; Mk. xiii. 19; Lk. ii. 13; Acts ii. 11, and very often; with prepositions: ἐκ τοῦ θ. Jn. viii. 42, 47 and often in John's writ.; ὑπὸ τοῦ θ. I. k. i. 26 [T Tr WH ἀπό]; Acts xxvi. 6; παρὰ τοῦ θ. Jn. viii. 40; ix. 16 [L T Tr WH here om. art.]; παρὰ τῷ θ. Ro. ii. 13 [Tr txt. om. and L WH Tr mrg. br. the art.]; ix. 14; ἐν τῷ θ. Col. iii. 3; ἐπὶ τῷ θ. Lk. i. 47; εἰς τὸν θ. Acts xxiv. 15 [Tdf. πρὸς]; ἐπὶ τὸν θ. Acts xv. 19; xxvi. 18, 20; πρὸς τὸν θ. Jn. i. 2; Acts xxiv. [15 Tdf.], 16, and many other exx. without the article: Mt. vi. 24; Lk. iii. 2; xx. 38; Ro. viii. 8, 33; 2 Co. i. 21; v. 19; vi. 7; 1 Th. ii. 5, etc.; with prepositions: ἀπὸ θεοῦ, Jn. iii. 2; xvi. 30; Ro. xiii. 1 [L T Tr WH ὑπὸ]; παρὰ θεοῦ, Jn. i. 6;

ἐκ θεοῦ, Acts v. 39; 2 Co. v. 1; Phil. iii. 9; παρὰ θεῶ, 2 Th. i. 6; 1 Pet. ii. 4; κατὰ θεόν, Ro. viii. 27; 2 Co. vii. 9 sq.; cf. W. § 19 s. v. ὁ θεός τινος (gen. of pers.), the (guardian) God of any one, blessing and protecting him: Mt. xxii. 32; Mk. xii. 26 sq. [29 WH mrg. (see below)]; Lk. xx. 37; Jn. xx. 17; Acts iii. 13; xiii. 17; 2 Co. vi. 16; Heb. xi. 16; Rev. xxi. 3 [without ὁ; but G T Tr WH txt. om. the phrase]; ὁ θεός μου, i. q. οὐ εἰμί, φ' καὶ λατρεύω (Acts xxvii. 23): Ro. i. 8; 1 Co. i. 4 [Tr mrg. br. the gen.]; 2 Co. xii. 21; Phil. i. 3; iv. 19; Philem. 4; κύριος ὁ θεός σου, ἡμῶν, αὐτῶν (in imit. of Hebr. יהוה אלהינו, יהוה אלהינו, יהוה אלהינו): Mt. iv. 7; xxii. 37; Mk. xii. 29 [see above]; Lk. iv. 8, 12; x. 27; Acts ii. 39; cf. *Thilo*, Cod. apocr. Nov. Test. p. 169; [and Bp. Lghtft. as quoted s. v. κύριος, c. a. init.]; ὁ θεός κ. πατήρ τοῦ κυρίου ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ: Ro. xv. 6; 2 Co. i. 3; xi. 31 [L T Tr WH om. ἡμ. and Χρ.]; Eph. i. 3; Col. i. 3 [L WH om. καὶ]; 1 Pet. i. 3; in which combination of words the gen. depends on ὁ θεός as well as on πατήρ, cf. Fritzsche on Rom. iii. p. 232 sq.; [Oltremare on Ro. l. c.; Bp. Lghtft. on Gal. i. 4; but some would restrict it to the latter; cf. e. g. Meyer on Ro. l. c., Eph. l. c.; Ellie. on Gal. l. c., Eph. l. c.]; ὁ θεός τοῦ κυρ. ἡμ. Ἰησ. Χρ. Eph. i. 17; ὁ θεός κ. πατήρ ἡμῶν, Gal. i. 4; Phil. iv. 20; 1 Th. i. 3; iii. 11, 13; θεός ὁ πατήρ, 1 Co. viii. 6; ὁ θεός κ. πατήρ, 1 Co. xv. 24; Eph. v. 20; Jas. i. 27; iii. 9 [Rec.; al. κύριος κ. π.]; ἀπὸ θεοῦ πατρὸς ἡμῶν, Ro. i. 7; 1 Co. i. 3; 2 Co. i. 2; Eph. i. 2; Phil. i. 2; Col. i. 2; 2 Th. i. 2; 1 Tim. i. 2 [Rec., al. om. ἡμ.]; Philem. 3; [ὁ θεός πατήρ, Col. iii. 17 L T Tr WH (cf. Bp. Lghtft. ad loc.)]; elsewhere without the art. as] θεοῦ πατρὸς (in which phrase the two words have blended as it were into one, equiv. to a prop. name, Germ. *Gottvater* [A. V. *God the Father*]): Phil. ii. 11; 1 Pet. i. 2; ἀπὸ θεοῦ πατρὸς, Gal. i. 3; Eph. vi. 23; 2 Tim. i. 2; Tit. i. 4; παρὰ θεοῦ πατρὸς, 2 Pet. i. 17; 2 Jn. 3; cf. *Wieseler*, Com. üb. d. Brief a. d. Galat. p. 10 sqq. ὁ θεός w. gen. of the thing of which God is the author [cf. W. § 30, 1]: τῆς ὑπομονῆς κ. τῆς παρακλήσεως, Ro. xv. 5; τῆς ἐλπίδος, ib. 13; τῆς εἰρήνης, 33; 1 Th. v. 23; τῆς παρακλήσεως, 2 Co. i. 3. τὰ τοῦ θεοῦ, the things of God, i. e. α. his counsels, 1 Co. ii. 11. β. his interests, Mt. xvi. 23; Mk. viii. 33. γ. things due to God, Mt. xxii. 21; Mk. xii. 17; Lk. xx. 25. τὰ πρὸς τὸν θεόν, things respecting, pertaining to, God,—contextually i. q. the sacrificial business of the priest, Ro. xv. 17; Heb. ii. 17; v. 1; cf. Xen. rep. Lac. 13, 11; Fritzsche on Rom. iii. p. 262 sq. Nom. ὁ θεός for the voc. Mk. xv. 34; Lk. xviii. 11, 13; Jn. xx. 28; Acts iv. 24 [RG; Heb. i. 8?]; x. 7; cf. W. § 29, 2; [B. 140 (123)]. τῷ θεῷ, God being judge [cf. W. § 31, 4 a.; 248 (232 sq.); B. § 133, 14]: after δυνατός, 2 Co. x. 4; after ἀστέιος, Acts vii. 20, (after ἀμειπτος, Sap. x. 5; after μέγας, Jon. iii. 3; see ἀστέιος, 2). For the expressions ἀνθρωπος θεοῦ, δύναμις θεοῦ, υἱὸς θεοῦ, etc., θεός τῆς ἐλπίδος etc., ὁ ζῶν θεός etc., see under ἄνθρωπος 6, δύναμις a., υἱὸς τοῦ θεοῦ, ἐλπίς 2, ζῶν L 1, etc. 4. θεός is used of whatever can in any respect be likened to God, or resembles him in any way: Hebraistically i. q. God's representative or vicegerent, of magistrates and

judges, Jn. x. 34 sq. after Ps. lxxxii. (lxxxii.) 6, (of the wise man, Philo de mut. nom. § 22; quod omn. prob. lib. § 7; [ὁ σοφὸς λέγεται θεός τοῦ ἀφρονος . . . θεός πρὸς φαντασίαν κ. δόκησιν, quod det. pot. insid. § 44]; πατήρ κ. μήτηρ ἐμφανείς εἰσι θεοὶ, μιμούμενοι τὸν ἀγέννητον ἐν τῷ ζωπλαστεῖν, de decal. § 23; ὠνομάσθη (i. e. Moses) ὄλου τοῦ ἔθνους θεός κ. βασιλεύς, de vita Moys. i. § 28; [de migr. Abr. § 15; de alleg. leg. i. § 13]); of the devil, ὁ θεός τοῦ αἰῶνος τούτου (see αἰών, 3), 2 Co. iv. 4; the pers. or thing to which one is wholly devoted, for which alone he lives, e. g. ἡ κοιλία, Phil. iii. 19.

θεοσεβεία, -ας, ἡ, (θεοσεβής), reverence towards God, godliness: 1 Tim. ii. 10. (Xen. an. 2, 6, 26; Plat. epin. p. 985 d.; Sept. Gen. xx. 11; Job xxviii. 28; Bar. v. 4; Sir. i. 25 (22); 4 Macc. i. 9 (Fritz.); vii. 6, 22 (var.).)*

θεοσεβής, -ές, (θεός and σέβομαι), worshipping God, pious: Jn. ix. 31. (Sept.; Soph., Eur., Arstph., Xen., Plat., al.; [cf. Trench § xlvi.]).*

θεοστυγής, -ές, (θεός and στυγέω; cf. θεομισής, θεομυσής, and the subst. θεοστυγία, omitted in the lexx., Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 35, 5), hateful to God, exceptionally impious and wicked; (Vulg. *deo odibilis*): Ro. i. 30 (Eur. Troad. 1213 and Cyclop. 396, 602; joined with ἀδικος in Clem. hom. 1, 12, where just before occurs οἱ θεὸν μισοῦντες). Cf. the full discussion of the word by Fritzsche, Com. on Rom. i. p. 84 sqq.; [and see W. 53 sq. (53)].*

θεότης, -ητος, ἡ, (deitas, Tertull., Augustine [de civ. Dei 7, 1]), deity i. e. the state of being God, Godhead: Col. ii. 9. (Leian. Icar. 9; Plut. de defect. orac. 10 p. 415 c.)*

[Syn. θεότης, θεϊότης: θεός. deity differs from θεϊός. divinity, as essence differs from quality or attribute; cf. Trench § ii.; Bp. Lghtft. or Mey. on Col. l. c.; Fritzsche on Ro. i. 20.]

θεόφιλος, -ου, (θεός and φίλος), *Theophilus*, a Christian to whom Luke inscribed his Gospel and Acts of the Apostles: Lk. i. 3; Acts i. 1. The conjectures concerning his family, rank, nationality, are reviewed by (among others) *Win. RWB. s. v.*; *Bleek* on Lk. i. 3; [B. D. s. v.]; see also under κράτιστος.*

θεραπεία, -ας, ἡ, (θεραπεύω); 1. service, rendered by any one to another. 2. spec. medical service, curing, healing: Lk. ix. 11; Rev. xxii. 2, ([Hippocr.], Plat., Isocr., Polyb.). 3. by meton. household, i. e. body of attendants, servants, domestics: Mt. xxiv. 45 RG; Lk. xii. 42, (and often so in Grk. writ.; cf. *Lob. ad Phryn. p. 469*; for $\Theta\epsilon\rho\pi\epsilon\upsilon\alpha$, Gen. xlv. 16).*

θεραπεύω; impf. ἐθεράπευον; fut. θεραπεύσω; 1 aor. ἐθεράπευσα; Pass., pres. θεραπεύομαι; impf. ἐθεραπεύομην; pf. ptep. τεθεραπευμένος; 1 aor. ἐθεραπεύθην; (θέραιψ, i. q. θέραιπον); fr. Hom. down; 1. to serve, do service: τινά, to one; pass. θεραπ. ὑπὸ τινος, Acts xvii. 25. 2. to heal, cure, restore to health: Mt. xii. 10; Mk. vi. 5; Lk. vi. 7; ix. 6; xiii. 14; xiv. 3; τινά, Mt. iv. 24; viii. 7, 16, etc.; Mk. i. 34; iii. 10; Lk. iv. 23; x. 9; pass., Jn. v. 10; Acts iv. 14; v. 16, etc.; τινά ἀπὸ τινος, to cure one of any disease, Lk. vii. 21; pass., Lk. v. 15; viii. 2; θεραπεύειν νόσους, μαλακίαν: Mt. iv. 23; ix. 35; x. 1; Mk. iii. 15

[R G L, Tr mrg. in br.]; Lk. ix. 1; a wound, pass., Rev. xiii. 3, 12.

Θεράπων, -οντος, ὁ, [perh. fr. a root to hold, have about one; cf. Eng. *retainer*; Vaniček p. 396; fr. Hom. down], Sept. for ἑγγ, an attendant, servant: of God, spoken of Moses discharging the duties committed to him by God, Heb. iii. 5 as in Num. xii. 7 sq.; Josh. i. 2; viii. 31, 33 (ix. 4, 6); Sap. x. 16. [Syn. see διάκονος.]*

Θερίζω; fut. θερίσω [B. 37 (32), cf. WH. App. p. 163 sq.]; 1 aor. ἐθέρισα; 1 aor. pass. ἐθερίσθην; (θέρος); Sept. for ἑγγ; [fr. Aeschyl., Hdt. down]; to reap, harvest; a. prop.: Mt. vi. 26; Lk. xii. 24; Jas. v. 4; [fig. Jn. iv. 36 (his)]. b. in proverbial expressions about sowing and reaping: ἄλλος . . . ὁ θερίζων, one does the work, another gets the reward, Jn. iv. 37 sq. (where the meaning is 'ye hereafter, in winning over a far greater number of the Samaritans to the kingdom of God, will enjoy the fruits of the work which I have now commenced among them' [al. do not restrict the reference to converted Samaritans]); θερίζων ὅπου οὐκ ἔσπειρας, unjustly appropriating to thyself the fruits of others' labor, Mt. xxv. 24, 26; Lk. xix. 21 sq.; ὁ ἐὰν . . . θερίσει, as a man has acted (on earth) so (hereafter by God) will he be requited, either with reward or penalty, (his deeds will determine his doom), Gal. vi. 7 (a proverb: *ut sementem feceris, ita metes*, Cic. de orat. 2, 65; [σὺ δὲ ταῦτα ἀσχερῶς μὲν ἔσπειρας κακῶς δὲ ἐθέρισας, Aristot. rhet. 3, 3, 4; cf. Plato, Phaedr. 260 d.; see Meyer on Gal. I. c.]); τί, to receive a thing by way of reward or punishment: τὰ σαρκικά, 1 Co. ix. 11; φθοράν, ζῶν αἰώνιον, Gal. vi. 8, (σπείρειν πυροῦς, θερίζειν ἀκάνθας, Jer. xii. 13; ὁ σπείρων φαῦλα θερίσει κακά, Prov. xxii. 8; ἐὰν σπείρητε κακά, πᾶσαν ταραχὴν καὶ θλίψιν θερίσετε, Test. xii. Patr. p. 576 [i. e. test. Levi § 13]); absol.: of the reward of well-doing, Gal. vi. 9; 2 Co. ix. 6. c. As the crops are cut down with the sickle, θερίζειν is fig. used for to destroy, cut off: Rev. xiv. 15; with the addition of τὴν γῆν, to remove the wicked inhabitants of the earth and deliver them up to destruction, ib. 16 [τὴν Ἀσίαν, Plut. reg. et. imper. apophthegm. (Antig. 1), p. 182 a.].*

Θερισμός, -οῦ, ὁ, (θερίζω), harvest: i. q. the act of reaping, Jn. iv. 35; fig. of the gathering of men into the kingdom of God, ibid. i. q. the time of reaping, i. e. fig. the time of final judgment, when the righteous are gathered into the kingdom of God and the wicked are delivered up to destruction, Mt. xiii. 30, 39; Mk. iv. 29. 1. q. the crop to be reaped, i. e. fig. a multitude of men to be taught how to obtain salvation, Mt. ix. 37 sq.; Lk. x. 2; ἐξηράνθη ὁ θερισμός, the crops are ripe for the harvest, i. e. the time is come to destroy the wicked, Rev. xiv. 15. (Sept. for ἑγγ; rare in Grk. writ., as Xen. oec. 18, 3; Polyb. 5, 95, 5.)*

Θεριστής, -οῦ, ὁ, (θερίζω), a reaper: Mt. xiii. 30, 39. (Bel and the Dragon 33; Xen., Dem., Aristot., Plut., al.)*

Θερμαίνω: Mid., pres. θερμαίνομαι; impf. ἐθερμάνομην; (θερμός): fr. Hom. down; to make warm, to heat; mid.

to warm one's self: Mk. xiv. 54, 67; Jn. xviii. 18, 25; Jas. ii. 16.*

Θέρμη (and θέρμα; cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 331, [Rutherford, New Phryn. p. 414]), -ης, ἡ, heat: Acts xxviii. 3. (Eccl. iv. 11; Job vi. 17; Ps. xviii. (xix.) 7; Thuc., Plat., Menand., al.)*

Θέρος, -ους, τό, (θέρω to heat), summer: Mt. xxiv. 32; Mk. xiii. 28; Lk. xxi. 30. (From Hom. down; Hebr. ἦρ, Prov. vi. 8; Gen. viii. 22.)*

Θεσσαλονικεύς, -έως, ὁ, a Thessalonian: Acts xx. 4; xxvii. 2; 1 Th. i. 1; 2 Th. i. 1.*

Θεσσαλονίκη, -ης, ἡ, Thessalonica (now Saloniki), a celebrated and populous city, situated on the Thermaic Gulf, the capital of the second [(there were four; cf. Liv. xlv. 29)] division of Macedonia and the residence of a Roman governor and quaestor. It was anciently called *Therme*, but was rebuilt by Cassander, the son of Antipater, and called by its new name [which first appears in Polyb. 29, 11, 2] in honor of his wife Thessalonica, the sister of Alexander the Great; cf. Strabo 7, 330. Here Paul the apostle founded a Christian church: Acts xvii. 1, 11, 13; Phil. iv. 16; 2 Tim. iv. 10. [BB. DD. s. v.; Lewin, St. Paul, i. 225 sqq.]*

Θευδᾶς [prob. contr. fr. θεόδωρος, W. 103 (97); esp. Bp. Lghtft. on Col. iv. 15; on its inflection cf. B. 20 (18)], ὁ, Theudas, an impostor who instigated a rebellion which came to a wretched end in the time of Augustus: Acts v. 36. Josephus (antt. 20, 5, 1) makes mention of one Theudas, a magician, who came into notice by pretending that he was a prophet and was destroyed when Cuspius Fadus governed Judæa in the time of Claudius. Accordingly many interpreters hold that there were two insurgents by the name of Theudas; while others, with far greater probability, suppose that the mention of Theudas is ascribed to Gamaliel by an anachronism on the part of Luke. On the different opinions of others cf. Meyer on Acts I. c.; Win. RWB. s. v.; Keim in Schenkel v. 510 sq.; [esp. Hackett in B. D. s. v.]*

Θεωρέω, -ῶ, impf. ἐθεώρουν; [fut. θεωρήσω, Jn. vii. 3 Tr WH]; 1 aor. ἐθεώρησα; (θεωρός a spectator, and this fr. θεάομαι, q. v. [cf. Vaniček p. 407; L. and S. s. v.; Allen in the Am. Journ. of Philol. i. p. 131 sq.]); [fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down]; Sept. for ἑγγ and Chald. ܩܘܪܝܐ; 1. to be a spectator, look at, behold, Germ. *schauen*, (the *θεωροί* were men who attended the games or the sacrifices as public deputies; cf. Grimm on 2 Macc. iv. 19); absol.: Mt. xxvii. 55; Mk. xv. 40; Lk. xxiii. 35; foll. by indir. disc., Mk. xii. 41; xv. 47; used esp. of persons and things looked upon as in some respect noteworthy: τινά, Jn. vi. 40; xvi. 10, 16 sq. 19; Acts iii. 16; xxv. 24; Rev. xi. 11 sq.; ὁ θεωρῶν τὸν υἱὸν θεωρεῖ τὸν πατέρα, the majesty of the Father resplendent in the Son, Jn. xii. 45; τινά with ptep. [B. 301 (258): Mk. v. 15]; Lk. x. 18; Jn. vi. 19; [x. 12]; xx. 12, 14; [1 Jn. iii. 17]; τί, Lk. xiv. 29; xxi. 6; xxiii. 48; Acts iv. 13; τὰ σημεῖα, Jn. ii. 23; vi. 2 L Tr WH; Acts viii. 13, (θαυμαστά τέρατα, Sap. xix. 8); τὰ ἔργα τοῦ Χριστοῦ, Jn. vii. 3; τί with ptep., Jn. xx. 6; Acts vii. 56; x. 11; foll. by ὄν, Acts

xix. 26; *to view attentively, take a view of, survey*: τὴ, Mt. xxviii. 1; *to view mentally, consider*: foll. by orat. obliq., Heb. vii. 4. 2. *to see*; i. e. a. *to perceive with the eyes*: πνεῦμα, Lk. xxiv. 37; τινά with a ptep., ibid. 39; τινά, ὅτι, Jn. ix. 8; τὸ πρόσωπόν τινος (after the Hebr.; see πρόσωπον, 1 a.), i. q. *to enjoy the presence of one, have intercourse with him*, Acts xx. 38; οὐκέτι θεωρεῖν τινα, used of one from whose sight a person has been withdrawn, Jn. xiv. 19; οὐ θεωρεῖ ὁ κόσμος τὸ πνεῦμα, i. e. so to speak, has no eyes with which it can see the Spirit; he cannot render himself visible to it, cannot give it his presence and power, Jn. xiv. 17. b. *to discern, descry*: τὴ, Mk. v. 38; τινά, Mk. iii. 11; Acts ix. 7. c. *to ascertain, find out, by seeing*: τινά with a pred. acc., Acts xvii. 22; τὴ with ptep., Acts xvii. 16; xxviii. 6; ὅτι, Mk. xvi. 4; Jn. iv. 19; xii. 19; Acts xix. 26; xxvii. 10; foll. by indir. disc., Acts xxi. 20; Hebraistically (see εἶδω, I. 5) i. q. *to get knowledge of*: Jn. vi. 62 (τ. υἱὸν τ. ἀνθρώπου ἀναβαίνοντα the Son of Man by death ascending; cf. Lücke, Meyer [yet cf. Weiss in the 6te Aufl.], Baumg.-Crusius, in loc.); τὸν θάνατον i. e. to die, Jn. viii. 51; and on the other hand, τὴν δόξαν τοῦ Χριστοῦ, to be a partaker of the glory, i. e. the blessed condition in heaven, which Christ enjoys, Jn. xvii. 24, cf. 22. [COMP.: ἀνα-, παρα-θεωρέω.]*

[SYN. θεωρεῖν, θεᾶσθαι, δρᾶν, σκοπεῖν: θεωρ. is used primarily not of an indifferent spectator, but of one who looks at a thing with interest and for a purpose; θεωρ. would be used of a general officially reviewing or inspecting an army, θεᾶσθ. of a lay spectator looking at the parade. θεωρ. as denoting the careful observation of details can even be contrasted with δρᾶν in so far as the latter denotes only perception in the general; so used θεωρεῖν quite coincides with σκοπ. Schmidt i. ch. 11; see also Green, 'Crit. Note' on Mt. vii. 3. Cf. s. vv. δρᾶω, σκοπέω.]

θεωρία, -ας, ἡ, (θεωρός, on which see θεωρέω init.); fr. [Aeschyl.], Hdt. down; 1. *a viewing, beholding*. 2. *that which is viewed; a spectacle, sight*: Lk. xxiii. 48 (3 Macc. v. 24).*

θήκη, -ης, ἡ, (τίθημι); fr. [Aeschyl.], Hdt. down; *that in which a thing is put or laid away, a receptacle, repository, chest, box*: used of the sheath of a sword, Jn. xviii. 11; Joseph. antt. 7, 11, 7; Poll. 10, (31) 144.*

θηλάζω; 1 aor. ἐθήλασα; (θηλή a breast, [cf. Peile, Etym. p. 124 sq.]); 1. trans. *to give the breast, give suck, to suckle*: Mt. xxiv. 19; Mk. xiii. 17; Lk. xxi. 28, (Lys., Aristot., al.; Sept. for רִיָּה); μαστοὶ ἐθήλασαν, Lk. xxiii. 29 R G. 2. intrans. *to suck*: Mt. xxi. 16 (Aristot., Plat., Leian., al.; Sept. for רָג); μαστούς, Lk. xi. 27; Job iii. 12; Cant. viii. 1; Joel ii. 16; Theoc. iii. 16.*

θήλυς, -εια, -υ, [cf. θηλάζω, init.], *of the female sex*; ἡ θήλυς, subst. *a woman, a female*: Ro. i. 26 sq.; also τὸ θήλυ, Mt. xix. 4; Mk. x. 6; Gal. iii. 28. (Gen. i. 27; vii. 2; Ex. i. 16, etc.; in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down.)*

θήρα [Lat. fera; perh. fr. root to run, spring, prey, Vaniček p. 415; cf. Curtius § 314], -ας, ἡ; fr. Hom. down; *a hunting of wild beasts to destroy them*; hence, figuratively, of preparing destruction for men, [A. V. a trap], Ro. xi. 9, on which cf. Fritzsche.*

θηρεῖω: 1 aor. inf. θηρεύσας; (fr. θήρα, as ἀγρεύω fr. ἄγρα [cf. Schmidt ch. 72, 8]); fr. Hom. down; *to go a hunting, to hunt, to catch in hunting*; metaph. *to lay wait for, strive to ensnare; to catch artfully*: τὴ ἐκ στόματος τινος, Lk. xi. 54.*

θηριομαχέω, -ῶ: 1 aor. ἐθηριομάχησα; (θηριομάχος); *to fight with wild beasts* (Diod. 3, 43, 7; Artem. oneir. 2, 54; 5, 49); εἰ ἐθηριομάχησα ἐν Ἐφέσῳ, 1 Co. xv. 32—these words some take literally, supposing that Paul was condemned to fight with wild beasts; others explain them tropically of a fierce contest with brutal and ferocious men (so θηριομαχεῖν in Ignat. ad Rom. 5, [etc.]; οἷος θηρίοις μαχόμεθα says Pompey, in App. bell. civ. 2, 61; see θηρίον). The former opinion encounters the objection that Paul would not have omitted this most terrible of all perils from the catalogue in 2 Co. xi. 23 sqq.*

θηρίον, -ου, τό, (dimin. of θήρ; hence *a little beast, little animal*; Plat. Theaet. p. 171 e.; of bees, Theoc. 19, 6; but in usage it had almost always the force of its primitive; the later dimin. is θηρίδιον [cf. Epictet. diss. 2, 9, 6]); [fr. Hom. down]; Sept. for דְּבַיִר וְדְבַיִרָא, *an animal; a wild animal, wild beast, beast*: prop., Mk. i. 13; Acts x. 12 Rec.; xi. 6; xxviii. 4 sq.; Heb. xii. 20; [Jas. iii. 7]; Rev. vi. 8; in Rev. xi. 7 and chh. xiii.—xx., under the fig. of a 'beast' is depicted Antichrist, both his person and his kingdom and power, (see ἀντίχριστος); metaph. a brutal, bestial man, savage, ferocious, Tit. i. 12 [colloq. 'ugly dogs'], (so in Arstph. eqq. 273; Plut. 439; nub. 184; [cf. Schmidt ch. 70, 2; apparently never with allusion to the stupidity of beasts]; still other exx. are given by Kypke, Observv. ii. p. 379; θηρία ἀνθρωπώμορφα, Ignat. Smyrn. 4, cf. ad Ephes. 7). [SYN. see ζῶον.]*

θησαυρίζω; 1 aor. ἐθησαύρισα; pf. pass. ptep. τεθησαυρισμένος; (θησαυρός); fr. Hdt. down; *to gather and lay up, to heap up, store up*: to accumulate riches, Jas. v. 3; τινά, Lk. xii. 21; 2 Co. xii. 14; τὴ, 1 Co. xvi. 2; θησαυροὺς ἐαυτῷ, Mt. vi. 19 sq.; i. q. *to keep in store, store up, reserve*: pass. 2 Pet. iii. 7; metaph. so to live from day to day as to increase either the bitterness or the happiness of one's consequent lot: ὀργὴν ἐαυτῷ, Ro. ii. 5; κακά, Prov. i. 18; ζῶην, Pss. of Sol. 9, 9, (εὐτυχίαν, App. Samn. 4, 3 [i. e. vol. i. p. 23, 31 ed. Bekk.]); τεθησαυρισμένος κατὰ τινος φθῶνος, Diod. 20, 36). [COMP.: ἀπο-θησαυρίζω.]*

θησαυρός, -οῦ, ὁ, (fr. ΘΕΩ [τίθημι] with the paragog. term. -αυρος); Sept. often for רִיָּה; Lat. thesaurus; i. e. 1. *the place in which goods and precious things are collected and laid up*; a. *a casket, coffer, or other receptacle, in which valuables are kept*: Mt. ii. 11. b. *a treasury* (Hdt., Eur., Plat., Aristot., Diod., Plut., Hdtian.; 1 Macc. iii. 29). c. *storehouse, repository, magazine*, (Neh. xiii. 12; Deut. xxviii. 12, etc.; App. Pun. 88, 95); Mt. xiii. 52 [cf. παλαῖός, 1]; metaph. of the soul, as the repository of thoughts, feelings, purposes, etc.: [Mt. xii. 35^a G L T Tr WH, 35^b]; with epex. gen. τῆς καρδίας, ibid. xii. 35^a Rec.; Lk. vi. 45. 2. *the things laid up in a treasury; collected treasures*: Mt. vi. 19–21; Lk. xii. 33 sq.; Heb. xi. 26. θησαυρὸν ἔχειν ἐν οὐρανῷ, to have

treasure laid up for themselves in heaven, is used of those to whom God has appointed eternal salvation: Mt. xix. 21; Mk. x. 21; Lk. xviii. 22; something precious, Mt. xiii. 44; used thus of the light of the gospel, 2 Co. iv. 7; with an epex. gen. τῆς σοφίας (Xen. mem. 4, 2, 9; Plat. Phil. p. 15 e.) κ. γνώσεως, i. q. πᾶσα ἡ σοφία κ. γνώσις ὡς θησαυροί, Col. ii. 3.*

θυγγάνω [prob. akin to τεῖχος, fingo, fiction, etc.; Curtius § 145]: 2 aor. ἔθιγον; to touch, handle: μηδὲ θίγης touch not sc. impure things, Col. ii. 21 [cf. ἄπτω, 2 c.]; τινός, Heb. xii. 20 ([Aeschyl., Xen., Plat., Tragg., al.); like the Hebr. יָדָה, to do violence to, injure: τινός, Heb. xi. 28 (Eur. Iph. Aul. 1351; ὄν αἱ βλάβαι αὐταὶ θυγγάνουσι, Act. Thom. § 12). [SYN. see ἄπτω, 2 c.]*

θλίβω; Pass., pres. θλίβομαι; pf. ptc. τεθλιμμένος; [allied with flagrum, affliction; fr. Hom. down]; to press (as grapes), press hard upon: prop. τινά [A. V. throng], Mk. iii. 9; ὁδὸς τεθλιμμένη a compressed way, i. e. narrow, straitened, contracted, Mt. vii. 14; metaph. to trouble, afflict, distress, (Vulg. tribulo): τινά, 2 Th. i. 6; pass. (Vulg. tribulor, [also angustior]; tribulationem patior): 2 Co. i. 6; iv. 8; vii. 5; [1 Th. iii. 4; 2 Th. i. 7]; 1 Tim. v. 10; Heb. xi. 37. (ol θλίβοτες for θ'ργ in Sept.) [COMP.: ἄπο, συν-θλίβω.]*

θλίψις, or θλίψις [so L Tr], (cf. W. § 6, 1 e.; Lipsius, Grammat. Untersuch. p. 35), -ως, ἡ, (θλίβω), prop. a pressing, pressing together, pressure (Strab. p. 52; Galen); in bibl. and eccl. Grk. metaph., oppression, affliction, tribulation, distress, straits; Vulg. tribulatio, also pressura (2 Co. i. 4^b; Jn. xvi. [21], 33; [Phil. i. 16 (17); and in Col. i. 24 passio]); (Sept. for θ'ργ, also for γ'γ, γ'η, etc.): Mt. xxiv. 9; Acts vii. 11; xi. 19; Ro. xii. 12; 2 Co. i. 4, 8; iv. 17; vi. 4; vii. 4; viii. 2; 2 Th. i. 6; Rev. i. 9; ii. 9, 22; vii. 14; joined with στενοχωρία [cf. Trench § lv.], Ro. ii. 9; viii. 35, (Deut. xxviii. 53 sq.; Is. [viii. 22]; xxx. 6); with ἀνάγκη, 1 Th. iii. 7; with διαγωγμός, Mt. xiii. 21; Mk. iv. 17; 2 Th. i. 4; of the afflictions of those hard pressed by siege and the calamities of war, Mt. xxiv. 21, 29; Mk. xiii. 19, 24; of the straits of want, 2 Co. viii. 13; Phil. iv. 14 [here al. give the word a wider reference]; Jas. i. 27; of the distress of a woman in child-birth, Jn. xvi. 21. θλίψιν ἔχω (i. q. θλίβομαι), Jn. xvi. 33; 1 Co. vii. 28; Rev. ii. 10; θλίψις ἐπὶ τῶν ἔρχεται, Acts vii. 11; ἐν θλίψει, 1 Th. i. 6. plur.: Acts vii. 10; xiv. 22; xx. 23; Ro. v. 3; Eph. iii. 13; 1 Th. iii. 3; Heb. x. 33; τοῦ Χριστοῦ, the afflictions which Christ had to undergo (and which, therefore, his followers must not shrink from), Col. i. 24 (see ἀνασταπληρώω); θλίψις τῆς καρδίας (κ. συνοχή), anxiety, burden of heart, 2 Co. ii. 4; θλίψιν ἐπιφέρειν (L T Tr WH ἐγείρειν, see ἐγείρω, 4 c.) τοῖς δεσμοῖς τινος, to increase the misery of my imprisonment by causing me anxiety, Phil. i. 16 (17).*

θνήσκω: pf. τέθηκα, inf. τεθάναι and L T Tr WH τεθηκέναι (in Acts xiv. 19), ptc. τεθηκώς; plupf. 3 pers. sing. ἐτεθήκει (Jn. xi. 21 Rec.); [fr. Hom. down]; Sept. for נָמַד; to die; pf. to be dead: Mt. ii. 20; Mk. xv. 44; Lk. vii. 12 [L br.]; viii. 49; Jn. xi. 21, Rec. in 39

and 41, 44; xii. 1 [T WH om. L Tr br.]; xix. 33; Acts xiv. 19; xxv. 19; metaph., of the loss of spiritual life: ζωσα τέθηκε, i. e. κἀν δοκῇ ζῆν ταύτην τὴν αἰσθητὴν ζωὴν, τέθηκε κατὰ πνεῦμα (Theoph.): 1 Tim. v. 6 (Philo de prof. § 10 ζῶντες ἐποι τεθήκασιν καὶ τεθηκότες ζωσι). [COMP.: ἄπο, συν-απο-θνήσκω.]*

θνητός, -ή, -όν, (verbal adj. fr. θνήσκω), [fr. Hom. down], liable to death, mortal: Ro. vi. 12; viii. 11; 1 Co. xv. 53 sq.; 2 Co. iv. 11; v. 4. [θνητός subject to death, and so still living; νεκρός actually dead.]*

θουρβάζω: (θούρβος, q. v.); to trouble, disturb, (i. e. τυρβάζω, q. v.); Pass. pres. 2 pers. sing. θουρβάξῃ in Lk. x. 41 L T Tr WH after codd. κ B C L etc. (Not found elsewhere. [Soph. Lex. s. v. quotes Euseb. of Alex. (Migne, Patr. Graec. vol. lxxxvi. 1) p. 444 c.].)*

θουρβίω, -ῶ: impf. ἐθουρβίζον; pres. pass. θουρβοῦμαι; (θούρβος); fr. Hdt. down; 1. to make a noise or uproar, be turbulent. 2. trans. to disturb, throw into confusion: τὴν πόλιν, to "set the city on an uproar," Acts xvii. 5; pass. to be troubled in mind, Acts xx. 10 [al. here adhere to the outward sense]; to wail tumultuously, Mt. ix. 23; Mk. v. 39.*

θούρβος, -ου, ὁ, (akin to θρόος, τύρβη, τυρβάζω, [but τύρβη etc. seem to come from another root; cf. Curtius § 250]), a noise, tumult, uproar: of persons wailing, Mk. v. 38; of a clamorous and excited multitude, Mt. xxvii. 24; of riotous persons, Acts xx. 1; xxi. 34; a tumult, as a breach of public order, Mt. xxvi. 5; Mk. xiv. 2; Acts xxiv. 18. (In Grk. writ. fr. Pind. and Hdt. down; several times in Sept.)*

θραύω: pf. pass. ptc. τεθραυσμένος; fr. [Hdt.], Aeschyl. down, to break, break in pieces, shatter, smite through, (Ex. xv. 6; Num. xxiv. 17, etc.; 2 Macc. xv. 16): τεθραυσμένοι, broken by calamity [A. V. bruised], Lk. iv. 18 (19) fr. Is. lviii. 6 for θ'ργ'γ. [SYN. see ῥήγνυμι.]*

θρέμμα, -τος, τό, (τρέφω), whatever is fed or nursed; hence 1. a ward, nursling, child, (Soph., Eur., Plat., al.). 2. a flock, cattle, esp. sheep and goats: Jn. iv. 12. (Xen. oec. 20, 23; Plat., Diod., Joseph., Plut., Lcian., Aelian, al.)*

θρηνέω, -ῶ: impf. ἐθρήνον; fut. θρηνήσω; 1 aor. ἐθρήνησα; (θρήνος, q. v.); fr. Hom. down; Sept. for לָיָהּ, יָיָהּ, etc.; 1. to lament, to mourn: Jn. xvi. 20; of the singers of dirges, [to wail], Mt. xi. 17; Lk. vii. 32. 2. to bewail, deplore: τινά, Lk. xxiii. 27.*

[On θρηνέω to lament, κέπτομαι to smite the breast in grief, λυπέομαι to be pained, saddened, πενθέω to mourn, cf. Trench § lxxv. and see κλαίω fin.; yet note that in classic Grk. λυπ. is the most comprehensive word, designating every species of pain of body or soul; and that πενθέω expresses a self-contained grief, never violent in its manifestations; like our Eng. word "mourn" it is associated by usage with the death of kindred, and like it used pregnantly to suggest that event. See Schmidt vol. ii. ch. 83.]

θρήνος, -ου, ὁ, (θρέομαι to cry aloud, to lament; cf. Germ. Thräne [?], rather drönen; Curtius § 317), a lamentation: Mt. ii. 18 Rec. (Sept. for θ'γ'κ, also θ'η; O. T. Apocr.; Hom., Pind., Tragg., Xen. Ages. 10, 3; Plat., al.)*

θρησκεία Tdf. -ία [see I, ε], (a later word; Ion. *θρησκίη* in Hdt. [2, 18, 37]), -ας, ἡ, (fr. *θρησκεύω*, and this fr. *θρήσκος*, q. v.; hence apparently primarily *fear of the gods*); *religious worship*, esp. *external, that which consists in ceremonies*: hence in plur. *θρησκίας ἐπιτελεῖν μυρίας*, Hdt. 2, 37; *καθιστὰς ἀγνείας τε καὶ θρησκείας καὶ καθαρμούς*, Dion. Hal. 2, 63; univ. *religious worship*, Jas. i. 26 sq.; with gen. of the obj. [W. 187 (176)] τῶν ἀγγέλων, Col. ii. 18 (τῶν εἰδώλων, Sap. xiv. 27; τῶν δαιμόνων, Euseb. h. e. 6, 41, 2; τῶν θεῶν, ib. 9, 9, 14; τοῦ θεοῦ, Hdian. 4, 8, 17 [7 ed. Bekk.]); often in Josephus [cf. *Krebs*, Observv. etc. p. 339 sq.]; Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 45, 7; *religious discipline, religion*: ἡμετέρα θρησκεία, of Judaism, Acts xxvi. 5 (τὴν ἐμὴν θρησκείαν καταλιπὼν, put into the mouth of God by Joseph. antt. 8, 11, 1; with gen. of the subj. τῶν Ἰουδαίων, 4 Macc. v. 6, 13 (12); Joseph. antt. 12, 5, 4; θρ. κοσμική, i. e. worthy to be embraced by all nations, a *world-religion*, b. j. 4, 5, 2; *piety*, περὶ τ. θεῶν, antt. 1, 13, 1; κατὰ τὴν ἐμφυτον θρησκείαν τῶν βαρβάρων πρὸς τὸ βασιλικὸν ὄνομα, Charit. 7, 6 p. 165, 18 ed. Reiske; of the reverence of Antiochus the Pious for the Jewish religion, Joseph. antt. 13, 8, 2). Cf. Grimm on 4 Macc. v. 6; [esp. Trench § xlvi.].*

θρήσκος (TWH *θρησκός*, cf. [Tdf. Proleg. p. 101]; W. § 6, 1 e.; Lipsius, Grammat. Untersuch. p. 28), -ου, ὁ, *fearing or worshipping God*; *religious*, (apparently fr. *τρέω* to tremble; hence prop. *trembling, fearful*; cf. J. G. Müller in Theol. Stud. u. Krit. for 1835, p. 121; on the different conjectures of others, see Passow s. v. [Curtius § 316 connects with *θρα*; hence 'to adhere to,' 'be a votary of'; cf. Vaniček p. 395]); Jas. i. 26. [Cf. Trench § xlvi.].*

θριαμβεύω; 1 aor. ptc. *θριαμβεύσας*; (*θρίαμβος*, a hymn sung in festal processions in honor of Bacchus; among the Romans, a triumphal procession [Lat. *triumphus*, with which word it is thought to be allied; cf. Vaniček p. 317]); 1. *to triumph, to celebrate a triumph*, (Dion. Hal., App., Plut., Hdian., al.); *τινά*, over one (as Plut. Thes. and Rom. comp. 4): Col. ii. 15 (where it signifies the victory won by God over the demoniacal powers through Christ's death). 2. by a usage unknown to prof. auth., with a Hiphil or causative force (cf. W. p. 23 and § 38, 1 [cf. B. 147 (129)]), with the acc. of a pers., *to cause one to triumph*, i. e. metaph. to grant one complete success, 2 Co. ii. 14 [but others reject the causative sense; see Mey. ad loc.; Bp. Lghtft. on Col. l. c.].*

θρίξ, *τριχός*, dat. plur. *θριξί*, ἡ, [fr. Hom. down], *the hair*; a. *the hair of the head*: Mt. v. 36; Lk. vii. 44; xxi. 18; Jn. xi. 2; xii. 3; Acts xxvii. 34; 1 Pet. iii. 3 [Lchm. om.]; Rev. i. 14; with τῆς κεφαλῆς added (Hom. Od. 13, 399, 431), Mt. x. 30; Lk. vii. 38; xii. 7. b. *the hair of animals*: Rev. ix. 8; ἐνδεδυμ. τρίχας καμήλου, with a garment made of camel's hair, Mk. i. 6, cf. Mt. iii. 4; ἐν . . . τριχῶν καμηλείων πλέγμασιν περιεπάτησαν, Clem. Alex. Strom. 4 p. 221 ed. Sylb.*

θροῶ, -ῶ: (*θροός* clamor, tumult); in Grk. writ. *to cry aloud, make a noise by outcry*; in the N. T. *to trouble,*

frighten; Pass. pres. *θροοῦμαι*; *to be troubled in mind, to be frightened, alarmed*: Mt. xxiv. 6 [B. 243 (209)]; Mk. xiii. 7; 2 Th. ii. 2; [1 aor. ptc. *θροοθέντες*, Lk. xxiv. 37 Tr mrg. WH mrg.]. (Cant. v. 4.)*

θρόμβος, -ου, ὁ, [allied with *τρέφω* in the sense to *thicken*; Vaniček p. 307], a *large thick drop*, esp. of *clotted blood* (Aeschyl. Eum. 184); with *αἵματος* added (Aeschyl. choeph. 533, 546; Plat. Critias p. 120 a.), Lk. xxii. 44 [L br. WH reject the pass. (see WH. App. ad loc.)].*

θρόνος, -ου, ὁ, (ΘΡΑΩ to sit; cf. Curtius § 316), [fr. Hom. down], Sept. for *κθῶν*, a *throne, seat*, i. e. a chair of state having a footstool; assigned in the N. T. to kings, hence by meton. for *kingly power, royalty*: Lk. i. 32, 52; Acts ii. 30. metaph. to God, the governor of the world: Mt. v. 34; xxiii. 22; Acts vii. 49 (Is. lxvi. 1); Rev. i. 4; iii. 21; iv. 2-6, 9, 10, etc.; Heb. iv. 16; viii. 1; xii. 2. to the Messiah, the partner and assistant in the divine administration: Mt. xix. 28; xxv. 31; Rev. iii. 21; xx. 11; xxii. 3; hence the divine power belonging to Christ, Heb. i. 8. to judges, i. q. *tribunal or bench* (Plut. mor. p. 807 b.): Mt. xix. 28; Lk. xxii. 30; Rev. xx. 4. to elders: Rev. iv. 4; xi. 16. to Satan: Rev. ii. 13; cf. Bleek ad loc. to the beast (concerning which see *θηρίον*): Rev. xvi. 10. *θρόνος* is used by meton. of one who holds dominion or exercises authority; thus in plur. of angels: Col. i. 16 [see Bp. Lghtft. ad loc.].

Θυάτειρα, -ων, τά, (and once -ας, ἡ, Rev. i. 11 Lchm. *Θυάτειραν* [cf. Tdf. ad loc.; WH. App. p. 156; B. 18 (16)]), *Thyatira*, a city of Lydia, formerly *Pelopia* and *Euhippia* (Plin. h. n. 5, 31), now *Akhissar*, a colony of Macedonian Greeks, situated between Sardis and Pergamum on the river Lycus; its inhabitants gained their living by traffic and the art of dyeing in purple: Acts xvi. 14; Rev. i. 11; ii. 18, 24. [B. D. s. v.]*

θυγάτηρ, gen. *θυγατρός*, dat. *θυγατρί*, acc. *θυγάτερα*, voc. *θύγατερ*, plur. *θυγατέρες*, acc. -έρας, ἡ, (of the same root as Gothic *dauhtar*, Eng. *daughter*, Germ. *Tochter* [Curtius § 318; Vaniček p. 415]); Hebr. *לֵבָיָה*; [fr. Hom. down]; a *daughter*: prop., Mt. ix. 18; x. 35, 37; xv. 22; Acts vii. 21, etc. improp. a. the vocative [or nom. as voc. cf. W. § 29, 2; B. § 129 a. 5; WH. App. p. 158] in kindly address: Mt. ix. 22; Mk. v. 34 [L Tr WH *θυγάτηρ*]; Lk. viii. 48 [Tr WH *θυγάτηρ*], (see *νίος* 1 a. fin., *τέκνον* b. α.). b. in phrases modelled after the Hebr.: a. a *daughter of God* i. e. acceptable to God, rejoicing in God's peculiar care and protection: 2 Co. vi. 18 (Is. xliii. 6; Sap. ix. 7; see *νίος τ. θεοῦ* 4, *τέκνον* b. γ.). β. with the name of a place, city, or region, it denotes collectively all its inhabitants and citizens (very often so in the O. T., as Is. xxxvii. 22; Jer. xxvi. (xlvi.) 19; Zeph. iii. 14, etc.); in the N. T. twice ἡ *θυγ. Σιών*, i. e. inhabitants of Jerusalem: Mt. xxi. 5; Jn. xii. 15, (Is. i. 8; x. 32; Zech. ix. 9, etc.; see *Σιών*, 2). γ. *θυγατέρες Ἰερουσαλήμ*, women of Jerusalem: Lk. xxiii. 28. δ. *female descendant*: αὐθυγατέρες Ἀαρῶν, women of Aaron's posterity, Lk. i. 5; *θυγάτηρ Ἀβραάμ* daughter of Abraham, i. e. a woman tracing her descent from Abraham, Lk. xiii. 16, (4 Macc.

xv. 28 (25); Gen. xxviii. 8; xxxvi. 2; Judg. xi. 40; Is. xvi. 2, etc.).

θυγάτριον, -ου, τό, a little daughter: Mk. v. 23; vii. 25. [Stratist Incert. 5; Menand., Athen., Plut. reg. et imper. Apophtheg. p. 179 e. (Alex. 6); al.]*

θύελλα, -ης, ἡ, (θύω to boil, foam, rage, as ἄελλα fr. ἄω, ἄημι), a sudden storm, tempest, whirlwind: Heb. xii. 18. (Deut. iv. 11; v. 22; Hom., Hes., Tragg., al.) [Cf. Schmidt ch. 55, 11; Trench § lxxiii. fin.]*

θύϊνος [WH om. the diar. (cf. I, t, fin.)], -η, -ον, (fr. θύια or θύα, the citrus, an odoriferous North-African tree used as incense [and for inlaying; B. D. s. v. Thyine wood; Tristram, Nat. Hist. of the Bible, p. 401 sq.]), thuyine (Lat. citrinus): ξύλον, Rev. xviii. 12 as in Diosc. 1, 21; cf. Plin. h. n. 13, 30 (16).*

θυμίαμα, -τος, τό, (θυμιάω), Sept. mostly for תרבוך, an aromatic substance burnt, incense: generally in plur., Rev. v. 8; viii. 3 sq.; xviii. 13; ἡ θύρα τοῦ θ., when the incense is burned, Lk. i. 10; θυσιαστήριον τοῦ θυμ. ib. 11. (Soph., Hdt., Arstph., Plat., Diod., Joseph., al.)*

θυματήριον, -ου, τό, (θυμιάω), prop. a utensil for fumigating or burning incense [cf. W. 96 (91)]; hence 1. a censer: 2 Chr. xxvi. 19; Ezek. viii. 11; Hdt. 4, 162; Thuc. 6, 46; Diod. 13, 3; Joseph. antt. 4, 2, 4; 8, 3, 8; Ael. v. h. 12, 51. 2. the altar of incense: Philo, rer. div. haer. § 46; vit. Moys. iii. § 7; Joseph. antt. 3, 6, 8; 3, 8, 3; b. j. 5, 5, 5; Clem. Alex.; Orig.; and so in Heb. ix. 4 [(where Tr mrg. br.), also 2 Tr mrg. in br.], where see Bleek, Lünemann, Delitzsch, Kurtz, in opp. to those [(A. V. included)] who think it means censer; [yet cf. Harnack in the Stud. u. Krit. for 1876, p. 572 sq.]*

θυμιάω, -ῶ: 1 aor. inf. θυμιάσαι [RG -άσαι]; (fr. θύμα, and this fr. θύω, q. v.); in Grk. writ. fr. Pind., Hdt., Plat. down; Sept. for תרפך and תרפך; to burn incense: Lk. i. 9.*

θυμομαχίω, -ῶ; (θυμός and μάχομαι); to carry on war with great animosity (Polyb., Diod., Dion. H., Plut.); to be very angry, be exasperated [A. V. nighly displeased]: τινί, with one, Acts xii. 20. Cf. Kypke, Observv. ii. p. 62 sq.*

θυμός, -ου, ὁ, (fr. θύω to rush along or on, be in a heat, breathe violently; hence Plato correctly says, Cratyl. p. 419 e., θυμός ἀπὸ τῆς θύσεως κ. ζήσεως τῆς ψυχῆς; accordingly it signifies both the spirit panting as it were in the body, and the rage with which the man pants and swells), [fr. Hom. down], Sept. often for ἡσ anger, and ἡσ excandescencia; also for ἡσ aestus. In the N. T. 1. passion, angry heat, (excandescencia, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 21), anger forthwith boiling up and soon subsiding again, (ὄργη, on the other hand, denotes indignation which has arisen gradually and become more settled; [cf. (Plato) deff. 415 e. θυμός δρμη βίαιος ἀνευ λογισμοῦ νόσος τάξεως ψυχῆς ἀλογίστου. ὄργη· παράκλησις τοῦ θυμικοῦ εἰς τὸ τιμωρεῖσθαι, Greg. Naz. carm. 34 θυμός μὲν ἐστὶν ἀβρόος ζήσις φρενός, ὄργη δὲ θυμός ἐμμένων, Herm. mand. 5, 2, 4 ἐκ δὲ τῆς πεκρίας θυμός, ἐκ δὲ τοῦ θυμοῦ ὄργη]; cf. Aristot. rhet. 2, 2, 1 and Cope's note]; hence we read in Sir. xlvi. 10 κοπάσαι ὄργην πρὸ θυμοῦ, before it glows and

bursts forth; [see further, on the distinction betw. the two words, Trench § xxxvii., and esp. Schmidt vol. iii. ch. 142]: Lk. iv. 28; Acts xix. 28; Eph. iv. 31; Col. iii. 8; Heb. xi. 27; ὁ θ. τοῦ θεοῦ, Rev. xiv. 19; xv. 1, 7; xvi. 1; ἔχειν θυμόν, to be in a passion, Rev. xii. 12 (Ael. v. h. 1, 14); ὄργη καὶ θυμός (as Sept. Mic. v. 15; Isocr. p. 249 c.; Hdian. 8, 4, 1; al.): Ro. ii. 8 (Rec. in the inverse order; so Deut. ix. 19; xxix. 23, 28, [cf. Trench u. s.]); plur. θυμοί impulses and outbursts of anger [W. 176 (166); B. 77 (67)]: 2 Co. xii. 20; Gal. v. 20, (2 Macc. iv. 25, 38; ix. 7; x. 35; xiv. 45; 4 Macc. xviii. 20; Sap. x. 3; Soph. Aj. 718 [where see Lob.]; Plat. Protag. p. 323 e.; [Phileb. p. 40 e.; Aristot. rhet. 2, 13, 13]; Polyb. 3, 10, 5; Diod. 13, 28; Joseph. b. j. 4, 5, 2; Plut. Cor. 1; al.). 2. glow, ardor: ὁ οἶνος τοῦ θυμοῦ [see οἶνος, b.] the wine of passion, inflaming wine, Germ. Glutwein (which either drives the drinker mad or kills him with its deadly heat; cf. Is. li. 17, 22; Jer. xxxii. 1 (xxv. 15) sqq.): Rev. xiv. 8; xviii. 3; with τοῦ θεοῦ added, which God gives the drinker, Rev. xiv. 10; with τῆς ὄργης τοῦ θεοῦ added [A. V. fierceness], Rev. xvi. 19; xix. 15; cf. Ewald, Johann. Schriften, Bd. ii. p. 269 note.*

θυμός, -ῶ: 1 aor. pass. ἐθυμάθην; (θυμός); to cause one to become incensed, to provoke to anger; pass. (Sept. often for ἡσ) to be wroth: Mt. ii. 16. (In Grk. writ. fr. [Aeschyl.], Hdt. down.)*

θύρα, -ας, ἡ, (fr. θύω to rush in, prop. that through which a rush is made; hence Germ. Thür [Eng. door; Curtius § 319]), [fr. Hom. down], Sept. for תרף and תרף, sometimes also for תרף; a (house) door; [in plur. i. q. Lat. fores, folding doors; cf. W. 176 (166); B. 24 (21); cf. πύλη]; a. prop.: κλείειν etc. τὴν θ., Mt. vi. 6; Lk. xiii. 25; pass., Mt. xxv. 10; Lk. xi. 7; Jn. xx. 19, 26; Acts xxi. 30; ἀνοίγειν, Acts v. 19; pass. Acts xvi. 26 sq.; κρούειν, Acts xii. 13; διὰ τῆς θ. Jn. x. 1 sq.; πρὸς τὴν θ., Mk. i. 33; xi. 4 [Tr WH om. τὴν; cf. W. 123 (116)]; Acts iii. 2; τὰ πρὸς τὴν θ. the vestibule [so B. § 125, 9; al. the space or parts at (near) the door], Mk. ii. 2; πρὸς τῇ θ. Jn. xviii. 16; ἐπὶ τῇ θ. Acts v. 9; πρὸ τῆς θ. Acts xii. 6; ἐπὶ τῶν θυρῶν, Acts v. 23 [RG πρό]. b. θύρα is used of any opening like a door, an entrance, way or passage into: ἡ θ. τοῦ μνημείου, of the tomb, Mt. xxvii. 60; xxviii. 2 RG; Mk. xv. 46; xvi. 3, (Hom. Od. 9, 243; 12, 256; al.). c. in parable and metaph. we find a. ἡ θύρα τῶν προβάτων, the door through which the sheep go out and in, the name of him who brings salvation to those who follow his guidance, Jn. x. 7, 9; cf. Christ. Fr. Fritzsche in Fritzschorum opuscul. p. 20 sqq.; (in Ignat. ad Philad. 9 Christ is called ἡ θύρα τοῦ πατρὸς, δι' ἧς εἰσέρχονται Ἀβραάμ . . . καὶ οἱ προφήται; cf. Harnack on Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 48, 3 sq.). β. 'an open door' is used of the opportunity of doing something: τῆς πίστεως, of getting faith, Acts xiv. 27; open to a teacher, i. e. the opportunity of teaching others, 2 Co. ii. 12; Col. iv. 3; by a bold combination of metaph. and literal language, the phrase θύρα μεγάλη κ. ἐνεργής [A. V. a great door and effectual] is used of a large opportunity

of teaching a great multitude the way of salvation, and one encouraging the hope of the most successful results: 1 Co. xvi. 9. γ. *the door of the kingdom of heaven* (likened to a palace) denotes the conditions which must be complied with in order to be received into the kingdom of God: Lk. xiii. 24 (for Rec. *πύλης*); power of entering, access into, God's eternal kingdom, Rev. iii. 8 cf. 7, [but al. al.; add here Rev. iv. 1]. δ. he whose advent is just at hand is said *ἐπὶ θύρας εἶναι*, Mt. xxiv. 33; Mk. xiii. 29, and *πρὸ θυρῶν ἐστηκέναι*, Jas. v. 9. ε. *ἐσθηκώς ἐπὶ τὴν θύραν κ. κρούων* is said of Christ seeking entrance into souls, and they who comply with his entreaty are said *ἀνοίγειν τ. θύραν*, Rev. iii. 20.*

θυρεός, -οῦ, ὁ, (fr. *θύρα*, because shaped like a door [cf. W. 23]), a shield (Lat. *scutum*); it was large, oblong, and four-cornered: *τὸν θ. τῆς πίστεως*, i. q. *τὴν πίστιν ὡς θυρεόν*, Eph. vi. 16. It differs from *ἀσπίς* (Lat. *clipeus*), which was smaller and circular. [Polyb., Dion. Hal., Plut., al.]*

θυρίς, -ίδος, ἡ, (dimin. of *θύρα*, prop. a little door; Plat., Dio Cass.), a window: Acts xx. 9; 2 Co. xi. 33. (Arstph., Theophr., Diod., Joseph., Plut., al.; Sept.)*

θυρωρός, -οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, (fr. *θύρα*, and *ῥο* care; cf. *ἀρκυωρός*, *πυλωρός*, *τιμωρός*; cf. Curtius § 501, cf. p. 101; [Vanicek p. 900; Allen in Am. Journ. of Philol. i. p. 129]), a door-keeper, porter; male or female janitor: masc., Mk. xiii. 34; Jn. x. 3; fem. Jn. xviii. 16 sq. ([Sappho], Aeschyl., Hdt., Xen., Plat., Aristot., Joseph., al.; Sept.)*

θυσία, -ας, ἡ, (*θύω*), [fr. Aeschyl. down], Sept. for *ἑρῆ* an offering, and *ἑρῆ*; a sacrifice, victim; a. prop.: Mt. ix. 13 and xii. 7, fr. Hos. vi. 6; Mk. ix. 49 ([RGL Trtxt. br.], see *ἀλιζω*); Eph. v. 2; Heb. x. 5, 26; plur., Mk. xii. 33; Lk. xiii. 1; Heb. ix. 23; [x. 1, 8 (here Rec. sing.)]; *ἀντίγειν θυσίαν τινί*, Acts vii. 41; *ἀναφέρειν*, Heb. vii. 27, (see *ἀνάγω*, and *ἀναφέρω* 2); [*δοῦναι θ.* Lk. ii. 24]; *προσφέρειν*, Acts vii. 42; Heb. v. 1; viii. 3; x. [11], 12; [xi. 4]; pass. Heb. ix. 9; *διὰ τῆς θυσίας αὐτοῦ*, by his sacrifice, i. e. by the sacrifice which he offered (not, *by offering up himself*; that would have been expressed by *διὰ τῆς θυσίας τῆς ἑαυτοῦ*, or *διὰ τῆς ἑαυτοῦ θυσίας*), Heb. ix. 26; *ἐσθίειν τὰς θυσίας*, to eat the flesh left over from the victims sacrificed (viz. at the sacrificial feasts; cf. [Lev. vii. 15 sqq.; Deut. xii. 7 sq. 17 sq., etc.] Win. RWB. s. v. *Opfermahlzeiten*), 1 Co. x. 18.

b. in expressions involving a comparison: *θυσία πνευματικά* (see *πνευματικός*, 3 a.), 1 Pet. ii. 5; *θυσία*, a free gift, which is likened to an offered sacrifice, Phil. iv. 18; Heb. xiii. 16 (*τοιούτους θυσίας*, i. e. with such things as substitutes for sacrifices God is well pleased); *θυσία ζωᾶς* (see *ζῶω*, II. b. fin.), Ro. xii. 1; *ἀναφέρειν θυσίαν αἰνέσεως*, Heb. xiii. 15 (if this meant, as it can mean, *αἰνεσιν ὡς θυσίαν*, the author would not have

added, as he has, the explanation of the words; he must therefore be supposed to have reproduced the Hebr. phrase *תְּרִיב־תְּרִיב*, and then defined this more exactly; Lev. vii. 3 (13) [cf. 2 (12)]; Ps. cvi. (cvii.) 22; see *αἰσεις*); *ἐπὶ τῇ θυσίᾳ . . . τῆς πίστεως ὑμῶν* (epex. gen.), in the work of exciting, nourishing, increasing, your faith, as if in providing a sacrifice to be offered to God [cf. *ἐπί*, p. 233^b bot.], Phil. ii. 17.*

θυσιαστήριον, -ου, τό, (neut. of the adj. *θυσιαστήριος* [cf. W. 96 (91)], and this fr. *θυσία* to sacrifice), a word found only in Philo [e. g. *vita Moys.* iii. § 10, cf. § 7; Joseph. antt. 8, 4, 1] and the bibl. and eccl. writ.; Sept. times without number for *ἑρῆ*; prop. an altar for the slaying and burning of victims; used of 1. *the altar of whole burnt-offerings* which stood in the court of the priests in the temple at Jerusalem [B. D. s. v. *Altar*]: Mt. v. 23 sq.; xxiii. 18–20, 35; Lk. xi. 51; 1 Co. ix. 13; x. 18; Heb. vii. 13; Rev. xi. 1. 2. *the altar of incense*, which stood in the sanctuary or Holy place [B. D. u. s.]: *τὸ θυσιαστ. τοῦ θυμιάματος*, Lk. i. 11 (Ex. xxx. 1); [symbolically] in Heaven: Rev. vi. 9; viii. 3, 5; ix. 13; xiv. 18; xvi. 7. 3. any other altar, Jas. ii. 21; plur. Ro. xi. 3; metaph., the cross on which Christ suffered an expiatory death: *to eat of this altar* i. e. to appropriate to one's self the fruits of Christ's expiatory death, Heb. xiii. 10.*

θύω; impf. *ἔθωνον*; 1 aor. *ἔθυσα*; Pass., pres. inf. *θύεσθαι*; pf. ptc. *τεθυμένος*; 1 aor. *ἐθύθην* (1 Co. v. 7, where Rec.^{ms} *ἔθύθην*, cf. W. § 5, 1 d. 12); [fr. Hom. down]; Sept. mostly for *ἑρῆ*, also for *ἑρῆ*, to slay; 1. *to sacrifice, immolate*: absol. Acts xiv. 13; *τινί*, dat. of pers. (in honor of one), Acts xiv. 18; *τινί τι*, 1 Co. x. 20. 2. *to slay, kill*: absol., Acts x. 13; xi. 7; *τί*, Lk. xv. 23, 27, 30; pass. Mt. xxii. 4; *τὸ πάσχα*, the paschal lamb, Mk. xiv. 12; pass., Lk. xxii. 7; 1 Co. v. 7, (Deut. xvi. 2, 6). 3. *to slaughter*: absol. Jn. x. 10; *τινά*, Sir. xxxi. (xxxiv.) 24; 1 Macc. vii. 19.*

Θωμάς, -ᾶ, ὁ, (ΘΩΜΑ [i. e. twin], see *δίδυμος*), *Thomas*, one of Christ's apostles: Mt. x. 3; Mk. iii. 18; Lk. vi. 15; Jn. xi. 16; xiv. 5; xx. 24–29 [in 29 Rec. only]; xxi. 2; Acts i. 13. [B. D. s. v.]*

θώραξ, -ακος, ὁ; 1. *the breast*, the part of the body from the neck to the navel, where the ribs end, (Aristot. hist. an. 1, 7 [cf. 8, p. 491^b, 28]; Eur., Plat., al.): Rev. ix. 9 [some refer this to the next head]. 2. *a breast-plate or corselet* consisting of two parts and protecting the body on both sides from the neck to the middle, (Hom., Hdt., Xen., Plat., al.): Rev. ix. 9, 17; *ἐνδύεσθαι τ. θώρακα τῆς δικαιοσύνης*, i. e. *δικαιοσύνην ὡς θώρακα*, Eph. vi. 14; *θώρακα πίστεως*, i. e. *πίστιν ὡς θώρακα*, 1 Th. v. 8, (*ἐνδύεσθαι δικαιοσύνην ὡς θώρακα*, Is. lix. 17; *ἐνδύεσθαι θώρακα δικαιοσύνης*, Sap. v. 19 (18)).*

I

I, ι

[1, ι: on iota subscript in Mss. and edd. of the N. T. see *Lipsius*, Gram. Untersuch. p. 3 sqq.; *Scrivener*, Introd. etc. p. 42, and Index II. s. v.; *Kuenen and Cobet*, N. T. Vat., praef. p. xi. sq.; *Tdf.* Proleg. p. 109; *WH*. Intr. § 410; *W.* § 5, 4; *B.* pp. 11, 44 sq., 69; and s. vv. ἀφός, ζφόν, ἠρφδης etc., πφρα, Τρφός, φόν. ι is often substituted for ε, esp. in nouns ending in εια (ια; on their accent see *Chandler* § 95 sqq.), in proper names, etc.; cf. *WH*. App. p. 153; *Intr.* § 399; *Tdf.* Proleg. pp. 83, 86 sq.; *Scrivener*, Introd. etc. p. 10 sq.; *Soph.* Lex. s. v. EI; *Meisterhans* p. 23 sq.; (on the usage of the Mss. cf. *Tdf.* Conlatio critica cod. Sin. c. text. Elz. etc. p. xviii.; *Scrivener*, Full Collation of the cod. Sin. etc. 2d ed. p. lii.). Examples of this spelling in recent editions are the following: ἀγρία WH, ἀλαζονία T WH, ἀναΐδια T WH, ἀπειθία WH (exc. Heb. iv. 6, 11), ἀρεσκία T WH, δουλία T, ἐθειλοθησκία T WH, εἰδωλολατρία WH, εἰλικρινία T WH, ἐπεικία WH, ἐριθία WH, ἐρμηγία WH, θρησκία T, ἱερατία WH, κακοθητία WH, κακοπαθία WH, κολακία T WH, κυβία T WH, μαγία T WH, μεθοδία T WH, ὀφθαλμοδουλία T WH, παιδία T (everywhere; see his note on Heb. xii. 5), πραγματία T WH, πρᾶυπαθία T WH, φαρμακία T WH (now in Gal. v. 20), ὄφελια WH, Ἀτταλία T WH, Καισαρία T WH, Λαοδικία T WH, Σαμαρία T WH (Σαμαρίτης, Σαμαρίτις, T), Ζελευκία T WH, Φιλαδέλφια T WH; occasionally the same substitution occurs in other words: e. g. αἴγιος WH, Ἄριος (πάγος) T, δανίζω T WH, δάνιον WH, δανιστής T WH, εἰδώλιον T WH, ἐξαλιφθῆναι WH, Ἐπικούριος T WH, ἡμίσια WH (see ἡμισυς), καταλειμμένος WH, λίμμα WH, Νεφθαλίμ WH in *Rev.* vii. 6, ὀρινός WH, πιθός WH, σκοτινός WH, ὑπόλιμμα WH, φωτινός WH, χροοφιλέτης (T?) WH; also in augm., as ἰσθήκειν WH, ἴδον (see εἶδω I. init.); cf. *WH*. App. p. 162^b. On ι as a demonstr. addition to adverbs etc., see *vivi* ad init. On the use and the omission of the mark of diæresis with ι in certain words, see *Tdf.* Proleg. p. 108; *Lipsius*, Gram. Untersuch. p. 136 sqq.]

Ἰάϊρος, -ου [cf. *B.* 18 (16)], ὁ, (יָאִיר) [i. e. whom Jehovah enlightens], Num. xxxii. 41, *Jairus* [pron. Ja-i'-rus], a ruler of the synagogue, whose daughter Jesus restored to life: *Mk.* v. 22; *Lk.* viii. 41. [Cf. *B. D. Am. ed. s. v.*]*

Ἰακώβ, ὁ, (יַעֲקֹב) [i. e. heel-catcher, supplanter], *Jacob*: 1. the second of Isaac's sons: *Mt.* i. 2; viii. 11; *Jn.* iv. 5 sq.; *Acts* vii. 8; *Ro.* ix. 13, etc. Hebraistically i. q. the descendants of Jacob: *Ro.* xi. 26, (Num. xxiii. 7; *Is.* xli. 8; *Jer.* [Hebr. txt.] xxxiii. 26; *Sir.* xxiii. 12; 1 *Macc.* iii. 7, and often). 2. the father of Joseph, the husband of Mary the mother of the Saviour: *Mt.* i. 15 sq.

Ἰάκωβος, -ου, ὁ, (see the preceding word [and cf. *B.* 6, 18 (16)]), *James*: 1. son of Zebedee, an apostle, and brother of the apostle John, (commonly called *James the greater* or *elder*). He was slain with the sword by the command of king Herod Agrippa I. (c. A. D. 44): *Mt.* iv. 21; *x.* 2 (3); *xvii.* 1; *Mk.* i. 19, 29; *iii.* 17; *v.* 37; *ix.*

2; *x.* 35, 41; *xiii.* 8; *xiv.* 38; *Lk.* v. 10; *vi.* 14; *viii.* 51; *ix.* 28, 54; *Acts* i. 13; *xii.* 2.

2. *James* (commonly called *the less*), an apostle, son of Alphæus: *Mt.* x. 3; *Mk.* iii. 18; *Lk.* vi. 15; *Acts* i. 13; apparently identical with Ἰάκωβος ὁ μικρός *James the little* [*A. V. the less*], the son of Mary, *Mk.* xv. 40 (*Mt.* xxvii. 56); *xvi.* 1, wife of Cleophas [i. e. Clopas q. v.] or Alphæus, *Jn.* xix. 25; see in Ἀλφάϊος, and in *Μαρία*, 3.

3. *James*, the brother of our Lord (see ἀδελφός, 1): *Mt.* xiii. 55; *Mk.* vi. 3; *Gal.* i. 19 (where εἰ μὴ is employed acc. to a usage illustrated under εἰ, III. 8 c. β.); *ii.* 9, 12; *Acts* xii. 17; *xv.* 13; *xxi.* 18; 1 *Co.* xv. 7 (?); *Jas.* i. 1, the leader of the Jewish Christians, and by them surnamed ὁ δίκαιος *the Just*, the overseer (or bishop) of the church at Jerusalem down to the year 62 or 63 (or acc. to Hegesippus in *Euseb.* h. e. 2, 23 [trans. in *B. D.* p. 1206] down to 69, which is hardly probable [see *Heinichen's* note ad loc.]), in which year he suffered martyrdom, *Joseph.* antt. 20, 9, 1. In opposition to the orthodox opinion [defended in *B. D. s. v. James*], which identifies this James with James the son of Alphæus, and understands ὁ ἀδελφός τοῦ κυρίου to mean his cousin, cf. esp. *Clemen* in *Winer's Zeitschr. f. wissensch. Theol.* for 1829, p. 351 sqq.; *Blom*, *Diss. de τοῖς ἀδελφοῖς . . . τοῦ κυρίου.* Lugd. 1839; *Wilib. Grimm* in *Ersch u. Gruber's Encycl.*, Sect. 2, vol. 23 p. 80 sqq.; *Schaff*, *Das Verhältniss des Jacobus, Bruders des Herrn, zu Jacobus Alphäi.* Berl. 1842 [also his *Church Hist.* (1882) i. 272 sq.]; *Hilgenfeld*, *Galaterbrief* etc. p. 138 sqq.; *Hausrath* in *Schenkel* iii. p. 175 sqq.; [*Sieffert* in *Herzog* ed. 2, vi. 464 sqq.; and *reff.* s. v. ἀδελφός, 1 (esp. *Bp. Lghtft.*)].

4. An unknown *James*, father of the apostle Judas [or Jude]: *Lk.* vi. 16; *Acts* i. 13, acc. to the opinion of those interpreters who think that that ἀδελφόν but υἱόν must be supplied in the phrase Ἰουδᾶς Ἰακώβου; see Ἰουδᾶς, 8.

ιαμα, -τος, τό, (ἰάμας); 1. a means of healing, remedy, medicine; (*Sap.* xi. 4; *xvi.* 9; *Hdt.* 3, 130; *Thuc.* 2, 51; *Polyb.* 7, 14, 2; *Plut.*, *Lcian.*, al.). 2. a healing; plur., 1 *Co.* xii. 9, 28, 30; (*Jer.* xl. (xxxiii.) 6, etc.; *Plat. legg.* 7 p. 790 d.)*

Ἰαμβρῆς, ὁ, and ὁ Ἰαννῆς [cf. *B.* 20 (18)], *Jambres* (for which the *Vulg.* seems to have read *Μαμβρῆς*, as in the Babylonian Talmud tract. *Menach.* c. 9 in the *Gemara*; cf. *Buxtorf*, *Lex. Talm.* p. 945 sq. [p. 481 sq. ed. *Fischer*]), and *Jannes*, two Egyptian magicians who in the presence of Pharaoh imitated the miracles of Aaron in order to destroy his influence with the king: 2 *Tim.* iii. 8 (cf. *Ex.* vii. 11 sq.). The author of the Epistle derived their names from the tradition of the Talmudists and the Rabbins, [cf. *B. D.* art. *Jannes and Jambres*].

These Magi are mentioned not only in the tract of the Babyl. Talmud just referred to, but also in the Targ. of Jonath. on Ex. vii. 11; the book Sohar on Num. xxii. 22; Numenius *περὶ τὰ γὰθου* in Orig. c. Cels. 4, 51; Euseb. praep. evang. 9, 8; Evang. Nicod. c. 5, and other writ. enumerated by Thilo in his Cod. apocr. p. 552 sq.; [and Wetstein on 2 Tim. l. c.; Holtzmann *ibid.* p. 140 sq.].*

'Iavvá, (L T Tr WH 'Iavvai); Jannai, Vulg. *Janne* [Tdf. txt. (cod. Amiat.) *Jannae*], indecl. prop. name of one of the ancestors of Jesus: Lk. iii. 24.*

'Iavvá, *δ*, see 'Iavvá.

ἰάομαι, -ῶμαι; [perh. fr. *ἴος*, *Lob. Technol.* p. 157 sq.; cf. Vaníček p. 87]; a depon. verb, whose pres., impf. *ἰώμην*, fut. *ἰάσομαι*, and 1 aor. mid. *ἰασάμην* have an act. signif., but whose pf. pass. *ἴαμαι*, 1 aor. pass. *ἰάθην*, and 1 fut. pass. *ἰαθήσομαι* have a pass. signif. (cf. Krüger § 40 s. v.; [Veitch s. v.; B. 52 (46); W. § 38, 7 c.]); [fr. Hom. down]; Sept. for *ἰατρῆ*; *to heal, cure*: τινά, Lk. iv. 18 R L br.; v. 17; vi. 19; ix. 2 [here T WH om. Tr br. the acc.], 11, 42; xiv. 4; xxii. 51; Jn. iv. 47; Acts ix. 34; x. 38; xxviii. 8; pass., Mt. viii. 8, 13; xv. 28; Lk. vii. 7; viii. 47; xvii. 15; Jn. v. 13 [Tdf. *ἀσθενῶν*]; and Acts iii. 11 Rec.; τινά ἀπό τινος, *to cure* (i. e. by curing to free) one of [lit. *from*; cf. B. 322 (277)] a disease: pass., Mk. v. 29; Lk. vi. 18 (17). trop. *to make whole* i. e. to free from errors and sins, *to bring about* (one's) *salvation*: Mt. xxiii. 15; Jn. xii. 40; Acts xxviii. 27, (fr. Is. vi. 10); pass., 1 Pet. ii. 24; Jas. v. 16; in fig. discourse, in pass.: Heb. xii. 13.*

'Iapéd (T WH 'Iápet, Lehm. 'Iápet; [on the accent in codd. see Tdf. Proleg. p. 103]), *δ*, (Heb. יָרֵד, descent), *Jared*, indecl. prop. name ('Iapédēs [Iapédēs, ed. Bekk.] in Joseph. ant. 1, 2, 2), the father of Enoch (Gen. v. 15, 18; 1 Chr. i. 2 [here A. V. *Jered*]): Lk. iii. 37.*

ἰάσις, -εως, ἡ, *a healing, cure*: Lk. xiii. 32; Acts iv. 22, 30. (Prov. iii. 8; iv. 22; [Archil.], Hippocr., Soph., Plat., Lcian., al.)*

ἰάσις, -ιδος, ἡ, [fr. Plato down], *jasper*; a precious stone of divers colors (for some are purple, others blue, others green, and others of the color of brass; Plin. h. n. 37, 37 (8)): Rev. iv. 3; xxi. 11, 18 sq. [But many think (questionably) the *diamond* to be meant here; others the *precious opal*; see *Riehm*, HWB. s. v. Edelsteine, 8 and 10; B. D. s. v. *Jasper*; cf. 'Bible Educator' ii. 352.]*

'Iáson, -ονος, *δ*, *Jason*, a Thessalonian, Paul's host: Acts xvii. 5-7, 9; whether he is the same who is mentioned in Ro. xvi. 21 as a kinsman of Paul is uncertain.*

ἰατρῆς, -οῦ, *δ*, (*ἰάομαι*), [fr. Hom. down], *a physician*: Mt. ix. 12; Mk. ii. 17; v. 26; Lk. v. 31; viii. 43 [here WH om. Tr mrg. br. the cl.]; Col. iv. 14; *ἰατρῆ*, *θεράπειον* *σεαυτῶν*, a proverb, applied to Christ in this sense: 'come forth from your lowly and mean condition and create for yourself authority and influence by performing miracles among us also, that we may see that you are what you profess to be,' Lk. iv. 23.*

ἴδι [so occasionally Grsb. and Rec.^{bes etc.}; e. g. Gal. v. 2; Ro. xi. 22] and (later) ἴδε (*ἰδέ ἀπτικῶς ὡς τὸ εἶπε*, λαβέ. εὐρέ. ἴδε ἑλληνικῶς, Moeris [p. 198 ed. Pierson]:

cf. W. § 6, 1 a.; [B. 62 (54)]), impv. fr. *εἶδον*, q. v.; [fr. Hom. down]. In so far as it retains the force of an imperative it is illustrated under *εἶδω*, I. 1 e. and 3. But in most places in the N. T. it stands out of construction like an interjection, even when many are addressed, [cf. B. 70 (61); and esp. 139 (121 sq.)]; Lat. *en, ecce*; see! behold! lo! a. at the beginning of sentences: as the utterance of one who wishes that something should not be neglected by another, Mt. xxvi. 65; Mk. ii. 24; xi. 21; xiii. 1; Jn. v. 14; xviii. 21; Ro. ii. 17 Rec.; equiv. to Germ. *sieh' doch* [see, pray; yet see], Jn. xi. 36; xvi. 29; xix. 4; Gal. v. 2; or of one who brings forward something new and unexpected, Jn. vii. 26; xi. 3; xii. 19; or of one pointing out or showing, Germ. *hier ist, da ist, dieses ist*: ἴδε ὁ τόπος (French, *voici le lieu*), Mk. xvi. 6; add, Mk. iii. 34 (L Tr mrg. ἰδοῦ); Jn. i. 29, 36, 47 (48); xix. 5 [T Tr WH ἰδοῦ], 14, 26 sq. (where some ἰδοῦ); where we [might] use simply *here*, Mt. xxv. 25; with adverbs of place: ἴδε [R G L ἰδοῦ] ἠδὲ ὁ Χριστός, ἴδε [R G ἰδοῦ] ἐκεῖ, Mk. xiii. 21. b. inserted into the midst of a sentence, in such a way that the words which precede it serve to render the more evident the strangeness of what follows: Mt. xxv. 20, 22; Jn. iii. 26.

ἴδια, -as, ἡ, (fr. *εἶδον, εἶδεν*), *form, external appearance; aspect, look*: Mt. xxviii. 3 (T Tr WH *εἶδεία*, q. v.), cf. *Alberti*, Observv. ad loc.; [Tdf. Proleg. p. 81]. (Grk. writ. fr. Pind. and Hdt. down; 2 Macc. iii. 16; for τῶν Gen. v. 3.) [Cf. Schmidt ch. 182, 3.]*

ἴδιος, -a, -ον, (in prof. auth. [esp. Attic] also of two term.), [fr. Hom. down]; I. *pertaining to one's self, one's own*; used a. univ. of what is one's own as opp. to *belonging to another*: τὰ ἴδια πρόβατα, Jn. x. 3 sq. 12; τὰ ἰμάτια τὰ ἴδια, Mk. xv. 20 R G Tr (for which T τὰ ἴδ. ἴμ. αὐτοῦ, L WH τὰ ἴμ. αὐτοῦ); τὸ ἴδιον (for his own use) κτήνος, Lk. x. 34; διὰ τοῦ ἰδίου αἵματος, Heb. ix. 12; xiii. 12, (ἰδίῳ αἵματι, 4 Macc. vii. 8); τὸ ἴδιον μίσθωμα, which he had hired for himself (opp. to ἡ ξενία [q. v.], 23), Acts xxviii. 30; add, Jn. v. 43; vii. 18; Acts iii. 12; xiii. 36; Ro. xi. 24; xiv. 4 sq.; 1 Co. iii. 8 (ἴδιον κόπον); vi. 18; vii. 4, 37; ix. 7; xi. 21; Gal. vi. 5; 1 Tim. iii. 4, 12; v. 4; 2 Tim. i. 9; iv. 3; πράσσειν τὰ ἴδια, *to do one's own business* (and not intermeddle with the affairs of others), 1 Th. iv. 11; ἴδια ἐπίλυσις, an interpretation which one thinks out for himself, opp. to that which the Holy Spirit teaches, 2 Pet. i. 20 [see *γίνομαι*, 5 e. a.]; τὴν ἴδιαν δικαιοσύνην, which one imagines is his due, opp. to *δικαιοσύνη θεοῦ*, awarded by God, Ro. x. 3; ἴδια ἐπιθυμία, opp. to *divine prompting*, Jas. i. 14; κατὰ τὰς ἰδίας ἐπιθυμίας, opp. to God's requirements, 2 Tim. iv. 3; with the possess. pron. αὐτῶν added [B. 118 (103); cf. W. 154 (146)], 2 Pet. iii. 3; ἴδιος αὐτῶν προφήτης, Tit. i. 12; with αὐτοῦ added, Mk. xv. 20 Tdf. (see above); τὰ ἴδια [cf. B. § 127, 24], those things in which one differs from others, his nature and personal character,—in the phrase ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων λαλεῖν, Jn. viii. 44; [cf. the fig. τὰ ἴδια τοῦ σώματος, 2 Co. v. 10 L mrg. (cf. Tr mrg.); see *διά*, A. I. 2]; ἴδιος, *my own*: ταῖς ἰδίαις χειρῶν (unassisted by others), 1 Co. iv.

12; *thine own*: ἐν τῷ ἰδίῳ ὀφθαλμῷ, Lk. vi. 41. **b.** of what pertains to one's property, family, dwelling, country, etc.; of property, οὐδὲ εἰς τι τῶν ὑπαρχόντων αὐτῷ εἰλεγεν ἴδιον εἶναι, Acts iv. 32; τὰ ἴδια, *res nostrae*, our own things, i. e. house, family, property, Lk. xviii. 28 L T Tr WH [cf. B. § 127, 24; W. 592 (551)]; τῇ ἰδίᾳ γενεᾷ, in his own generation, i. e. in the age in which he lived, Acts xiii. 36; ἡ ἰδία πόλις, the city of which one is a citizen or inhabitant, Lk. ii. 3 [R G Tr mrg.]; Mt. ix. 1; τῇ ἰδίᾳ διαλέκτῳ, in their native tongue, Acts i. 19 [WH om. Tr br. ἰδίᾳ]; ii. 6, 8; ἡ ἰδία δεισιδαιμονία, their own (national) religion, Acts xxv. 19; οἱ ἴδιοι, one's own people (Germ. *die Angehörigen*), one's fellow-countrymen, associates, Jn. i. 11, cf. 2 Macc. xii. 22; one's household, persons belonging to the house, family, or company, Jn. xiii. 1; Acts iv. 23; xxiv. 23; 1 Tim. v. 8; εἰς τὰ ἴδια (Germ. *in die Heimat*), to one's native land, home, Jn. i. 11 (meaning here, the land of Israel); xvi. 32; xix. 27, (3 Macc. vi. 27; 1 Esdr. v. 46 (47); for ἰσραήλ, Esth. v. 10; vi. 12); ὁ ἴδιος ἀνήρ, a husband, 1 Co. vii. 2 [B. 117 (102) note; cf. W. 154 (146)]; plur., Eph. v. 22; Tit. ii. 5; 1 Pet. iii. 1, 5; Eph. v. 24 R G; Col. iii. 18 R; οἱ ἴδιοι δεσπόται (of slaves), Tit. ii. 9. of a person who may be said to belong to one, above all others: υἱός, Ro. viii. 32; πατήρ, Jn. v. 18; μαθηταί, Mk. iv. 34 T WH Tr mrg. **c.** harmonizing with, or suitable or assigned to, one's nature, character, aims, acts; appropriate: τῇ ἰδίᾳ ἐξουσίᾳ, Acts i. 7; τὸν ἴδιον μισθόν, due reward, 1 Co. iii. 8; τὸ ἴδιον σῶμα, 1 Co. xv. 38; κατὰ τὴν ἰδίαν δύναμιν, Mt. xxv. 15; ἐν τῷ ἰδίῳ τάγματι, 1 Co. xv. 23; τὸ ἴδιον οικητήριον, Jude 6; εἰς τὸν τόπον τὸν ἴδιον, to the abode after death assigned by God to one acc. to his deeds, Acts i. 25 (Ignat. ad Magnes. 5; *Baal Turim* on Num. xxiv. 25 Balaam ivit in locum suum, i. e. in Gehennam; see τόπος, 1 a. fin.); καρπῷ ἰδίῳ, at a time suitable to the matter in hand [A. V. *in due season*], Gal. vi. 9; plur., 1 Tim. ii. 6; vi. 15; Tit. i. 3. **d.** By a usage foreign to the earlier Greeks, but found in the church Fathers and the Byzant. writ. (see W. § 22, 7; cf. Fritzsche on Rom. ii. p. 208 sq.; [B. 117 sq. (108)]), it takes the place of the poss. pron. αὐτοῦ: Mt. xxii. 5; xxv. 14; Jn. i. 41 (42), (Sap. x. 1). **2.** private (in class. Grk. opp. to δημόσιος, κοινός): ἰδίᾳ [cf. W. 591 (549) note] adv. severally, separately, 1 Co. xii. 11 (often in Grk. writ.). κατ' ἰδίαν (sc. χώραν), **a.** apart: Mt. xiv. 13; xvii. 19; xx. 17; xxiv. 3; Mk. vi. 31 sq.; vii. 33; ix. 2, 28; xiii. 3; Lk. ix. 10; x. 23; Acts xxiii. 19, (Polyb. 4, 84, 8); with μόνος added, Mk. ix. 2; **β.** in private, privately: Mk. iv. 34; Gal. ii. 2, (Diod. 1, 21, opp. to κοινή, 2 Macc. iv. 5; Ignat. ad Smyrn. 7, 2). The word is not found in Rev.

Ἰδιώτης, -ου, ὁ, (ἴδιος), very com. in Grk. writ. fr. Hdt. down; prop. a private person, opp. to a magistrate, ruler, king; but the noun has many other meanings also, each one of which is understood from its antithesis, as e. g. a common soldier, as opp. to a military officer; a writer of prose, as opp. to a poet. In the N. T. an unlearned, illiterate, man, opp. to the learned, the educated: Acts iv. 13; as often in class. Grk., unskilled in any art: in

eloquence (Isocr. p. 43 a.), with dat. of respect, τῷ λόγῳ, 2 Co. xi. 6 [A. V. *rude in speech*]; a Christian who is not a prophet, 1 Co. xiv. 24; destitute of the 'gift of tongues,' *ibid.* 16, 23. [Cf. Trench § lxxix.]*

Ἰδοῦ, a demonstrative particle, [in Grk. writ. fr. Soph. down], found in the N. T. esp. in the Gospels of Matthew and of Luke, used very often in imitation of the Hebr. הִנֵּה, and giving a peculiar vivacity to the style by bidding the reader or hearer to attend to what is said: *behold! see! lo!* It is inserted in the discourse after a gen. absol., Mt. i. 20; ii. 1, 13; ix. 18; xii. 46; xvii. 5; xxvi. 47; xxviii. 11. καὶ ἰδοῦ is used, when at the close of a narrative something new is introduced, Mt. ii. 9; iii. 16; iv. 11; viii. 2, 24, 29, 32, 34; ix. 2 sq. 20; xii. 10; xv. 22; xvii. 3; xix. 16; xxvi. 51; xxvii. 51; xxviii. 2, 7; Lk. i. 20, 31, 36; ii. 9 [R G L Tr br.], 25; ix. 30, 38 sq.; x. 25; xiv. 2; xxiv. 13; Acts xii. 7; xvi. 1; when a thing is specified which is unexpected yet sure, 2 Co. vi. 9 (καὶ ἰδοῦ ζῶμεν, and nevertheless we live), cf. Mt. vii. 4; when a thing is specified which seems impossible and yet occurs, Lk. xi. 41; Acts xxvii. 24. The simple ἰδοῦ is the exclamation of one pointing out something, Mt. xii. 2, 47 [WH here in mrg. only]; xiii. 3; xxiv. 26; Mk. iii. 32; Lk. ii. 34; and calling attention, Mk. xv. 35 [T Tr WH ἰδε]; Lk. xxii. 10; Jn. iv. 35; 1 Co. xv. 51; 2 Co. v. 17; Jas. v. 9; Jude 14; Rev. i. 7; ix. 12; xi. 14; xvi. 15; xxii. 7 [Rec.]; in other places it is i. q. observe or consider: Mt. x. 16; xi. 8; xix. 27; xx. 18; xxii. 4; Mk. x. 28, 33; xiv. 41; Lk. ii. 48; vii. 25; xviii. 28, 31, etc.; also καὶ ἰδοῦ, Mt. xxviii. 20; Lk. xiii. 30; ἰδοῦ γάρ, Lk. i. 44, 48; ii. 10; vi. 23; xvii. 21; Acts ix. 11; 2 Co. vii. 11; ἰδοῦ where examples are adduced: Jas. iii. 4 sq.; v. 4, 7, 11; for the Hebr. הִנֵּה, so that it includes the copula: Lk. i. 38; i. q. here I am: Acts ix. 10; Heb. ii. 13. ἰδοῦ is inserted in the midst of a speech, Mt. xxiii. 34 [here WH mrg. ἰδοῦ (see the Comm.)]; Lk. xiii. 16; Acts ii. 7; xiii. 11; xx. 22, 25. The passages of the O. T. containing the particle which are quoted in the New are these: Mt. i. 23; xi. 10; xii. 18; xxi. 5; Mk. i. 2; Lk. vii. 27; Jn. xii. 15; Ro. ix. 33; Heb. ii. 13; viii. 8; x. 7, 9; 1 Pet. ii. 6. Like the Hebr. הִנֵּה, ἰδοῦ and καὶ ἰδοῦ stand before a nominative which is not followed by a finite verb, in such a way as to include the copula or predicate [cf. B. 139 (121 sq.)]: e. g. was heard, Mt. iii. 17; is, is or was here, exists, etc., Mt. xii. 10 L T Tr WH, 41; Mk. xiii. 21 R G L; Lk. v. 12, 18; vii. 37; xi. 31; xiii. 11 (R G add ἦν); xvii. 21; xix. 2, 20; xxii. 38, 47; xxiii. 50; Jn. xix. 26 [Rec., 27 R G]; Acts viii. 27, 36; 2 Co. vi. 2; Rev. vi. 2, 5, 8; vii. 9 [not L]; xii. 3; xiv. 14; xix. 11; xxi. 3; is approaching, Mt. xxv. 6 G L T Tr WH (Rec. adds ἐρχεται); but also in such a way as to have simply a demonstrative force: Mt. xi. 19; Lk. vii. 34.

Ἰδουμαία, -ας, ἡ, *Idumaea*, the name of a region between southern Palestine and Arabia Petraea, inhabited by Esau or Edom (Gen. xxxv. 30) and his posterity (the Edomites), (Josh. xv. 1, 21; xi. 17; xii. 7). The Edomites were first subjugated by David; but after

his death they disputed Solomon's authority and in the reign of Joram recovered their liberty, which they maintained, transmitting from generation to generation their hatred of Israel, until they were conquered again by Hyrcanus and subjected to the government of the Jews: Mk. iii. 8. [For details of boundary and history, see Bertheau in Schenkel and Porter in B. D. s. v. Edom; also the latter in Kitto's Cycl. s. v. Idumæa.]*

ιδρωσ, -ῶρος, ὁ, [allied w. Lat. sudor, Eng. sweat; Curtius § 283; fr. Hom. down], sweat: Lk. xxii. 44 [L. br. WH reject the pass.; (Tr accents ιδρωσ, yet cf. Chandler § 667)].*

Ἰεζάβελ ([so G T WH, L 'Ιεζ.; Tr -βελ]; Rec. 'Ιεζαβήλ), ἡ, (זַבְדֵּל [perh. intact, chaste; cf. Agnes' (Gesenius)], Jezebel [mod. Isabel], wife of Ahab ([c.] B. c. 917-897; 1 K. xvi. 29), an impious and cruel queen, who protected idolatry and persecuted the prophets (1 K. xvi. 31-2 K. ix. 30); in Rev. ii. 20 i. q. a second Jezebel, the symbolic name of a woman who pretended to be a prophetess, and who, addicted to antinomianism, claimed for Christians the liberty of eating things sacrificed to idols, Rev. ii. 20.*

Ἱεράπολις [WH 'Ἱερά Πόλις; cf. B. 74; Lob. ad Phryn. 604 sq.], -ῶος, ἡ, Hierapolis, a city of Greater Phrygia, near the river Maeander [or rather, near the Lycus a few miles above its junction with the Maeander], not far from Colossæ and Laodicea, now Pambuck Kulasi, [for reff. see Bp. Lghtft. on Col. p. 1 sq.; B. D. Am. ed. s. v.]: Col. iv. 13.*

Ἱερατεία [WH -τία; cf. I, ε], -ας, ἡ, (ἱερατεύω), the priesthood, the office of priest: Lk. i. 9; Heb. vii. 5. (Sept. for ἱερεῖα; Aristot. pol. 7, 8; Dion. Hal.; Boeckh, Inscr. ii. pp. 127, 23; 363, 27.)*

Ἱερατεύμα, -τος, τό, (ἱερατεύω), [priesthood i. e.] a. the office of priest. b. the order or body of priests (see ἀδελφότης, ἀγκυραλωσία, διασπορά, θεραπεῖα); so Christians are called, because they have access to God and offer not external but 'spiritual' (πνευματικά) sacrifices: 1 Pet. ii. 5; also ἱεράτ. βασιλείων, ib. 9 (after Ex. xix. 6 Sept.), priests of kingly rank, i. e. exalted to a moral rank and freedom which exempts them from the control of every one but God and Christ. ([Ex. xxiii. 22, etc.; 2 Macc. ii. 17]; not found in prof. auth.)*

Ἱερατέω; (fr. ἱεράομαι and the verbal adj. ἱερατός, though this adj. does not occur); to be priest, discharge the priest's office, be busied in sacred duties: Lk. i. 8. (Joseph. ant. 3, 8, 1; Hdian. 5, 6, 6 [3 ed. Bekk.]; Pausan., Heliod., Inscr. [see L. and S.]; Sept. for ἱερεῖα.)*

'Ἱεραχῶ, see Ἱεραχῶ.

Ἱεραμίᾱς [WH 'Ἱερ. (see their Intr. § 408); so Rec. in Mt. xxvii. 9], -ου [B. 17 (16), 8], ὁ, (יהוה ירהוה or יהוה ירהוה), i. q. יהוה ירהוה 'Jehovah casts forth' (his enemies?), or 'Jehovah hurls' (his thunderbolts?); cf. Bleek, Einl. in das A. T. § 206 p. 469, [cf. B. D. s. v. Jeremiah], Jeremiah [A. V. also Jeremias, Jeremy], a famous Hebrew prophet, who prophesied from [c.] B. c. 627 until the destruction of Jerusalem [B. c. 586]. He afterwards departed into Egypt, where he appears to have died; [cf.

B. D. s. v. Jeremiah, I. 6]: Mt. ii. 17; xvi. 14; xxvii. 9 (in the last pass. his name is given by mistake, for the words quoted are found in Zech. xi. 12 sq.; [cf. Prof. Brown in Journ. of Soc. for Bibl. Lit. and Exeg. for Dec. 1882, p. 101 sqq.; Toy, Quot. in N. T. p. 68 sqq.; for a history of attempted explanations, see Dr. Jas. Morison, Com. on Mt. l. c.].)*

Ἱερεῖς, -έως, ὁ, (ἱερός), [fr. Hom. down], Hebr. כֹּהֵן, a priest; one who offers sacrifices and in general is busied with sacred rites; a. prop., of the priests of the Gentiles, Acts xiv. 13; of the priests of the Jews, Mt. viii. 4; xii. 4 sq.; Mk. i. 44; [ii. 26]; Lk. i. 5; v. 14; Jn. i. 19; Heb. vii. [14 L T Tr WH], 20 (21); viii. 4, etc.; of the high-priest, Acts v. 24 R G (Ex. xxxv. 18; 1 K. i. 8; 1 Macc. xv. 1; Joseph. ant. 6, 12, 1); and in the same sense Christ is called ἱερεῖς in Heb. v. 6 (fr. Ps. cix. (cx.) 4); Heb. vii. 17; also ἱερεῖς μέγας, Heb. x. 21 (see ἀρχιερεῖς, 3) [al. take the adj. here not as blending with ἱερ. into a technical or official appellation, but as descriptive, great; cf. iv. 14]. b. metaph. of Christians, because, purified by the blood of Christ and brought into close intercourse with God, they devote their life to him alone (and to Christ): Rev. i. 6; v. 10; xx. 6, cf. i. 5; v. 9.

'Ἱεραχῶ (Tdf. Ἱεραχῶ [see his Proleg. p. 85; WH App. p. 155, and s. v. ε, ε; WH 'Ἱερ. see their Intr. § 408; on its accent in codd. cf. Tdf. Proleg. p. 103]), ἡ, indecl. (on its declens. in other writ. cf. W. § 10, 2; in Strabo Ἱερακοῦς -οὔντος; Ἱεραχῶς, -οὔντος in Joseph., cf. W. l. c.; Hebr. יְרִיכֹ, fr. יָרַח to smell, so called from its fertility in aromatics), Jericho, a noted city, abounding in balsam [i. e. perh. the opobalsamum; cf. Tristram, Nat. Hist. etc. p. 337; B. D. s. v. Balm], honey, cyprus [prob. Arab. "el-henna"; cf. Tristram u. s., s. v. Camphire], myrobalanus [Arab. "zukkum"], roses, and other fragrant productions. It was situated not far from the northern shore of the Dead Sea, in the tribe of Benjamin, between the city of Jerusalem and the river Jordan, 150 stadia from the former and 60 from the latter. Joseph. b. j. 4, 8, 3 calls its territory θεῖον χωρίον. It is mentioned in the N. T. in Mt. xx. 29; Mk. x. 46; Lk. x. 30; xviii. 35; xix. 1; Heb. xi. 30. As balsam was exported thence to other countries, we read Lk. xix. 2 that τελώναι were stationed there, with an ἀρχιτελώνης, for the purpose of collecting the revenues. For a fuller account of the city see Win. RWB. s. v.; Arnold in Herzog vi. p. 494 sq.; Furrer in Schenkel iii. 209 sq.; Keim iii. 17 sq. [Eng. trans. v. 21 sq.; BB.DD. s. v.; cf. also Robinson, Researches etc. i. 547 sqq.].*

Ἱερόθυτος, -ον, (fr. ἱερός and θύω, cf. εἰδωλόθυτος), sacrificed, offered in sacrifice, to the gods; as in Plut. symp. 8, 8, 3 init., used of the flesh of animals offered in sacrifice: 1 Co. x. 28 L. txt. T Tr WH. On the use of the word in Grk. writ. cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 159.*

Ἱερόν, -όν, τό, (neut. of the adj. ἱερός, -ά, -όν; cf. τὸ ἄγιον), [fr. Hdt. on], a sacred place, temple: of the temple of Artemis at Ephesus, Acts xix. 27; of the temple at Jerusalem twice in the Sept., Ezek. xlv. 19; 1 Chr.

xxix. 4; more freq. in the O. T. Apocr.; in the N. T. often in the Gospels and Acts; once elsewhere, viz. 1 Co. ix. 13. τὸ ἱερόν and ὁ ναός differ, in that the former designates the whole compass of the sacred enclosure, embracing the entire aggregate of buildings, balconies, porticos, courts (viz. that of the men or Israelites, that of the women, that of the priests), belonging to the temple; the latter designates the sacred edifice properly so called, consisting of two parts, the 'sanctuary' or 'Holy place' (which no one except the priests was allowed to enter), and the 'Holy of holies' or 'most holy place' (see ἄγιος, 1 a.) (which was entered only on the great day of atonement by the high-priest alone); [cf. Trench, Syn. § iii.]. ἱερόν is employed in the N. T. either explicitly of the whole temple, Mt. xii. 6; xxiv. 1; Mk. xiii. 3; Lk. xxi. 5; xxii. 52; Acts iv. 1; xxiv. 6; xxv. 8; 1 Co. ix. 13, etc.; or so that certain definite parts of it must be thought of, as the courts, esp. where Jesus or the apostles are said to have gone up, or entered, 'into the temple,' to have taught or encountered adversaries, and the like, 'in the temple,' Mt. xxi. 12, 14; xxvi. 55; Mk. xiv. 49; Lk. xix. 47; xxi. 37; xxii. 53; xxiv. 53; Jn. v. 14; vii. 14, 28; viii. 20; xviii. 20; Acts iii. 2; v. 20; xxi. 26, etc.; of the courts and sanctuary, Mt. xii. 5; of the court of the Gentiles, out of which Jesus drove the buyers and sellers and money-changers, Mt. xxi. 12; Mk. xi. 15; Lk. xix. 45; Jn. ii. 14 sq.; of the court of the women, Lk. ii. 37; of any portico or apartment, Lk. ii. 46, cf. Jn. x. 23. On the phrase τὸ περιύγιον τοῦ ἱεροῦ see περιύγιον, 2.

ἱεροπρεπής, -ές, (fr. ἱερός, and πρέπει it is becoming), *befitting men, places, actions or things sacred to God; reverent*: Tit. ii. 3. (4 Macc. ix. 25; xi. 19; Plat., Philo, Joseph., Lcian., al.) [Cf. Trench § xcii. sub fin.]*

ἱερός, -ά, -όν, [its primary sense is thought to be *mighty*; cf. Curtius § 614; Vaniček p. 88; yet see Schmidt u. i.; fr. Hom. down], *sacred, consecrated to the deity, pertaining to God*: ἱερὰ γράμματα, *sacred Scriptures*, because inspired by God, treating of divine things and therefore to be devoutly revered, 2 Tim. iii. 15 (Joseph. antt. prooem. 3; [10, 10, 4 fin.]; b. j. 6, 5, 4; c. Ap. 1, [10, 3; 18, 6]; 26, 1; ἱερὰ βιβλία, antt. 2, 16, 5; [c. Ap. 1, 1; 28, 4], etc.; οὐκ ἐνετραφῆς οὐδὲ ἐνησκήθη τοῖς ἱεροῖς γράμμασι, Philo, leg. ad Gaium § 29, ed. Mang. ii. p. 574); [κήρυγμα, Mk. xvi. WH in (rejected) 'Shorter Conclusion']; neut. plur. as subst. τὰ ἱερά, *the holy things*, those which pertain to the worship of God in the temple, 1 Co. ix. 13, cf. ἐργάζομαι, 2 a. [See reff. s. v. ἄγιος, fin.; esp. Schmidt ch. 181.]*

ἱεροσόλυμα [WH ἱερ., see their Intr. § 408], -ων, τά, (the invariable form in Mk. and Jn., almost everywhere in Mt. and Joseph. [c. Ap. 1, 22, 13, etc.; Philo, leg. ad Gaium § 36; (cf. Polyb. 16, 39, 4); al.]), and ἱερουσαλήμ [WH ἱερ. (see ref. u. s.)], ἡ, indecl., (the invariable form in the Sept. [Josh. x. 1, etc.; Philo de somn. ii. 39 init.; so Aristot. in Joseph. c. Ap. 1, 22, 7 (where see Müller)]; in the N. T. where a certain sacred emphasis, so to speak, resides in the very name, as Gal. iv. 25 sq. [see Bp. Lightft. ad loc.]; Heb. xii. 22; Rev. iii. 12; xxi. 2, 10;

thus in direct address: Mt. xxiii. 37; Lk. xiii. 34; both forms are used promiscuously [yet with a marked preference for the indeclinable form] in the O. T. Apocr., and in the writ. of Luke and of Paul; [cf. Tdf. Proleg. p. 119; WH. App. p. 160]. Whether there is also a third and unusual form ἱεροσόλυμα, -ης, ἡ, in Mt. ii. 3; iii. 5, is extremely doubtful; for in the phrase ἐξεπορεύετο . . . ἱεροσόλυμα, iii. 5, the noun can be taken as a neut. plur. with a sing. verb, cf. W. § 58, 3 a.; and in the former passage, ii. 3, the unusual coupling of the fem. πάντα with the neut. plur. ἱεροσόλυμα is easily explained by the supposition that the appellative idea, ἡ πόλις, was in the writer's mind; see Fritzsche and Bleek ad loc.; cf. B. 18 (16); [yet see Pape, Eigennamen, s. v.]. Hebr. יְרוּשָׁלַיִם and יְרוּשָׁלַיִם, Chald. ܝܪܘܫܠܝܡ, Syr.

ܝܪܘܫܠܝܡ. Many suppose that the Hebr. name is composed of שָׁלוֹם possession, and שָׁלוֹם, so that it signifies *tranquil possession, habitation of peace*; but the matter is very uncertain and conjectures vary; cf. Gesenius, Thes. ii. p. 628 sq.; [B. D. s. v.]; on the earlier name of the city see below in Σαλήμ; Lat. Hierosolyma, -orum, also [Vulg. e. g. codd. Amiat. and Fuld. Mt. xxiii. 37; but esp.] in the ch. Fathers Hierusalem, but the form Hierosolyma, -ae, is uncertain [yet see even Old Lat. codd. in Mt. ii. 1, §], — Jerusalem [A. V. Hierusalem and Jerusalem], the capital of Palestine, situated nearly in the centre of the country, on the confines of the tribes of Benjamin and Judah, in a region so elevated that ἀναβαίνειν, ἔλθῃ, *to go up*, fitly describes the approach to it from any quarter. The name is used in the N. T.

1. to denote, either the city itself, Mt. ii. 1; Mk. iii. 8; Jn. i. 19, etc.; or its inhabitants, Mt. ii. 3; iii. 5; xxiii. 37; Lk. xiii. 34. 2. ἡ νῦν Ἱερουσα. [the Jerusalem that now is], with its present religious institutions, i. e. the Mosaic system, so designated from its primary external location, Gal. iv. 25, with which is contrasted ἡ ἄνω Ἱερ. (after the rabbin. phrase מעלה של ירושלים, Jerusalem that is above, i. e. existing in heaven, according to the pattern of which the earthly Jerusalem של מטה ירושלים was supposed to be built [cf. Schöttgen, Horae Hebr. i. 1207 sqq.]), i. e. metaph. *the City of God founded by Christ*, now wearing the form of *the church*, but after Christ's return to put on the form of the perfected Messianic kingdom, Gal. iv. 26; Ἱερουσα. ἐπουράνιος, *the heavenly Jerusalem*, i. e. the heavenly abode of God, Christ, the angels, beatified men (as well the saints of the O. T. as Christians), and as citizens of which true Christians are to be regarded while still living on earth, Heb. xii. 22; ἡ καινὴ Ἱερ. in the visions of John 'the Revelator,' *the new Jerusalem*, a splendid visible city to be let down from heaven after the renovation of the world, the future abode of the blessed: Rev. iii. 12; xxi. 2, 10.

Ἱεροσολυμίτης [Tdf. -μίτης, see εἰ, ι; WH Ἱεροσολυμίτης, see their Intr. § 408], -ου, ὁ, a citizen or inhabitant of Jerusalem: Mk. i. 5; Jn. vii. 25. [Joseph. antt. 5, 1, 17, etc.]*

ἱεροσολέω, -ῶ; (ἱερόσυλος, q. v.); *to commit sacrilege*,

to rob a temple: Ro. ii. 22, where the meaning is, 'thou who abhorrest idols and their contamination, dost yet not hesitate to plunder their shrines'; cf. Fritzsche [and Delitzsch] ad loc. (Arstph., Plat., Dem., al.)*

ἱερόσυλος, -ον, (fr. ἱερόν and συλάω), guilty of sacrilege: Acts xix. 37 [A. V. robbers of temples; cf. Bp. Lghtft. in The Contemp. Rev. for 1878, p. 294 sq.]. (2 Macc. iv. 42; Arstph., Xen., Plat., Polyb., Diod., al.)*

ἱεουργέω, -ῶ; (fr. ἱεουργός, and this fr. ἱερός and ΕΡΓΩ); to be busied with sacred things; to perform sacred rites, (Philo, Hdian.); used esp. of persons sacrificing (Joseph. antt. 7, 18, 4, etc.); trans. to minister in the manner of a priest, minister in priestly service: τὸν νόμον, of those who defend the sanctity of the law by undergoing a violent death, 4 Macc. vii. 8; τὸ εὐαγγέλιον, of the preaching of the gospel, Ro. xv. 16 (where Fritzsche treats of the word fully; [cf. W. 222 sq. (209)]).*

Ἱεροσολήμ, see Ἱεροσόλυμα.

ἱεροσύνη [on the ω see ἀγαθωσύνη, init.], -ης, ἡ, (ἱερός), priesthood, the priestly office: Heb. vii. 11 sq. 14 R G, 24. (Sir. xlv. 24; 1 Esdr. v. 38; 1 Macc. ii. 54; iii. 49; 4 Macc. v. 34; Hdt., Plat., Dem., Diod., Joseph., Plut., Hdian., al.)*

Ἰεσσαὶ (Ἰεσσαῖος in Joseph.), ὁ, (יֵשׂוּ [cf. B. D. Am. ed. s. v.]), Jesse, the father of David the king (1 S. xvi. 1, 10; xvii. 12 Alex.; xx. 27): Mt. i. 5 sq.; Lk. iii. 32; Acts xiii. 22; Ro. xv. 12.*

Ἰεφθά (Ἰεφθῆς, -οῦ, in Joseph.), ὁ, (יִפְתָּח [fut. 3 sing. masc.], fr. פתח to open), Jephthah, the son of Gilead [cf. B. D. Am. ed. s. v. Gilead, 4], and a judge of Israel (Judg. xi. sq.): Heb. xi. 32.*

Ἰεχονίας, -ου, ὁ, (יְחִיָּה Jehoiakin, i. e. whom Jehovah appointed; Sept. Ἰωαχὴν [?] see B. D. Am. ed. s. v. Jehoiachin), Jechoniah, king of Judah, carried off into exile by Nebuchadnezzar [c.] B. C. 600 after a reign of three months, 2 K. xxiv. 8-17; 2 Chr. xxxvi. 9 sq.; Jer. lii. 31. He is mentioned Mt. i. 11 sq. But he was not, as is there stated, the son of Josiah, but of Jehoiakim; nor had he 'brethren,' but his father had. Accordingly in the Evangelist's genealogy the names יְחִיָּה and יְחִיָּה have been confounded; [cf. B. D. u. s., and reff. there].*

Ἰησοῦς, -οῦ, dat. -οῦ, acc. -οῦν, voc. -οῦ, [W. § 10, 1], ὁ, Jesus (Ἰησοῦς and acc. to a later form Ἰησῦς, Syr.

ܝܫܘܥ, i. e. whose help is Jehovah; Germ. Gotthilf; but later writ. gave the name the force of Ἰησῦς, see Mt. i. 21, cf. Sir. xlvi. 1 Ἰησοῦς δε ἐγένετο κατὰ τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ μέγας ἐπὶ σωτηρία ἐκλεκτῶν αὐτοῦ, of Joshua, the successor of Moses; Philo, nom. mutat. § 21 Ἰησοῦς ἐρμηνεύεται σωτηρία κυρίου), a very com. prop. name among the Israelites; cf. Delitzsch, Der Jesusname, in the Zeitschr. f. d. luth. Theol. for 1876, p. 209 sq. [or Talmud. Stud. xv.]. In the N. T. 1. Joshua [fully Jehoshua], the famous captain of the Israelites, Moses' successor: Acts vii. 45; Heb. iv. 8. 2. Jesus, son of Eliezer, one of Christ's ancestors: Lk. iii. 29 L T Tr WH. 3. Jesus, the Son of God, the Saviour of

mankind: Mt. i. 21, 25; Lk. i. 31; ii. 21, and very often; see κύριος and Χριστός.

4. Jesus Barabbas; see Βαραββᾶς. 5. Jesus, surnamed Justus, a Jewish Christian, an associate with Paul in preaching the gospel: Col. iv. 11.

ικανός, -ή, -όν, (fr. ἴκω, ἰκάνω; prop. 'reaching to', 'attaining to'; hence 'adequate'); as in Grk. writ. fr. Hdt. and Thuc. down, sufficient; a. of number and quantity; with nouns, many enough, or enough with a gen.: ἄχλος ἰκανός, a great multitude [A. V. often much people], Mk. x. 46; Lk. vii. 12; Acts xi. 24, 26; xix. 26; λαός, Acts v. 37 R G; κλαυθμός, Acts xx. 37; ἀργύρια ἰκανά, [A. V. large money, cf. the colloq. 'money enough'], Mt. xxviii. 12; λαμπάδες, Acts xx. 8; λόγοι, Lk. xxiii. 9; φῶς ἰκανόν, a considerable light [A. V. a great light], Acts xxii. 6. of time: ἰκανῶ χρόνῳ [cf. W. § 31, 9; B. § 133, 26] for a long time, [Lk. viii. 27 T Tr txt. WH]; Acts viii. 11; also ἰκανὸν χρόνον, Acts xiv. 3; and plur. Lk. xx. 9; ἐξ ἰκανοῦ, of a long time, now for a long time, Lk. xxiii. 8 R G; also ἐκ χρόνων ἰκανῶν, Lk. viii. 27 R G L Tr mrg.; xxiii. 8 L T Tr WH; [ἀπὸ ἰκανῶν ἐτῶν, these many years, Ro. xv. 23 WH Tr txt.]; ἰκανοῦ χρόν. διαγεν. much time having elapsed, Acts xxvii. 9; ἐφ' ἰκανόν, for a long while, Acts xx. 11 (2 Macc. viii. 25; Diod. 13, 100; Palaeph. 28); ἡμέραι [cf. Bp. Lghtft. on Gal. p. 89 n.], Acts ix. 23, 43; xviii. 18; xxvii. 7. absol. ἰκανοί, many, a considerable number: Lk. vii. 11 [R G L br. T Tr mrg. br.]; Acts xii. 12; xiv. 21; xix. 19; 1 Co. xi. 30, (1 Macc. xiii. 49, etc.). ἰκανόν ἔστιν, it is enough, i. q. enough has been said on this subject, Lk. xxii. 38 (for Jesus, saddened at the paltry ideas of the disciples, breaks off in this way the conversation; the Jews, when a companion uttered any thing absurd, were wont to use the phrase לְךָ כָּרַךְ [A. V. let it suffice thee, etc.], as in Deut. iii. 26, where Sept. ἰκανούσθω); ἰκανὸν τῷ τοιοῦτῳ ἢ ἐπιτιμία αὐτῆ, sc. ἐστί, sufficient . . . is this punishment, 2 Co. ii. 6; after the Lat. idiom satisfacere alicui, τὸ ἰκ. ποιεῖν τι, to take away from one every ground of complaint [A. V. to content], Mk. xv. 15 (Polyb. 32, 7, 13; App. Pun. p. 68 ed. Toll. [§ 74, i. p. 402 ed. Schweig.]; Diog. Laërt. 4, 50); τὸ ἰκ. λαμβάνω (Lat. satis accipio), to take security (either by accepting sponsors, or by a deposit of money until the case had been decided), Acts xvii. 9. b. sufficient in ability, i. e. meet, fit, (Germ. tüchtig [A. V. worthy, able, etc.]): πρὸς τι, for something, 2 Co. ii. 16; foll. by an inf. [B. 260 (223 sq.)], Mt. iii. 11; Mk. i. 7; Lk. iii. 16; 1 Co. xv. 9; 2 Co. iii. 5; 2 Tim. ii. 2; foll. by ἵνα with subjunc. [B. 240 (207); cf. W. 335 (314)]: Mt. viii. 8; Lk. vii. 6.*

ικανότης, -ητος, ἡ, sufficiency, ability or competency to do a thing: 2 Co. iii. 5. (Plat. Lys. [p. 215 a.] ap. Poll.; [al.]*)

ικανῶ, -ῶ: 1 aor. ἰκάνωσα; (ικανός); to make sufficient, render fit; with two acc., one of the obj. the other of the predicate: to equip one with adequate power to perform the duties of one, 2 Co. iii. 6; τῶν εἰς τι, Col. i. 12. [Sept.; Dion. Hal., al.]*

ικετήριος, -α, -ον, (ικέτης a suppliant), pertaining to a suppliant, fit for a suppliant; ἡ *ικετηρία*, as subst., sc. *ελαία* or *ράβδος*; 1. an olive-branch; for suppliants approached the one whose aid they would implore holding an olive-branch entwined with white wool and fillets, to signify that they came as suppliants [cf. Trench § li. sub fin.]: λαμβάνειν *ικετηρίαν*, Hdt. 5, 51; *ικετηρίαν τιθέναι* or *προβάλλεσθαι παρά τινι*, etc. 2. i. q. *ικεσία*, supplication (Isocr. p. 186 d. var.; Polyb.; 2 Macc. ix. 18): plur. joined with *δέησεις* (Polyb. 8, 112, 8; sing. Job xl. 22 Sept.), Heb. v. 7.*

ικμάς, -άδος, ἡ, *moisture*: Lk. viii. 6. (Sept. Jer. xvii. 8; Hom. Il. 17, 392; Joseph. antt. 8, 1, 3, and often in other auth.)*

Ἰκόνιον, -ον, τό, *Iconium*, a celebrated city of Asia Minor, which in the time of Xen. (an. 1, 2, 19) was 'the last city of Phrygia,' afterwards the capital of Lycaonia (Strab. 12 p. 568; Cic. ad divers. 15, 4); now *Konia* [or *Konieh*]: Acts xiii. 51; xiv. 1, 19, 21; xvi. 2; 2 Tim. iii. 11. Cf. *Overbeck* in Schenkel iii. 303 sq.; [B. D. (esp. Am. ed.) s. v.; *Lewin*, St. Paul, i. 144 sqq.]*

Ἰαρός, -ά, -όν, (*ἰαος* propitious), cheerful, joyous, prompt to do anything: 2 Co. ix. 7; Prov. xix. 12; xxii. 8; Sir. xiii. 26 (25); xxvi. 4; 3 Macc. vi. 35; Arstph., Xen., al.*

Ἰαρότης, -ητος, ἡ, *cheerfulness, readiness of mind*: Ro. xii. 8. (Prov. xviii. 22; [Diod., Philo (de plant. Noë § 40), Plut., al.]; Acta Thom. § 14.)*

Ἰάσσκομαι; (see below); in class. Grk. the mid. of an act. *ἰάσκω* (to render propitious, appease) never met with; 1. to render propitious to one's self, to appease, conciliate to one's self (fr. *ἰαος* gracious, gentle); fr. Hom. down; mostly w. acc. of a pers., as *θεόν*, *Ἀθήνην*, etc. (τὸν θεόν *ἰάσασθαι*, Joseph. antt. 6, 6, 5); very rarely w. acc. of the thing, as *τὴν ὄργην*, Plut. Cat. min. 61 (with which cf. *ἐξἰλάσκεισθαι θυμόν*, Prov. xvi. 14 Sept.). In bibl. Grk. used passively, to become propitious, be placated or appeased; in 1 aor. impv. *ἰδασθητι*, be propitious, be gracious, be merciful, (in prof. auth. *ἰληθι* and Dor. *ἰλαθι*, which the gramm. regard as the pres. of an unused verb *ἰλημι*, to be propitious; cf. *Bltm.* Ausf. Sp. ii. p. 206; Kühner § 343, i. p. 839; Passow [or L. and S., or Veitch] s. v. *ἰλημι*), with dat. of the thing or the pers.: Lk. xviii. 13 (*ταῖς ἁμαρτίαις*, Ps. lxxviii. (lxxix.) 9; [lxxvii. (lxxviii.) 38]; τῇ ἁμαρτίᾳ, Ps. xxiv. (xxv.) 11; *Ἰάσθη ὁ κύριος περὶ τῆς κακίας*, Ex. xxxii. 14 Alex.; *Ἰασθήσεται κύριος τῷ δούλῳ σου*, 2 K. v. 18). 2. by an Alexandrian usage, to expiate, make propitiation for, (as *ἐξἰλάσκεισθαι* in the O. T.): *τὰς ἁμαρτίας*, Heb. ii. 17 (*ἡμῶν τὰς ψυχάς*, Philo, alleg. leg. 3, 61). [Cf. *Kurtz*, Com. on Heb. l. c.; W. 227 (213); *Westcott*, Epp. of S. Jn. p. 83 sq.]*

Ἰασμός, -οῦ, ὁ, (*ἰάσκομαι*); 1. an appeasing, propitiating, Vulg. *propitiatio*, (Plut. de sera num. vind. c. 17; plur. joined with *καθαρμοί*, Plut. Sol. 12; with gen. of the obj. τῶν θεῶν, Orph. Arg. 39; Plut. Fab. 18; *θεῶν μῆνην ἰασμοῦ καὶ χαριστηρίων δεομένην*, vit. Camill. 7 fin.; *ποιεῖσθαι ἰασμόν*, of a priest offering an expia-

tory sacrifice, 2 Macc. iii. 38). 2. in Alex. usage the means of appeasing, a propitiation: Philo, alleg. leg. iii. § 61; *προσοίσουσιν ἰασμόν*, for *ἡμέρα*, Ezek. xliv. 27; *περὶ τῶν ἁμαρτιῶν*, of Christ, 1 Jn. ii. 2; iv. 10, (*κρίως τοῦ ἰασμοῦ*, Num. v. 8; [cf. *ἡμέρα τ. ἰασμοῦ*, Lev. xxv. 9]; also for *πῆλῶρ*, forgiveness, Ps. cxxix. (cxxx.) 4; Dan. ix. 9 Theodot.). [Cf. Trench § lxxvii.]*

Ἰαστήριος, -α, -ον, (*ἰάσκομαι*, q. v.), relating to appeasing or expiating, having placating or expiating force, expiatory: *μῆμα ἰαστήριον*, a monument built to propitiate God, Joseph. antt. 16, 7, 1; *ἰαστήριος θάνατος*, 4 Macc. xvii. 22; *χεῖρας ἰκετηρίου, εἰ βούλει δὲ ἰαστήριος, ἐκτείνας θεῷ*, Niceph. in act. SS. ed. *Mai*, vol. v. p. 335, 17. Neut. τὸ *ἰαστήριον*, as subst., a means of appeasing or expiating, a propitiation; (Germ. *Versöhnungs- oder Sühnmittel*); cf. W. 96 (91); [592 (551)]. So used of 1. the well-known cover of the ark of the covenant in the Holy of holies, which was sprinkled with the blood of the expiatory victim on the annual day of atonement (this rite signifying that the life of the people, the loss of which they had merited by their sins, was offered to God in the blood as the life of the victim, and that God by this ceremony was appeased and their sins were expiated); hence the lid of expiation, the expiatory, Vulg. *propitiatorium*; Luth. *Gnadenstuhl*, [A. V. *mercy-seat*]: Heb. ix. 5 (Sept. Ex. xxv. 18 sqq.; Lev. xvi. 2, etc.; more fully *ἰαστήριον ἐπίθεμα*. Ex. xxv. 17; xxxviii. (xxxvii.) 7 (6), for the Hebr. *אֲרָצָה*, fr. *אָרַץ* to cover, sc. sins, i. e. to pardon). Theodore, Theophyl., Oecum., Luther, Grotius, Tholuck, Wilke, Philippi, Umbreit, [Cremer (4te Aufl.)] and others give this meaning to the word also in Ro. iii. 25, viz. that Christ, besprinkled with his own blood, was truly that which the cover or 'mercy-seat' had been typically, i. e. the sign and pledge of expiation; but in opp. to this interpretation see Fritzsche, Meyer, Van Hengel, [Godet, Oltramare] and others ad loc.

2. an expiatory sacrifice; a placular victim (Vulg. *propitiatio*): Ro. iii. 25 (after the analogy of the words *χαριστήρια* sacrifices expressive of gratitude, *thank-offerings*, *σωτήρια* sacrifices for safety obtained. On the other hand, in Dion Chrys. or. 11, 121, p. 355 ed. Reiske, the reference is not to a sacrifice but to a monument, as the preceding words show: *καταλείψειν γὰρ αὐτοὺς ἀνάθημα κάλλιστον καὶ μέγιστον τῇ Ἀθηνᾷ καὶ ἐπιγράψειν, ἰαστήριον Ἀχαιοὶ τῇ Ἰλιάδι*). [See the full discussion of the word in Dr. *Jas. Morison*, Crit. Exposition of the Third Chap. of the Ep. to the Rom. pp. 281-303.]*

Ἰεως, -ων, (Attic for *ἰαος* [cf. W. 22], fr. Hom. down), propitious, merciful: *ἔσομαι ἰ. ταῖς ἀδικίαις*, i. e. I will pardon, Heb. viii. 12; Jer. xxxviii. (xxxix.) 34; xliii. (xxxvi.) 3; also *ταῖς ἁμαρτίαις*, 1 K. viii. 34; 2 Chr. vi. 25, 27, etc.; *Ἰεὼς σοι*, sc. *ἔστω* [or *εἶη*, B. § 129, 22] *ὁ θεός*, i. e. God avert this from thee, Mt. xvi. 22; Sept. for *הַיִּהְיֶה* foll. by *ל*, be it far from one, 2 S. xx. 20; xxiii. 17.*

Ἰλλυρικόν, -οῦ, τό, *Illyricum*, a region lying between Italy, Germany, Macedonia and Thrace, having on one

side the Adriatic Sea, and on the other the Danube: Ro. xv. 19 [cf. B. D. Am. ed.].*

ἱμάς, -άτος, ὁ, (fr. ἵημι to send; sc. a vessel, which was tied to thongs of leather and let down into a well for the purpose of drawing water; hence ἱμάω also, to draw something made fast to a thong or rope [recent etymol. connect it w. Skt. *si* to bind; cf. Curtius § 602; Vaniček p. 1041]); fr. Hom. down; a thong of leather, a strap; in the N. T. of the thongs with which captives or criminals were either bound or beaten (see *προσεῖνω*), Acts xxii. 25 (4 Macc. ix. 11; Sir. xxx. 35); of the thongs or ties by which sandals were fastened to the feet, Mk. i. 7; Lk. iii. 16; Jn. i. 27, (so also in Is. v. 27; Xen. anab. 4, 5, 14; Plut. symp. 4, 2, 3; Suid. ἱμάς· σφαιρωτήρ σανδαλίου, ζανίχιον, οἶον τὸ λώριον τοῦ ὑποδήματος).*

ἱματίζω: pf. pass. ptep. ἱματισμένος; (ἱμάτιον); to clothe: Mk. v. 15; Lk. viii. 35. (Found neither in Sept. nor in prof. auth. [cf. W. 26 (25)].)*

ἱμάτιον, -ου, τό, (dimin. of ἵμα i. q. εἶμα, an article of clothing, garment; and this fr. ἔννυμι to clothe, cf. Germ. *Hemd*); [fr. Hdt. down]; Sept. mostly for חָמַיִם, also for חֵלְבֵשׁ, חֵלְבֵשׁ, etc.; 1. a garment (of any sort): Mt. ix. 16; xi. 8 [RGLbr., al. om.; cf. W. 591 (550); B. 82 (72)]; Mk. ii. 21; xv. 20; Lk. v. 36; vii. 25; Heb. i. 11; plur. garments, i. e. the cloak or mantle and the tunic [cf. W. 176 (166); B. 24 (28)]: Mt. xvii. 2; xxiv. 18 [Rec.]; xxvii. 31, 35; Jn. xix. 23; Acts vii. 58; Jas. v. 2, etc.; to rend τὰ ἱμ. (see διαρρηγγνυμι), Mt. xxvi. 65; Acts xiv. 14; xxii. 23. 2. the upper garment, the cloak or mantle (which was thrown over the tunic, ὁ χιτῶν) [Rutherford, New Phryn. p. 22]: Mt. ix. 20; [xxiv. 18 L T Tr WH]; Mk. v. 27; Lk. viii. 44; Jn. xix. 2; Rev. xix. 16; it is distinguished from the χιτῶν in Mt. v. 40; Lk. vi. 29; [cf. Jn. xix. 23]; Acts ix. 39. [Cf. Trench § l.; BB. DD. s. v. Dress; Edersheim, Jewish Social Life, ch. xiii.; esp. 'Jesus the Messiah,' i. 620 sqq.]

ἱματισμός, -οῦ, ὁ, (ἱματίζω), clothing, apparel: univ., Lk. vii. 25; Acts xx. 33; 1 Tim. ii. 9; of the tunic, Mt. xxvii. 35 Rec.; Jn. xix. 24; of the cloak or mantle, Lk. ix. 29. (Sept.; Theophr., Polyb., Diod., Plut., Athen.) [Cf. Trench § l.]*

ἱμείρω: mid. ἱμείρομαι; (ἱμερος desire, longing, [allied w. ἔλωσ; Vaniček p. 88]; cf. οἰκτεῖρω); to desire, long for, esp. of the longing of love: ὑμῶν [W. § 30, 10 b.] i. e. your souls, to win them to Christ, 1 Th. ii. 8 Rec.; see δμείρομαι. (Sept. Job iii. 21; in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down.)*

ἵνα, I. an adv. of Place, fr. Hom. down, esp. in the poets; a. where; in what place. b. to what place; whither. Of the former signification C. F. A. Fritzsche (on Mt. p. 836; differently in Fritzschorum Opuscul. p. 186 sqq.) thought he had found two examples in bibl. Greek, and H. A. W. Meyer agrees with him. The first viz. ἵνα μὴ φησισθε, 1 Co. iv. 6, they explain thus: where (i. e. in which state of things viz. when ye have learned from my example to think humbly of yourselves) the one is not exalted to the other's disadvantage; the second, ἵνα αὐτοὺς ζηλοῦτε, Gal. iv. 17, thus: where ye zealously court them; but see II. 1 d. below.

II. a final Conjunction (for from local direction, indicated by the adverb, the transition was easy to mental direction or intention) denoting purpose and end: to the intent that; to the end that, in order that; ἵνα μὴ, that not, lest; it is used

1. prop. of the purpose or end; a. foll. by the Optative; only twice, and then preceded by the pres. of a verb of praying or beseeching, where the wish (optatio) expressed by the prayer gave occasion for the use of the optat.: Eph. i. 17 but WH mrg. subj.; iii. 16 R G; cf. W. 290 (273); B. 233 (201); and yet in both instances the telic force of the particle is so weakened that it denotes the substance rather than the end of the prayer; see 2 below. b. foll. by the Subjunctive, not only (according to the rule observed by the best Grk. writ.) after the primary tenses (pres., pf., fut.) or the imperative, but (in accordance with that well-known negligence with which in later times and esp. by Hellenistic writers the distinction between the subjunc. and the optat. was disregarded) after preterites even where the more elegant Grk. writ. were wont to use the optat.; cf. Hermann ad Vig. p. 847 sqq.; Klotz ad Dev. ii. 2 p. 616 sqq.; W. 287 (270) sqq.; B. 233 (201).

a. after a Present: Mk. iv. 21; vii. 9; Lk. vi. 34; viii. 12; xvi. 28; Jn. iii. 15; v. 34; vi. 30; Acts ii. 25; xvi. 30; Ro. i. 11; iii. 19; xi. 25; 1 Co. vii. 29; ix. 12; 2 Co. i. 17; Gal. vi. 13; Phil. iii. 8; Heb. v. 1; vi. 12; ix. 25; 1 Jn. i. 3; Rev. iii. 18; xi. 6, and often. β. after a Perfect: Mt. i. 22; xxi. 4; Jn. v. 23; [36 T Tr WH; cf. ε.]; vi. 38; xii. 40, 46; xiv. 29; xvi. 1, 4; xvii. 4; xx. 31; 1 Co. ix. 22; 1 Jn. v. 20 [here T Tr WH pres. indic.; see d.].

γ. after an Imperative (either pres. or aor.): Mt. vii. 1; ix. 6; xiv. 15; xvii. 27; xxiii. 26; Mk. xi. 25; xiii. 18; Jn. iv. 15; v. 14; vii. 9 [RGL]; x. 38; 1 Co. vii. 5; xi. 34; 1 Tim. iv. 15; Tit. iii. 13, etc.; also after a hortative or deliberative subjunc.: Mk. i. 38; Lk. xx. 14; Jn. vi. 5 [R^{bes} L T Tr WH]; xi. 16; Heb. iv. 16, etc. δ. after a Future: Lk. xvi. 4; xviii. 5; Jn. v. 20 [here Tdf. indic. pres.; see d.]; xiv. 3, 13, 16; 1 Co. xv. 28; Phil. i. 26. ε. after Historic tenses: after the impf., Mk. iii. 2 [here L Tr fut. indic.; see c.]; vi. 41; viii. 6; Lk. vi. 7; xviii. 15, etc.; after the plupf., Jn. iv. 8; after the aor., Mt. xix. 13; Mk. iii. 14; xi. 28; xiv. 10 [B. § 139, 37]; Lk. xix. 4, 15; Jn. v. 36 [RGL]; cf. β.]; vii. 32; xii. 9; Acts xix. 4 [?]; Ro. vi. 4; 2 Co. viii. 9; Heb. ii. 14; xi. 35; 1 Tim. i. 16; 1 Jn. iii. 5, 8, etc. c.

As prof. auth. join the final particles ὅραμα, μὴ, and esp. ὅπως, also with the future Indicative (cf. Matthiae § 519, 8 ii. p. 1186 sqq.), as being in nature akin to the subjunc., so the N. T. writ., acc. to a usage extremely doubtful among the better Grk. writ. (cf. Klotz l. c. p. 629 sq.), also join ἵνα with the same [cf. WH. App. p. 171^b sq.; Soph. Lex. s. v. ἵνα, 17]: ἵνα θήσω, 1 Co. ix. 18; L T Tr WH in the foll. instances: σταυρώσουσιν, Mk. xv. 20 [not WH (see u. s.)], δώσουσιν, Lk. xx. 10; κενώσει, 1 Co. ix. 15 [not Lchm.], καταδουλώσουσιν, Gal. ii. 4 (but cf. Hort in WH u. s. p. 167^a); κερδηθήσουσιν, 1 Pet. iii. 1; σφάζουσιν, Rev. vi. 4; δώσει, Rev. viii. 3;

προσκυήσουσιν, [Rev. ix. 20]; xiii. 12 [(cf. 2 a. fin. below)]; [ἀναπαύονται, Rev. xiv. 13 (see ἀναπαύω) cf. 4 b.]; L Tr in the foll.: κατηγορήσουσιν, Mk. iii. 2, (cf. b. ε. above); προσκυήσουσιν, Jn. xii. 20; T Tr WH in [θεωρήσουσιν, Jn. vii. 3]; ξυρήσουσιν, Acts xxi. 24; L T WH Tr mrg. in ἀδικήσουσιν, Rev. ix. 4 [(cf. 2 b. below)]; [add, ἐρεί, Lk. xiv. 10 T WH Tr txt.; ἐξομολογήσεται, Phil. ii. 11 T L mrg. Tr mrg.; καυθήσομαι, 1 Co. xiii. 3 T; δώσει, Jn. xvii. 2 WH Tr mrg.; ἀναπαύονται, Rev. vi. 11 WH; δώσει, Rev. xiii. 16 WH mrg.], (ἵνα καταργήσει τὸν θάνατον καὶ τὴν ἐκ νεκρῶν ἀνάστασιν δείξει, Barn. ep. 5, 6 [so cod. K, but Hilgenf., Müller, Gebh., al., adopt the subjunc.; yet see Cunningham's note ad loc.]); so that the fut. alternates with the subjunc.: ἵνα ἔσται . . . καὶ εἰσελθουσιν, Rev. xxii. 14; γένηται καὶ ἔση (Vulg. *sis*), Eph. vi. 3; in other pass. L T Tr WH have restored the indic., as ἵνα ἤξουσι κ. προσκυήσουσιν . . . κ. γνώσω, Rev. iii. 9; ἵνα . . . πίνετε . . . καὶ καθίσασθε or καθήσεσθε [but WH txt. καθήσε] (Vulg. *et sedeatis*), Lk. xxii. 30; κάμψη κ. ἐξομολογήσεται, Phil. ii. 11 [T L mrg. Tr mrg.]; cf. B. § 139, 38; W. § 41 b. 1 b.

δ. By a solecism freq. in the eccles. and Byzant. writ. ἵνα is joined with the indic. Present: 1 Co. iv. 6 (φυσιούσθε); Gal. iv. 17 (ζηλοῦτε); [cf. Test. xii. Patr., test. Gad § 7; Barn. ep. 6, 5; 7, 11; Ignat. ad Eph. 4, 2; ad Trall. 8, 2, and other exx. in Win. and Bttm. as below; but see Hort in *WH*. App. p. 167*, cf. pp. 169*, 171 sq.]; but the indic. is very doubtful in the foll. passages: [Jn. iv. 15 Tr txt.]; v. 20 (Tdf. *θανυμάζετε*); xvii. 3 T Tr txt.; Gal. vi. 12 T L mrg.; [1 Th. iv. 13 L mrg.]; Tit. ii. 4 T Tr L mrg.; 2 Pet. i. 10 L; [1 Jn. v. 20 T Tr WH (cf. b. β. above)]; Rev. xii. 6 (T Tr *τρέφουσιν*); [xiii. 17 WH mrg.]; cf. W. § 41 b. 1 c.; B. § 139, 39; Meyer on 1 Co. iv. 6; Wieseler on Gal. iv. 17; [Soph. u. s.]. (In the earlier Grk. writ. ἵνα is joined with the indic. of the past tenses alone, 'to denote something which would have been, if something else had been done, but now has not come to pass' *Hermann* ad Vig. p. 847, cf. *Klotz* ad Dev. ii. 2 p. 630 sq.; Kühner § 553, 7 ii. 903; [Jelf § 813; cf. *Jebb* in App. to Vincent and Dickson's Modern Greek, § 79].)

e. the final sentence is preceded by preparatory demonstrative expressions [W. § 23, 5]: *εἰς τοῦτο*, to this end, Jn. xviii. 37; 1 Jn. iii. 8; Ro. xiv. 9; 2 Co. ii. 9; 1 Pet. ii. 21; iii. 9; iv. 6, (Barn. ep. 5, 1, 11; [14, 5]); *εἰς αὐτὸ τοῦτο*, Eph. vi. 22; Col. iv. 8; *διὰ τοῦτο*, Jn. i. 31; 2 Co. xiii. 10; Philem. 15; 1 Tim. i. 16; *τούτου χάριν*, Tit. i. 5.

2. In later Grk., and esp. in Hellenistic writers, the final force of the particle ἵνα is more or less weakened, so that it is frequently used where the earlier Greeks employed the Infinitive, yet so that the leading and the dependent sentence have each its own subject. The first extant instance of this use occurs in the Amphictyonic decree in [pseudo-] Dem. p. 279, 8 [i. e. de coron. § 155]: *πρεσβεύσαι πρὸς Φιλίππον καὶ ἀξιοῦν ἵνα βοηθήσῃ*, [cf. *Odys.* 3, 327 *λίσσεσθαι . . . ἵνα ημερτὲς ἐνίσπῃ* (cf. 3, 19)], but it increased greatly in subsequent times; cf. W. § 44, 8; B. 237 (204); [Green 171 sq.; Goodwin § 45 N. 5 b.; *Jebb* in App. to Vincent and Dickson's Modern

Greek, § 55]. Accordingly ἵνα stands with the subjunc. in such a way that it denotes the purport (or object) rather than the purpose of the action expressed by the preceding verb. This occurs a. after verbs of caring for, deciding, desiring, striving: *βλέπεις*, 1 Co. xvi. 10; Col. iv. 17; 2 Jn. 8; *ζητῶ*, 1 Co. iv. 2; xiv. 12; *φυλάσσομαι*, ἵνα μή, 2 Pet. iii. 17; *μεριμνάω*, 1 Co. vii. 34; *ζηλώω*, 1 Co. xiv. 1; *βουλεύομαι*, Jn. xi. 53 [RG Tr mrg. *συμβου.*]; xii. 10; *ἀφίημι*, Mk. xi. 16; Jn. xii. 7 L T Tr WH; *θέλημά ἐστι*, Mt. xviii. 14; Jn. vi. 39 sq.; *θέλω*, Mt. vii. 12; Mk. vi. 25; ix. 30; x. 35; Lk. vi. 31; so that it alternates with the inf., 1 Co. xiv. 5; *δίδωμι*, to grant, *that*, Mk. x. 37; Rev. ix. 5, etc.; *ποιῶ*, Rev. xiii. 12 [here L T Tr WH indic. fut. (cf. 1 c. above)].

b. after verbs of saying (commanding, asking, exhorting; but by no means after *κελεύειν* [cf. B. 275 (236)]): *εἰπεῖν*, in the sense of *to bid*, Mt. iv. 3; Mk. iii. 9; Lk. iv. 3; also *λέγειν*, Acts xix. 4; 1 Jn. v. 16; *ἐρρήθη*, Rev. vi. 11 [WH indic. fut.]; ix. 4 [L T Tr mrg. WH indic. fut. (see 1 c. above)]; *διαμαρτύρομαι*, 1 Tim. v. 21 (otherwise [viz. telic] in Lk. xvi. 28); *ἑρωτῶ*, to ask, *beseech*, Mk. vii. 26; Lk. vii. 36; xvi. 27; Jn. iv. 47; xvii. 15, 21; xix. 31; 2 Jn. 5; *παρακαλῶ*, Mt. xiv. 36; Mk. v. 10, 18; vii. 32; viii. 22; Lk. viii. 32; 1 Co. i. 10; xvi. 12, 15 sq.; 2 Co. viii. 6; ix. 5; xii. 8; 1 Th. iv. 1; 2 Th. iii. 12, (Joseph. antt. 12, 3, 2); *προσεύχομαι* [q. v.], Mt. xxiv. 20; Mk. [xiii. 18]; xiv. 35; *δέομαι*, Lk. ix. 40; xxii. 32, (Dion. Hal. antt. 1, 83); *ἐπιτιμῶ*, Mt. xii. 16; [xvi. 20 L WH txt.]; xx. 31; Mk. iii. 12; viii. 30; x. 48; Lk. xviii. 39; *ἐντέλλομαι*, Mk. xiii. 34; Jn. xv. 17; *ἐντολὴν δίδωμι* or *λαμβάνω*, Jn. xi. 57; xiii. 34; xv. 12; *γράφω*, with the involved idea of prescribing, Mk. ix. 12 [cf. W. 462 (430) and the txt. of L T]; xii. 19; Lk. xx. 28; *διαστέλλομαι*, Mt. xvi. 20 [L WH txt. *ἐπιτιμῶ* (see above)]; Mk. v. 43; vii. 36; ix. 9; *παραγγέλλω*, Mk. vi. 8 [cf. W. 578 (538)]; *συντίθεμαι*, Jn. ix. 22; *ἀγγαρεύω*, Mt. xxvii. 32; Mk. xv. 21; *κηρύσσω*, Mk. vi. 12; *ἀπαγγέλλω*, Mt. xxviii. 10; *ἐξορκίζω*, Mt. xxvi. 63. [For exx. (of its use with the above verbs and others) drawn from the later Grk. writ. see *Sophocles*, Glossary etc. § 88, 1.]

c. after words by which judgment is pronounced concerning that which some one is about to do (or which is going to happen), as to whether it is expedient, befitting, proper, or not; as *συμφέρει*, Mt. xviii. 6; v. 29 sq.; Jn. xi. 50; xvi. 7; *λυσιτελεῖ*, Lk. xvii. 2; *ἀρκετὸν ἐστί*, Mt. x. 25; also after *ἄξιος*, Jn. i. 27; *ικανός*, Mt. viii. 8; Lk. vii. 6; *ελάχιστόν μοι ἐστίν*, ἵνα, 1 Co. iv. 3; *ἡγαλλιάσατο*, ἵνα ἴδῃ, Jn. viii. 56; *χρείαν ἔχω*, Jn. ii. 25; xvi. 30; 1 Jn. ii. 27; *ἔδει*, ἵνα ἐπὶ ξύλου πάθῃ, Barn. ep. 5, 13. [For other exx. see *Soph.* as above § 88, 3, 4.]

d. after substantives, to which it adds a more exact definition of the thing; after subst. of time: *χρόνον*, ἵνα μετανοήσῃ, Rev. ii. 21; after *ώρα*, Jn. xii. 23; xiii. 1; xvi. 2, 32, (elsewhere *ὄτε*, Jn. iv. 23; v. 25); in these exx. the final force of the particle is still apparent; we also can say "time that she should repent" [cf. W. 339 (318); B. 240 (207)]; but in other expressions this force has almost disappeared, as in

ἵσταν συνήθεια ὑμῶν, ἵνα . . . ἀπολύσω, Jn. xviii. 39; after *μισθός*, 1 Co. ix. 18. . . e. it looks back to a demonstrative pronoun; cf. W. 338 (317); [B. § 139, 45]: *πόθεν μοι τούτο, ἵνα ἔλθῃ κτλ.* for *τὸ εἰθεῖν τὴν etc.* Lk. i. 43; esp. in John, cf. vi. 29, 50; xv. 13; xvii. 3 [here T Tr txt. indic.; see 1 d. above]; 1 Jn. iii. 11, 23; v. 3; 2 Jn. 6; *Phil. i. 9*; *ἐν τούτῳ*, Jn. xv. 8; 1 Jn. iv. 17, (*θεοῦ δὲ τὸ δυνατὸν ἐν τούτῳ δεικνύται, ἵνα . . . ἐξ οὐκ ὄντων ποιῆ τὰ γινόμενα*, Theophil. ad Autol. 2, 13; after *τόδε*, Epict. diss. 2, 1, 1; [other exx. in *Soph. Lex. s. v. 6*]).

3. According to a very ancient tenet of the grammarians, accepted by Kühner, § 553, 2 Anm. 3; [*T. S. Green*, N. T. Gram. p. 172 sq.], and not utterly rejected by *Alex. Bittm.* N. T. Gr. p. 238 sq. (206), ἵνα is alleged to be used not only *τελικῶς*, i. e. of design and end, but also frequently *ἐκβατικῶς*, i. e. of the result, signifying *with the issue, that; with the result, that; so that*: (equiv. to *ὥστε*). But C. F. A. Fritzsche on Mt. p. 836 sqq. and Win. 338 (317) and 457 (426) sqq. have clearly shown, that in all the passages adduced from the N. T. to prove this usage the telic (or final) force prevails: thus in *ἵνα μὴ λυθῇ ὁ νόμος Μωϋσείως*, that the law of Moses may not be broken (which directs a man to be circumcised on the eighth and on no other day), Jn. vii. 23; *οὐκ ἔστι ἐν σκότει, ἵνα ἡ ἡμέρα ὑμᾶς . . . καταλάβῃ*, that the day should overtake you (cf. the final force as brought out by turning the sentence into the pass. form in Germ. *um vom Tage erfasst zu werden*), 1 Th. v. 4; *προσενχέσθω, ἵνα διερμηνεύῃ*, let him pray (intent on this, or with this aim), that (subsequently) he may interpret, 1 Co. xiv. 13; likewise *ἐπενθήσατε, ἵνα etc.* 1 Co. v. 2, and *μετενόησαν, ἵνα μὴ*, Rev. ix. 20; *μετάθεσιν, . . . ἵνα etc.* that the change may be to this end, that etc. Heb. xii. 27; *ἵνα μὴ . . . ποιῆτε*, that ye may not do, Gal. v. 17 (where *ἡ σὰρξ* and *τὸ πνεῦμα* are personified antagonistic forces contending for dominion over the will of the Christian; cf. Wieseler ad loc.); the words *ἵνα . . . φραγῇ κτλ.* in Ro. iii. 19 describe the end aimed at by the law. In many passages where ἵνα has seemed to interpreters to be used *ἐκβατικῶς*, the sacred writers follow the dictate of piety, which bids us trace all events back to God as their author and to refer them to God's purposes (*Jo. Damascen.* orthod. fid. 4, 19 *ἕθος τῆ γραφῆ, τινὰ ἐκβατικῶς ὀφείλοντα λέγεσθαι, αιτιολογικῶς λέγειν*); so that, if we are ever in doubt whether ἵνα is used of design or of result, we can easily settle the question when we can interpret the passage 'that, by God's decree,' or 'that, according to divine purpose' etc.; passages of this sort are the following: Mk. iv. 12; Lk. ix. 45; xi. 50; xiv. 10; Jn. iv. 36; ix. 2; xii. 40; xix. 28; Ro. v. 20; vii. 13; viii. 17; xi. 31 sq.; 1 Co. vii. 29; 2 Co. iv. 7; vii. 9; also the phrase *ἵνα πληρωθῇ*, wont to be used in reference to the O. T. prophecies: Mt. i. 22; ii. 15; iv. 14; xii. 17 L T Tr WH; xxi. 4; xxvii. 56; xxvii. 35 Rec.; Jn. xiii. 18; xvii. 12; xix. 24, 36; *ἵνα πληρωθῇ ὁ λόγος*, Jn. xii. 38; xv. 25, cf. xviii. 9, 32. [Cf. Win. 461 (429). Prof. Sophocles although giving (*Lex. s. v. ἵνα*, 19) a co-

pious collection of exx. of the ecbatic use of the word, defends its telic sense in the phrase *ἵνα πληρ.*, by calling attention not merely to the substitution of *ὁ πῶς πληρ.* in Mt. viii. 17; xiii. 35, (cf. ii. 23), but esp. to 1 Esdr. i. 54 (*εἰς ἀναπλήρωσιν ῥήματος τοῦ κυρίου ἐν στόματι Ἱερεμίου*); ii. 1 (*εἰς συντέλειαν ῥήματος κυρ. κτλ.*); 2 Esdr. i. 1 (*τοῦ τελεσθῆναι λόγον κυρίου ἀπὸ στόματος Ἱερεμίου*); *Joseph. antt.* 8, 8, 2 fin. *ταῦτα δ' ἐπράττετο κατὰ τὴν τοῦ θεοῦ βούλησιν ἵνα λάβῃ τέλος ἂ προσφήτευσεν Ἀχίας*; cf. *Bib. Sacr.* '61 p. 729 sqq.; Luthardt's *Zeitschr.* '83 p. 632 sqq.]

4. The elliptical use of the particle; a. the telic ἵνα often depends on a verb not expressed, but to be repeated or deduced from the context (cf. Fritzsche on Mt. p. 840 sq.; W. 316 (297); [B. § 139, 47]): *ἀλλ' (sc. ἦλθεν, cf. vs. 7) ἵνα μαρτυρήσῃ*, Jn. i. 8; *ἀλλ' (sc. ἐγένετο ἀπόκρυφον) ἵνα εἰς φανερόν ἔλθῃ*, Mk. iv. 22; *ἀλλ' (sc. κρατεῖτέ με) ἵνα etc.* Mk. xiv. 49; add, Jn. xv. 25; 1 Jn. ii. 19. b. the weakened ἵνα (see 2 above) with the subjunc. (or indic. fut. [cf. 1 c.], Rev. xiv. 13 L T Tr WH) denotes something which one wishes to be done by another, so that before the *ἵνα* a verb of commanding (exhorting, wishing) must be mentally supplied, (or, as is commonly said, it forms a periphrasis for the imperative): *ἵνα . . . ἐπιθῆς τὰς χεῖρας αὐτῆ, Mk. v. 23; ἡ γυνὴ ἵνα φόβηται τὸν ἄνδρα*, Eph. v. 33; Gal. ii. 10; add 2 Co. viii. 7; *ἵνα ἀναπαύσωνται* [L T Tr WH *παύσονται* (see *ἀναπαύω* init.)], Germ. *sie sollen ruhen* [A. V. *that they may rest etc.*], Rev. xiv. 13; [perh. also Col. iv. 16, cf. Bp. Lightf. ad loc.], (2 Macc. i. 9; Epict. ench. 23 (17); diss. 4, 1, 41; among the earlier Greeks once so, *Soph. O. C.* 155; in Latin, Cic. ad divers. 14, 20 'ibi ut sint omnia parata'; in Germ. stern commands: '*dass du gehest!*' '*dass du nicht stumest!*' cf. W. § 43, 5 a.; [B. 241 (208)]]. c. ἵνα without a verb following, — which the reader is left to gather from the context; thus we must mentally supply *εὐαγγελίζωμεθα, εὐαγγελίζωνται* in Gal. ii. 9, cf. W. 587 (546); [B. 394 (338)]; *ἵνα κατὰ χάριν, sc. ἦ*, that the promise may be a gift of grace, Ro. iv. 16 [W. 598 (556); B. 392 (336)]; *ἵνα ἄλλοις ἄνεσις sc. γένηται*, 2 Co. viii. 13 [W. 586 (545); B. § 129, 22]; *ἵνα sc. γένηται*, 1 Co. i. 31, unless preference be given there to an anacoluthon [W. 599 (557); B. 234 (201)]: *ἵνα . . . καυχάσθω for καυχᾶται. (ἵνα ὡς ἄνθρωπος, sc. ἐργάζῃ, Epict. diss. 3, 23, 4.)*

5. Generally ἵνα stands first in the final sentence; sometimes, however, it is preceded by those words in which the main force of the sentence lies [W. 550 (511); B. § 151, 18]: Acts xix. 4; Ro. xi. 31 (join *τῷ ὑμετέρῳ ἔλεει ἵνα*); 1 Co. ix. 15 fin. [R G]; 2 Co. ii. 4; xii. 7; Gal. ii. 10; *τὸ λοιπὸν ἵνα κτλ.* 1 Co. vii. 29 Rec. ^{etc.} L T. Among N. T. writ. John uses this particle oftener, Luke more rarely, than the rest; [on Jn.'s use see W. 338 (317) sq.; 461 (430); B. 236 (203); 244 (210) note; § 140, 10 and 12; on Luke's cf. B. 235 sq. (203)]. It is not found in the Epistle of Jude. [For Schaeffer's reff. to Grk. usage (and edd.) see the Lond. (Valpy's) ed. of Stephanus s. v., col. 4488.]

Ἰα τι [so L. WH uniformly, also Tr exc. (by mistake?) in Mt. xxvii. 46], and written unitedly *ivari* [so Rec.^{at} bes G T uniformly; see W. § 5, 2]; Lat. *ut quid?* i. e. *for what purpose? wherefore? why?* an elliptical formula, due to the fact that a questioner begins an answer to his own question with the word *iva*, but not knowing how to complete it reverts again to the question, as if to ask what will complete the answer: *that (what?) may or might happen, (ut (quid?) fiat or fieret)*; see *Herm. ad Vig.* p. 847; Kühner § 587, 5 ii. p. 1020; W. § 25, 1 fin.; [B. § 149, 2]; Mt. ix. 4; xxvii. 46; Lk. xiii. 7; Acts iv. 25; vii. 26; 1 Co. x. 29. Add, from the Sept., Gen. iv. 6; xxv. 32; xxvii. 46; Num. xiv. 3; xxii. 32 [Ald.]; Judg. vi. 13 [Alex., Ald., Compl.]; 1 S. i. 8; 2 S. iii. 24; xv. 19; Job iii. 12; x. 18; Jer. ii. 29; xiv. 19; xv. 18; Dan. x. 20 [Theodot.]; Ps. ii. 1; x. 1 (ix. 22); xxi. (xxii.) 2, etc.; Sir. xiv. 3; 1 Macc. ii. 7. (Arstph., nub. 1192; Plat. apol. c. 14 p. 26 c.; al.)*

Ἰόπη (to which com. spelling the ancient lexicographers prefer Ἰόπη, cf. *Movers*, Phönizier, ii. 2 p. 176 Anm.), -ης, ἡ, (Hebr. יופי i. e. beauty, fr. יִפְּו to shine, be beautiful; [al. make the name mean 'an eminence'; al. al.]), *Joppa*, a city of Palestine on the Mediterranean, lying on the border of the tribes of Dan and Ephraim. It was subject to the Jews from the time of the Maccabees. It had a celebrated but dangerous port and carried on a flourishing trade; now *Yâfa* (not *Jaffa*): Acts ix. 36, 38, 42 sq.; x. 5, 8, 23, 32; xi. 5, 13. Cf. *Win. RWB.* s. v. Joppe; *Rüetschi* in Herzog vii. p. 4 sq.; *Fritzsche* in Schenkel iii. 376 sq.; [BB.DD.]*

Ἰορδάνης, -ου [B. 17], δ [cf. W. § 18, 5 a.], (יַרְדֵּן, fr. יָרַד to descend; for other opinions about the origin of the name see *Gesenius*, Thes. ii. p. 626 [cf. Alex.'s Kitto s. v. Jordan]), *the Jordan*, the largest and most celebrated river of Palestine, which has its origin in numerous torrents and small streams at the foot of Anti-Lebanon, flows at first into Lake Samochonitis (*Merom* so-called; [mod. *el-Hûleh*; see BB.DD. s. v. Merom (Waters of)]), and issuing thence runs into the Lake of Tiberias (the Sea of Galilee). After quitting this lake it is augmented during its course by many smaller streams, and finally empties into the Dead Sea: Mt. iii. 5 sq. 13; iv. 15, 25; xix. 1; Mk. i. 5, 9; iii. 8; x. 1; Lk. iii. 3; iv. 1; Jn. i. 28; iii. 26; x. 40; cf. *Win. RWB.* [and BB.DD.] s. v. Jordan; *Arnold* in Herzog vii. p. 7 sqq.; *Furrer* in Schenkel iii. p. 378 sqq.; [*Robinson*, Phys. Geogr. of the Holy Land, pp. 144-186].*

ἰός, -οῦ, δ, (on its very uncert. deriv. see *Kreussler* in Passow s. v.; Curtius § 591; [Vaniček p. 969]); 1. *poison* (of animals): ἰὸς ἀσπίδων ὑπὸ τὰ χεῖλη αὐτῶν, the poison of asps is under their lips, spoken of men given to reviling and calumniating and thereby injuring others, Ro. iii. 13 (fr. Ps. cxxxix. (cxl.) 3 (4)); by the same fig. (γλωσσο) μεστὴ ἰοῦ θανατηφόρου, Jas. iii. 8; (in Grk. writ. fr. Pind. down). 2. *rust*: Jas. v. 3; (Ezek. xxiv. 6, 11 sq.; Bar. vi. [Ep. Jer.] 11 (12), 23 (24); Theogn., Theocr., Plat., Theophr., Polyb., Lcian., al.)*

Ἰούδα, (see Ἰούδας, init. and 1), indecl., *Judah*, a prop.

name; in Sept. 1. the fourth son of the patriarch Jacob. 2. the tribe that sprang from him. 3. the region which this tribe occupied (cf. W. 114 (108)); so in the N. T. in Mt. ii. 6 (twice); πάλαι Ἰούδα (Judg. xvii. 8), a city of the tribe of Judah, Lk. i. 39, where it is a matter of dispute what city is meant; the most probable conjecture seems to be that *Hebron* is referred to, — a city assigned to the priests, situated 'in the hill country' (Χεβρών ἐν τῷ ὄρει Ἰούδα, Josh. xxi. 11), the native place of John the Baptist acc. to Jewish tradition. [Cf. B. D. Am. ed. s. v. Juda, a City of.]*

Ἰουδαία, -ας, ἡ [cf. W. § 18, 5 a.], (sc. γῆ, which is added Jn. iii. 22, or χώρα, Mk. i. 5; fr. the adj. Ἰουδαίος, q. v.), *Judæa* (Hebr. יהודה); in the O. T. a region of Palestine, named after the tribe of Judah, which inhabited it: Judg. xvii. 7-9; Ruth i. 1 sq.; 2 S. ii. 1, etc. Its boundaries are laid down in Josh. xv. 1 sqq. After the time of David, when the kingdom had been rent asunder, the name was given to *the kingdom of Judah*, to which were reckoned, besides the tribes of Judah and Benjamin, certain cities of the tribes of Dan and Simeon, together with the metropolis of Jerusalem: 1 K. xiv. 21, 29; xv. 7, etc. In the N. T. the name is given 1. in a narrower sense, to the southern part of Palestine lying on this side of the Jordan and the Dead Sea, to distinguish it from Samaria, Galilee, Peræa, Idumæa (Mk. iii. 8): Mt. ii. 1, 5, 22; iii. 5; iv. 25; xxiv. 16; Mk. iii. 7; xiii. 14; Lk. ii. 4; Jn. iv. 3, 47, 54; Acts i. 8; viii. 1, etc.; it stands for its inhabitants in Mt. iii. 5; Mk. i. 5, (2 Chr. xxxii. 33; xxxv. 24). 2. in a broader sense, to *all Palestine*: Lk. i. 5; [iv. 44 WH Tr mrg.]; vii. 17; xxiii. 5; Acts ii. 9; x. 37; xi. 1, 29, (and perh. 2 Co. i. 16; Gal. i. 22); πᾶσα ἡ χώρα τῆς Ἰουδαίας, Acts xxvi. 20; εἰς τὰ ὅρια τῆς Ἰουδαίας πέραν τοῦ Ἰορδάνου, into the borders of Judæa (in the broader sense) beyond the Jordan, i. e. into Peræa, Mt. x. 1; on the contrary, in the parallel pass. Mk. x. 1 R G, εἰς τὰ ὄρ. τῆς Ἰουδ. διὰ τοῦ πέραν τοῦ Ἰορδ., Jesus is said to have come into the borders of Judæa (in the narrower sense) through Peræa; but acc. to the reading of L T Tr WH, viz. καὶ πέραν τοῦ Ἰορδ. and (in particular that part of Judæa which lay) beyond the Jordan, Mark agrees with Matthew; [others regard πέραν τοῦ Ἰορδ. here as parall. with τῆς Ἰουδ. and like it dependent upon ὅρια].

Ἰουδαῖος; (fr. Ἰουδαίος, cf. Ἐλληνιστής [W. 92 (87)]), to adopt Jewish customs and rites, imitate the Jews, Judaize: of one who observes the ritual law of the Jews, Gal. ii. 14. (Esth. viii. 17; Ignat. ad Magnes. 10, 3; Evang. Nicod. c. 2; Plut. Cic. 7; to favor the Jews, Joseph. b. j. 2, 18, 2.)*

Ἰουδαῖότης, -ῆ, -όν, Jewish: Tit. i. 14. (2 Macc. viii. 11; xiii. 21; Joseph. antt. 20, 11, 1; Philo [in Flac. § 8].)*

Ἰουδαῖκός, adv., Jewishly, after the manner of the Jews: Gal. ii. 14. [(Joseph. b. j. 6, 1, 3.)*

Ἰουδαίος, -αία, -αῖον, (Ἰούδα), [Aristot. (in Joseph. c. Ap. 1, 22, 7 where see Müller), Polyb., Diod., Strab., Plut., al.; Sept.; (cf. Soph. Lex. s. v.)], Jewish; a. joined to nouns, belonging to the Jewish race: ἀνήρ, Acts x. 28; xxii.

3, (1 Macc. ii. 23); ἄνθρωπος, Acts xxi. 39; ψευδοπροφήτης, Acts xiii. 6; ἀρχιερεὺς, Acts xix. 14; γυνή, Acts xvi. 1; xxiv. 24; γῆ, Jn. iii. 22; χάρα, Mk. i. 5. b. without a noun, substantively, *Jewish as respects birth, race, religion; a Jew*: Jn. iv. 9; Acts xviii. 2, 24; Ro. ii. 28 sq.; plur., Rev. ii. 9; iii. 9; οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι (יְהוּדָיִם), before the exile *citizens of the kingdom of Judah*; after the exile *all the Israelites* [cf. Wright in B.D. s. v. Jew], *the Jews, the Jewish race*: Mt. ii. 2; xxvii. 11, 29; Mk. vii. 3; xv. 2; Jn. ii. 6; iv. 22; v. 1; xviii. 33, etc.; Ἰουδαῖοί τε καὶ Ἕλληνες, Acts xiv. 1; xviii. 4; xix. 10; 1 Co. i. 24; Ἰουδαῖοί τε καὶ προσήλυτοι, Acts ii. 11 (10); ἔθνη τε καὶ Ἰουδαῖοι, Acts xiv. 5; sing., Ro. i. 16; ii. 9; οἱ κατὰ τὰ ἔθνη Ἰουδαῖοι, who live in foreign lands, among the Gentiles, Acts xxi. 21; Ἰουδαῖοι is used of converts from Judaism, *Jewish Christians* (see ἔθνος, 5) in Gal. ii. 13. [SYN. Ἐβραῖος, Ἰουδαῖος, Ἰσραηλίτης: "restricting ourselves to the employment of these three words in the N. T. we may say that in the first is predominantly noted language; in the second, nationality; in the third (the augustest title of all), theocratic privileges and glorious vocation" (Trench § xxxix.); cf. B.D. s. vv. Hebrew, Israelite, Jew.] The apostle John, inasmuch as agreeably to the state of things in his day he looked upon the Jews as a body of men hostile to Christianity, with whom he had come to see that both he and all true Christians had nothing in common as respects religious matters, even in his record of the life of Jesus not only himself makes a distinction between the Jews and Jesus, but ascribes to Jesus and his apostles language in which they distinguish themselves from the Jews, as though the latter sprang from an alien race: Jn. xi. 8; xiii. 33. And those who (not only at Jerusalem, but also in Galilee, cf. vi. 41, 52) opposed his divine Master and his Master's cause, — esp. the rulers, priests, members of the Sanhedrin, Pharisees, — he does not hesitate to style οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι, since the hatred of these leaders exhibits the hatred of the whole nation towards Jesus: i. 19; ii. 18, 20; v. 10, 15 sq. 18; vi. 41, 52; vii. 1, 11, 13; ix. 18, 22; x. 24, 31, 33; xviii. 14. [Cf. B.D. s. v. Jew; Franke, Stellung d. Johannes z. Volke d. alt. Bundes. (Halle, 1882).] Ἰουδαϊσμός, -οῦ, ὁ, (Ἰουδαῖζω), *the Jewish faith and worship, the religion of the Jews, Judaism*: Gal. i. 13 sq. (2 Macc. ii. 21, etc.; cf. Grimm, Com. on 2 Macc. p. 61. [B.D. Am. ed. s. v. Judaism].)* Ἰούδας, -α, dat. -α, acc. -αν, [B. 20 (18)], ὁ, (יהודה), fr. the Hoph. of יהד, praised, celebrated; see Gen. xxix. 35), *Judah or Judas* (see below); 1. the fourth son of the patriarch Jacob: Mt. i. 2 sq.; Lk. iii. 33; Rev. v. 5; vii. 5; by meton., the tribe of Judah, the descendants of Judah: Heb. vii. 14; ὁ οἶκος Ἰούδα, citizens of the kingdom of Judah, Heb. viii. 8. 2. *Judah* (or *Judas*) an unknown ancestor of Christ: Lk. iii. 26 R G L. 3. another of Christ's ancestors, equally unknown: Lk. iii. 30. 4. *Judas* surnamed *the Galilæan*, a man who at the time of the census under Quirinus [better Quirinius], excited a revolt in Galilee: Acts v. 37 (Joseph. antt. 18, 1, 1, where he is called ὁ Γαλιλαῖος because he

came from the city Gamala, near the Lake of Galilee in lower Gaulanitis; but he is called also ὁ Γαλιλαῖος by Joseph. antt. 18, 1, 6; 20, 5, 2; b. j. 2, 8, 1). 5. [*Judas*] a certain Jew of Damascus: Acts ix. 11. 6. *Judas* surnamed Ἰσκαριώτης (q. v.), of *Carioth* (from the city of Kerioth, Josh. xv. 25; Jer. xxxi. (xlviii.) 41; Amos ii. 2; [but see BB.DD. s. v. Kerioth]; some codd. in Jn. vi. 71 [cf. Tdf.'s note in loc.]; xii. 4, read ἀπὸ Καριώτου instead of Ἰσκαριώτης), the son of one Simon (who in Jn. vi. 71 LT Tr WH; xiii. 26 T Tr WH, is himself surnamed Ἰσκαριώτης), one of the apostles of Jesus, who betrayed him: Mt. x. 4; xxvi. 14, 25, 47; xxvii. 3; Mk. iii. 19; xiv. 10, 48; Lk. vi. 16; xxii. 3, 47 sq.; Jn. vi. 71; xii. 4; xiii. 2, 26, 29; xviii. 2 sq. 5; Acts i. 16, 25. Matthew (xxvii. 5), Luke (Acts i. 18), and Papias [cf. *Wendt* in Meyer's *Apostelgesch.* 5te Aufl. p. 23 note] in a fragment quoted by Oecum. on Acts i. 18 differ in the account of his death, [see B. D. Am. ed. s. v.]; on his avarice cf. Jn. xii. 6. 7. *Judas*, surnamed *Barsabas* [or *Barsabbas*, see the word], a prophet of the church at Jerusalem: Acts xv. 22, 27, 32. 8. *Judas*, an apostle, Jn. xiv. 22, who is called Ἰούδας Ἰακώβου in Lk. vi. 16; Acts i. 13 (see Ἰακώβος, 4), and, as it should seem, was surnamed *Lebbæus* or *Thaddæus* (see Θαδδαῖος). According to the opinion of the church he wrote the Epistle of Jude. 9. *Judas*, the brother of our Lord: Mt. xiii. 55; Mk. vi. 3, and very probably Jude 1; see Ἰακώβος, 3.* Ἰουλία, -ας, ἡ, *Julia*, a Christian woman [cf. Bp. Lightf. on Philip. p. 177]; Ro. xvi. 15 [L mrg. Ἰουλιαν].* Ἰούλιος, -ου, ὁ, *Julius*, a Roman centurion: Acts xxvii. 1, 3.* Ἰουνίας [al. -νίας, as contr. fr. Junianus; cf. W. 102 sq. (97)], -α [but cf. B. 17 sq. (16)], ὁ, *Junias*, a convert from Judaism, Paul's kinsman and fellow-prisoner: Ro. xvi. 7 [(here A. V. *Junia* (a woman's name) which is possible). The name occurs again as the name of a Christian at Rome in Ro. xvi. 15 Lchm. mrg. (where al. Ἰουλιαν).]* Ἰουστos, -ου, ὁ, *Justus* [cf. Bp. Lightf. on Col. iv. 11], the surname 1. of *Joseph*, a convert from Judaism, who was also surnamed *Barsabas* [better *Barsabbas* q. v.]: Acts i. 23. 2. of *Titus*, a Corinthian [a Jewish proselyte]: Acts xviii. 7. 3. of a certain *Jesus*, [a Jewish Christian]: Col. iv. 11.* ἵππεύς, -έως, ὁ, (ἵππος), a *horseman*: Acts xxiii. 23, 32. [From Hom. down.]* ἵππικός, -ῆ, -όν, *equestrian*; τὸ ἵππικόν, the *horse* (-men), *cavalry*: Rev. ix. 16 (as Hdt. 7, 87; Xen., Plat., Polyb., al.; more fully τὸ ἵππικὸν στρατεύμα, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 26; so τὸ πεζικόν, the *foot* (-forces), infantry, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 38).* ἵππος, -ου, ὁ, [Curtius § 624; *Peile*, Grk. and Lat. Etymol., Index s. v.], a *horse*: Jas. iii. 3; Rev. vi. 2, 4 sq. 8; ix. 7, 9, 17, [19 G L T Tr WH]; xiv. 20; xviii. 13; xix. 11–21. [From Hom. down.]* ἶρις, -ιδος, ἡ, (*Iris*), a *rainbow*: Rev. iv. 3; x. 1. (Hom., Aristot., Theophr., al.)* Ἰσαάκ. ὁ indecl. (ῤῆγ), fr. ῤῆγ to laugh: Gen. xxi. 3;

xvii. 17; in Joseph. Ἰσακος, -ου), *Isaac*, the son of Abraham by Sarah: Mt. i. 2; viii. 11; xxii. 32; Ro. ix. 7, 10; Gal. iv. 28; Heb. xi. 9, 17 sq. 20; Jas. ii. 21, etc.

ἰσαγγελος, -ον, (*ἴσος* and ἄγγελος, formed like ἰσόθεος [cf. ἰσάδελφος (Eur. Or. 1015), ἰσάστερος (4 Macc. xvii. 5), and other compounds in *Κουμανουδες, Συναγωγή κτλ.* p. 166 sq.]), *like the angels*: Lk. xx. 36. (Eccl. writ.; [cf. ἴσος ἀγγέλοις γεγονώς, Philo de sacr. Ab. et Cain. § 2; W. § 34, 3 cf. p. 100 (95)].)*

Ἰσαοχάρ [Rec.¹²] and Ἰσαχάρ [R² G L] (Ἰσάδαρ Tdf., Ἰσαχάρ Tr WH), ὁ, (רצח), fr. ח there is, and רצח a reward ([cf. Jer. xxxi. 16] yet cf. Mühlah u. Volck s. v.); Joseph. Ἰσάσαρις [Ἰσάχαρις]), *Issachar*, the son of the patriarch Jacob by Leah (Gen. xxx. 18): Rev. vii. 7.*

ἰσθημι, found only in the Doric form ἴσασμι, *to know*; from which some derive the forms ἴστε and ἴσμεν, contracted from ἴσατε and ἴσαμεν; but these forms are more correctly derived from εἶδω, ἴσμεν i. q. ἴδμεν, etc., (cf. *Bltm.* Ausf. Spr. i. p. 548); on the phrase ἴστε [R ἴστε] γινώσκοντες, Eph. v. 5, see γινώσκω, I. 2 b.

Ἰσκαριώτης, and (Lehm. in Mt. x. 4; T WH in Mk. xiv. 10; L T Tr WH in Mk. iii. 19; Lk. vi. 16) Ἰσκαριώθ, i. e. תלמיד שׂר; see Ἰούδας, 6 and Σίμων, 5.

ἴσος (not ἴσος [yet often so R² G Tr], which is Epic; cf. *Bornemann*, Scholia in Luc. p. 4; *Götling*, Lehre vom Accent p. 305; [Chandler § 406]; *Lipsius*, Grammat. Untersuch. p. 24; [L. and S. s. v. fin.; W. 52]), -η, -ον, *equal*, in quality or in quantity: ἡ ἴση δωρεά, the same gift, Acts xi. 17; ἴσαι μαρτυρίας, agreeing testimonies, Mk. xiv. 56, 59; ἴσον ποιεῖν τινά τινι, to make one equal to another, in the payment of wages, Mt. xx. 12; ἐαυτὸν τῷ θεῷ, to claim for one's self the nature, rank, authority, which belong to God, Jn. v. 18; τὰ ἴσα ἀπολαβεῖν, Lk. vi. 34. The neuters ἴσον and ἴσα are often used adverbially fr. Hom. down (cf. Passow s. v. p. 1505*; [L. and S. s. v. IV. 1]; W. § 27, 3 fin.): ἴσα εἶναι (B. § 129, 11), of measurement, Rev. xxi. 16; of state and condition, τῷ θεῷ, Phil. ii. 6 (on which see in μορφή).*

ἰσότης, -ητος, ἡ, (*ἴσος*); 1. *equality*: ἐξ ἰσότητος [cf. ἐκ, V. 3] by equality, 2 Co. viii. 13 (14), i. q. ὅπως γένηται ἰσότης, 14. 2. *equity, fairness, what is equitable*, joined with τὸ δίκαιον: Col. iv. 1. (Eur., Plat., Aristot., Polyb., al.; [cf. Bp. Lghtft. on Col. l. c., yet per contra Meyer].)*

ἰσότημος, -ον, (*ἴσος* and τιμή), *equally precious; equally honored*: τινί, to be esteemed equal to, ἰσότημον ἡμῖν πίστιν [a like precious faith with us], concisely for πίστιν τῇ ἡμῶν πίστει ἰσότημον [W. § 66, 2 f.; B. § 133, 10]: 2 Pet. i. 1. (Philo, Joseph., Plut., Lcian., Ael., al.)*

ἰσόψυχος, -ον, (*ἴσος* and ψυχή), *equal in soul* [A. V. *like-minded*], (Vulg. *unanimus*): Phil. ii. 20. (Ps. liv. (lv.) 14; Aeschyl. Ag. 1470.)*

Ἰσραήλ (Joseph. Ἰσράηλος, -ου), ὁ, indecl., (רַעַבְרַב), fr. רָעַב and רָצַח, wrestler with God, Gen. xxxii. 28; Hos. xii. 4, cf. Gen. xxxv. 10), *Israel*, a name given to the patriarch Jacob (and borne by him in addition to his former name from Gen. xxxii. 28 on): ὁ οἶκος Ἰσραήλ, the family

or descendants of Israel, the race of Israel [A. V. *the house of Israel*], Mt. x. 6; xv. 24; Acts vii. 42, (Ex. xvi. 31; 1 S. vii. 2, and often); οἱ υἱοὶ Ἰσρ. the [sons i. e. the children, the] posterity of Israel, Lk. i. 16; Acts v. 21; vii. 23, 37; Ro. ix. 27; αἱ φυλαὶ τοῦ Ἰσρ., Mt. xix. 28; Lk. xxii. 30; Rev. vii. 4. By meton. for *the posterity of Israel* i. e. *the Israelites* (a name of esp. honor because it made reference to the promises of salvation through the Messiah, which were given to Jacob in preference to Esau, and to be fulfilled to his posterity [see Ἰουδαίος, b.]): Mt. ii. 6; viii. 10; ix. 33; Lk. i. 54, 68, 80; Acts iv. 8 [R G]; Eph. ii. 12; Ro. xi. 2, 7, 26, etc. (Ex. v. 2; xi. 7, and often); ὁ λαὸς Ἰσρ., Acts iv. 10, 27; γῆ Ἰσρ. i. e. Palestine [(1 S. xiii. 19, etc.)], Mt. ii. 20 sq.; βασιλεὺς Ἰσρ., Mt. xxvii. 42; Jn. i. 49 (50); ἡ ἐλπὶς τοῦ Ἰσρ. Acts xxviii. 20; ὁ Ἰσρ. τοῦ θεοῦ (gen. of possession), i. e. Christians, Gal. vi. 16; ὁ Ἰσρ. κατὰ σάρκα, Israelites by birth, i. e. Jews, 1 Co. x. 18; in an emphat. sense, οὐ γὰρ πάντες οἱ ἐξ Ἰσρ. κτλ. for not all those that draw their bodily descent from Israel are true Israelites, i. e. are those whom God pronounces to be Israelites and has chosen to salvation, Ro. ix. 6.

Ἰσραηλίτης (T WH Ἰσραηλίτης, Tr only in Jn. i. 47 (48); [see Tdf. Proleg. p. 86, and cf. s. v. εἰ, ε], -ου, ὁ, (Ἰσραήλ, q. v.), *an Israelite* (Hebr. יִשְׂרָאֵלִי; Sept. Ἰεζραηλίτης, 2 S. xvii. 25), one of the race of Israel, a name held in honor (see Ἰσραήλ): Jn. i. 47 (48); Ro. ix. 4; xi. 1; 2 Co. xi. 22; ἄνδρες Ἰσραηλίται [W. § 65, 5 d.; B. 82 (72)], Acts ii. 22; iii. 12; v. 35; xiii. 16; [xxi. 28], (4 Macc. xviii. 1; Joseph. antt. 2, 9, 1). [Cf. B. D. (Am. ed.) s. v. Syn. see Ἰουδαίος, b.]*

[Ἰσάχαρ, Ἰσσαχάρ, see Ἰσαοχάρ.]

ἰσθημι, more rarely ἰστώω ([fr. Hdt. down; cf. Veitch s. v.]) ἰστώμεν, Ro. iii. 31 R G and ἰστώνω ([late; cf. Veitch s. v.]) ἰστώνομεν, Ro. iii. 31 L T Tr WH, [cf. B. 44 (38) sq.; W. § 14, 1 f.; 87 (83); WH. App. p. 168; Veitch p. 337 sq.]; fut. στήσω; 1 aor. ἐστήσα; 2 aor. ἔστην, impv. στήθι, inf. στήναι, ptcp. στάς; pf. ἔστηκα [with pres. force; W. 274 (257)], inf. ἐστάναι [R¹² s¹² bez G Tr -άναι in Acts xii. 14] (nowhere ἔστηκώς), ptcp. masc. ἔστηκώς with neut. ἔστηκός, and in the shorter form ἐστώς, ἐστώσα (Jn. viii. 9), with neut. ἐστώς and (L T Tr WH in Mt. xxiv. 15 [here R² also]; Rev. xiv. 1) ἐστός, (cf. *Bltm.* Ausf. Spr. ii. p. 208; [Rutherford, Babrius p. 39 sq.; W. § 14, 1 i.; B. 48 (41)]); plupf. εἰστήκειν [(but WH uniformly ἴστ.; see I, ε) with force of impf. W. 274 (257)], 3 pers. plur. εἰστήκεισαν (Mt. xii. 46; Jn. xviii. 18; Acts ix. 7 and L T Tr WH in Rev. vii. 11) and ἐστήκεισαν (Rev. vii. 11 R G [cf. W. § 14, 1 a.; yet B. 43 (38)]); Pass., 1 aor. ἐστάθην; 1 fut. σταθήσομαι; 1 fut. mid. στήσομαι (Rev. xviii. 15);

I. TRANSITIVELY in the Pres., Impf., Fut., and 1 Aor. act.; likewise in the tenses of the Pass. [cf. B. 47 (41) contra W. 252 (237)], (Sept. for רַעַבְרַב, דִּקְרַב, רַצַּח); [fr. Hom. down]; *to cause or make to stand; to place, put, set*; I. univ. a. prop. τινά, *to bid to stand by, [set up]*: Acts i. 23; vi. 13; in the presence of others: ἐν μέσφ, in the midst, Jn. viii. 3, and ἐν τῷ μέσφ,

Acts iv. 7; ἐνώπιόν τινος, Acts vi. 6; before judges: εἰς αὐτούς, before the members of the Sanhedrin, Acts xxii. 30; ἐν τῷ συνεδρίῳ, Acts v. 27; ἐπί with gen. of the judge, pass. σταθίσασθε, Mk. xiii. 9; τινὰ ἀμωμον κατενώπιόν τινος, to [set one i. e.] cause one to make his appearance faultless before etc. Jude 24; to place (i. e. designate the place for one to occupy): ἐν μέσῳ τινῶν, Mt. xviii. 2; Mk. ix. 36; παρ' ἐαυτοῦ, Lk. ix. 47; ἐκ δεξιῶν, Mt. xxv. 33; ἐπί τι (acc. of place), Mt. iv. 5; Lk. iv. 9. Mid. to place one's self, to stand (Germ. sich hinstellen, hintreten): ἀπό μακρόθεν, Rev. xviii. 15; likewise in the passive: σταθεῖς, Lk. xviii. 11, 40; xix. 2; [ἐστάθησαν σκυθρωποὶ they stood still, looking sad, Lk. xxiv. 17 T WH Tr txt. (cf. II. 1 b. β.); Acts ii. 14; xi. 13; with ἐν μέσῳ τινός, τινῶν, added, Acts xvii. 22; xxvii. 21; σταθῆντες, when they had appeared (before the judge), Acts xxv. 18. β. trop. to make firm, fix, establish: τί, τινά, to cause a pers. or thing to keep his or its place; pass. to stand, be kept intact (of a family, a kingdom): Mt. xii. 25 sq.; Lk. xi. 18; i. q. to escape in safety, Rev. vi. 17; with ἔμπροσθεν τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ ἀνθρ. added, Lk. xxi. 36; στήσαι τινα, to cause one to preserve a right state of mind, Ro. xv. 4 [see Meyer]; pass. σταθίσεται, shall be made to stand, i. e. shall be kept from falling, ibid. τί, to establish a thing, cause it to stand, i. e. to uphold or sustain the authority or force of any thing: Heb. x. 9 (opp. to ἀναιρεῖν); τὴν παράδοσιν, Mk. vii. 9; τὴν ἰδίαν δικαιοσ. Ro. x. 3; τὸν νόμον (opp. to καταργῶ), Ro. iii. 31, (τὸν ὄρκον, Gen. xxvi. 3; τὴν διαθήκην, Ex. vi. 4; 1 Macc. ii. 27). i. q. to ratify, confirm: σταθῆ, σταθίσεται πᾶν ῥήμα, Mt. xviii. 16; 2 Co. xiii. 1. to appoint, [cf. colloq. Eng. set]: ἡμέραν, Acts xvii. 31; cf. Grimm on 1 Macc. iv. 59. 2. to set or place in a balance; to weigh: money to one (because in very early times, before the introduction of coinage, the metals used to be weighed) i. e. to pay, Mt. xxvi. 15 (so in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down; cf. Passow s. v. p. 1508*; [L. and S. s. v. A. IV.]; Sept. for ἡρῶ, Is. xlvi. 6; Jer. xxxix. (xxxii.) 9 sq.; Zech. xi. 12; 2 Esdr. viii. 25 sq.; etc.); this furnishes the explanation of the phrase μὴ στήσης αὐτοῖς τὴν ἀμαρτίαν ταύτην, do not reckon to them, call them to account for, this sin [A. V. lay not this sin to their charge], Acts vii. 60 [(cf. Meyer ad loc.)].

II. INTRANSITIVELY in the Perf. and Plupf. (having the sense of a pres. and an impf. [see above]), also in 2 Aor. act., to stand; Sept. for שָׁבַד, שָׁבַד, שָׁבַד; 1. prop. a. foll. by prepositions or adverbs of place: foll. by ἐν w. dat. of place [cf. B. 329 (283)], Mt. vi. 5; xx. 3; xxiv. 15; Lk. xxiv. 36; Jn. viii. 9; xi. 56; Acts v. 25; vii. 33 [L T Tr WH ἐπί w. dat.]; Rev. v. 6; xix. 17; ἐνώπιόν τινος, Acts x. 30; Rev. vii. 9; viii. 2; xi. 4; xii. 4; πρὸς w. dat. of place, Jn. xviii. 16; ἐπί w. gen. of place (Germ. auf, upon), Lk. vi. 17; Acts xxi. 40; Rev. x. 5, 8; w. gen. of the judge or tribunal, before [cf. ἐπί, A. L. 2 b.], Acts xxiv. 20; xxv. 10; πέραν with gen. of place, Jn. vi. 22; πρὸ, Acts v. 23 [R G; but L T Tr WH ἐπί τῶν θυρῶν (at, Germ. an; cf. above and see ἐπί, A. I. 2 a.)]; xii. 14; ἔμπροσθεν τινος, before one as judge, Mt. xxvii. 11; κύκλῳ (τινός), around, Rev. vii. 11; μέσος ὑμῶν,

in the midst of you, living among you, Jn. i. 26; ἐκ δεξιῶν τινος, Lk. i. 11; Acts vii. 55 sq.; ἐν μέσῳ, Jn. viii. 9; πρὸς w. acc. (G L T Tr WH w. dat. [see πρὸς, II.]) of place, Jn. xx. 11; ἐπί w. acc. of place (see ἐπί, C. I.), Mt. xiii. 2; Rev. iii. 20; vii. 1; xiv. 1; xv. 2; ἐπί τοὺς πόδας, to stand upright, Acts xxvi. 16; Rev. xi. 11; παρὰ w. acc., Lk. v. 2; vii. 38; εἰς, Jn. xxi. 4 (L T Tr mrg. WH mrg. ἐπί [see ἐπί, C. I. 1 d.]); ἐκεῖ, Mt. xxvii. 47; Mk. xi. 5; Jas. ii. 3; ἄδε, Mt. xvi. 28; xx. 6; Mk. ix. 1; Lk. ix. 27 [here T Tr WH αὐτοῦ, q. v.]; ὅπου, Mk. xiii. 14; ἔξω, Mt. xii. 46, 47 [here WH in mrg. only]; Mk. iii. 31; Lk. viii. 20; xiii. 25; μακρόθεν, Lk. xviii. 13; xxiii. 49 [R G Tr txt.]; ἀπό μακρόθεν, Rev. xviii. 10, 17; [Lk. xxiii. 49 L T Tr WH Tr mrg. (but ἀπό in br.)]; πόρρωθεν, Lk. xvii. 12. b. absolutely; a. to stand by, stand near, (in a place already mentioned, so that the reader readily understands where): Mt. xxvi. 73; Jn. i. 35; iii. 29; vii. 37; xii. 29; xviii. 18, 25; xx. 14; Acts xvi. 9; xxii. 25; with a ptep. or adj. (indicating the purpose or act or condition of the one standing): Mt. xx. 6; Lk. xxiii. 10; Acts i. 11; ix. 7; xxvi. 6; opp. to καθίξω, Heb. x. 11 sq. β. if what is said to stand had been in motion (walking, flowing, etc.), to stop, stand still: Mt. ii. 9 (Rec. ἔστη, L T Tr WH ἐστάθη [cf. I. 1 a.]); Mt. xx. 32; Mk. x. 49; Lk. viii. 44; Acts viii. 38. γ. contextually, to stand immovable, stand firm, of the foundation of a building: 2 Tim. ii. 19. 2. metaph. a. to stand, i. e. continue safe and sound, stand unharmed: Acts xxvi. 22. b. to stand ready or prepared: with a ptep., Eph. vi. 14. c. to be of a steadfast mind; so in the maxim in 1 Co. x. 12. d. foll. by a ptep. of quality, Col. iv. 12; ὅς ἔστηκεν ἐδραῖος, who does not hesitate, does not waver, 1 Co. vii. 37; in a fig., of one who vanquishes his adversaries and holds the ground, Eph. vi. 13; also of one who in the midst of the fight holds his position πρὸς τινα, against the foe, Eph. vi. 11, (cf. Ex. xiv. 13; Ps. xxxv. (xxxvi.) 13). to persist, continue, persevere: τῇ πίστει, dat. commodi (so as not to fall from thy faith [al. take the dat. instrumentally, by thy faith; cf. W. § 31, 6 c.; B. § 133, 24]), Ro. xi. 20; ἐν τῇ ἀληθείᾳ, Jn. viii. 44 (where the meaning is, his nature abhors, is utterly estranged from, the truth; Vulg. incorrectly, in veritate non stetit; Luther, ist nicht bestanden [A. V. abode not etc.]; but the Zürich version correctly, besteht nicht [WH read ἔστηκεν, impf. of στήκω. q. v.]); ἐν τῇ χάριτι, Ro. v. 2; ἐν τῷ εὐαγγελίῳ, 1 Co. xv. 1; εἰς ἣν (sc. χάριν) ἐστήκατε, into which ye have entered, that ye may stand fast in it, 1 Pet. v. 12 [but L T Tr WH read στήτε (2 aor. act. impv. 2 pers. plur.) enter and stand fast; B. § 147, 16, cf. p. 329 (283)]. N. B. From ἔστηκα is formed the verb στήκω, which see in its place. [COMP.: ἀν-, ἐπ-αν-, ἐξ-αν-, ἀνθ-, ἀφ-, δι-, ἐν-, ἐξ-, ἐπ-(-μαι), ἐφ-, καρ-εφ-, συν-εφ-, καθ-, ἀντι-καθ-, ἀπο-καθ-, μεθ-, παρ-, περι-, προ-, συν-ίστημι.]

ἱστορέω: 1 aor. inf. ἱστορήσαι; (ἴστωρ [allied with οἶδα (ἴστω), videre (visus), etc.; Curtius § 282], -oros, one that has inquired into, knowing, skilled in); fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down; 1. to inquire into, examine, investigate. 2. to find out, learn, by inquiry. 3. κ

gain knowledge of by visiting: something (worthy of being seen), τὴν χώραν, Plut. Thes. 30; Pomp. 40; τινά, some distinguished person, to become personally acquainted with, know face to face: Gal. i. 18; so too in Joseph. antt. 1, 11, 4; b. j. 6, 1, 8 and often in the Clem. homilies; cf. Hilgenfeld, Galaterbrief, p. 122 note; [Ellicott on Gal. i. c.].*

ἰσχυρός, -ά, -όν, (ἰσχύω), [fr. Aeschyl. down], Sept. mostly for לָחַץ, רָצַח, רָצַח, רָצַח, and Chald. חָרַץ; strong, mighty; a. of living beings: strong either in body or in mind, Mt. xii. 29; Mk. iii. 27; Lk. xi. 21 sq.; Rev. v. 2; x. 1; xviii. 21; ἐν πολέμῳ, mighty i. e. valiant, Heb. xi. 34, cf. Rev. xix. 18; of one who has strength of soul to sustain the assaults of Satan, 1 Jn. ii. 14; univ. strong, and therefore exhibiting many excellences, 1 Co. iv. 10 (opp. to ἀσθενής); compar., Mt. iii. 11; Mk. i. 7; Lk. iii. 16; mighty, — of God, 1 Co. i. 25; Rev. xviii. 8, (Deut. x. 17; 2 Macc. i. 24, etc.); of Christ raised to the right hand of God, 1 Co. x. 22; of those who wield great influence among men by their rank, authority, riches, etc., τὰ ἰσχυρά i. q. τοὺς ἰσχυροὺς (on the neut. cf. W. § 27, 5), 1 Co. i. 27 (ὁ ἰσχυρὸς τῆς γῆς, 2 K. xxiv. 15); joined with πλοῦσι, Rev. vi. 15 (Rec. οἱ δυνατοί). b. of inanimate things: strong i. q. violent, ἀνεμος, Mt. xiv. 30 [T WH om. ἰσχ.]; forcibly uttered, φωνή, Rev. xviii. 2 [Rec. μεγάλη] (Ex. xix. 19); κραυγή, Heb. v. 7; βρονταί, Rev. xix. 6; λυμός, great, Lk. xv. 14; ἐπιστολαί (stern, [forcible]), 2 Co. x. 10; strong i. q. firm, sure, παράκλησις, Heb. vi. 18; fitted to withstand a forcible assault, πόλις, well fortified, Rev. xviii. 10 (τείχος, 1 Macc. i. 33; Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 7; πύργος, Judg. ix. 51). [Cf. δύναμις, fin.]*

ἰσχύς, -ός, ἡ, (ἰσχύω [allied w. ἴσχυον; to hold in check]), [fr. Hes. down], Sept. esp. for ἰσθ, ἰσθ, ἰσθ, ἰσθ; ability, force, strength, might: 2 Pet. ii. 11 (joined w. δύναμις); Rev. v. 12; vii. 12; τὸ κράτος τῆς ἰσχύος, power (over external things) afforded by strength, Eph. i. 19; vi. 10, (Is. xl. 26); ἡ δόξα τῆς ἰσχ. (see δόξα, III. 3 b. a. fin.), 2 Th. i. 9; κράζειν ἐν ἰσχύει, with strength, mightily, Rev. xviii. 2 Rec.; ἐξ ἰσχύος, of one's strength, to the extent of one's ability, 1 Pet. iv. 11; with ὄλης added, Mk. xii. 30, 33; Lk. x. 27 [here L txt. T Tr WH read ἐν ὄλη τῆ ἰσχύϊ]. [Syn. see δύναμις, fin.]*

ἰσχύω; impf. ἰσχυον; fut. ἰσχύσω; 1 aor. ἰσχυσα; (ἰσχύς); Sept. for ἰσθ, ἰσθ, ἰσθ, etc.; to be strong, i. e. 1. to be strong in body, to be robust, to be in sound health: οἱ ἰσχυρότεροι, as subst., Mt. ix. 12; Mk. ii. 17, (Soph. Tr. 234; Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 24; joined with ὑμιάθειν, id. mem. 2, 7, 7). 2. to have power, [fr. Aeschyl. down], i. e. a. to have a power evinced in extraordinary deeds, i. e. to exert, wield, power: so of the gospel, Acts xix. 20; Hebraistically, to have strength to overcome: οὐκ ἰσχυσαμ, [A. V. prevailed not i. e.] succumbed, were conquered, (so לָחַץ לְ, Gen. xxxii. 16 (25)), Rev. xii. 8; κατὰ τινας, against one, i. e. to use one's strength against one, to treat him with violence, Acts xix. 16. b. i. q. to be of force, avail (Germ. gelten): Heb. ix. 17; τί, Gal. v. 6, and Rec. in vi. 15. c. to be serviceable: εἰς τι [A. V. good for], Mt. v. 13. d. foll. by inf. to be able, can:

Mt. viii. 28; xxvi. 40; Mk. v. 4; [ix. 18 (inf. to be supplied)]; xiv. 37; Lk. vi. 48; viii. 43; [xiii. 24]; xiv. 6, 29 sq.; xvi. 8; xx. 26; Jn. xxi. 6; Acts vi. 10; xv. 10; xxv. 7; xxvii. 16, (Plut. Pomp. 58). with acc., πάντα, Phil. iv. 13; πολὺ, Jas. v. 16. [COMP. : ἐν, ἐξ, ἐπ-, κατ-ισχύω.]*

ἴσως, (ἴσος, q. v.), adv., [fr. Soph. down]; 1. equally, in like manner. 2. agreeably to expectation, i. e. it may be, probably; freq. an urbane expression of one's reasonable hope (Germ. wohl, hoffentlich): Lk. xx. 13, and often in Attic writ.*

Ἰταλία, -ας, ἡ, Italy: Acts xviii. 2; xxvii. 1, 6; Heb. xiii. 24.*

Ἰταλικός, -ή, -όν, (Ἰταλία), [fr. Plat. down], Italian: σπείρα Ἰταλική, the Italian cohort (composed of Italian, not provincial, soldiers), Acts x. 1; cf. Schürer, in the Zeitschrift f. wissenschaftl. Theol. for 1875, p. 422 sqq.; [Hackett, in B.D. Am. ed. s. v. Italian Band].*

Ἰτουραία, -ας, ἡ, Ituræa, a mountainous region, lying northeast of Palestine and west of Damascus (Strabo 16 p. 756 § 18; Plin. h. n. 5, (23) 19). Acc. to Luke (iii. 1) at the time when John the Baptist made his public appearance it was subject to Philip the tetrarch, son of Herod the Great, although it is not mentioned by Joseph. (antt. 17, 8, 1; 11, 4, 18; 4, 6 and b. j. 2, 6, 3) among the regions assigned to this prince after his father's death; (on this point cf. Schürer in the Zeitschr. f. wissenschaftl. Theol. for 1877, p. 577 sq.). It was brought under Jewish control by king Aristobulus c. B.C. 100 (Joseph. antt. 13, 11, 3). Its inhabitants had been noted for robbery and the skilful use of the bow (Verg. geor. 2, 448; Cic. Phil. 13, 8, 18; Strabo 16 p. 755 sq.; Lucan, Phar. 7, 230, 514). Cf. Münter, Progr. de rebus Ituræorum, Hafn. 1824; Win. RWB. s. v. Ituræa; Kneucker in Schenkel iii. p. 406 sq.; [B.D. Am. ed. s. v.].*

ἰχθύδιον, -ου, τό, (dimin. fr. ἰχθύς), a little fish: Mt. xv. 34; Mk. viii. 7. [From Arstph. on.]*

ἰχθύς, -ός, ὁ, [fr. Hom. down], a fish: Mt. vii. 10; Mk. vi. 38; Lk. v. 6; Jn. xxi. 11, etc.; 1 Co. xv. 39.

ἵχνος, -εος (-ους), τό, (fr. ἵκω i. q. ἰκνεόμαι, to go), [fr. Hom. down], a footprint, track, footstep: in the N. T. metaph., of imitating the example of any one, we find στοιχεῖν τοῖς ἵχνεσί τινος, Ro. iv. 12; περιπατεῖν τοῖς ἵχν. τ. 2 Co. xii. 18; ἱπακολουθεῖν τ. ἵχν. τιν. 1 Pet. ii. 21, (ἐν ἵχνεσί τινος ἐὼν πόδα νέμειν, Pind. Nem. 6, 27); cf. Lat. insistere vestigiis alicuius.*

Ἰωάθαμ, [-θάμ WH], ὁ, (ὀση' i. e. Jehovah is perfect), indecl., Jotham [A. V. (1611) Joatham], king of Judah, son of Uzziah, B.C. 758-7 to 741, or 759 to 743: Mt. i. 9.*

Ἰωάννα [Tr WH Ἰωάνα; cf. Tdf. Proleg. p. 79; WH. App. p. 159; s. v. N, ν], -ης, ἡ, (see Ἰωάννης), Joanna, the wife of Chuzas, Herod's steward, and a follower of Jesus: Lk. viii. 3; xxiv. 10.*

Ἰωάννης, -ᾱ, and (acc. to L T Tr WH) Ἰωανάν, indecl., (see Ἰωάννης), ὁ, Joannas [or Joanan], one of the ancestors of Christ: Lk. iii. 27.*

Ἰωάννης and ([so WH uniformly, exc. in Acts iv. 6; xiii. 5; Rev. xxii. 8] Tr in the Gospels of Lk. and Jn., [in the Acts, exc. iv. 6] and the Rev. [exc. xxii. 8]) Ἰωανῆ.

[cf. *Tdf. Proleg.* p. 79; *WH. App.* p. 159; *Scrivener, Intr.* p. 562 (cf. s. v. N, ν), gen. -ου, dat. -η and (in [Mt. xi. 4 WH; Rev. i. 1 WH]; Lk. vii. 18 T Tr WH, [22 T Tr WH] -es [cf. *WH. App.* p. 158; B. 17 (16), 7]), acc. -ην, δ, (Ἰησοῦ and Ἰησοῦν), to whom Jehovah is gracious, [al. whom Jehovah has graciously given], Germ. *Gotthold*; Sept. Ἰωανῶν [Tdf. Ἰωανῶν, 1 Chr. iii. 24; Ἰωά, 2 K. xxv. 23; Ἰωάνης, 2 Chr. xxviii. 12, [cf. B.D. Am. ed. s. v. Johanan]], *John*; in the N. T. the men of this name are, 1. *John the Baptist*, the son of Zacharias the priest and Elisabeth, the forerunner of Christ. By order of Herod Antipas he was cast into prison and afterwards beheaded: Mt. iii. 1; xiv. 3, and often in the histor. bks. of the N. T.; Joseph. ant. 18, 5, 2, [B.D. Am. ed. s. v. Machærus]. 2. *John the apostle, the writer of the Fourth Gospel*, son of Zebedee and Salome, brother of James the elder: Mt. iv. 21; x. 2 (3); Mk. i. 19; ix. 2, 38; Lk. v. 10; vi. 14; Acts i. 13, and often; Gal. ii. 9. He is that disciple who (without mention by name) is spoken of in the Fourth Gospel as esp. dear to Jesus (Jn. xiii. 23; xix. 26; xxi. 7, 20), and acc. to the traditional opinion is the author of the Apocalypse, Rev. i. 1, 4, 9; xxi. 2 Rec.; xxii. 8. In the latter part of his life he had charge of the churches in Asia Minor, and died there at a very advanced age. That he never came into Asia Minor, but died in Palestine somewhat in years, the following writers among others have attempted to prove, though by considerations far from satisfactory: *Lützelberger*, Die kirchl. Tradition üb. d. Ap. Johannes u. s. Schriften. Lpz. 1840; *Keim*, i. p. 161 sqq. [Eng. trans. i. 218 sqq.]; *Holtzmann* in Schenkel iii. p. 332 sqq.; *Scholten*, Der Ap. Johannes in Kleinasien. Aus d. Holländ. deutsch v. Spiegel. Berl. 1872. On the other side. cf., besides others, *Grimm* in Ersch u. Gruber's Encyklop. 2d sect. vol. xxii. p. 6 sqq.; *Steitz*, Die Tradition üb. die Wirksamkeit des Joh. in Ephesus, in the Theol. Stud. u. Krit. for 1868, 3d Heft; *Krenkel*, Der Apost. Johannes. Berl. 1868; *Hilgenfeld* in the Zeitschr. f. wissenschaftl. Theol. for 1872, p. 372 sqq., and for 1877, p. 508 sqq.; [also Einl. in d. N. T. p. 394 sqq.]; *Luthardt*, Der johann. Ursprung des 4ten Evang. (Lpz. 1874) p. 93 sqq. [Eng. trans. p. 115 sqq.]; *Godet*, Commentaire etc. 3d ed. vol. i. Intr. l. i. § iv. p. 57 sqq.; *Bleek*, Einl. in d. N. T. (ed. *Mangold*) p. 167 sqq.; *Fisher*, The Beginnings of Christianity, p. 327 sqq.]. 3. the father of the apostle Peter: Tdf. in Jn. i. 42 (43) and xxi. 15 sqq. (in both pass. R G Ἰωῆ, L Tr WH Ἰωάνου) [see Ἰωῆs, 2]. 4. a certain man ἐκ γένους ἀρχιερατικοῦ, a member of the Sanhedrin [cf. ἀρχιερεύς, 2]: Acts iv. 6. 5. *John* surnamed *Mark*, the companion of Barnabas and Paul: Acts xii. 12, 25; xiii. 5, 13; xv. 37, [T R everywh. with one ν; so WH exc. in xiii. 5]; see *Μάρκος*. 6. *John*, acc. to the testimony of Papias in Euseb. h. e. 3, 39 [cf. *Westcott*, Canon, 5th ed. p. 70], a disciple of Christ and afterwards a Christian presbyter in Asia Minor, whom not a few at the present day, following the opinion of Dionysius of Alexandria [in Euseb. h. e. 7, 25] regard as the author of the Apocalypse, and accordingly esteem him as an eminent

prophet of the primitive Christians and as the person referred to in Rev. i. 1, 4, 9; xxi. 2 Rec.; xxii. 8. Full articles respecting him may be found—by *Grimm* in Ersch u. Gruber's Encyklop. 2d sect. vol. xxiv. p. 217 sq.; *Gass* in Herzog vi. p. 763 sqq.; *Holtzmann* in Schenkel iii. p. 352 sq.; [*Salmon* in Dict. of Chris. Biog. iii. 398 sqq.; cf. *C. L. Leimbach*, Das Papiasfragment (Gotha, 1875), esp. p. 114 sqq.].

Ἰωβ, δ, indecl., (יוב) i. e. harassed, afflicted [but questioned; see *Gesenius*, Lex. (8th ed., by Mühlau and Volck) s. v.], *Job*, the man commended in the didactic poem which bears his name in the canon of the O. T. (cf. Ezek. xiv. 14, 20) for his piety, and his constancy and fortitude in the endurance of trials: Jas. v. 11.*

Ἰωβήδ, δ, indecl., *Jobed*: Mt. i. 5 and Lk. iii. 32 in L T Tr [WH; (yet WH in Lk. l. c. -βήλ)] for R G Ἰωβήδ, q. v.*

[Ἰωβήλ, see the preceding word.]

Ἰωδά, δ, indecl., *Joda*: Lk. iii. 26 T Tr WH, for R G L Ἰούδα, see Ἰούδας, 2.*

Ἰωήλ, δ, indecl., (יהוה) whose God is Jehovah, i. q. a worshipper of God, [al. 'Jehovah is God'], *Joel*, the eminent prophet who acc. to the opinion of very many recent writers prophesied in the reign of Uzziah [cf. B. D. s. v. Joel, 3]: Acts ii. 16.*

Ἰωνάν and (so T Tr WH) Ἰωνάμ, δ, indecl., (see Ἰωάννης), *Jonan* [or *Jonam*], one of the ancestors of Christ: Lk. iii. 30.*

Ἰωνᾶs, -ᾶ [B. 20 (17 sq.)], δ, (יהוה) a dove, *Jonah* (or *Jonas*); 1. *Jonah*, the O. T. prophet, a native of Gath-hepher in the tribe of Zebulun. He lived during the reign of Jeroboam II., king of Israel (2 K. xiv. 25). The narrative of his miraculous experiences, constructed for a didactic purpose, is given in the book which bears his name [on the historic character of which cf. B.D. (esp. Am. ed.) or McC. and S. s. v.; also *Ladd*, Doctr. of Sacr. Script. i. 65 sqq.]: Mt. xii. 39–41; xvi. 4; Lk. xi. 29 sq. 32. 2. *Jonah* (or *Jonas*), a fisherman, father of the apostle Peter: Mt. xvi. 17 [L T Tr WH here Βαριωνᾶ, see Βαριωνᾶs]; Jn. i. 42 (43) [R G L mrg. Tr mrg., and R G in] xxi. 15, [16, 17], (see Ἰωάννης, 3).*

Ἰωράμ, δ, indecl., (יורם) i. e. whom Jehovah exalted), *Joram*, the son and successor of Jehoshaphat on the throne of Judah, fr. [c.] B. C. 891 to 884 (2 K. viii. 16 sqq.; 2 Chr. xxi. 2 sqq.): Mt. i. 8.*

Ἰωρέμ, δ, indecl., *Jorim*, one of the ancestors of Christ: Lk. iii. 29.*

Ἰωσαφάτ, δ, indecl., (ישפחה) i. e. Jehovah judges), *Jehoshaphat*, king of Judah fr. [c.] B. C. 914 to 889 (1 K. xxii. 41 sqq.; 2 Chr. xvii.–xx.): Mt. i. 8.*

[Ἰωσή (A. V. *Jose*, incorrectly), see Ἰωσήs, init.]

Ἰωσήs, gen. Ἰωσή [R G in Lk. iii. 29 Ἰωσή (which A. V. incorrectly takes as nom. *Jose*)] and (L T Tr WH in Mk. vi. 3; xv. 40, 47) Ἰωσήρος (cf. *Bltn.* Ausf. Spr. i. p. 199; B. 19 (17) sq.; W. § 10, 1; [WH. App. p. 159*]), δ, *Joses*; 1. one of the ancestors of Christ: Lk. iii. 29 ([see above]; L T Tr WH Ἰησοῦ, q. v. 2). 2. the own brother of Jesus: Mk. vi. 3, and R G in Mt. xiii.

55 (where L T Tr WH Ἰωσήφ, q. v. 6); see Ἰάκωβος, 3.
 3. the son of Mary, the sister of the mother of Jesus [see Μαριάμ, 3]: Mt. xxvii. 56 (where T Tr mrg. WH txt. Ἰωσήφ [Ἰωσῆς and Ἰωσήφ seem to have been diff. forms of one and the same name; cf. *Renan* in the Journ. Asiat., 1864, ser. vi. T. iv. p. 536; *Frankel*, Hodeget in Misch. p. 31 note; *Böhl*, Volksbibel u. s. w. p. 15]); Mk. xv. 40, 47. 4. a Levite, surnamed Βαρνάβας (q. v.): Acts iv. 36 (where L T Tr WH Ἰωσήφ).*

Ἰωσήφ, indecl., (in Joseph. [e. g. c. Ap. 1, 14, 16; 32, 3; 33, 5] Ἰώσηπος), ὁ, (ἡρῖ), fr. ἡρῖ, to add, Gen. xxx. 23 sq. [cf. B. D. s. v. Joseph], *Joseph*; 1. the patriarch, the eleventh son of Jacob: Jn. iv. 5; Acts vii. 9, 13 sq. 18; Heb. xi. 21 sq.; φυλὴ Ἰωσήφ, i. e. the tribe of Ephraim, Rev. vii. 8. 2. the son of Jonan [or Jonam], one of Christ's ancestors: Lk. iii. 30. 3. the son of Judah [or Judas; better Joda] another ancestor of Jesus: Lk. iii. 26 (where L mrg. T Tr WH Ἰωσήφ, q. v.). 4. the son of Mattathias, another of the same: Lk. iii. 24. 5. the husband of Mary, the

mother of Jesus: Mt. i. 16, 18–20, 24; ii. 13, 19; Lk. i. 27; ii. 4, 16, 33 R L, 43 R G L mrg.; iii. 23; iv. 22; Jn. i. 45 (46); vi. 42. 6. an own brother of our Lord: Mt. xiii. 55 L T Tr WH (for R G Ἰωσῆς [q. v. 2]). 7. *Joseph of Arimathea*, a member of the Sanhedrin, who favored Jesus: Mt. xxvii. 57, 59; Mk. xv. 43, 45; Lk. xxiii. 50; Jn. xix. 38. 8. *Joseph*, surnamed Βαρνάβας (q. v.): Acts iv. 36 L T Tr WH (for R G Ἰωσῆς [q. v. 4]). 9. *Joseph* called *Barsabas* [better *Barsabas*; see the word], and surnamed *Justus*: Acts i. 23. [See Ἰωσῆς, 3.]

Ἰωσήφ, *Josech*, see Ἰωσήφ, 3.

Ἰωσῆς (L T Tr WH Ἰωσῆας [see WH. App. p. 155; s. v. ε, ε]), -ου, ὁ, (Ἰησοῦς) i. e. whom 'Jehovah heals', *Josiah*, king of Judah, who restored among the Jews the worship of the true God, and after a reign of thirty-one years was slain in battle c. v. c. 611 (2 K. xxii. sq.; 2 Chr. xxxiv. sq.): Mt. i. 10 sq.*

ἰότα, τό, *iota* [A. V. *jot*], the Hebr. letter ἰ, the smallest of them all; hence equiv. to the minutest part: Mt. v. 18. [Cf. I, ε.]*

K

καὶ γὰρ [so the recent edd. usually, (in opp. to the καὶ γὰρ etc. of Grsb. et al., cf. *Herm. Vig.* p. 526; W. § 5, 4 a.; *Lipsius*, Gram. Untersuch. p. 4; cf. I, ε)], (by crasis fr. καὶ γὰρ [retained e. g. in Mt. xxvi. 15 T; Lk. ii. 48 WH; xvi. 9 T Tr WH; Acts x. 26 T Tr WH; xxvi. 29 WH, etc.; cf. B. 10; W. § 5, 3; WH. App. p. 145; esp. *Tdf.* Proleg. p. 96 sq.], for the first time in Hom. II. 21, 108 [var., cf. Od. 20, 296 var. (h. Merc. 17, 3); cf. *Ebeling*, Lex. Hom. p. 619]), dat. καί μοι [καὶ ἐμοί Acts x. 28 R G], acc. καί με; 1. and I, the καὶ simply connecting: Jn. x. 27, etc.; and I (together), Lk. ii. 48; distributively, and I (in like manner): Jn. vi. 56; xv. 4; xvii. 26; and I (on the other hand), Jas. ii. 18 (καὶ γὰρ ἔργα ἔχω); Lk. xxii. 29; Acts xxii. 19; and I (indeed), Jn. vi. 57; Ro. xi. 3. at the beginning of a period, Lat. *et equidem*, and I (to speak of myself): Jn. i. 31, 33 sq.; xii. 32; 1 Co. ii. 1; with the καὶ used consecutively (see under καί, I. 2 d.), cf. our and so: Mt. xi. 28; Jn. xx. 15; Acts xxii. 13; 2 Co. vi. 17; καὶ γὰρ . . . καὶ, both . . . and: καί με οἶδατε, καὶ οἶδατε πόθεν εἰμί, both me (my person) and my origin, Jn. vii. 28. 2. I also; I as well; I likewise; in like manner I: so that one puts himself on a level with others, Mt. ii. 8; x. 32; Lk. xi. 9; xvi. 9; Jn. xv. 9, [10 Tdf.]; xvii. 18; Acts x. 26; 1 Co. vii. 40; 2 Co. xi. 16, 18, 21 sq.; in the second member of a comparison, after ὅποιος, ὡς, καθὼς, Acts xxvi. 29; 1 Co. vii. 8; xi. 1; Rev.

ii. 23 (27); see under καί, II. 1 a. with a suppression of the mention of those with whom the writer compares himself: Eph. i. 15 (as well as others); 1 Th. iii. 5 (as well as my companions at Athens; cf. *Lünemann* ad loc.). καί μοι: Lk. i. 3; Acts viii. 19; 1 Co. xv. 8; καί με: 1 Co. xvi. 4. i. q. I in turn: Mt. xvi. 18; xxi. 24; Lk. xx. 3; Gal. vi. 14. 3. even I, this selfsame I, the καὶ pointing the statement: Ro. iii. 7; cf. *Herm.* ad Vig. p. 835.

καθά, adv. for καθ' ἃ, according as, just as: Mt. xxvii. 10. (Xen., Polyb., Diod., al.; O. T. Apocr.; Sept. for ἡρῖ, Gen. vii. 9, 16, etc., and for ᾗ, Gen. xix. 8; Ex. xii. 35, etc.)*

καθ-αίρειν, -εως, ἡ, (καθαίρειν, q. v.), a pulling down, destruction, demolition: ὀχυρωμάτων, [A. V. of strongholds], 2 Co. x. 4 (τῶν τευχῶν, Xen. Hell. 2, 2, 15; 5, 1, 35; Polyb. 23, 7, 6; Diod. excerpt. leg. 13; destructio murorum, Suet. Galba 12); εἰς οἰκοδομήν . . . καθαίρειν ὑμῶν, for building up (increasing) not for casting down (the extinction of) the godly, upright, blessed life you lead in fellowship with Christ (see οἰκοδομή, 1): 2 Co. x. 8; xiii. 10. [From Thuc. down.]*

καθ-αίρειν, -ῶ; fut. καθελῶ (Lk. xii. 18 [see ἀφαιρέω, init.]); 2 aor. καθεῖλον, (fr. obsol. ἔλω); pres. pass. καθαιρόμαι; fr. Hom. down; Sept. for ἡρῖ, to cause to go down; ἡρῖ, ἡρῖ, ἡρῖ; 1. to take down: with-

out the notion of violence, *τινά*, to detach from the cross one crucified, Mk. xv. 36, 46; Lk. xxiii. 53, (Polyb. 1, 86, 6; Philo in Flacc. § 10); *τινά ἀπὸ τοῦ ξύλου*, Acts xiii. 29 (Sept. Josh. viii. 29; x. 27); with the use of force, to throw down, cast down: *τινά ἀπὸ θρόνου*, Lk. i. 52. 2. to pull down, demolish: *τὰς ἀποθήκας*, opp. to *οικοδομεῖν*, Lk. xii. 18; *λογισμούς*, the (subtle) reasonings (of opponents) likened to fortresses, i. q. to *refute*, 2 Co. x. 4 (5); to destroy, *ἔθνη*, Acts xiii. 19 (Jer. xxiv. 6; Thuc. 1, 4; Ael. v. h. 2, 25); *τὴν μεγαλειότητά τινος*, Acts xix. 27, where if preference is given (with LT Tr WH) to the reading *τῆς μεγαλειότητος αὐτῆς*, it must be taken as a partitive gen. somewhat of her magnificence; cf. B. 158 (138) note [so Meyer; cf. Xen. Hell. 4, 4, 13. Al. translate that she should even be d e p o s e d from her magnificence; cf. W. § 30, 6; B. § 132, 5].*

καθαίρω; pf. pass. ptc. *κεκαθαρμένος*; (*καθαρός*); to cleanse, prop. from filth, impurity, etc.; trees and vines (from useless shoots), to prune, Jn. xv. 2 (*δένδρα . . . ἵπο-τεμνόμενα καθαίρεται*, Philo de agric. § 2 [cf. de somniis ii. § 9 mid.]); metaph. from guilt, to expiate: pass. Heb. x. 2 R G [see *καθαρίζω*, init.], (Jer. xiii. 27; and so in Grk. writ. fr. Hdt. down). [COMP.: *δια-*, *ἐκ-καθαίρω*.]*

καθάπερ, (*καθ' ἕνα*), according as, just as, even as, [(*καθά* marking the comparison, *πέρ* (akin to the prep. *περι*) the latitude of the application"): Ro. ix. 13 WHtxt.; x. 15 WHtxt.; also] xi. 8 and 1 Co. x. 10 in T Tr WH; 2 Co. iii. 13, 18 [here WH mrg. *καθὼςπερ*]; 1 Th. ii. 11; *καθάπερ καί*, Ro. iv. 6; 2 Co. i. 14; 1 Th. iii. 6, 12; iv. 5; Heb. iv. 2, and R G in Heb. v. 4; *καθάπερ* foll. by *οὕτω* (or *οὕτως*), Ro. xii. 4; 1 Co. xii. 12; 2 Co. viii. 11. ([From Arstph. down]; Sept. for *ἡσῆς*, Ex. vii. 6, 10).*

καθ-άπτω: 1 aor. *καθήψα*; 1. to fit or fasten to, bind on. 2. to lay hold of, fasten on (hostilely): *τῆς χειρὸς αὐτοῦ*, Acts xxviii. 3 [cf. W. 257 (241)]; *τοῦ τραχήλου*, Epict. diss. 3, 20, 10. [In Mid. fr. Hom. down, (w. gen. fr. Hdt. on).]*

καθαρίζω (Hellenistic for *καθαίρω*, which classic writ. use); Attic fut. [cf. B. 37 (32); W. § 13, 1c.; WH. App. p. 163] *καθαριῶ* (Heb. ix. 14); 1 aor. *ἐκαθάρισα* [see below]; pres. pass. *καθαρίζομαι*; 1 aor. pass. *ἐκαθαρίσθην*; pf. pass. ptc. *κεκαθαρισμένος* (Heb. x. 2 T Tr WH; on the forms *ἐκαθ-ερίσθη*, T WH in Mt. viii. 3; Mk. i. 42, [*ἐκαθ-ερίσεν*, Tr in Acts x. 15; xi. 9] and *κεκαθ-ερισμένος* Lchm. in Heb. x. 2, cf. [Tdf. Proleg. p. 82; WH. App. p. 150]; Sturz, De dial. Maced. etc. p. 118; Delitzsch on Heb. x. 2; Krüger Pt. ii. § 2, 2, 6 p. 4; [B. 29 (25 sq.); W. 43]); (*καθαρός*); Sept. mostly for *ῥῆψ*; 1. to make clean, to cleanse; a. from physical stains and dirt: e. g. utensils, Mt. xxiii. 25, [fig. 26]; Lk. xi. 39; food, Mk. vii. 19; *τινά*, a leper, to cleanse by curing, Mt. viii. 2 sq.; x. 8; xi. 5; Mk. i. 40-42; Lk. iv. 27; v. 12 sq.; vii. 22; xvii. 14, 17, (Lev. xiv. 8); to remove by cleansing: *ἡ λέπρα ἐκαθαρίσθη*, Mt. viii. 3 (*καθαρίεις τὸ αἷμα τὸ ἀνάιτιον ἐξ Ἰσραὴλ*, Deut. xix. 13; *ἐκαθάριζε τὴν περὶ ταῦτα συνήθειαν*, the custom of marrying heathen women, Joseph. antt. 11, 5, 4; *καθαίρειν αἷμα*, Hom. Il. 16, 667; cf. *ἐκκαθαίρω*). b. in a moral sense; a. to free from the defilement of sin

and from faults; to purify from wickedness: *ἐαυτὸν ἀπὸ μολυσμοῦ σαρκός*, 2 Co. vii. 1; *τῇ πίστει τὰς καρδίας*, Acts xv. 9 (*καρδίαν ἀπὸ ἀμαρτίας*, Sir. xxxviii. 10); *τὰς χεῖρας*, to abstain in future from wrong-doing, Jas. iv. 8. β. to free from the guilt of sin, to purify: *τινά ἀπὸ πάσης ἀμαρτίας*, 1 Jn. i. 7; [*τ. ἀ. π. ἀδικίας*, ibid. 9]; *τὴν συνειδήσιν ἀπὸ νεκρῶν ἔργων*, Heb. ix. 14; *τὴν ἐκκλησίαν τῷ λουτρῷ τοῦ ὕδατος* (instrumental dat.), Eph. v. 26; *λαὸν ἑαυτῷ*, Tit. ii. 14. γ. to consecrate by cleansing or purifying: *τί ἐν τινι*, dat. of instr. [W. 388 (363)], Heb. ix. 22; i. q. to consecrate, dedicate, *τί τινι* (dat. of instr.), ibid. 23. 2. to pronounce clean in a levitical sense: Acts x. 15; xi. 9, (Lev. xiii. 13, 17, 23, 28). [COMP.: *δια-καθαρίζω*.]*

καθαρισμός, -οῦ, ὁ, (*καθαρίζω*), a cleansing, purification; a ritual purgation or washing, (Vulg. *purgatio*, *purificatio*, *emundatio*): used with a gen. of the subj., *τῶν Ἰουδαίων*, of the washings of the Jews before and after their meals, Jn. ii. 6; without a gen., of baptism (a symbol of moral cleansing), Jn. iii. 25; with a gen. of the obj., and that a person, — of the levitical purification of women after childbirth, Lk. ii. 22; and of lepers, Mk. i. 44; Lk. v. 14; with a gen. of the thing, *ἀμαρτιῶν* or *ἀμαρτημάτων*, a cleansing from the guilt of sins (see *καθαρίζω*, 1 b. β.): wrought now by baptism, 2 Pet. i. 9, now by the expiatory sacrifice of Christ, Heb. i. 3 on which cf. Kurtz, Com. p. 70; (Ex. xxx. 10; *τῆς ἀμαρτίας μου*, Job vii. 21; of an atonement, Lcian. asin. 22).*

καθαρός, -ά, -όν; [akin to Lat. *castus*, in-cestus, Eng. chaste, chasten; Curtius § 26; Vaniček p. 177]; fr. Hom. down; Sept. mostly for *ῥῆψ*; *clean*, *pure*, (free from the admixture or adhesion of any thing that soils, adulterates, corrupts); a. physically: Mt. xxiii. 26; xxvii. 59; Heb. x. 22 (23); Rev. xv. 6; xix. 8, 14, and Rec. in xxii. 1; *χρυσίον*, purified by fire, Rev. xxi. 18, 21; in a similitude, like a vine cleansed by pruning and so fitted to bear fruit, Jn. xv. 3; *ὁ λελοῦμ. . . καθαρός ὄλος* (where the idea which Christ expresses figuratively is as follows: 'he whose inmost nature has been renovated does not need radical renewal, but only to be cleansed from every several fault into which he may fall through intercourse with the unrenewed world'), Jn. xiii. 10. b. in a levitical sense; *clean*, i. e. the use of which is not forbidden, imparts no uncleanness: *πάντα καθάρᾳ*, Ro. xiv. 20; Tit. i. 15. c. ethically; *free from corrupt desire, from sin and guilt*: Tit. i. 15; *ὑμεῖς καθαροί*, Jn. xiii. 10, [11]; *οἱ κ. τῇ καρδίᾳ* (as respects heart [W. § 31, 6 a.]), Mt. v. 8 (*καθαρός χεῖρας*, Hdt. 1, 35; *κατὰ τὸ σῶμα κ. κατὰ τὴν ψυχὴν*, Plat. Crat. p. 405 b.); *free from every admixture of what is false, sincere, ἐκ καθαρᾶς καρδίας*, 1 Tim. i. 5; 2 Tim. ii. 22, and R G in 1 Pet. i. 22; *ἐν καθαρᾷ συνειδήσει*, 1 Tim. iii. 9; 2 Tim. i. 3; *genuine* (joined with *ἀμ-αντος*) *θρησκεία*, Jas. i. 27; *blameless, innocent*, Acts xviii. 6. Hebraistically with the addition of *ἀπὸ τινος*, pure from, i. e. unstained with the guilt of, any thing [W. § 30, 6 a.; B. 157 (137) sq.]: *ἀπὸ τ. αἵματος*, Acts xx. 26; Sus. 46 Alex., cf. Gen. xxiv. 8; Tob. iii. 14; *καθαρός ἔχειν τὰς χεῖρας ἀπὸ τοῦ φόνου*, Joseph. antt. 4, 8, 16; in class. Grk. with a simple gen., as *φόνου*, Plat. legg. 9 p. 864 e.; cf.

Passow s. v. p. 1528^a; [L. and S. s. v. 3]; Kühner § 421, 4 ii. p. 344. **d.** in a levitical and ethical sense: πάντα καθαρά ὑμῖν, Lk. xi. 41, on which see ἐνεμι. [SYN. see εὐλακρονής; cf. Westcott on 1 Jn. iii. 3.]*

καθαρότης, -της, ἡ, (καθαρός), cleanness, purity; in a levitical sense, τινός, Heb. ix. 13. (Xen. mem. 2, 1, 22; Plato, al.)*

καθ-ἔδρα, -ας, ἡ, (κατά and ἔδρα), a chair, seat: Mt. xxi. 12; Mk. xi. 15, (Sir. xii. 12; Hdian. 2, 3, 17 [7 ed. Bekk.]); of the exalted seat occupied by men of eminent rank or influence, as teachers and judges: ἐπὶ τῆς Μωϋσείως καθέδρας ἐκάθισαν, sit on the seat which Moses formerly occupied, i. e. bear themselves as Moses' successors in explaining and defending his law, Mt. xxiii. 2. (Sept. for צִדְקָה and חֻמְשֵׁי. [Xen., Aristot., al.]*)

καθ-ίζομαι; impf. ἐκαθίζομαι; [fr. Hom. down]; to sit down, seat one's self, sit: Jn. xx. 12; foll. by ἐν with dat. of place, Mt. xxvi. 55; Lk. ii. 46; Jn. xi. 20; Acts vi. 15; foll. by ἐπὶ with gen., Acts xx. 9 L T Tr WH; by ἐπὶ with dat., Jn. iv. 6; ἐκεῖ, Jn. vi. 3 Tdf.; [οὐ where, Acts ii. 2 Lehm. Cf. Lutherford, New Phryn. p. 386 sq.; B. 56 (49); 60 (52). COMP.: παρα-καθίζομαι.]*

καθ-εἶς, more correctly καθ' εἶς, see εἶς, 4 c. p. 187^a.

καθ-εξἑς, (κατά and ἐξἑς, q. v.), adv., one after another, successively, in order: Lk. i. 3; Acts xi. 4; xviii. 23; οἱ καθ'εξἑς those that follow after, Acts iii. 24 [cf. W. 633 (588)]; ἐν τῷ καθ. sc. χρόνῳ [R. V. soon afterwards], Lk. viii. 1. (Ael. v. h. 8, 7; Plut. symp. 1, 1, 5; in earlier Grk. ἐξἑς and ἐφεξἑς are more usual.)*

καθ-ύδω; impf. 3 pers. plur. ἐκάθευδον; fr. Hom. down; Sept. mostly for κοιμῶ; **1.** to fall asleep, to drop off to sleep: Mt. xxv. 5. **2.** to sleep; **a.** prop.: Mt. viii. 24; ix. 24 [on this and its paral. cf. B. D. Am. ed. p. 1198^a]; xiii. 25; xxvi. 40, 43, 45; Mk. iv. 27, 38; v. 39; xiii. 36; xiv. 37, 40 sq.; Lk. viii. 52; xxii. 46; 1 Th. v. 7. **b.** euphemistically, to be dead: 1 Th. v. 10; (Ps. lxxvii. (lxxviii.)) 6; Dan. xii. 2). **c.** metaph. to yield to sloth and sin, and be indifferent to one's salvation: Eph. v. 14; 1 Th. v. 6.*

καθηγητής, -οῦ, ὁ, (καθηγέομαι to go before, lead); **a.** prop. a guide: Numen. ap. Ath. 7, p. 313 d. **b.** a master, teacher: Mt. xxiii. 8 R G, 10. (Dion. H. jud. de Thuc. 3, 4; several times in Plut. [cf. Wetst. on Mt. l.c.]*)

καθ-ήκω; [fr. Aeschyl., Soph. down]; **1.** to come down. **2.** to come to, reach to; impers. καθήκει, it is becoming, it is fit (cf. Germ. zukommen), Ezek. xxi. 27; οὐ καθήκεν (Rec. καθήκον), foll. by the acc. with inf., Acts xxii. 22 [W. 282 (265); B. 217 (187)]; τὰ μὴ καθήκοντα, things not fitting, i. e. forbidden, shameful, Ro. i. 28; 2 Macc. vi. 4. Cf. ἀνήκω.*

καθ-ήμαι, 2 pers. sing. καθῆναι a later form for κάθισαι (Acts xxiii. 3), impv. κάθου for κάθησο [yet cf. Kühner as below] (cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 359; Krüger § 38, 6 sq. i. p. 147; Kühner § 301 i. p. 671; W. § 14, 4; [B. 49 (42)]), [subjunc. 2 pers. plur. κάθησθε, Lk. xxii. 30 Tr mrg.; but WH txt. καθήσθε; see Veitch s. v.; Krüger § 38, 6, 1 (cf. καθίζω), inf. καθήσθαι, ptc. καθήμενος]; impf. ἐκαθήμην; and once the rare [cf. Veitch p. 317] fut. καθή-

σομαι, Lk. xxii. 30 T Tr txt. WH mrg. [so WH in Mt. xix. 28 also; cf. καθίζω, fin.]; (ἡμαι); a verb of which only the pres. and impf. are in use in class. Grk. [cf. B. 60 (52)]; Sept. for צָשׁ; **1.** to sit down, seat one's self: foll. by ἐν w. dat. of place [cf. W. § 52, 4, 9], Mk. iv. 1; Lk. xxii. 55 [here T Tr WH μέσος]; εἰς, Mk. xiii. 3 [B. § 147, 16]; μετὰ w. gen. of pers., Mt. xxvi. 58; κάθου ἐκ δεξιῶν μου, i. e. be a partner of my power, Mt. xxii. 44; Mk. xii. 36 [Tr txt. WH mrg. κάθισον]; Lk. xx. 42; Acts ii. 34; Heb. i. 13 (Ps. cix. (cx.)) 1; κάθου ὄδε ὑπὸ with acc., Jas. ii. 3. παρά w. acc. of place, Mt. xiii. 1; ἐπάνω w. gen. of place, Mt. xxviii. 2; with ἐκεῖ, Mt. xv. 29; Jn. vi. 3 [Tdf. ἐκαθήστω]; the place to be supplied fr. the context, Mt. xiii. 2. **2.** to sit, be seated, of a place occupied: foll. by ἐν with dat. of place [W. as under 1], Mt. xi. 16; xxvi. 69; ἐν τῇ δεξιᾷ τ. θεοῦ, Col. iii. 1; ἐν τοῖς δεξιοῖς, Mk. xvi. 5; ἐπὶ τινος, Mt. xxiv. 3; xxvii. 19; [Acts xx. 9 R G]; ἐπὶ τοῦ θρόνου [but also, esp. in the crit. edd., with the dat. and the acc. (see below)]; cf. Alford on the foll. pass., Rev. iv. 2 etc.; τῆς νεφέλης [or w. the acc.], Rev. xiv. 15, and in other exx.; ἐπὶ τινι, Acts iii. 10; ἐπὶ τι [cf. B. 338 (291)], Mt. ix. 9; Mk. ii. 14; Lk. v. 27; Jn. xii. 15; Rev. iv. 4; vi. 2 [R dat. (as in foll.)] 4 sq.; xi. 16; xvii. 3; xix. 11; παρὰ τὴν ὁδόν, Mt. xx. 30; Mk. x. 46; Lk. xviii. 35; πρὸς τὸ φῶς, Lk. xxii. 56; ἐπάνω τινός, Mt. xxiii. 22; Rev. vi. 8; περὶ τινι, Mk. iii. 32, 34; ἀπέναντι τινος, Mt. xxvii. 61; ἐκ δεξιῶν τινος, Mt. xxvi. 64; Mk. xiv. 62; Lk. xxii. 69; ἐκεῖ, Mk. ii. 6; οὐ, where, Acts ii. 2 [L. καθεζόμενοι]; Rev. xvii. 15; without specification of place, Mk. v. 15; Lk. v. 17; viii. 35; Jn. ii. 14; ix. 8; 1 Co. xiv. 30. κάθημαι as descriptive of a certain state or condition is used of those who sit in discharging their office, as judges, κάθη κρίνων, Acts xxiii. 3; of a queen, i. q. to occupy the throne, to reign [A. V. I sit a queen], Rev. xviii. 7; of money-changers, Jn. ii. 14; of mourners and penitents: ἐν σάκκῳ, clothed in sackcloth, ἐν σποδῷ, covered with ashes, Lk. x. 13; of those who, enveloped in darkness, cannot walk about, Mt. iv. 16; Lk. i. 79 (Is. xlii. 7); of a lame man, Acts xiv. 8. i. q. to have a fixed abode, to dwell: ἐπὶ πρόσωπον τῆς γῆς, Lk. xxi. 35; Rev. xiv. 6 (where Rec. κατοικούντας); ἐπὶ θρόνον, Rev. xx. 11 G T [WH mrg.; but see above]; ἐν Ἱερουσαλήμ, Neh. xi. 6; [ἐν ὄρει Σαμαρείας, Sir. l. 26. COMP.: συγ-κάθημαι].

καθημέραν, i. q. καθ' ἡμέραν, see ἡμέρα, 2 p. 278^a.

καθημερινός, -ή, -όν, (fr. καθ' ἡμέραν), daily: Acts vi. 1. (Judith xii. 15; Theophr., Athen., Plut., Alciph. epp. i. 5; Joseph. antt. 3, 10, 1; [11, 7, 1]; Polyae. 4, 2, 10.) Cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 53 [yet see L. and S.]; W. 25 (25 sq.).*

καθ-ίζω; fut. καθίσω [B. 37 (32)]; 1 aor. ἐκάθισα (impv. 2 sing. κάθισον κάθου, Mk. xii. 36 Tr txt. WH mrg.); pf. κεκάθικα (Mk. xi. 2 [not WH Tr mrg.; Heb. xii. 2 L T Tr WH]; a late form, see Veitch s. v.); 1 aor. mid. subjunc. 2 pers. plur. καθίσθησθε (Lk. xxii. 30 Rec.); fut. mid. καθίσσομαι; fr. Hom. down; [cf. B. 60 (52)]; **1.** trans. to make to sit down (κατά; q. v. III. 1), to set, appoint; Sept. for צָשׁ: τινὰ ἐπὶ θρόνον [L T Tr WH τὸς

θρόνον], to confer the kingdom upon one, Acts ii. 30; τινά ἐν δεξιᾷ αὐτοῦ, Eph. i. 20; τινά, to appoint one to act as judge, 1 Co. vi. 4 (δικαστήν, Plat. legg. 9 p. 873 e.; Polyb. 40, 5, 3; συνέδριον κριτῶν, Joseph. antt. 20, 9, 1).

2. intrans.; Sept. for 𐤒𐤑; a. to sit down: univ., Mt. v. 1; xiii. 48; Mk. ix. 35; Lk. iv. 20; v. 3; xiv. 28, 31; xvi. 6; Jn. viii. 2; Acts xiii. 14; xvi. 13; with a telic inf. 1 Co. x. 7; with specification of the place or seat: ἐν δεξιᾷ τινος, Heb. i. 3; viii. 1; x. 12; xii. 2; ἐπὶ τινι, Mk. xi. 7 [Rec.]; εἰς τὸν ναόν, 2 Th. ii. 4 [B. § 147, 16; W. 415 (386)]; ἐπὶ with acc. [cf. B. 338 (290)], Rev. xx. 4; Jn. xii. 14; Mk. xi. 2, [7 L T Tr WH]; Lk. xix. 30; [add Acts ii. 3, see B. § 129, 17; W. 516 (481)]; ἐπὶ τοῦ βήματος, of a judge, Jn. xix. 13; Acts xii. 21; xxv. 6, 17; κατέναντι [or ἀπέναντι Tr etc.] τινος, Mk. xii. 41; with adverbs of place, Mk. xiv. 32; Mt. xxvi. 36.

b. to sit: [absol. (of a dead man restored to life) ἐκάθισεν sat, sat up, Lk. vii. 15 L mrg. WH mrg.]; ἐν τῷ θρόνῳ, Rev. iii. 21; ἐπὶ w. gen. of the seat, Mt. xxiii. 2; xxv. 31; ἐκ δεξιῶν κ. ἐξ εὐών, Mt. xx. 21, 23; Mk. x. 37, 40. i. q. to have fixed one's abode, i. e. to sojourn [cf. our settle, settle down], Acts xviii. 11; foll. by ἐν with dat. of place, Lk. xxiv. 49 [here A. V. tarry], (Ex. xvi. 29; Jer. xxx. 11 (xlix. 33); [Neh. xi. 25]). Mid. [Pass.? cf. Rutherford, New Phryn. p. 336 sq.] to sit: ἐπὶ θρόνων, Lk. xxii. 30 [R G L: see κάθημαι]; ἐπὶ θρόνου, Mt. xix. 28 [WH καθήσεσθε; see κάθημαι. COMP.: ἀνα-, ἐπι-, παρα-, συγ-καθίζω.]

καθ-ίημι: 1 aor. καθῆκα; [fr. Hom. on]; to send down, let down: εἰς, Lk. v. 19; διὰ w. gen. of place, ibid. and Acts ix. 25; pres. pass. ptp. καθιέμενος let down, ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς, Acts x. 11; ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, Acts xi. 5.*

καθ-ίστημι (also καθιστάω, whence the ptp. καθιστόντες Acts xvii. 15 R G; and καθιστάνω, whence καθιστάνοντες ibid. L T Tr WH; see ἵστημι, init.); fut. καταστήσω; 1 aor. κατέστησα; Pass., pres. καθίσταμαι; 1 aor. κατεστάθη; 1 fut. κατασταθήσομαι; Sept. for 𐤒𐤑𐤏, 𐤒𐤑𐤏, 𐤒𐤑𐤏, 𐤒𐤑𐤏, 𐤒𐤑𐤏, 𐤒𐤑𐤏, 𐤒𐤑𐤏; (prop. to set down, put down), to set, place, put:

a. τινά ἐπὶ τινος, to set one over a thing (in charge of it), Mt. xxiv. 45; xxv. 21, 23; Lk. xii. 42; Acts vi. 3; also ἐπὶ τινι, Mt. xxiv. 47; Lk. xii. 44; ἐπὶ τι, Heb. ii. 7 Rec. fr. Ps. viii. 7.

b. τινά, to appoint one to administer an office (cf. Germ. *bestellen*): πρεσβυτέρους, Tit. i. 5; τινά εἰς τό with inf., to appoint to do something, Heb. viii. 3; τὰ πρὸς τ. θεόν to conduct the worship of God, Heb. v. 1; foll. by ἵνα, ibid.; τινά with a pred. acc. indicating the office to be administered [to make one so and so; cf. W. § 32, 4 b.; B. § 131, 7], (so very often in Grk. writ. fr. Hdt. down), Lk. xii. 14; Acts vii. 10, 27, 35; Heb. vii. 28.

c. to set down as, constitute (Lat. *sisto*), i. q. to declare, show to be: pass. with ἀμαρτωλός, δίκαιος, Ro. v. 19 [cf. Prof. T. Dwight in New Englander for 1867, p. 590 sqq.; Dietzsch, Adam u. Christus (Bonn, 1871) p. 188].

d. to constitute (Lat. *sisto*) i. q. to render, make, cause to be: τινά οὐκ ἀργόν, οὐδὲ ἀκαρπῶν, i. e. (by litotes) laborious and fruitful, 2 Pet. i. 8.

e. to conduct or bring to a certain place: τινά, Acts xvii. 15 (2 Chr. xxviii. 15 for 𐤒𐤑𐤏; Josh. vi. 23; 1 S. v. 3; Hom. Od. 13, 274; Xen. an. 4, 8, 8 and in

other prof. auth.). f. Mid. to show or exhibit one's self; come forward as: with a pred. nom., Jas. iv. 4; ἡ γλώσσα . . . ἡ σπιλοῦσα, Jas. iii. 6. [COMP.: ἀντι-, ἀποκαθίστημι.]*

καθό (i. e. καθ' ὅ), adv., [fr. Lys. and Plat. down], according to what, i. e. 1. as: Ro. viii. 26. 2. according as; in so far as, so far forth as: 1 Pet. iv. 13 (Rec.^{elz} καθώς); 2 Co. viii. 12 [W. 307 (288); cf. B. § 139, 30].*

καθολικός, -ή, -όν, (καθλου, q. v.), general, universal (occasionally in prof. auth. fr. [Aristot. and] Polyb. down, as καθ. καὶ κοινή ἱστορία, Polyb. 8, 4, 11; often in eccl. writ.; the title ἡ καθολικὴ ἐκκλησία first in Ignat. ad Smyrn. c. 8 and often in Polyc. martyr. [see ed. (Gebh. Harn.) Zahn, p. 133 note]; cf. καθολικὴ ἀνάστασις, [Justin c. Tryph. 81 sub fin.]; Theoph. ad Autol. [l. i. § 13] p. 40 ed. Otto); ἐπιστολαὶ καθολικαί, or simply καθολικαί, in the title of the Epp. of James, Peter, John, and Jude (R G L; cf. τῶν ἐπτὰ λεγομένων καθολικῶν sc. ἐπιστολῶν, Eus. h. e. 2, 23, 25), most prob. because they seemed to be written not to any one church alone, but to all the churches. [Cf. Dict. of Chris. Antiq. s. v. Catholic.]*

καθόλου (i. e. καθ' ὅλου ["as it is written in auth. before Aristot." (L. and S.)]), adv., wholly, entirely, at all: Acts iv. 18. ([Ex. xxii. 11]; Ezek. xiii. 3, 22; Am. iii. 3, 4; Xen., Plat., Dem., Aristot. and sqq.)*

καθ-οπλίζω: pf. pass. ptp. καθωπλισμένος; to arm [fully (cf. κατά, III. 1 fin.)], furnish with arms: Lk. xi. 21. (Xen., Plut., al.; Sept.)*

καθ-οράω, -ᾶ: 1. to look down, see from above, view from on high, (Hom., Hdt., Xen., Plat., al.). 2. to see thoroughly [cf. κατά, III. 1 fin.], perceive clearly, understand (Germ. *erschauen*): pres. pass. 3 pers. sing. καθοράται, Ro. i. 20 (3 Macc. iii. 11, and often in class. Grk.). Cf. *Fritzsche*, Ep. ad Rom. i. p. 61.*

καθότι (i. e. καθ' ὅτι), according to what, i. e. 1. so far as, according as: Acts ii. 45; iv. 35, (Polyb. 18, 19 (36), 5; for 𐤒𐤑𐤏, Ex. i. 12, 17). 2. because that, because, [cf. W. § 53, 8]: Lk. i. 7; xix. 9; Acts ii. 24, and L T Tr WH (for Rec. διότι) in Acts xvii. 31, (Tob. i. 12; xiii. 4; Polyb. 18, 21 (38), 6). 3. as, just as: Bar. vi. (Ep. Jer.) 1; Judith ii. 13, 15; x. 9, and often in Thuc. et al.*

καθώς (i. e. καθ' ὡς), a particle found occasionally in prof. auth. fr. Aristot. down for the Attic καθά and καθό, but emphatically censured by Phryn. and the Atticists; cf. *Sturz*, De dial. Maced. etc. p. 74 sqq.; *Lob.* ad Phryn. p. 425 sq.; [W. 26 (25)]; 1. according as, just as, even as: in the first member of a comparison, Lk. vi. 31; 1 Jn. ii. 27; foll. by οὕτως in the second member [cf. W. § 53, 5], Lk. xi. 30; xvii. 26; Jn. iii. 14; 2 Co. i. 5; x. 7; Col. iii. 13; 1 Jn. ii. 6; foll. by καὶ also, Jn. xv. 9; xvii. 18; xx. 21; 1 Jn. ii. 18; iv. 17; 1 Co. xv. 49; it is annexed to preceding words after the demonstrative οὕτως, Lk. xxiv. 24; with οὕτως unexpressed, Mt. xxi. 6; xxviii. 6; Acts x. xvi. 7; Lk. i. 2, 55, 70; xi. 1; Jn. i. 23; v. 23; Mk. x. 47 [here L T Tr WH ὡς]; xv. 8; Ro. i. 13; xv. 7; 1 Co. viii. 2; x. 6; 2 Co. i. 14; ix. 3; xi. 12; Eph. iv. 17, and

often; *καθὼς διδάσκω*, agreeably to my method of teaching, 1 Co. iv. 17; *καθὼς γέγραπται*, Mt. xxvi. 24; Mk. ix. 13; Acts vii. 42; xv. 15; Ro. i. 17, and often in Paul; the apodosis wanting, and to be gathered fr. the context: *καθὼς παρεκάλεισά σε . . . ἐν πίστει*, sc. *οὕτω καὶ νῦν παρακαλῶ*, 1 Tim. i. 3, cf. W. 570 (530); [B. 386 (331)]; *ἤρξατο αἰτεῖσθαι* (sc. *οὕτω ποιεῖν αὐτοῖς*), *καθὼς κτλ.* Mk. xv. 8 [B. § 151, 23 b.; cf. W. 584 (543 sq.)]; in comparison by contrary we find the negligent use: *ἀγαπῶμεν ἀλλήλους, οὐ καθὼς Κάιν κτλ.* 1 Jn. iii. 11 sq., cf. De Wette ad loc. and W. 623 (579); *οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ ἄρτος . . . οὐ καθὼς* etc., not such as they ate etc., Jn. vi. 58. with the verb *εἰμί*, equiv. to Lat. *qualis, such as*, 1 Jn. iii. 2; in a parenthesis, 1 Th. ii. 13 (as it is in truth). 2. according as i. e. in proportion as, in the degree that: Mk. iv. 33; Acts vii. 17 (cf. Meyer ad loc.); xi. 29; 1 Co. xii. 11, 18; 1 Pet. iv. 10. 3. since, seeing that, agreeably to the fact that, [cf. W. § 53, 8; 448 (417)]: Jn. xvii. 2; Ro. i. 28 [yet here al. regard *καθ.* as correlative rather than causal or explanatory]; 1 Co. i. 6; v. 7; Eph. i. 4; Phil. i. 7. 4. it is put for the simple *ὡς*, a. after verbs of speaking, in indir. disc., Acts xv. 14; it serves to add an epexegetis, 3 Jn. 3 (to σου τῆ ἀληθείᾳ). b. of time, when, after that, (cf. Lat. *ut*): 2 Macc. i. 31; [Neh. v. 6]; here many bring in Acts vii. 17; but see 2 above.

καθὼς-περ, [Tr *καθὼς περ*], just as, exactly as: Heb. v. 4 T Tr WH [also 2 Co. iii. 18 WH mrg.]. (Himer., Psell., Tzetz.) *

καί, a conj., and; the most freq. by far of all the particles in the N. T. [On its uses see W. § 53, 3 sqq.; B. 361 (310) sqq., and cf. Ellicott on Phil. iv. 12; on the difference between it and *τέ* see s. v. *τέ* ad init.]

I. It serves as a copulative i. e. to connect (Lat. *et*, *atque*, Germ. *und*); 1. it connects single words or terms: a. univ., as *οἱ Φαρισαῖοι καὶ Σαδδουκαῖοι*, Mt. xvi. 1; *ὁ θεὸς καὶ πατὴρ*, he who is God and Father (see *θεός*, 3); *ἐν καρδίᾳ καλῆ καὶ ἀγαθῇ*, Lk. viii. 15; *πολυμερῶς καὶ πολυτρόπως*, Heb. i. 1; it is repeated before single terms, to each of which its own force and weight is thus given: *ἡ υἰοθεσία καὶ ἡ δόξα καὶ αἱ διαθήκαι καὶ ἡ νομοθεσία καὶ ἡ λατρεία καὶ αἱ ἐπαγγελίαι*, Ro. ix. 4; *ἀγία καὶ δικαία καὶ ἀγαθή*, Ro. vii. 12; add, Mt. xxiii. 23; Lk. xiv. 21; Jn. xvi. 8; Acts xv. 20, 29; xxi. 25; Heb. ix. 10; Rev. v. 12; xviii. 12 sq.; cf. W. 519 sq. (484). b. it connects numerals; and so that (contrary to the more com. usage) the greater number precedes: *δέκα κ. δεκά*, Lk. xiii. 4, 11, [but in both pass. L and Tr br. WH om. *καί*; Tdf. *δεκαοκτώ*], 16; *τεσσαράκοντα κ. ἕξ*, Jn. ii. 20; add, Jn. v. 5 G T; Acts xiii. 20; cf. W. § 37, 4; [Bp. Lghtft. on Gal. i. 18; noteworthy also is its use in 2 Co. xiii. 1 (cf. Deut. xix. 15 Sept.) *ἐπὶ στόματος δύο μαρτύρων καὶ τριῶν* (in Mt. xviii. 16 ἢ τρ. cf. W. 440 (410) note) *at the mouth of two witnesses and* (should there be so many) *of three*; a similar use of *καί*, to lend a certain indefiniteness to the expression, occurs occasionally with other than numerical specifications, as Jas. iv. 13 *σήμερον καὶ* (R*G; but L T Tr WH ἢ) *αὔριον*; cf. Kühner § 521, 2;

Ebeling, Lex. Hom. s. v. p. 614*]. c. it joins to participative words the general notion; so that it is equiv. to *and in general, and in a word, in short*: *ὁ Πέτρος κ. οἱ ἀπόστολοι*, Acts v. 29; *οἱ ἄρχιερεῖς* [καὶ οἱ πρεσβύτεροι Rec.] *καὶ τὸ συνέδριον ὄλον*, Mt. xxvi. 59; *καὶ δικαιομασι σαρκός*, Heb. ix. 10 Rec. Tr br. WH mrg.; *καὶ ἐπὶ τὸν Ἰσραὴλ τοῦ θεοῦ*, Gal. vi. 16, and often in Grk. writ.; cf. W. 437 sq. (407); 520 sq. (485); [B. 363 (311 sq.); 400 (343)]; with *τέ* preceding, *ἢ τε . . . αὐτοῦ δύναμις καὶ θεούτης*, Ro. i. 20 [see *τέ*, 2 a.]; and, on the other hand, it joins to a general idea something particular, which is already comprised indeed in that general notion but by this form of expression is brought out more emphatically (which Strabo 8 (1) p. 340 calls *συγκαταλέγειν τὸ μέρος τῷ ὅλῳ*); so that it is equiv. to *and especially* [cf. W. u. s.]: *τὰ πάντα καὶ τὰ τῶν δαιμονιζομένων*, Mt. viii. 33; *τοῖς μαθηταῖς αὐτοῦ κ. τῷ Πέτρῳ*, Mk. xvi. 7; *αἱ φωναὶ αὐτῶν κ. τῶν ἄρχιερέων*, Lk. xxiii. 23 [R G]; *σὺν γυναιξὶ καὶ Μαριάμ*, Acts i. 14; *ἐν Ἰουδα κ. Ἱερουσαλὴμ*, 1 Macc. ii. 6; *πᾶς Ἰουδα κ. Ἱερουσαλὴμ*, 2 Chr. xxxv. 24, cf. xxxii. 33; often so in Grk. writ. also.

2. It connects clauses and sentences; a. univ., as *διακαθαριεὶ τὴν ἄλωνα αὐτοῦ κ. συνάξει τὸν σίτον κτλ.* Mt. iii. 12; *εἰσῆλθον . . . καὶ ἐδάσκον*, Acts v. 21; and in innumerable other exx. b. In accordance with the simplicity of the ancient popular speech, and esp. of the Hebr. tongue, it links statement to statement, the logical relations of which the more cultivated language expresses either by more exact particles, or by the use of the participial or the relative construction (cf. W. § 60, 3; B. 288 (248) sqq.; 361 (310) sq.); e. g. that very freq. formula *ἐγένετο . . . καί* (see *γίνομαι*, 2 b.); *καὶ εἶδον καὶ* (equiv. to *ὅτι*) *σεισμός ἐγένετο*, Rev. vi. 12; *τέξεται υἱὸν κ. καλέσεις τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ* (equiv. to *οὗ ὄνομα καλέσεις*), Mt. i. 21; *καλὸν ἐστὶν ἡμᾶς ὧδε εἶναι, καὶ* (equiv. to *ὅθεν*) *ποιήσωμεν σκηνάς*, Mk. ix. 5; clauses are thus connected together in clusters; as, Mt. vii. 25, 27 (an example of six clauses linked together by *καί*); Mt. xiv. 9 sqq.; Mk. i. 12–14; Lk. xviii. 32–34; Jn. ii. 13–16; x. 3; 1 Co. xii. 5–6; Rev. vi. 2, 8, 12–16; ix. 1–4 (where nine sentences are strung together by *καί*), etc. after a designation of time *καί* annexes what will be or was done at that time: *ἤγγικεν ἡ ὥρα καὶ παραδίδοται κτλ.* Mt. xxvi. 45; *ἦν δὲ ὥρα τρίτη καὶ ἐσταύρωσαν αὐτόν*, Mk. xv. 25; *ἐγγύς ἦν τὸ πάσχα . . . κ. ἀνέβη εἰς Ἱεροσ. ὁ Ἰησοῦς*, Jn. ii. 13; *ἡμέραι ἔρχονται καὶ συντελέσω*, Heb. viii. 8; add, Lk. xxiii. 44; Jn. iv. 35; v. 1; xi. 55; Acts v. 7; and not infreq. so in Grk. writ., as *ἦδη δὲ ἦν ὄψε καὶ οἱ Κορινθιοὶ ἐξαπίνης πρύμναν ἐκρούοντο*, Thuc. 1, 50; cf. Matthiae § 620, 1 a. p. 1481; W. 436 (405 sq.); [B. 361 (310)]. c. it joins affirmative to negative sentences, as *μὴ συκοφαντήσατε καὶ ἀρκείσθε*, Lk. iii. 14; *οὔτε ἀντλημα ἔχεις καὶ τὸ φρέαρ ἐστὶ βαθύ*, Jn. iv. 11; *οὔτε . . . ἐπιδέχεται καὶ . . . κωλύει*, 3 Jn. 10, (rarely so in Grk. writ., as Eur. Iph. Taur. 578; cf. Klotz ad Devar. ii. 2 p. 714); much oftener it annexes a clause depending on the preceding negative: *μήποτέ σε παραδῶ . . . καὶ ὁ κριτής σε παραδῶ . . . καὶ εἰς φυλακὴν βληθήσῃ*, Mt. v. 25; add, Mt. vii. 6; x. 38; xiii. 15; xxvii. 64; Lk. xii. 58; xxi. 34; Jn. vi.

53; xii. 40; Acts xxviii. 27; 1 Th. iii. 5; 1 Tim. vi. 1; Heb. xii. 15; Rev. xvi. 15; [see B. 368 (315) d.; cf. W. § 56, 2 a.]. d. it annexes what follows from something said before (καί consecutive), so as to be equiv. to *and so*: Mt. v. 15 (καί λάμπει); Mt. xxiii. 32 (καί πληρώσατε); 2 Co. xi. 9 (καί ἐν παντί); Heb. iii. 19; 1 Jn. iii. 19 (καί ἔμπροσθεν); 2 Pet. i. 19 (καί ἔχομεν); so in statements after imperatives and words having the force of an imperative: δεῦτε ὀπίσω μου, καί ποιήσω ὑμᾶς etc. Mt. iv. 19; εἰπέ λόγῳ, καί λαθήσεται ὁ παῖς μου, Mt. viii. 8; Lk. vii. 7; ἀνίστητε τῷ διαβόλῳ καί φεύγεταί ἀφ' ὑμῶν, Jas. iv. 7; add, Mt. vii. 7; Mk. vi. 22; Lk. x. 28; Jn. xiv. 16; Rev. iv. 1; cf. Fritzsche on Mt. pp. 187 (and 416), [cf. Sir. ii. 6; iii. 17].

e. with a certain rhetorical emphasis, it annexes something apparently at variance with what has been previously said; so that it is equiv. to *and yet* (cf. Stallbaum on Plat. apol. p. 29 b.); so the Lat. *atque* (cf. Beier on Cic. de off. 3, 11, 48): Mt. iii. 14 (καί σὺ ἔρχῃ πρὸς μέ); Mt. vi. 26; x. 29; Mk. xii. 12; Jn. i. 5 (καί ἡ σκοτία κτλ.), 10 (καί ὁ κόσμος); Jn. iii. 11, 32; v. 40 (καί οὐ θέλετε); Jn. vi. 70; vii. 28; viii. 49, 55 (καί οὐκ ἐγνώκατε); Jn. ix. 30; 1 Co. v. 2; 2 Co. vi. 9; Heb. iii. 9; Rev. iii. 1 (. . . ζῆς, καί νεκρὸς εἶ), etc. when a vain attempt is spoken of: Mt. xii. 43 (ἡρεῖ καὶ οὐχ εὐρίσκει); xiii. 17; xxvi. 60; Lk. xiii. 7; 1 Th. ii. 18.

f. like the Hebr. \imath (see Gesenius, Thes. i. p. 396*), it begins an apodosis, which is thus connected with the protasis, cf. the Germ. *da* [or Eng. *then*], (in class. Grk. sometimes *δέ*; see *δέ*, 8) [cf. B. 362 (311) d.; W. § 53, 3 f.; Ellic. on Phil. i. 22]: with *ἔτε* or a temporal *ὡς* preceding in the protasis [as sometimes in Grk. prose (e. g. Thuc. 2, 93, where see Krüger)], Lk. ii. 21; Acts xiii. 18 sq. [here WH txt. om. *καί*; see *ὡς*, I. 7]; *ὡς* . . . καὶ ἰδοὺ, Lk. vii. 12; Acts i. 10; x. 17 [R G Tr mrg. br.]; *ἐὰν* . . . καὶ εἰσελεύσῃ. Rev. iii. 20 T WH mrg., although here *καί* may be rendered *also* (I also will come in, etc.), declaring that, if the first thing (expressed in the protasis) be done, the second (expressed in the apodosis) will be done also.

g. as in class. Grk., it begins a question thrown out with a certain impassioned abruptness and containing an urgent rejoinder to another's speech (cf. W. § 53, 3 a.; Matthiae § 620, 1 d.; Kühner § 521, 3 ii. p. 791 sq.): καὶ τίς δύναται σωθῆναι; Mk. x. 26; καὶ τίς ἐστί μου πλησίον; Lk. x. 29; καὶ τίς ἐστὶν κτλ. Jn. ix. 36 [G T Tr WH]; add, Jn. xiv. 22 [G T]. Peculiar is 2 Co. ii. 2: εἰ γὰρ ἐγὼ λυπῶ ὑμᾶς, καὶ τίς . . . ἐμοῦ (a swarm of exx. of this form of speech occur in Clem. homil. 2, 43, e. g. εἰ ὁ θεὸς ψεύδεται, καὶ τίς ἀληθεύει;), where the writer after the conditional protasis, interrupting himself as it were, utters the substance of the negative apodosis in a new question, where we render *who then is he that* etc., for *then there is no one who* etc.

h. it introduces parentheses [cf. W. § 62, 1]: καὶ ἐκωλύθη ἄχρῃ τοῦ δεῦρο, Ro. i. 13 (Dem. Lept. p. 488, 9; so the Lat. *et*, e. g. *praeda* — *et aliquantum ejus fuit* — *militi concessa*, Liv. 27, 1); cf. Fritzsche, Ep. ad Rom. i. p. 35 sq.

3. It annexes epexegetically both words and sentences (*καί* epexegetical or 'explicative'), so

that it is equiv. to *and indeed, namely*, [W. § 53, 3 c.; cf. § 66, 7 fin.]: χάρις καὶ ἀποστολήν, Ro. i. 5, where cf. Fritzsche; περὶ ἐλπίδος καὶ ἀναστάσεως νεκρῶν, Acts xxiii. 6; πολλὰ . . . κ. ἕτερα, Lk. iii. 18; πολλὰ . . . καὶ ἄλλα σημεῖα, Jn. xx. 30; πολλὰ καὶ βαρέα αἰτιώματα, Acts xxv. 7; πολλοὶ κ. ἀνυπότακτοι, Tit. i. 10 [R G; on the preceding use of *καί* cf. πολὺς, d. a. fin.]; καί [L br. κ.] ὅταν ἀπαρθῇ, and indeed [i. e. viz.] when he shall be taken away etc. Lk. v. 35 [others find here an aposiopesis; cf. Meyer ad loc. (ed. Weiss)]; καὶ χάρις ἀντὶ χάριτος, Jn. i. 16; καὶ περιστὰν ἔχωσιν, Jn. x. 10, add 33 (where the words *καὶ ὅτι* κτλ. show what kind of blasphemy is meant); Acts v. 21 (on which see *γερονσία*); Ro. ii. 15 (where *καί μεταξὺ* κτλ. adds an explanation respecting the testimony of conscience); 1 Co. iii. 5; xv. 38, etc.; cf. Bornemann, Scholia, p. 38; Fritzsche, Quaest. Leian. p. 9 sqq.; so the Lat. *et* in Cic. Tusc. 3, 20, 48 laudat, et saepe, virtutem; pro Mil. 25 te enim jam appello et ea voce ut me exaudire possis; cf. Ramshorn, Lat. Gram. ii. p. 809; [Harpers' Lat. Diet. s. v. et, II. A.]; i. q. *and indeed*, to make a climax, for *and besides*: καὶ ἀκατάκρπτον, Acts xxii. 25; καὶ τοῦτον ἐσταυρωμένον, 1 Co. ii. 2; καὶ τοῦτο, Lat. *idque* (Cic. off. 1, 1, 1 te . . . audientem Cratippum idque Athenis), *our and this, and that*, and *that too*, i. q. *especially*: Ro. xiii. 11; 1 Co. vi. 6, and L T Tr WH in 8, (4 Macc. xiv. 9); also *καὶ ταῦτα* (com. in Grk. writ.), 1 Co. vi. 8 Rec.; Heb. xi. 12; cf. Klotz, Devar. i. p. 108; ii. 2 p. 652 sq.; [cf. W. 162 (153)].

4. it connects whole narratives and expositions, and thus forms a transition to new matters: Mt. iv. 23; viii. 14, 23, 28; ix. 1, 9, 27, 35; x. 1; Mk. v. 1, 21; vi. 1, 6; Lk. viii. 26; Jn. i. 19 (cf. 15); 1 Jn. i. 4, etc.; esp. in the very com. *καὶ ἐγένετο*, Mt. vii. 28; Lk. vii. 11; viii. 1, etc. (see *γίνομαι*, 2 b.).

5. *καί . . . καί*, a repetition which indicates that of two things one takes place no less than the other: *both . . . and, as well . . . as, not only . . . but also*, [W. § 53, 4]: it serves to correlate — not only single terms, as *καί* [L br. κ.] ψυχὴν καὶ σῶμα, Mt. x. 28; add, Mk. iv. 41; Jn. iv. 36 [here Tr WH om. first κ.]; Ro. xi. 33; Phil. ii. 13; iv. 12, etc.; καὶ ἐν ὀλίγῳ καὶ ἐν πολλῷ [L T Tr WH *μεγάλῳ*] both with little effort and with great [but see *μέγας*, 1 a. γ. fin.], Acts xxvi. 29; but also clauses and sentences, as Mk. ix. 13; Jn. vii. 28; ix. 37; xii. 28; 1 Co. i. 22; and even things that are contrasted [cf. W. u. s.; B. § 149, 8 b.]: Jn. xv. 24; Acts xxiii. 3; καὶ . . . καὶ οὐ, Lk. v. 36; Jn. vi. 36; *now . . . now*, Mk. ix. 22; καὶ οὐ . . . καί, Jn. xvii. 25.

6. *τέ . . . καί*, see *τέ*, 2.

II. It marks something added to what has already been said, or that of which something already said holds good; accordingly it takes on the nature of an adverb, *also* (Lat. *etiam*, *quoque*, Germ. *auch* [cf. W. and B. as ad init. In this use it generally throws an emphasis upon the word which immediately follows it; cf. Klotz, Devar. ii. 2 p. 638.]); 1. used simply, a. *also, likewise*: Mt. v. 39 sq.; xii. 45; Mk. ii. 28; Lk. iii. 14; Jn. viii. 19; Ro. viii. 17; 1 Co. vii. 29; xi. 6, etc.; very freq. with pronouns: καὶ ὑμεῖς, Mt. xx. 4, 7; Lk. xxi. 31; Jn. vii. 47, etc.: καὶ ἐγώ, see *καὶ ἐγώ*, 2; καὶ

αὐτός, see *αὐτός*, I. 1 a. preceded by an adverb of comparison in the former part of the sentence: *καθὼς . . . καί*, Lk. vi. 31 [WH txt. om., L Tr mrg. br., *καί ὑμεῖς*]; Jn. vi. 57; xiii. 15, 33; 1 Jn. ii. 18; iv. 17; 1 Co. xv. 49; *ὡσπερ . . . οὕτω καί*, Ro. xi. 30 sq.; 1 Co. xv. 22; Gal. iv. 29; *καθάπερ . . . οὕτω καί*, 2 Co. viii. 11; *ὡς . . . καί*, Mt. vi. 10; Lk. xi. 2 R L br.; Acts vii. 51 [L *καθὼς*; 2 Co. xiii. 2 see *ὡς*, I. 1 fin.]; Gal. i. 9; Phil. i. 20, (Thuc. 8, 1; *ὡσπερ . . . καί*, Xen. mem. [2, 2, 2 (and Kühner ad loc.)]; 3, 1, 4; [4, 4, 7; cf. B. 362 (311) c.]); with *εἰ* preceding, Gal. iv. 7. sometimes *καί* stands in each member of the comparison: 1 Th. ii. 14; Ro. i. 13; Col. iii. 13, (2 Macc. ii. 10; vi. 14; also in Grk. writ., cf. *Klotz* ad Dev. ii. 2 p. 635; Kühner on Xen. mem. 1, 1, 6 [also in his Grk. Gram. § 524, 2 vol. ii. 799; cf. *Ellic.* on Eph. v. 23; W. § 53, 5]). b. i. q. *even* [A. V. sometimes *yea*], (Lat. *vel, adeo*; Germ. *sogar, selbst*): Mt. v. 46 sq.; x. 30; Mk. i. 27; Lk. x. 17; 1 Co. ii. 10; Gal. ii. 17; Eph. v. 12, etc. c. before a comparative it augments the gradation, *even, still*, (Germ. *noch*): Mt. xi. 9; [Jn. xiv. 12]; Heb. viii. 6 [B. 363 (311) g.]; al. regard the *καί* in this pass. as correlative (*also*) rather than ascensive, and connect it with *ὅσῳ*. d. with a ptep. i. q. *although* [cf. *Krüger* § 56, 13, 2]: Lk. xviii. 7 R G [see *μακροθυμέω*, 2]. 2. joined with pronouns and particles, *also*; a. with comparative adverbs: *ὡς καί*, Acts xi. 17; 1 Co. vii. 7; ix. 5, etc.; *καθὼς καί*, Ro. xv. 7; 1 Co. xiii. 12; 2 Co. i. 14; Eph. iv. 17, 32; v. 2, etc.; *οὕτω καί*, Ro. v. 15 [WH br. *καί*], 18 sq.; vi. 11; 1 Co. xi. 12, etc.; *ὁμοίως καί*, Jn. vi. 11; *ὡσαύτως καί*, Lk. xxii. 20 [R G L Tr mrg., T Tr txt. WH κ. *ὡσ*. (but WH reject the pass.)]; 1 Co. xi. 25; *καθάπερ καί* (see *καθάπερ*). b. added to words designating the cause, it marks something which follows of necessity from what has been previously said: *διὸ καί*, Lk. i. 35; Acts x. 29; Ro. i. 24 Rec.; Heb. xiii. 12; [1 Pet. ii. 6 R]; *διὰ τοῦτο καί*, Lk. xi. 49; Jn. xii. 18 [here Tr txt. om. Tr mrg. br. *καί*]. c. after the interrog. *τί*, *καί* (which belongs not to *τί*, but to the following word [to the whole sentence, rather; cf. *Bäumlein*, Partikeln, p. 152]) points the significance of the question, and may be rendered *besides, moreover*, (Germ. *noch*) [cf. W. § 53, 3 a. fin.; esp. *Krüger* § 69, 32, 16]: *τί καί βαπτίζονται*; [A. V. *why then* etc.], 1 Co. xv. 29; *τί καί ἐλπίζεις*; (prop. why doth he also or yet hope for, and not rest in the sight?), Ro. viii. 24 [R G T]; *ὡνα τί καί*, Lk. xiii. 7. d. *ἀλλὰ καί*, but also: Lk. xxiv. 22; Jn. v. 18; Ro. i. 32; v. 3, 11; viii. 29; ix. 10; 2 Co. vii. 7; viii. 10, 19, 21; ix. 12; 1 Jn. ii. 2, etc.; i. q. Lat. *at etiam* (in an apodosis after *et*): Ro. vi. 5 [W. 442 (412)]. e. *δέ* *καί*, and *δέ* . . . *καί*, but also, and also: Mt. iii. 10 [R G]; xviii. 17; xxvii. 44; Mk. xiv. 31 [WH br. *δέ*]; Lk. ii. 4; ix. 61; xiv. 12, 26 [L txt. Tr WH *ἐτι τε καί*, see *ἐτι*, 2 fin.]; xviii. 1 [R G]; 9 [L br. *καί*]; Jn. ii. 2; iii. 23; xviii. 2, 5; Acts v. 16; 1 Co. i. 16; iv. 7; xiv. 15; xv. 15; 2 Co. iv. 3, etc. *καὶ . . . γάρ, ἐὰν καί, εἰ καί, ἢ καί, καίγε, καὶ . . . δέ*, see *γάρ* II. 10, *ἐάν* I. 3, *εἰ* III. 6 sq., § 4 c., *γέ* 3 e., *δέ* 9. The examples of crasis with *καί* in the N. T., viz. *κἀγὼ* (*κἀμοί, κἀμέ*), *κἀκεῖ, κἀκείθεν, κἀκεινος*,

κἀν, are noticed each in its place; for references see especially *κἀγὼ*, init.

Καϊάφας [WH *Καϊάφας* (cf. I, i. fin.); Lchm. in Lk. iii. 2 *Καϊφας*], -α [B. 20 (18); W. § 8, 1], *δ*, (supposed by many to be the same as *כֶּהֱנִי*, a stone, a rock; others more correctly i. q. *כֶּהֱנִי*, depression, Targ. on Prov. xvi. 26 [acc. to Delitzsch (Brief and. Röm. ins Hebr. etc. p. 28) *כֶּהֱנִי*]), *Caïaphas*; acc. to Joseph. (antt. 18, 2, 2) *Ἰώσηπος, δ καὶ Καϊάφας* (*Ἰώσηπον, τὸν καὶ Καϊάφαν ἐπικαλούμενον*, antt. 18, 4, 3), high-priest of the Jews. He was appointed to that office by Valerius Gratus, governor of Judæa, after the removal of Simon, son of Camith, A.D. 18 [cf. *Schürer*, N. T. Zeitgesch. § 23 iv.], and was removed A.D. 36 by Vitellius, governor of Syria, who appointed Jonathan, son of the high-priest Ananus [i. e. Annas, father-in-law of Caiaphas, Jn. xviii. 13], his successor (Joseph. antt. 18, 4, 3): Mt. xxvi. 3, 57; Lk. iii. 2; Jn. xi. 49; xviii. 13 sq. 24, 28; Acts iv. 6. Cf. *Hausrath* in *Schenkel* iii. 463 sq.*

καίγε, see *γέ*, 3 e.

Καῖν [WH *Καῖν* (cf. I, i. fin.)], -δ, indecl., (in Joseph. with a Grk. ending *Καῖς, -ιος*; Hebr. *כַּיִן* i. e. a spear, although the author of Genesis, iv. 1, derives it fr. *כַּיִן* to produce, beget, acquire, so that it is i. q. *כַּיִן*, Ps. civ. 24 [cf. B. D. Am. ed. s. v.]), *Cain*, the fratricide, the first-born son of Adam: Heb. xi. 4; 1 Jn. iii. 12; Jude 11.*

Καῖνάν [so R G L both 1 and 2; Tr *Καῖνάν* in 1 and Tr txt. in 2, but Tr mrg. *Καινίμ* in 2, WH *Καινάμ* 1 and 2; T *Καινίμ* both 1 and 2], *δ*, (Hebr. *כַּיִן* a lance-maker [al. 'possessor' or 'possession?'], *Cainan*); 1. son of Enos (Gen. v. 9 sq.): Lk. iii. 37. 2. son of Arphaxad, acc. to the Sept. of Gen. x. 24; xi. 12; [1 Chr. i. 18 Alex.], which Luke follows in iii. 36. [See B. D. s. v.]*

καινός, -ή, -όν; [fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down]; Sept. for *πῆν*; *new*, i. e. a. as respects form; *recently made, fresh, recent, unused, unworn* (opp. to *παλαιός* old, antiquated): as *δοκός*, Mt. ix. 17; Mk. ii. 22 [T om. Tr WH br. the cl.]; Lk. v. 38; *ἱμάτιον*, Lk. v. 36; *πλήρωμα*, Mk. ii. 21; *μνημεῖον*, Mt. xxvii. 60; with *ἐν φ' οὐδέπω οὐδεὶς ἐρέθη* added, Jn. xix. 41; *καινὰ κ. παλαιά*, Mt. xiii. 52; *new, which as recently made is superior to what it succeeds*: *διαθήκη*, Mt. xxvi. 28 (¶ WH om. *καιν.*); Mk. xiv. 24 R L; Lk. xxii. 20 (WH reject the pass.); 1 Co. xi. 25; 2 Co. iii. 6; Heb. viii. 8, 13; ix. 15, (Jer. xxxviii. (xxxi.) 31); *καινοὶ οὐρανοί, καινὴ γῆ*, 2 Pet. iii. 13; Rev. xxi. 1, (Is. lxv. 17; lxvi. 22); *Ἱερουσαλήμ* (see *Ἱεροσόλυμα*, fin.), Rev. iii. 12; xxi. 2; *ἄνθρωπος* (see the word, 1 f.), Eph. ii. 15; iv. 24, (*καρδιά, πνεῦμα*, Ezek. xviii. 31; xxxv. 26); *καινὰ πάντα ποιῶ*, I bring all things into a new and better condition, Rev. xxi. 5; *γέννημα τῆς ἀμπέλου*, Mt. xxvi. 29; Mk. xiv. 25. b. as respects substance; *of a new kind; unprecedented, novel, uncommon, unheard of*, (*ἕτερα καὶ καινὰ δαιμόνια*, Xen. mem. 1, 1, 1): *διδασχὴ*, Mk. i. 27; Acts xvii. 19; *ἐντολή*, given now for the first time, Jn. xiii. 34; 1 Jn. ii. 7 sq.; 2 Jn. 5; *δνομα*, with the added explanation *δ οὐδεὶς οἶδεν* (*ἔγνω* Rec.), Rev. ii. 17 (Is. lxii. 2; lxv. 15); *ὠδή*, Rev. v. 9; xiv. 3, (Ps. cxliiii. (cxliv.) 9); *ἕνμος*,

Is. xlii. 10; ἥμα, Ps. xxii. (xxiii.) 3; xxxix. (xl.) 4, etc.); λέγειν τι καὶ [ῥ L T Tr WH] ἀκούειν καινότερον, Acts xvii. 21 (newer sc. than that which is already; [cf. W. 244 (228 sq.)]); κτίσις, Gal. vi. 15; καινὰ τὰ πάντα, all things are new, previously non-existent, begin to be far different from what they were before, 2 Co. v. 17 [L T Tr WH om. τὰ πάντα]; μηκέτι ὄσσης τῆς ἀνομίας, καινὴν δὲ γεγονότων πάντων ὑπὸ κυρίου, Barn. ep. 15, 7. γλώσσαι (see γλώσσα, 2): Mk. xvi. 17 [Tr txt. WH txt. om. Tr mrg. br. καιν.]*

[Syn. καινός, νέος: ν. denotes the new primarily in reference to time, the young, recent; κ. denotes the new primarily in reference to quality, the fresh, unworn; νέος ad tempus refertur, καινός ad rem;] see Trench § lx.; Tittmann i. p. 59 sq.; Green, 'Crit. Note' on Mt. ix. 17 (where the words occur together). The same distinction, in the main, holds in classic usage; cf. Schmidt ii. ch. 47.]

καινότης, -ητος, ἡ, (καινός), newness: ἐν καινότητι πνεύματος, in the new state (of life) in which the Holy Spirit places us, Ro. vii. 6; ἐν καινότητι ζωῆς in a new condition or state of (moral) life, Ro. vi. 4 (εἰς καινότητα αἰδίου ζωῆς, so as to produce a new state which is eternal life, Ignat. ad Eph. 19; among prof. writ. it is used by Thuc. 3, 38; Isocr., Athen., al.; often by Plut., [applied to the 'novelties' of fashion (French nouveauté)]).*

καίπερ [Treg. καὶ περ in Heb.; fr. Hom. Od. 7, 224 down], conjunc., [originally even very much, cf. Donaldson § 621; Bäumlein p. 200 sq.; Krüger § 56, 13, 2; B. § 144, 23; W. § 45, 2 fin.], although; it is joined to a ptcp. (in Grk. writ. sometimes also to an adj., so that ὅν must be supplied): Phil. iii. 4; Heb. v. 8; vii. 5; xii. 17; 2 Pet. i. 12; contrary to ordinary usage [yet so occasionally in Grk. writ.] with a finite verb, καίπερ ἐστίν, Rev. xvii. 8 Rec.; but since Grsb. καὶ πάρεσται [correctly παρῆσται (see in πάρεμι)] has been restored after the best codd.*

καιρός, -οῦ, ὁ, (derived by some fr. κάρα or κάρη, τό, the head, summit, [al. al.; cf. Vaniček p. 118]); Sept. for ἡν and ἡνῆ; in Grk. writ. [fr. Hes. down] 1. due measure; nowhere so in the bibl. writ. 2. a measure of time; a larger or smaller portion of time; hence a. univ. a fixed and definite time: Ro. xiii. 11; 2 Co. vi. 2; ἵσπεροι καιροί, 1 Tim. iv. 1; ἄχρι καιροῦ, up to a certain time, for a season, Lk. iv. 13 [but in ἄχρι, 1 b. referred apparently to b. below; cf. Fritzsche, Rom. i. p. 309 sq.]; Acts xiii. 11; πρὸς καιρόν, for a certain time only, for a season, Lk. viii. 13; 1 Co. vii. 5; πρὸς καιρόν ὄρας, for the season of an hour, i. e. for a short season, 1 Th. ii. 17; κατὰ καιρόν, at certain seasons, (from time to time), Jn. v. 4 [RGL]; at the (divinely) appointed time, Ro. v. 6 [al. bring this under b.]; before the time appointed, Mt. vii. 29; 1 Co. iv. 5; ἔσται καιρός, ὅτε etc. 2 Tim. iv. 3; ὀλίγον καιρόν ἔχει, a short time (in which to exercise his power) has been granted him, Rev. xii. 12; ἐν ἐκείνῳ τῷ καιρῷ, Mt. xi. 25; xii. 1; xiv. 1; Eph. ii. 12; κατ' ἐκείνον τ. κ., Acts xii. 1; xix. 23; κατὰ τ. κ. τούτου, Ro. ix. 9; ἐν αὐτῷ τῷ κ. Lk. xiii. 1; ἐν ᾧ κ. Acts vii. 20; ἐν τῷ νῦν κ., Ro. iii. 26; xi. 5; 2 Co. viii. 14 (13); ἐν παντὶ κ. always, at every season, [Aristot. top. 3, 2, 4 p. 117*, 35], Lk. xxi. 36; Eph. vi. 18; εἰς τὶνα καιρόν, 1 Pet. i. 11. with the gen. of a

thing, the time of etc. i. e. at which it will occur: τῆς ἐμῆς ἀναλύσεως, 2 Tim. iv. 6; τῆς ἐπισκοπῆς, 1 Pet. v. 6 Lchm.; Lk. xix. 44; πειρασμοῦ, Lk. viii. 13; τοῦ ἀρξασθαι τὸ κρίμα, for judgment to begin, 1 Pet. iv. 17; καιροὶ τῶν λόγων, of the time when they shall be proved by the event, Lk. i. 20; — or when a thing usually comes to pass: τοῦ θερισμοῦ, Mt. xiii. 30; τῶν καρπῶν, when the fruits ripen, Mt. xxi. 34, 41; σύκων, Mk. xi. 13. with the gen. of a pers.: καιροὶ ἐθνῶν, the time granted to the Gentiles, until God shall take vengeance on them, Lk. xxi. 24; ὁ ἐαντοῦ (T Tr WH αὐτοῦ) κ. the time when antichrist shall show himself openly, 2 Th. ii. 6; ὁ καιρὸς μου, the time appointed for my death, Mt. xxvi. 18; τῶν νεκρῶν κριθῆναι, the time appointed for the dead to be recalled to life and judged, Rev. xi. 18 [B. 260 (224)]; ὁ ἐμός, ὁ ὑμέτερος, the time for appearing in public, appointed (by God) for me, for you, Jn. vii. 6, 8; καιρῷ ἰδίῳ, the time suited to the life under consideration, at its proper time, Gal. vi. 9; plur., 1 Tim. ii. 6; vi. 15; Tit. i. 3. ὁ καιρός alone, the time when things are brought to a crisis, the decisive epoch waited for: so of the time when the Messiah will visibly return from heaven, Mk. xiii. 33; ὁ καιρὸς ἤγγικεν, Lk. xxi. 8; ἐγγύς ἐστω, Rev. i. 3; xxii. 10. b. opportune or seasonable time: with verbs suggestive of the idea of advantage, καιρόν μεταλαμβάνειν, Acts xxiv. 25; ἔχειν, Gal. vi. 10 (Plut. Luc. 16); ἐξαγοράζεσθαι, Eph. v. 16; Col. iv. 5, see ἐξαγοράζω, 2; foll. by an inf., opportunity to do something, Heb. xi. 15; παρὰ καιρόν ἡλικίας, past the opportunity of life [A. V. past age], Heb. xi. 11 (simply παρὰ καιρόν, Pind. Ol. 8, 32; several times in Plato, cf. Ast, Lex. Plat. ii. p. 126). c. the right time: ἐν καιρῷ (often in class. Grk.), in due season, Mt. xxiv. 45; Lk. xii. 42; xx. 10 RGL [(ed. stereotyp. only)]; 1 Pet. v. 6; also καιρῷ, Lk. xx. 10 L T Tr WH; τῷ καιρῷ, Mk. xii. 2. d. a (limited) period of time: [1 Co. vii. 29]; plur. the periods prescribed by God to the nations, and bounded by their rise and fall, Acts xvii. 26; καιροὶ καρποφόροι, the seasons of the year in which the fruits grow and ripen, Acts xiv. 17 [cf. Gen. i. 14 Sept.]; καιρόν καὶ καιροῦς καὶ ἡμῶν καιροῦ, a year and two years and six months [A. V. a time, and times, and half a time; cf. W. § 27, 4], Rev. xii. 14 (cf. 6; fr. Dan. vii. 25; xii. 7); stated seasons of the year solemnly kept by the Jews, and comprising several days, as the passover, pentecost, feast of tabernacles, Gal. iv. 10 [2 Chr. viii. 13; cf. Bar. i. 14]. in the divine arrangement of time adjusted to the economy of salvation: ὁ καιρός (πεπλήρωται), the preappointed period which acc. to the purpose of God must elapse before the divine kingdom could be founded by Christ, (Mk. i. 15) plur., the several parts of this period, Eph. i. 10; ὁ καιρὸς ὁ ἐνεστῶς, the present period, i. q. ὁ αἰὼν οὗτος (see αἰὼν, 3), Heb. ix. 9, opp. to καιρὸς διορθώσεως, the time when the whole order of things will be reformed (i. q. αἰὼν μέλλων), ib. 10; ὁ καιρὸς οὗτος, i. q. ὁ αἰὼν οὗτος (see αἰὼν, 3), Mk. x. 30; Lk. xviii. 30; ὁ νῦν καιρ. Ro. viii. 18; ἐν καιρῷ ἐσχάτῳ, the last period of the present age, the time just before the return of Christ from heaven (see ἔσχατος,

1 sub fin., etc.), 1 Pet. i. 5; *καιροὶ ἀναψύξεως ἀπὸ προσώπου τοῦ κυρίου*, denotes the time from the return of Christ on, the times of the consummated divine kingdom, Acts iii. 20 (19). *e.* as often in Grk. writ., and like the Lat. *tempus*, *καιρός* is equiv. to *what time brings, the state of the times, the things and events of time*: Lk. xii. 56; *δουλεύειν τῷ καιρῷ*, Lat. *tempori servire* (see *δουλεύω*, 2 a.), Ro. xii. 11 Rec.*; *τὰ σημεῖα τῶν καιρῶν*, i. q. *ἃ οἱ καιροὶ σημαίνουσι*, Mt. xvi. 3 [here T br. WH reject the pass.]; *καιροὶ χαλεποί*, 2 Tim. iii. 1; *χρόνοι ἢ καιροὶ* (times or seasons, Germ. *Zeitumstände*), Acts i. 7; *οἱ χρόν. καὶ οἱ καιρ.* 1 Th. v. 1; and in the opp. order, Dan. ii. 21 Sept.; Sap. viii. 8.*

[*ΣΥΝ. καιρός, χρόνος*: *χρ.* time, in general; *καιρ.* a definitely limited portion of time, with the added notion of suitability. Yet while, on the one hand, its meaning may be so sharply marked as to permit such a combination as *χρόνου καιρός* 'the nick of time,' on the other, its distinctive sense may so far recede as to allow it to be used as nearly equiv. to *χρόνος*; cf. Thom. Mag. ed. *Ritschl* p. 206, 15 sqq. (after Ammonius s. v.); p. 215, 10 sqq. *καιρός οὐ μόνον ἐπὶ χρόνου ἐπὶ λέγεται, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀρροδίου καὶ πρέποντος, κτλ.*; Schmidt ch. 44; Trench § lvii.; Tittmann i. 41 sqq.; Cope on Aristot. rhet. 1, 7, 32. "In modern Grk. *καιρός* means *weather, χρόνος year*. In both words the kernel of meaning has remained unaltered; this in the case of *καιρ.* is changeableness, of *χρ.* duration." *Curtius*, Etym. p. 110 sq.]

Καίσαρ, -αρος [Bttm. 16 (15)], *δ.* *Cæsar* (prop. the surname of Julius Cæsar, which being adopted by Octavianus Augustus and his successors afterwards became an appellative, and was appropriated by the Roman emperors as a part of their title [cf. Dict. of Biogr. and Mythol. s. v. Cæsar]): Mt. xxii. 17, 21; Mk. xii. 14, 16 sq.; Lk. ii. 1; iii. 1; xx. 22; xxiii. 2; Jn. xix. 12; Acts xi. 28 [Rec.]; xvii. 7, etc.; Phil. iv. 22.*

Καῖσάρεια [-ία Tdf. (cf. his note on Acts ix. 30), WH; see I, ε], -ας, ἡ, *Cæsarea*; there were two cities of this name in Palestine: 1. *Cæsarea Philippi* (*Καῖσάρεια ἢ Φιλίππου*), situated at the foot of Lebanon near the sources of the Jordan in Gaulanitis, and formerly called *Paneas* (*ἢ Πανεάδα Φοίνικες προσαγορεύουσιν*, Eus. h. e. 7, 17); but after being rebuilt by Philip the tetrarch, it was called by him *Cæsarea* in honor of Tiberius Cæsar (Joseph. antt. 18, 2, 1 sq.); subsequently it was called *Neronias* by Agrippa II., in honor of Nero (Joseph. antt. 20, 9, 4); now *Bāniās*, a village of about 150 [(?) "about 50" (*Bädcker*), "some forty" (*Murray*)] houses: Mt. xvi. 13; Mk. viii. 27. 2. *Cæsarea* (more fully *Cæsarea of Palestine* [mod. *Kaisariyeh*]), built near the Mediterranean by Herod the Great on the site of Strato's Tower, between Joppa and Dora. It was provided with a magnificent harbor and had conferred upon it the name of *Cæsarea*, in honor of Augustus. It was the residence of the Roman procurators, and the majority of its inhabitants were Greeks (Joseph. antt. 13, 11, 2; 15, 9, 6; 19, 8, 2; b. j. 2, 9, 1): Acts viii. 40; ix. 30; x. 1, 24; xi. 11; xii. 19; xviii. 22; xxi. 8, 16; xxiii. 23, 33; xxv. 1, 4, 6, 13. Cf. *Win.* RWB. [and BB. DD s. v. Cæsarea; *Arnold* in Herzog ii. p. 486 sqq.;

Overbeck in Schenkel i. p. 499 sq.; [Schürer § 23, i. 9; and for other reff. cf. Mc. and S. s. v.].*

καίτοι, (fr. *καί* and *τοί*), conjunction, with a ptep. [but in class. Grk. with a finite verb also (as in Acts below); Krüger § 56, 13, 2; cf. reff. s. v. *καίπερ*], and yet, although: Heb. iv. 3 (although the work of creation had been finished long ago, so that the rest spoken of cannot be understood to be that of God himself resting from that work [cf. Kurtz in loc.]); [Acts xiv. 17 L T Tr WH (but Tr *καί τοι*).]*

καίτοιγε, see *γέ*, 3 f.

[**Καίφος**, see *Καΐάφας*.]

καίω [Vaniček p. 98]; Pass., pres. *καίωμαι*; pf. ptep. *καυκάμενος*; 1 fut. *καυθήσομαι* (1 Co. xiii. 3 Tdf., where R G L Tr give the solecistic fut. subjunc. *καυθήσομαι*, on which cf. *Lob.* ad Phryn. p. 720 sq.; W. § 13, 1 e.; B. 35 sq. (31)); [*Soph. Lex.*, Intr. p. 40; *WH.* App. p. 172; *Tdf.* Proleg. p. 122. WH txt. Lchm. ed. ster. read *καυχῆσομαι* (with * A B etc.); on this reading see *WH.* App. ad loc.; *A. W. Tyler* in Bib. Sacr. for July 1873, p. 502 sq.; cf. *Scrivener*, Introd. etc. p. 629 sq.; *Tregelles*, Printed Text etc. p. 191 sq.; Tdf. ad loc.]; Sept. for *קָצַף, קָצַף* etc.; [fr. Hom. down]; 1. *to set fire to, light*: *λύχρον*, Mt. v. 15; pass. ptep. *καύμενος*, burning, Lk. xii. 35; Rev. iv. 5; viii. 10; xix. 20; with *πυρί* added, Heb. xii. 18; Rev. viii. 8; xxi. 8; in fig. disc. *λύχνος καύμενος*, a light showing the right way, Jn. v. 35 (a comparison pointed at the Jews, to whom John the Baptist had been as a torch lighted for a merry-making); metaph. *ἡ καρδία ἦν καυομένη* was glowing, burning, i. e. was greatly moved, Lk. xxiv. 32 [W. § 45, 5; B. § 144, 28]. 2. *to burn, consume with fire*: pass., Jn. xv. 6; 1 Co. xiii. 3 [see above]; with *πυρί* added (cf. *igni cremare*, Caes. b. g. 1, 4), Mt. xiii. 40 G Tr for R L T WH *κατακαίεται*. [COMP.: *έκ, κατα-καίω*.]*

κακεῖ [Grsb. *κακεῖ*; cf. *καγώ* and reff.], (by crasis fr. *καί* and *έκεῖ* [cf. W. § 5, 3; B. p. 10; esp. *Tdf.* Proleg. p. 96]); 1. *and there*: Mt. v. 23 [Tr mrg. *καί έκεῖ*]; x. 11; xxviii. 10 [Tdf. *καί έκεῖ*]; Mk. i. 35 (Lchm. *καί έκεῖ*); Jn. xi. 54; Acts xiv. 7; xxii. 10; xxv. 20; xxvii. 6. 2. *there also*: Mk. i. 38 (G WH *καί έκεῖ*); Acts xvii. 13.*

κακεῖθεν [Grsb. *κακε*; see *καγώ* and reff.], (by crasis fr. *καί* and *έκειθεν* [cf. W. § 5, 3; B. 10; esp. *Tdf.* Proleg. 96 sq.]); Lat. *et inde*; a. of place, and from thence, and thence: Mk. ix. 30 (R G *καί έκειθεν*); x. 1 [L T Tr WH *καί έκ*; Lk. xi. 53 T Tr txt. WH]; Acts vii. 4; xiv. 26; xvi. 12 [*έκειθεν* τῆ R G]; xx. 15; xxi. 1; xxvii. 4, 12 [L T Tr WH *έκειθεν*]; xxviii. 15. b. of time, and thereafter, and afterward [cf. *Bornem.* Scholia in Luc. p. 90 sq.]: Acts xiii. 21.*

κακείνος [Grsb. *κακε*; see *καγώ* and reff.], -εινη, -εινο, (by crasis fr. *καί* and *έκεινος* [cf. W. § 5, 3; esp. *Tdf.* Proleg. p. 97]); 1. *είκείνος* referring to the more remote subject; a. *and he* (Lat. *et ille*): Lk. xi. 7; xxii. 12; Acts xviii. 19; *ταῦτα . . . κακείνα* [A. V. *the other*], Mt. xxiii. 23; Lk. xi. 42. b. *he also*: Acts xv. 11; Ro. xi. 23 [Rec.* *καί έκ*.]; 1 Co. x. 6. 2. *είκείνος*

referring to the nearer subject [cf. *ἐκείνος*, 1 c.]; a. and he (Lat. *et is*, Germ. *und selbiger*): Mt. xv. 18; Jn. vii. 29; xix. 35 [L Tr WH *καὶ ἐκ.*]. b. *he also* (Germ. *auch selbiger*): Mt. xx. 4 [T WH *καὶ ἐκ.*]; Mk. xii. 4 sq.; xvi. 11, 13; Lk. xxii. 12; Jn. xiv. 12; xvii. 24.

κακία, -ας, ἡ, (*κακός*), [fr. Theognis down], Sept. chiefly for γῤ, and ηγγ; 1. *malignity, malice, ill-will, desire to injure*: Ro. i. 29; Eph. iv. 31; Col. iii. 8; Tit. iii. 3; Jas. i. 21; 1 Pet. ii. 1. 2. *wickedness, depravity*: 1 Co. v. 8 [cf. W. 120 (114)]; xiv. 20; Acts viii. 22 (cf. 21); wickedness that is not ashamed to break the laws, 1 Pet. ii. 16. 3. Hellenistically, *evil, trouble*: Mt. vi. 34 (as Amos iii. 6; [1 S. vi. 9]; Eccl. vii. 15 (14); xii. 1; Sir. xix. 6; 1 Macc. vii. 23, etc.).*

[**ΣΥΝ.** *κακία, πονηρία*: associated Ro. i. 29; 1 Co. v. 8. Acc. to *Trench*, Syn. § xi., endorsed by Ellic. (on Eph. iv. 31) and Bp. Lightf. (on Col. iii. 8), *κακία* denotes rather the vicious disposition, *πονηρία* the active exercise of the same; cf. Xen. mem. 1, 2, 28 *ἐὶ μὲν αὐτὸς* (i. e. *Σωκράτης*) *ἐποίησε τι φαῦλον, εὐκρίτως δὲ ἐδόκει πονηρὸς εἶναι· εἰ δ' αὐτὸς σωφρονῶν διετέλει, πῶς δὲν δικαίως τῆς οὐκ ἐνοῦσης αὐτῷ κακίας αἰτίας ἔχοι*; But Fritzsche, Meyer (on Ro. i. c.; yet cf. Weiss in ed. 6), al. dissent, — seeming nearly to reverse this distinction; cf. Suidas s. v. *κακία*: *ἔστιν ἡ τοῦ κακῶσαι τὸν πέλας σπουδή, παρὰ τῷ ἀποστόλῳ*; see *πονηρὸς*, 2 b.]

κακοήθεια [-θία WH; see I, ε], -ας, ἡ, (fr. *κακοήθης*, and this fr. *κακός* and *ἦθος*), *bad character, depravity of heart and life*, Xen., Plat., Isocr., al.; 4 Macc. i. 4, where cf. Grimm p. 299; spec. used of *malignant subtlety, malicious craftiness*: Ro. i. 29 (3 Macc. iii. 22; Add. to Esth. viii. l. 12; Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 35, 5; Joseph. antt. 1, 1, 4; 16, 3, 1; [c. Ap. 1, 24, 4]; Polyb. 5, 50, 5, etc.). On the other hand, Aristot. rhet. 2, 13, [8 p. 81] defines it *τὸ ἐπὶ τὸ χεῖρον ὑπολαμβάνειν πάντα*, [taking all things in the evil part, Genevan N. T. Cf. *Trench* § xi.].*

κακολογέω, -ῶ; 1 aor. inf. *κακολογήσαι*; (*κακολόγος*); i. q. *κακῶς λέγω* (which the old grammarians prefer, see *Loeb*. ad Phryn. p. 200); 1. *to speak ill of, revile, abuse, one; to calumniate, traduce*: *τινά*, Mk. ix. 39; *τί*, Acts xix. 9; (2 Macc. iv. 1; Lys., Plut., al.). 2. Hellenistically, *to imprecate evil on, curse*: *τινά*, Mt. xv. 4; Mk. vii. 10, (so for ἡγγ, Prov. xx. 20; Ezek. xxii. 7; Ex. xxii. 28).*

κακοπάθεια [-θία WH; see I, ε], -ας, ἡ, (*κακοπαθής* suffering evil, afflicted), prop. the suffering of evil, i. e. *trouble, distress, affliction*: Jas. v. 10 (Mal. i. 13; 2 Macc. ii. 26 sq.; [Antipho]; Thuc. 7, 77; Isocr., Polyb., Diod., al.).*

κακοπαθῆω, -ῶ; 1 aor. impv. 2 sing. *κακοπάθησον*; (*κακοπαθής*); *to suffer (endure) evils (hardship, troubles)*; *to be afflicted*: 2 Tim. ii. 9; Jas. v. 13 [W. § 41 a. 3 fin.; cf. § 60, 4 c.; B. § 139, 28], (Sept. Jon. iv. 10; Xen., Plut., al.); used freq. of the hardships of military service (Thuc. 4, 9; Polyb. 3, 72, 5; Joseph. antt. 10, 11, 1; b. j. 1, 7, 4); hence elegantly *κακοπάθησον* (L T Tr WH *συγγ* [T WH *συγγ* (q. v. fin.)] *κακοπάθησον*) *ὡς καλὸς στρατιώτης*, 2 Tim. ii. 3; ib. iv. 5. [COMP. : *συγ-κακοπαθῆω*].*

κακοποιέω, -ῶ; 1 aor. inf. *κακοποιήσαι*; (*κακοποιός*); 1. *to do harm*: Mk. iii. 4; Lk. vi. 9. 2. *to do evil, do*

wrong: 1 Pet. iii. 17; 3 Jn. 11. ([Aeschyl., Arstph., Xen., Polyb., Antonin., Plut.; Sept.).*

κακοποιός, -όν, (*κακόν* and *ποιέω*), *doing evil*; subst. *an evil-doer, malefactor*: Jn. xviii. 30 [but L mrg. T Tr WH *κακόν ποιῶν*]; 1 Pet. ii. 12, 14; iii. 16 [T Tr mrg. WH om. the cl.]; iv. 15. (Prov. xii. 4; Pind., Aristot., Polyb., Plut.).*

κακός, -ή, -όν, Sept. for γῤ, [fr. Hom. down], *bad*, [A. V. (almost uniformly) *evil*]; 1. *univ. of a bad nature; not such as it ought to be*. 3. [morally, i. e.] of a mode of thinking, feeling, acting; *base, wrong, wicked*:

of persons, Mt. xxi. 41 [cf. W. 637 (592)]; also B. 143 (126); xxiv. 48; Phil. iii. 2; Rev. ii. 2. *διαλογισμοί*, Mk. vii. 21; *ὀμιλία*, 1 Co. xv. 33; *ἐπιθυμία*, Col. iii. 5 (Prov. xii. 12); *ἔργα* [better *ἔργον*], Ro. xiii. 3. neut. *κακόν, τὸ κακόν, evil* i. e. what is contrary to law, either divine or human, *wrong, crime*: [Jn. xviii. 23]; Acts xxiii. 9; Ro. vii. 21; xiv. 20; xvi. 19; 1 Co. xiii. 5; Heb. v. 14; 1 Pet. iii. 10 sq.; 3 Jn. 11; plur. [*evil things*]: Ro. i. 30; 1 Co. x. 6; 1 Tim. vi. 10 [*πάντα τὰ κακὰ all kinds of evil*]; Jas. i. 19 [W. § 30, 4; B. § 132, 24]; *κακὸν ποιεῖν, to do, commit evil*: Mt. xxvii. 23; Mk. xv. 14; Lk. xxiii. 22; 2 Co. xiii. 7; 1 Pet. iii. 12; *τὸ κακόν*, Ro. xiii. 4; *τὰ κακὰ*, iii. 8; *κακόν, τὸ κακόν πράσσειν*, Ro. vii. 19; ix. 11. [Rec.]; xiii. 4; [2 Co. v. 10 R G L Tr mrg.]; *τὸ κακὸν κατεργάζεσθαι*, Ro. ii. 9. spec. of *wrongs inflicted*: Ro. xii. 21; *κακὸν ἐργάζομαι τινι* [to work ill to one], Ro. xiii. 10; *ἐνδείκνυμι*, 2 Tim. iv. 14; *ποιῶ*, Acts ix. 13; *ἀποδίδωμι κακὸν ἀντὶ κακοῦ*, Ro. xii. 17; 1 Th. v. 15; 1 Pet. iii. 9. 3. *troublesome, injurious, pernicious, destructive, baneful*: neut. *κακόν, an evil*, that which injures, Jas. iii. 8 [W. § 59, 8 b.; B. 79 (69)]; with the suggestion of wildness and ferocity, *θηρία*, Tit. i. 12; substantially i. q. *bad*, i. e. distressing, whether to mind or to body: *ἔλκος κακὸν κ. πονηρὸν* [A. V. a *noisome and grievous sore*], Rev. xvi. 2; *κακὸν πράσσω ἑμαυτῷ*, Lat. *vim mihi infero, to do harm to one's self*, Acts xvii. 28; *κακὸν τι πάσχω*, to suffer some harm, Acts xxviii. 5; *τὰ κακὰ*, evil things, the discomforts which plague one, Lk. xvi. 25 (opp. to *τὰ ἀγαθὰ*, the good things, from which pleasure is derived). [SYN. cf. *κακία*].*

κακοῦργος, -ον, (contr. from *κακόεργος*, fr. *κακόν* and *ΕΡΓΩ*; cf. *πανούργος*, and on the accent of both see *Götting*, *Lehre v. Accent*, p. 321; [Chandler § 445]), as subst. *a malefactor*: 2 Tim. ii. 9; of a robber, Lk. xxiii. 32 sq. [cf. W. 530 (493); B. § 150, 3], 39. (Prov. xxi. 15; in Grk. writ. fr. [Soph. and] Hdt. down).*

κακουχέω, -ῶ; (fr. obsol. *κακούχος*, fr. *κακόν* and *ἔχω*); *to treat ill, oppress, plague*: *τινά*; pres. pass. ptp. *κακουχόμενος*, maltreated, tormented, Heb. xi. 37; xiii. 3. (1 K. ii. 26; xi. 39 Alex.; Diod. 3, 23; 19, 11; Dio C. 35 (36), 9 (11); Plut. mor. p. 114 e.) [COMP. : *συγ-κακουχέω*].*

κακῶς, -ῶ; fut. *κακώσω*; 1 aor. *ἐκάκωσα*; (*κακός*); 1. *to oppress, afflict, harm, maltreat*: *τινά*, Acts vii. 6, 19; xii. 1; xviii. 10; 1 Pet. iii. 13, (Ex. v. 22; xxiii. 9 Alex.; in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down). 2. as a usage foreign to the classics, *to embitter* (Vulg. ad *iracundiam concivio*); *render evil affected*, (Ps. cv. (cvi.) 32; Joseph. antt. 16,

1, 9; 7, 8; 8, 6): τὴν ψυχὴν τινος κατὰ τινος, against one, Acts xiv. 2.*

κακῶς, (κακός), adv., [fr. Hom. down], *badly, ill*, i. e. a. [in a physical sense] *miserably*: ἔχειν, *to be ill, sick* [see ἔχω, II. a.], Mt. iv. 24; viii. 16; ix. 12; xiv. 85; [xvii. 15 L Trtxt. WH txt.]; Mk. [i. 32, 34]; ii. 17; [vi. 55]; Lk. v. 31; vii. 2, etc.; πάσχειν, Mt. xvii. 15 [R G T Tr mrg. WH mrg.]; δαμονίζεσθαι, Mt. xv. 22; κακοὺς κακῶς ἀπολίσει, Mt. xxi. 41, on this combination of words with verbs of destroying, perishing, etc., which is freq. in Grk. writ. also, cf. Kuinoel ad loc.; W. § 68, 1. b. [morally] *improperly, wrongly*: Jn. xviii. 23; κακῶς εἰπεῖν τινα, *to speak ill of, revile, one*, Acts xxiii. 5; with bad intent, αἰτεῖσθαι, Jas. iv. 3.*

κάκωσις, -εως, ἡ, (κακῶς), *ill-treatment, ill-usage*, (Vulg. *afflictio*): Acts vii. 34. (Ps. xvii. (xviii.) 19; Ex. iii. 7, 17; Job xxxi. 29 [Symm.]; Thuc., Xen., Plut., al.)*

καλάμη, -ης, ἡ, *a stalk of grain or of a reed, the stalk* (left after the ears are cut off), *stubble*: 1 Co. iii. 12. (Ex. v. 12; xv. 7; Is. xvii. 6; Hom. et sqq.)*

κάλαμος, -ου, ὁ, fr. Pind. down, Lat. *calamus* i. e. a. *a reed*: Mt. xi. 7; xii. 20 (fr. Is. xlii. 3); Lk. vii. 24. b. *a staff made of a reed, a reed-staff*, (as in 2 K. xviii. 21): Mt. xxvii. 29 sq. 48; Mk. xv. 19, 36. c. *a measuring reed or rod*: Rev. xi. 1; xxi. 15 sq., (Ezek. xl. 3-6; xlii. 16-19). d. *a writer's reed, a pen*: 3 Jn. 13; [see *Gardthausen*, Griech. Palaeogr. p. 71 sq.]*

καλέω, -ῶ, impf. ἐκάlon; fut. καλέσω (W. § 13, 3 c.); 1 aor. ἐκάλεσα; pf. κέκληκα; Pass., pres. καλοῦμαι; pf. 3 pers. sing. κέκληται (1 Co. vii. 18 L T Tr WH; [Rev. xix. 13 L T Tr WH]), pterp. κεκλημένος; 1 aor. ἐκλήθη; 1 fut. κληθήσομαι; [fr. Hom. down]; Hebr. קָרָא; Lat. *voco*; i. e.

1. *to call* (Germ. *rufen* [cf. *βοάω*, fin.]); a. *to call aloud, utter in a loud voice*: ἀρχος οὗ τὸ σήμερον καλεῖται, as long as the word 'to-day' is called out or proclaimed, Heb. iii. 13; τινά, *to call one to approach or stand before one*, Mt. xx. 8; xxii. 3 (where εἰς τοὺς γάμους seems to belong to τοὺς κεκλημένους); Mt. xxv. 14; [Mk. iii. 31 L T Tr WH]; Lk. xix. 13; τὰ ἴδια πρόβατα κατ' ὄνομα, *his own sheep each by its name*, Jn. x. 3 (where L T Tr WH φωνεῖ); used of Christ, calling certain persons to be his disciples and constant companions, Mt. iv. 21 (note what precedes in 19: δεῦτε ὀπίσω μου); Mk. i. 20; *to order one to be summoned*, Mt. ii. 15 [see just below]; before the judges, Acts iv. 18; xxiv. 2; foll. by ἐκ with gen. of place, i. q. *to call out, call forth from*: Mt. ii. 15, cf. Heb. xi. 8. metaph. *to cause to pass from one state into another*: τινά ἐκ σκότους εἰς τὸ φῶς, 1 Pet. ii. 9. b. like the Lat. *voco* i. q. *to invite*; a. prop.: *εἰς τοὺς γάμους*, Mt. xxii. 3, 9; Lk. xiv. 8 sq.; Jn. ii. 2; *to a feast*, Lk. xiv. 16; 1 Co. x. 27 [cf. W. 593 (552)]; Rev. xix. 9; δ καλέσας, Lk. vii. 39; xiv. 9; δ κεκληκός τινα, *ibid.* 10, 12; οἱ κεκλημένοι, Mt. xxii. 8; Lk. xiv. 7, 17, 24; (2 Sam. xiii. 23; Esth. v. 12; and often so in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. Od. 4, 532; 11, 187 down). β. metaph.: *to invite one, εἰς τι*, *to something* i. e. *to participate in it, enjoy it*; used thus in the Epp. of Paul and Peter of God as inviting men by the preaching of

the gospel (διὰ τοῦ εὐαγγελίου, 2 Th. ii. 14) to the blessings of the heavenly kingdom: εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ θεοῦ, 1 Th. ii. 12; εἰς ζωὴν αἰώνιον, 1 Tim. vi. 12; εἰς δόξαν αἰώνιον, 1 Pet. v. 10; εἰς τὴν κοινωνίαν τοῦ υἱοῦ αὐτοῦ, 1 Co. i. 9; so καλεῖν τινα used alone: Ro. viii. 30; ix. 24 sq.; 1 Co. vii. 17 sq. 20-22, 24; τινά καλεῖν κλήσει, 2 Tim. i. 9; ἐν ᾧ ἐκλήθημεν, *in whom lies the reason why we were called, who is the ground of our having been invited*, Eph. i. 11 Lchm.; ἄξιος τῆς κλήσεως, ἧς (by attraction for ᾧ [or perh. ἦν; cf. W. § 24, 1; B. 287 (247); Elliott in loc.]) ἐκλήθητε, Eph. iv. 1; God is styled ὁ καλῶν τινα (he that calleth one, *the caller*, cf. W. § 45, 7), Gal. v. 8; 1 Th. v. 24; and ὁ καλέσας τινά, Gal. i. 6; Col. i. 12 Lchm.; 1 Pet. i. 15; 2 Pet. i. 3. οἱ κεκλημένοι, Heb. ix. 15; καλεῖν and καλεῖσθαι are used with a specification of the mediate end (for the highest or final end of the calling is eternal salvation): ἐπ' ἐλευθερίᾳ, Gal. v. 13; οὐκ ἐπ' ἀκαθαρσίᾳ ἀλλ' ἐν ἄγασμῳ, 1 Th. iv. 7; ἐν εἰρήμῃ, 1 Co. vii. 15; ἐν ἐνὶ ἐλπίδι, *that ye might come into one hope*, Eph. iv. 4 (see ἐν, I. 7 [yet cf. W. 417 (389); B. 329 (283); esp. Elliott in loc.], and ἐπί, B. 2 a. ζ.); εἰς εἰρήνην τοῦ Χριστοῦ ἐν ἐνὶ σώματι, *that ye may be in one body* i. e. *be members of one and the same body*, Col. iii. 15; εἰς τοῦτο (which refers to what precedes) foll. by ἴνα, 1 Pet. ii. 21; iii. 9; (but everywhere in the N. T. Epp. only those are spoken of as called by God who have listened to his voice addressed to them in the gospel, hence those who have enlisted in the service of Christ—see Ro. viii. 30 and Rückert's Com. in loc. p. 464, cf. 1 Co. i. 24; those who have slighted the invitation are not reckoned among the called); Christ also is said καλεῖν τινα, sc. *to embrace the offer of salvation by the Messiah*, in Mt. ix. 13 and Mk. ii. 17 (in both which pass. Rec. adds εἰς μετάνοιαν). God is said *to call* those who are not yet born, viz. by promises of salvation which have respect to them, so that καλεῖν is for substance equiv. *to appoint one to salvation*, Ro. ix. 12 (11); καλοῦντος τὰ μὴ ὄντα ὡς ὄντα, Ro. iv. 17, where cf. Fritzsche, [al. al., cf. Meyer (esp. ed. Weiss) ad loc.]. *to call* (i. q. *to select*) *to assume some office*, τινά, of God appointing or committing an office to one, (Germ. *berufen*): Gal. i. 15; Heb. v. 4, (Is. xlii. 6; xlix. 1; li. 2). *to invite* i. q. *to rouse, summon*: *to do something, εἰς μετάνοιαν*, Lk. v. 82, added in Rec. also in Mt. ix. 13 and Mk. ii. 17. 2. *to call* i. e. *to name, call by name*; a. *to give a name to*; with two acc., one of the object the other of the name as a predicate [to call one (by) a name: Mt. x. 25 Rec.; cf. W. § 32, 4 b.; B. 151 (132) note]; pass. w. the nom. of the name, *to receive the name of, receive as a name*: Mt. ii. 23; xxvii. 8; Lk. i. 32, 60, 62; ii. 4, etc.; καλούμενος, *called, whose name or surname is*, Lk. vii. 11; ix. 10; x. 39; Acts vii. 58; xxvii. 8, 16; δ καλούμενος [on its position cf. B. § 144, 19]: Lk. vi. 15; viii. 2; [xxii. 3 T Tr WH]; xxiii. 33; Acts i. 23; x. 1; xiii. 1; [xv. 22 L T Tr WH]; xxvii. 14; Rev. xii. 9; xvi. 16; with ὀνόματι added, Lk. xix. 2; καλεῖσθαι ὀνόματι τινι, *to be called by a name*, Lk. i. 61; καλεῖν τινα ἐπὶ τῷ ὀνόματι τινος, Lk. i. 59 (see ἐπί, B. 2 a. η. p. 238^b); after the Hebr. קָרָא

יְצַו־נָם, καλεῖν τὸ ὄνομά τινος, with the name in the acc., to give some name to one, call his name: Mt. i. 21, 23, 25; Lk. i. 13, 31; pass., Lk. ii. 21; Rev. xix. 13; Gen. xvii. 19; 1 S. i. 20, etc. (similarly sometimes in Grk. writ., cf. Fritzsche on Mt. p. 45 [B. 151 (132)]). b. Pass. καλοῦμαι with predicate nom. to be called i. e. to bear a name or title (among men) [cf. W. § 65, 8]: Lk. i. 35; xxii. 25; Acts viii. 10 [Rec. om. καλ.]; 1 Co. xv. 9; to be said to be (i. q. to be acknowledged, pass as, the nominative expressing the judgment passed on one): Mt. v. 9, 19; Lk. i. 32, 35, 76; ii. 23; xv. 19; Ro. ix. 26; Jas. ii. 23; opp. to εἶναι, 1 Jn. iii. 1 LT Tr WH; Hebraistically (Gen. xxi. 12) ἐν Ἰσαὰκ κληθήσεται σοι σπέρμα, through [better in, cf. ἐν, I. 6 c. and Meyer (ed. Weiss) ad Ro. l. c.] Isaac shall a seed be called for thee, i. e. Isaac (not Ishmael) is the one whose posterity shall obtain the name and honor of thy descendants, Ro. ix. 7 and Heb. xi. 18. c. καλῶ τινα, with an acc. of the predicate or a title of honor, to salute one by a name: Mt. xxiii. 9; Pass., ib. 7 sq. 10; Rev. xix. 11 [but Tr mrg. WH br. κ.]; to give a name to one and mention him at the same time, Mt. xxii. 43, 45; Lk. xx. 44. [COMP.: ἀντι-, ἐν-, εἰσ-(-μαι), ἐπι-, μετα-, παρα-, συν-παρα-, προ-, προσ-, συγ-καλέω.]

καλλι-έλαιος, -ου, ἡ, (fr. κάλλος and ἐλαία), the garden olive, [A. V. good olive tree], (opp. to ἀγριέλαιος the wild olive): Ro. xi. 24. Aristot. de plant. 1, 6 p. 820^b, 40.*

καλλίων, see καλός, fin.

καλο-διδάσκαλος, -ου, ὁ, ἡ, (διδάσκαλος and καλόν, cf. ἱεροδιδάσκαλος, νομοδιδάσκαλος, χοροδιδάσκαλος), teaching that which is good, a teacher of goodness: Tit. ii. 3. Nowhere else.*

καλοὶ λιμένες (καλός and λιμήν), Fair Havens (Germ. Schönhafen; Luth. Gutfurt), a bay of Crete, near the city Lassæa; so called because offering good anchorage; now *Limenes kali* [BB.DD.]: Acts xxvii. 8.*

καλο-ποιέω, -ῶ; (i. q. καλῶς ποιῶ, cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 199 sq. [W. 25]); to do well, act uprightly: 2 Th. iii. 13. (Etym. Magn. 189, 24; [Lev. v. 4 Ald. (as quoted in) Philo de somn. l. ii. § 44].)*

καλός, -ή, -όν, [prob. primarily 'sound,' 'hale,' 'whole;'] cf. Vaníček p. 140 sq.; Curtius § 31], Sept. for קָטָר; beautiful, but much oftener for קָטָר good; beautiful, applied by the Greeks to everything so distinguished in form, excellence, goodness, usefulness, as to be pleasing; hence (acc. to the context) i. q. beautiful, handsome, excellent, eminent, choice, surpassing, precious, useful, suitable, commendable, admirable; a. beautiful to look at, shapely, magnificent: λιθοῖς καλοῖς κεκόσμηται [A. V. goodly], Lk. xxi. 5. b. good, excellent in its nature and characteristics, and therefore well-adapted to its ends: joined to the names of material objects, univ. 1 Tim. iv. 4 (i. q. pure); esp. of things so constituted as to answer the purpose for which that class of things was created; good of its kind: τὰ καλά, of fish, opp. to such as are thrown away (τὰ σαπρά), Mt. xiii. 48; σπέρμα, Mt. xiii. 24, 27, 37 sq.; καρπός, Mt. iii. 10; vii. 17-19; xii. 33; Lk. iii. 9 [L WH br. καλ.]; vi. 43; δένδρον, opp. to σαπρόν, Mt. xii. 33; I. k. vi. 43; γῆ, Mt. xiii. 8, 23; Mk. iv. 8, 20; Lk. viii. 15;

καλὸν τὸ ἅλας (is an excellent thing), Mk. ix. 50; Lk. xiv. 34; so too ὁ νόμος, good in its substance and nature, and fitted to beget good, Ro. vii. 16; 1 Tim. i. 8; διδασκαλία, true and approved teaching, 1 Tim. iv. 6; καρδία καλὴ κ. ἀγαθῆ, Lk. viii. 15; παραθήκη [q. v.] (containing [rather, consisting of] καλά), 2 Tim. i. 14; μέτρον, ample measure (rabbin. מידה טובה; Eng. good measure), Lk. vi. 38; βαθμός (firm [but see βαθμός]), 1 Tim. iii. 13; also θεμέλιος, 1 Tim. vi. 19; i. q. genuine, approved, πάντα δοκιμάζετε, τὸ καλὸν κατέχετε, 1 Th. v. 21; i. q. precious [A. V. goodly], μαργαρίται, Mt. xiii. 45; i. q. superior to other kinds, οἶνος, Jn. ii. 10; joined to names of men designated by their office, competent, able, such as one ought to be: ποιμήν, Jn. x. 11, 14; διάκονος, 1 Tim. iv. 6; οἰκονόμος, 1 Pet. iv. 10; στρατιώτης, 2 Tim. ii. 3; joined to nouns denoting an effect estimated by the power it involves, or by its constancy, or by the end aimed at by its author, i. q. praiseworthy, noble: στρατεία, 1 Tim. i. 18; ἀγών, 1 Tim. vi. 12; 2 Tim. iv. 7; ὁμολογία, 1 Tim. vi. 12 sq.; ἔργον, Mt. xxvi. 10; Mk. xiv. 6; Jn. x. 33; 1 Tim. iii. 1; plur. Jn. x. 32. καλὸν ἔστιν, it is expedient, profitable, wholesome: foll. by an inf. as subject, 1 Co. vii. 1; w. τι added [so in 1 Co. l. c. also], Mt. xviii. 8 sq. [cf. W. 241 (226); B. § 149, 7]; Mk. ix. 43, 45, 47, R G [also L Tr mrg. in 47]; 1 Co. vii. 26; ix. 15; κ. ἔστιν foll. by the acc. and inf., Mk. ix. 43, 45, 47, L (but see above) T Tr (but not mrg., see above) WH; Heb. xiii. 9; foll. by εἰ [cf. B. 217 (187 sq.); W. 282 (265)], Mt. xxvi. 24; Mk. ix. 42; xiv. 21; foll. by ἐάν [B. and W. u. s.], 1 Co. vii. 8; it is pleasant, delightful, foll. by acc. with inf.: Mt. xvii. 4; Mk. ix. 5; Lk. ix. 33. c. beautiful by reason of purity of heart and life, and hence praiseworthy; morally good, noble, (Lat. honestus; [cf. Aristot. τὸ καλὸν αὐτὸ καλόν]): διάκρισις καλοῦ τε καὶ κακοῦ, Heb. v. 14; ἔργα, Mt. v. 16; 1 Tim. v. 10, 25; vi. 18; Tit. ii. 7, 14; iii. 8, 14; Heb. x. 24; 1 Pet. ii. 12, and Lehm. in 2 Pet. i. 10; ἀναστροφῆ, Jas. iii. 13; 1 Pet. ii. 12; καλὴ συνείδησις, conscientiousness of good deeds, [A. V. a good conscience], Heb. xiii. 18; καλά, καλὸν ἐνώπιόν τινος, in one's judgment, Ro. xii. 17; 2 Co. viii. 21; 1 Tim. ii. 3 and Rec. in v. 4; ζηλοῦσθαι ἐν καλῷ, Gal. iv. 18; τὸ καλὸν κατεργάζεσθαι, Ro. vii. 18; ποιεῖν, ib. 21; 2 Co. xiii. 7; Gal. vi. 9; Jas. iv. 17; καλὸν ἔστιν, it is right, proper, becoming, foll. by an inf.: Mt. xv. 26 (L T ἔξεστιν); [Mk. vii. 27]; Gal. iv. 18 [here Tr mrg. impv.]; Ro. xiv. 21. d. honorable, conferring honor: μαρτυρία, 1 Tim. iii. 7; ὄνομα, Jas. ii. 7; σὺ καλὸν τὸ κάυχμα ὑμῶν, 1 Co. v. 6. e. affecting the mind agreeably, comforting and confirming: θεοῦ ῥῆμα (Sept. for קָטָר קָטָר, which is spoken of the divine promises, Josh. xxi. 45; Zech. i. 13), the gospel and its promises full of consolation, Heb. vi. 5. Compar. καλλίων, -ον, better: neut. adverbially, σὺ καλλίων ἐπιγινώσκεις, i. e. better than by thy question thou seemest to know, Acts xxv. 10 [W. 242 (227)]. The word is not found in the Apocalypse. [Cf. Trench § cvi. fin.; Zezschwitz, Profangrécität u. s. w. p. 60 sq. (cf. ἀγαθός, fin.); Westcott on Jn. x. 11.]*

κάλυμμα, -τος, τὸ, (καλύπτω), a veil, a covering: 2 Co. iii. 13 (Ex. xxxiv. 33); [κάλυμμα, or its equiv., is suggested

to the reader by the context in 1 Co. xi. 4 *κατὰ κεφαλῆς ἔχων*; see *ἔχω*, I. 1 b.]; metaph., 2 Co. iii. 14–16, of that which prevents a thing from being understood. (Hom., Tragg., Arstph., al.; Sept.)*

καλύπτω; fut. *καλύψω*; 1 aor. *ἐκάλυψα*; Pass., pres. inf. *καλύπτεσθαι*; pf. ptc. *κεκαλυμμένος*; [allied with *κρύπτω*; Vaniček p. 1091; Curtius, Das Verbum, i. 242;] Sept. for *ἡρᾶ*; often in Hom., Tragg. and other poets, more rarely in prose; to cover, cover up; prop.: *τινά*, Lk. xxiii. 30; *τί τινα*, a thing with anything, Lk. viii. 16; pass. Mt. viii. 24; trop. to hide, veil, i. e. to hinder the knowledge of a thing: pf. pass., Mt. x. 26; 2 Co. iv. 3; *πλήθος ἁμαρτιῶν*, not to regard or impute them, i. e. to pardon them, 1 Pet. iv. 8; to procure pardon of them from God, Jas. v. 20; cf. Ps. lxxxiv. (lxxxv.) 3 (2); xxxi. (xxxii.) 1 sq. [COMP.: *ἀνα-, ἀπο-, ἐπι-, κατα-, παρα-, περι-, συγ-καλύπτω*.]*

καλῶς, (*καλός*), adv., [fr. Hom. down], *beautifully, finely, excellently, well*: [univ. *διὰ τὸ καλῶς οἰκοδομησθαι* (Tr *-μείσθαι*, q. v.), Lk. vi. 48 T Tr WH]; spec. a.

rightly, so that there shall be no room for blame: joined to verbs of speaking (*ἀποκρίνεσθαι, λαλεῖν, λέγειν, προφητεῦν*, etc.), *well, truly*, Mt. xv. 7; Mk. vii. 6; Lk. xx. 39; Jn. iv. 17; viii. 48; xiii. 13; [xviii. 23]; Acts xxviii. 25; *fitly*, i. e. agreeably to the facts and words of the case, Mk. xii. 28; *καλῶς right! well!* an expression of approval: Mk. xii. 32; Ro. xi. 20; of deeds: *κ. ποιεῖν, to do well, act uprightly*, Jas. ii. 19; 1 Co. vii. 37 sq. (where the teaching is, that one can do *καλῶς*, but another *κρεῖσσον*); *καλῶς ποιεῖν* with ptc. *to do well that*, etc. [B. § 144, 15 a.; W. 345 (323)], Acts x. 33; Phil. iv. 14; 2 Pet. i. 19; 3 Jn. 6, (1 Macc. xii. 18, 22; 2 Macc. ii. 16, etc.); with verbs denoting a duty or office which one fulfils well: 1 Tim. iii. 4, 12 sq.; v. 17; spec. *honestly, uprightly*: Gal. iv. 17; *ἀναστρέφεισθαι*, Heb. xiii. 18; *ποιεῖν*, Jas. ii. 8.

b. *excellently, nobly, commendably*: 1 Co. xiv. 17; Gal. v. 7; *καλῶς πάντα πεποίηκε*, Mk. vii. 37; with bitter irony, Mk. vii. 9 (where cf. Fritzsche p. 271 sq.); 2 Co. xi. 4. c. *honorably, in honor*: Jas. ii. 3 [al. give it here an outward reference, i. q. in a good place, comfortably].

d. *καλῶς εἰπεῖν τινα*, to speak well of one, Lk. vi. 26; *κ. ποιεῖν τινα*, to do good to, benefit one, Mt. v. 44 Rec.; *τινί* [W. § 32, 1 β.; B. 146 (128)], Lk. vi. 27; *καλῶς ποιεῖν*, simply, *to do good*: Mt. xii. 12. e. *καλῶς ἔχειν*, to be well (of those recovering health): Mk. xvi. 18.*

[*κάμψ*, see *κάγώ*.]

κάμηλος, -ου, ὁ, ἡ, Hebr. *כָּמֶל*, [fr. Hdt. down], a camel [BB.DD. s. v.; Tristram, Nat. Hist. etc. p. 58 sqq.]: Mt. iii. 4; Mk. i. 6; in proverbs, Mt. xix. 24; Mk. x. 25; Lk. xviii. 25, (meaning, 'something almost or altogether impossible' [cf. Farrar in The Expositor for 1876 i. p. 369 sqq.; esp. Wetzstein in the Sitzungsberichte d. Akad. d. Wissensch. zu München, 1873, pp. 581–596]); Mt. xxiii. 24 (of one who is careful not to sin in trivial matters, but pays no heed to the more important matters).*

κάμιλος, -ου, ὁ, ἡ, a cable; the reading of certain Mss. in Mt. xix. 24 and Lk. xviii. 25, [see Tdf.'s notes]. The word is found only in Suidas [1967 c.] and the Schol. on Arstph. vesp. [1030]: "*κάμιλος τὸ παχὺ σχοινίον διὰ τοῦ*

l." Cf. Passow [or L. and S.] s. v.; [WH. App. p. 151b].*

κάμνος, -ου, ὁ, ἡ, [Hom. ep. 14, 2 etc., Hdt. on], a furnace (either for smelting, Xen. vectig. 4, 49, or for burning earthen ware, or baking bread, Gen. xix. 28; Ex. xix. 18; Jer. xi. 4; Dan. iii. 6): Mt. xiii. 42, 50; Rev. i. 15; ix. 2.*

καμνύω, a form which passed over from the Epic (cf. Hom. batrach. 191) and com. language [Apoll. Dysc. synt. 323, 22; 326, 9] into the Alexandrian and decaying Greek; condemned by Phryn. [as below]; derived by syncope and assimilation from *καταμύω* (which the earlier and more elegant Greeks use), (cf. *καμνέω, καμμογή, κάμμορος*, fr. *κατὰ μὲν, καταμωγή, κατάμορος*, cf. Bittm. Gram. § 117, 2 Anm. 2; Ausf. Gram. ii. p. 373; Fischer, De vitiiis lexx. N. T. p. 678 sq.; Sturz, De dial. Maced. etc. p. 173 sq.; Lob. ad Phryn. p. 339 sq.; Schäfer ad Lamb. Bos p. 368; [cf. B. 62 (55); W. 24, 46]): 1 aor. *ἐκάμμυσα*; to shut the eyes, close the eyes: often w. *τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς* added; so Mt. xiii. 15 and Acts xxviii. 27, (fr. Sept. Is. vi. 10, for *γῶγῃ*, i. e. to besmear), in both which pass. the phrase designates the inflexible pertinacity and obstinacy of the Jews in their opposition to the gospel. (Is. xxix. 10; Lam. iii. 43; *καμνύειν τὸ τῆς ψυχῆς ὄμμα*, Philo de somn. i. § 26).*

κάμνω; 2 aor. *ἔκαμον*; pf. *κέκηκα*; 1. *to grow weary, be weary*, (so fr. Hom. down): Rev. ii. 3 Rec.; Heb. xii. 3. 2. *to be sick*: Jas. v. 15 (Soph., [Hdt.], Arstph., Eur., Xen., Plat., Aristot., Diod., Lcian. al.).*

[*κάμω*, see *κάγώ*.]

κάμπτω; fut. *κάμψω*; 1 aor. *ἔκαμψα*; a. *to bend, bow*: τὸ γόνυ (and τὰ γούνατα), the knee (the knees), used by Hom. of those taking a seat or sitting down to rest (Il. 7, 118; 19, 72); in bibl. Grk. with dat. of pers. to one i. e. in honor of one, in religious veneration; used of worshippers: Ro. xi. 4 and 1 K. xix. 18 (where for *γῶγῃ* foll. by *ῆ*); *πρὸς τινα*, towards (unto) one, Eph. iii. 14.

b. reflexively, *to bow one's self*: *κάμψει πᾶν γόνυ ἐμοί*, shall bow to me (in honor), i. e. every one shall worship me, Ro. xiv. 11 (fr. Is. xlv. 23); *ἐν τῷ ὀνόματι Ἰησοῦ*, in devout recognition of the name (of κύριος) which Jesus received from God, Phil. ii. 10 [cf. W. 390 (365); Bp. Lightf., Meyer, in loc.]; also *ὄνομα*, esp. sub fin. COMP.: *ἀνα-, συγ-κάμπτω*.*

κᾶν [Grsb. *κᾶν*; see *κάγώ*, init.], by crasis for *καὶ ἐάν* [cf. W. § 5, 3; B. p. 10; Tdf. Proleg. p. 97; WH. App. p. 145^b]; hence joined with the subjunctive: 1. *and if*: Mt. x. 23 G L; Mk. xvi. 18; [Lk. xii. 38 (bis) T Tr txt. WH; Jn. viii. 55 L T Tr WH; 1 Co. xiii. 2^a L WH, 2^b Tr txt. WH, 3^a L Tr WH, 3^b L WH]; Jas. v. 15; by aposiopesis with the suppression of the apodosis, *κᾶν μὲν ποιήσῃ καρπὸν, sc. εἰ ἔχει ἡ ἰσ well* (or some such phrase), Lk. xiii. 9; cf. W. 600 (558); [B. § 151, 26].

2. *also or even if*; a. *if only, at least*, in abridged discourse: *κᾶν τῶν ἱματίων αὐτοῦ, sc. ἀψωμαι*, Mk. v. 28; also *ἵνα* (sc. *ἀψωμαι αὐτοῦ*) *κᾶν τοῦ κρασπέδου . . . ἀψωμαι*, Mk. vi. 56; *ἵνα ἐρχομένου Πέτρου (sc. τὸ αὐτοῦ ἐπισκίασθαι αὐτῶν) κᾶν ἡ σκιά* etc. Acts v. 15; *κᾶν ὡς*

יִשְׁמְרֵהוּ, καλεῖν τὸ ὄνομά τινος, with the name in the acc., to give some name to one, call his name: Mt. i. 21, 23, 25; Lk. i. 13, 31; pass., Lk. ii. 21; Rev. xix. 13; Gen. xvii. 19; 1 S. i. 20, etc. (similarly sometimes in Grk. writ., cf. Fritzsche on Mt. p. 45 [B. 151 (132)]). b. Pass. καλοῦμαι with predicate nom. to be called i. e. to bear a name or title (among men) [cf. W. § 65, 8]: Lk. i. 35; xxii. 25; Acts viii. 10 [Rec. om. καλ.]; 1 Co. xv. 9; to be said to be (i. q. to be acknowledged, pass as, the nominative expressing the judgment passed on one): Mt. v. 9, 19; Lk. i. 32, 35, 76; ii. 23; xv. 19; Ro. ix. 26; Jas. ii. 23; opp. to εἶναι, 1 Jn. iii. 1 L T Tr WH; Hebraistically (Gen. xxi. 12) ἐν Ἰσαὰκ κληθήσεται σοι σπέρμα, through [better in, cf. ἐν, I. 6 c. and Meyer (ed. Weiss) ad Ro. l. c.] Isaac shall a seed be called for thee, i. e. Isaac (not Ishmael) is the one whose posterity shall obtain the name and honor of thy descendants, Ro. ix. 7 and Heb. xi. 18. c. καλῶ τινα, with an acc. of the predicate or a title of honor, to salute one by a name: Mt. xxiii. 9; Pass., ib. 7 sq. 10; Rev. xix. 11 [but Tr mrg. WH br. κ.]; to give a name to one and mention him at the same time, Mt. xxii. 43, 45; Lk. xx. 44. [COMP.: ἀντι-, ἐν-, εἰσ-(μαι), ἐπι-, μετα-, παρα-, συν-παρα-, προ-, προσ-, συγ-καλέω.] καλλιέλαιος, -ου, ἡ, (fr. κάλλος and εἰλαία), the garden olive, [A. V. good olive tree] (opp. to ἀγριέλαιος the wild olive): Ro. xi. 24. Aristot. de plant. 1, 6 p. 820^b, 40.* καλλίων, see καλός, fin.

καλο-διδάσκαλος, -ου, ὁ, ἡ, (διδάσκαλος and καλόν, cf. ἱεροδιδάσκαλος, νομοδιδάσκαλος, χοροδιδάσκαλος), teaching that which is good, a teacher of goodness: Tit. ii. 3. No-where else.*

καλο-λιμένες (καλός and λιμήν), Fair Havens (Germ. Schönhafen; Luth. Gutfurt), a bay of Crete, near the city Lasæa; so called because offering good anchorage; now *Limenes kali* [BB.DD.]: Acts xxvii. 8.*

καλο-ποιέω, -ῶ; (i. q. καλῶς ποιῶ, cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 199 sq. [W. 25]); to do well, act uprightly: 2 Th. iii. 13. (Etym. Magn. 189, 24; [Lew. v. 4 Ald. (as quoted in) Philo de somn. l. ii. § 44].)*

καλός, -ή, -όν, [prob. primarily 'sound,' 'hale,' 'whole;'] cf. Vaniček p. 140 sq.; Curtius § 31], Sept. for ἡδῦ; beautiful, but much oftener for ἡδῦ good; beautiful, applied by the Græeks to everything so distinguished in form, excellence, goodness, usefulness, as to be pleasing; hence (acc. to the context) i. q. beautiful, handsome, excellent, eminent, choice, surpassing; precious, useful, suitable, commendable, admirable; a. beautiful to look at, shapely, magnificent: λίθους καλοῖς κεκόσμηται [A. V. goodly], Lk. xxi. 5. b. good, excellent in its nature and characteristics, and therefore well-adapted to its ends: joined to the names of material objects, univ. 1 Tim. iv. 4 (i. q. pure); esp. of things so constituted as to answer the purpose for which that class of things was created; good of its kind: τὰ καλά, of fish, opp. to such as are thrown away (τὰ σαπρά), Mt. xiii. 48; σπέρμα, Mt. xiii. 24, 27, 37 sq.; καρπός, Mt. iii. 10; vii. 17-19; xii. 33; Lk. iii. 9 [L WH br. καλ.]; vi. 43; δένδρον, opp. to σαπρόν, Mt. xii. 33; Lk. vi. 43; γῆ, Mt. xiii. 8, 23; Mk. iv. 8, 20; Lk. viii. 15;

καλὸν τὸ εἶδος (is an excellent thing), Mk. ix. 50; Lk. xiv. 34; so too ὁ νόμος, good in its substance and nature, and fitted to beget good, Ro. vii. 16; 1 Tim. i. 8; διδασκαλία, true and approved teaching, 1 Tim. iv. 6; καρδία καλὴ κ. ἀγαθῆ, Lk. viii. 15; παραθήκη [q. v.] (containing [rather, consisting of] καλά), 2 Tim. i. 14; μέτρον, ample measure (rabbin. מורה טובה; Eng. good measure), Lk. vi. 38; βαθμός (firm [but see βαθμός]), 1 Tim. iii. 13; also θεμέλιος, 1 Tim. vi. 19; i. q. genuine, approved, πάντα δοκιμάζετε, τὸ καλὸν κατέχετε, 1 Th. v. 21; i. q. precious [A. V. goodly], μαργαρίται, Mt. xiii. 45; i. q. superior to other kinds, οἶνος, Jn. ii. 10; joined to names of men designated by their office, competent, able, such as one ought to be: ποιμήν, Jn. x. 11, 14; διάκονος, 1 Tim. iv. 6; οἰκονόμος, 1 Pet. iv. 10; στρατιώτης, 2 Tim. ii. 3; joined to nouns denoting an effect estimated by the power it involves, or by its constancy, or by the end aimed at by its author, i. q. praiseworthy, noble: στρατεία, 1 Tim. i. 18; ἀγών, 1 Tim. vi. 12; 2 Tim. iv. 7; ὁμολογία, 1 Tim. vi. 12 sq.; ἔργον, Mt. xxvi. 10; Mk. xiv. 6; Jn. x. 33; 1 Tim. iii. 1; plur. Jn. x. 32. καλὸν ἔστω, it is expedient, profitable, wholesome: foll. by an inf. as subject, 1 Co. vii. 1; w. τινί added [so in 1 Co. l. c. also], Mt. xviii. 8 sq. [cf. W. 241 (226); B. § 149, 7]; Mk. ix. 43, 45, 47, R G [also L Tr mrg. in 47]; 1 Co. vii. 26; ix. 15; κ. ἔστω foll. by the acc. and inf., Mk. ix. 43, 45, 47, L (but see above) T Tr (but not mrg., see above) WH; Heb. xiii. 9; foll. by εἰ [cf. B. 217 (187 sq.); W. 282 (265)], Mt. xxvi. 24; Mk. ix. 42; xiv. 21; foll. by ἐάν [B. and W. u. s.], 1 Co. vii. 8; it is pleasant, delightful, foll. by acc. with inf.: Mt. xvii. 4; Mk. ix. 5; Lk. ix. 38. c. beautiful by reason of purity of heart and life, and hence praiseworthy; morally good, noble, (Lat. honestus; [cf. Aristot. τὸ καθ' αὐτὸ καλόν]): διάκρισις καλοῦ τε καὶ κακοῦ, Heb. v. 14; ἔργα, Mt. v. 16; 1 Tim. v. 10, 25; vi. 18; Tit. ii. 7, 14; iii. 8, 14; Heb. x. 24; 1 Pet. ii. 12, and Lchm. in 2 Pet. i. 10; ἀναστροφῆ, Jas. iii. 13; 1 Pet. ii. 12; καλὴ συνείδησις, conscientiousness of good deeds, [A. V. a good conscience], Heb. xiii. 18; καλά, καλὸν ἐνσπιδίον τινος, in one's judgment, Ro. xii. 17; 2 Co. viii. 21; 1 Tim. ii. 3 and Rec. in v. 4; ζηλοῦσθαι ἐν καλῷ, Gal. iv. 18; τὸ καλὸν κατεργάζεσθαι, Ro. vii. 18; ποιεῖν, ib. 21; 2 Co. xiii. 7; Gal. vi. 9; Jas. iv. 17; καλὸν ἔστω, it is right, proper, becoming, foll. by an inf.: Mt. xv. 26 (L T ἔξεστω); [Mk. vii. 27]; Gal. iv. 18 [here Tr mrg. imprv.]; Ro. xiv. 21. d. honorable, conferring honor: μαρτυρία, 1 Tim. iii. 7; ὄνομα, Jas. ii. 7; οὐ καλὸν τὸ καύχημα ὑμῶν, 1 Co. v. 6. e. affecting the mind agreeably, comforting and confirming: θεοῦ ῥῆμα (Sept. for ἡδῦ ῥῆμα, which is spoken of the divine promises, Josh. xxi. 45; Zech. i. 13), the gospel and its promises full of consolation, Heb. vi. 5. Compar. καλλίων, -ων, better: neut. adverbially, σὺ κάλλιον ἐπιγινώσκεις, i. e. better than by thy question thou seemest to know, Acts xxv. 10 [W. 242 (227)]. The word is not found in the Apocalypse. [Cf. Trench § cvi. fin.; Zezschwitz, Profangrätigkeit u. s. w. p. 60 sq. (cf. ἀγαθός, fin.); Westcott on Jn. x. 11.]*

κάλυμμα, -τος, τὸ, (καλύπτω), a veil, a covering: 2 Co. iii. 13 (Ex. xxxiv. 33); [καλυμμα, or its equiv., is suggested

to the reader by the context in 1 Co. xi. 4 *κατὰ κεφαλῆς ἔχων*; see *ἔχω*, I. 1 b.]; metaph., 2 Co. iii. 14–16, of that which prevents a thing from being understood. (Hom., Tragg., Arstph., al.; Sept.)*

καλύπτω; fut. *καλύψω*; 1 aor. *ἐκάλυψα*; Pass., pres. inf. *καλύπτεσθαι*; pf. ptc. *κεκαλυμμένος*; [allied with *κρύπτω*; Vaniček p. 1091; Curtius, Das Verbum, i. 242;] Sept. for *ἱθῆ*; often in Hom., Tragg. and other poets, more rarely in prose; *to cover, cover up*; prop.: *τινά*, Lk. xxiii. 30; *τί τινα*, a thing with anything, Lk. viii. 16; pass. Mt. viii. 24; trop. *to hide, veil*, i. e. *to hinder the knowledge of a thing*: pf. pass., Mt. x. 26; 2 Co. iv. 3; *πλήθος ἁμαρτιῶν*, not to regard or impute them, i. e. *to pardon them*, 1 Pet. iv. 8; *to procure pardon of them from God*, Jas. v. 20; cf. Ps. lxxxiv. (lxxxv.) 3 (2); xxxi. (xxxii.) 1 sq. [COMP.: *ἀνα-, ἀπο-, ἐπι-, κατα-, παρα-, περι-, συγ-καλύπτω*.]*

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κάμηλος, -ου, ὅ, ἡ, Hebr. *כָּמֶל*, [fr. Hdt. down], *a camel* [BB.DD. s. v.; Tristram, Nat. Hist. etc. p. 58 sqq.]: Mt. iii. 4; Mk. i. 6; in proverbs, Mt. xix. 24; Mk. x. 25; Lk. xviii. 25, (meaning, 'something almost or altogether impossible' [cf. Farrar in The Expositor for 1876 i. p. 369 sqq.; esp. Wetzstein in the Sitzungsberichte d. Akad. d. Wissensch. zu München, 1873, pp. 581–596]); Mt. xiii. 24 (of one who is careful not to sin in trivial matters, but pays no heed to the more important matters).*

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καμνύω, a form which passed over from the Epic (cf. Hom. batrach. 191) and com. language [Apoll. Dysc. synt. 323, 22; 326, 9] into the Alexandrian and decaying Greek; condemned by Phryn. [as below]; derived by syncope and assimilation from *καταμύω* (which the earlier and more elegant Greeks use), (cf. *καμνέω, καμνομή, κάμμορος*, fr. *κατὰ μὲν, καταμνομή, κατάμορος*, cf. Bittm. Gram. § 117, 2 Anm. 2; Ausf. Gram. ii. p. 373; Fischer, De vitiiis lexx. N. T. p. 678 sq.; Sturz, De dial. Maced. etc. p. 173 sq.; Lob. ad Phryn. p. 339 sq.; Schäfer ad Lamb. Bos p. 368; [cf. B. 62 (55); W. 24, 46]): 1 aor. *ἐκάμμυσα*; *to shut the eyes, close the eyes*: often w. *τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς* added; so Mt. xiii. 15 and Acts xxviii. 27, (fr. Sept. Is. vi. 10, for *ψῆ*, i. e. *to besmear*), in both which pass. the phrase designates the inflexible pertinacity and obstinacy of the Jews in their opposition to the gospel. (Is. xxix. 10; Lam. iii. 43; *καμνύει τὸ τῆς ψυχῆς ὄμμα*, Philo de somn. i. § 26).*

κάμνω; 2 aor. *ἔκαμον*; pf. *κέκηκα*; 1. *to grow weary, be weary*, (so fr. Hom. down): Rev. ii. 3 Rec.; Heb. xii. 3. 2. *to be sick*: Jas. v. 15 (Soph., [Hdt.], Arstph., Eur., Xen., Plat., Aristot., Diod., Lcian. al.).*

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κάμπτω; fut. *κάμψω*; 1 aor. *ἔκαμψα*; a. *to bend, bow*: τὸ γόνυ (and τὰ γούνατα), *the knee (the knees)*, used by Hom. of those taking a seat or sitting down to rest (Il. 7, 118; 19, 72); in bibl. Grk. with dat. of pers. *to one* i. e. *in honor of one*, in religious veneration; used of worshippers: Ro. xi. 4 and 1 K. xix. 18 (where for *γῆ* foll. by *ῆ*); *πρὸς τινα*, towards (*unto*) one, Eph. iii. 14. b. reflexively, *to bow one's self*: *κάμψει πᾶν γόνυ ἐμοί*, shall bow to me (in honor), i. e. every one shall worship me, Ro. xiv. 11 (fr. Is. xlv. 23); *ἐν τῷ ὀνόματι Ἰησοῦ*, in devout recognition of the name (of κύριος) which Jesus received from God, Phil. ii. 10 [cf. W. 390 (365); Bp. Lghtft., Meyer, in loc.; also ὄνομα, esp. sub fin. COMP.: *ἀνα-, συγ-κάμπτω*].*

κᾶν [Grsb. *κᾶν*; see *κάγώ*, init.], by crasis for *καὶ ἐάν* [cf. W. § 5, 3; B. p. 10; Tdf. Proleg. p. 97; WH. App. p. 145^b]; hence joined with the subjunctive; 1. *and if*: Mt. x. 23 G L; Mk. xvi. 18; [Lk. xii. 38 (bis) T Tr txt. WH; Jn. viii. 55 L T Tr WH; 1 Co. xiii. 2^a L WH, 2^b Tr txt. WH, 3^a L Tr WH, 3^b L WH]; Jas. v. 15; by aposiopesis with the suppression of the apodosis, *κᾶν μὲν ποιήσῃ καρπὸν*, sc. *εἰ ἔχει ἡ ἰσὺς well* (or some such phrase), Lk. xiii. 9; cf. W. 600 (558); [B. § 151, 26].

2. *also or even if*; a. *if only, at least*, in abridged discourse: *κᾶν τῶν ἱματίων αὐτοῦ*, sc. *ἀψωμαι*, Mk. v. 28; also *ἵνα* (sc. *ἀψωμαι αὐτοῦ*) *κᾶν τοῦ κρασπέδου . . . ἀψωται*, Mk. vi. 56; *ἵνα ἐρχομένου Πέτρου* (sc. *τὸ αὐτοῦ ἐπισκίασθ αὐτῶν*) *κᾶν ἡ σκιά* etc. Acts v. 15; *κᾶν ὅς*

ἄφρονα sc. δέξησθέ με, 2 Co. xi. 16; (Sap. xiv. 4; xv. 2). Cf. B. § 149, 6; [W. 584 (543): Green, Gram. of the N. T. p. 230; Klotz ad Devar. ii. 1 p. 139 sq.; L. and S. s. v.; Soph. Lex. s. v.]. b. *even if*: Mt. xxi. 21; xxvi. 35; Jn. viii. 14; x. 38; [xi. 25]; Heb. xii. 20.*

Κανῶ [-νά WH; cf. *Tdf.* Proleg. p. 103; W. § 6, 1 m.], ἡ [B. 21 (19)], *Cana*, indecl. [W. 61 (60); but dat. -νῆ Rec.* in Jn. ii. 1, 11], prop. name of a village of Galilee about three hours distant from Nazareth towards the northwest, surviving at present in a place (partly uninhabited and partly ruinous) called *Kana el-Jelil*; cf. *Robinson*, *Bibl. Researches*, ii. 346 sq.; also his *Later Bibl. Researches*, p. 108; cf. *Ewald*, *Gesch. Christus u. s. w.* p. 147 (ed. 1); *Rüetschi* in *Herzog* vii. 234; [*Porter* in *Alex.'s Kitto* s. v. Several recent writers are inclined to reopen the question of the identification of *Cana*; see e. g. B. D. Am. ed. s. v.; *Zeller*, in *Quart. Statem. of Palest. Expl. Fund*, No. iii. p. 71 sq.; *Arnaud*, *Palestine* p. 412 sq.; *Conder*, *Tent Work etc.* i. 150 sq.]: Jn. ii. 1, 11; iv. 46; xxi. 2.*

Καναναίος L T Tr WH in Mt. x. 4 and Mk. iii. 18 (for R G Καναϊνίης, q. v.); acc. to the interp. of Bleek (*Erklär. d. drei ersten Evv.* i. p. 417) et al. a native of *Cana* (see *Kanā*); but then it ought to be written *Kanaïos*. The reading *Kαναναίος* seems to be a clerical error occasioned by the preceding *Θαδδαίος* [or *Λεβθαίος*]; cf. *Fritzsche* on Mt. x. 4. [But -αίος is a common ending of the Grecized form of names of sects (cf. Ἀσσιδαίος, Φαρισαίος, Σαδδουκαίος, Ἑσσαίος). Hence the word is prob. derived fr. the Aramaic קננר (see next word) and corresponds to *ζηλωτής*, q. v. (cf. Lk. vi. 15; Acts i. 13). See *Bp. Lghtft.* *Fresh Revision etc.* p. 138 sq.]*

Καναϊνίης, -ου, ὁ, (fr. Chald. קננר, Hebr. קננר), i. q. ὁ *ζηλωτής* (acc. to the interp. of Luke in vi. 15; Acts i. 13), q. v., *the Zealot*, a surname of the apostle Simon: R G (the latter with small κ) in Mt. x. 4 and Mk. iii. 18.*

Κανδάκη, -ης, ἡ, *Candace*, a name common to the queens of a region of Ethiopia whose capital was *Napata*; just as the proper name *Ptolemy* was common to the Egyptian kings, and *Henry* to the Renss princes (*Strabo* 17, 1, 54 p. 820; *Plin. h. n.* 6, 35; *Dio Cass.* 54, 5): Acts viii. 27; cf. *Laurent*, *Die Königin Kandake*, in the *Zeitschr. f. d. luth. Theol.* for 1862, p. 632 sqq. [reprinted in his *N. T. Studien* p. 140 sq.; cf. esp. B. D. Am. ed. s. v.]*

κανόν, -όνος, ὁ, (*κάννα*, Hebr. קננר a cane, reed; Arab.

قناة a reed, and a spear, and a straight stick or staff [cf. *Vaniček*, *Fremdwörter etc.* p. 21]), prop. a rod or straight piece of rounded wood to which any thing is fastened to keep it straight; used for various purposes (see *Passow* [or L. and S.] s. v.); a measuring rod, rule; a carpenter's line or measuring tape, *Schol.* on *Eur. Hippol.* 468; hence i. q. τὸ μέτρον τοῦ πηδήματος (*Pollux*, *Onom.* 3, 30, 151), the measure of a leap, as in the Olympic games; accordingly in the N. T.

1. a definitely bounded or fixed space within the limits of which one's power or influence is confined; the province assigned one; one's sphere of activity: 2 Co. x. 13, 15 sq. 2.

Metaph. any rule or standard, a principle or law of investigating, judging, living, acting, (often so in class. Grk., as τοῦ καλοῦ, *Eur. Hec.* 602; ὅροι τῶν ἀγαθῶν κ. κανόνες, *Dem. pro cor.* p. 324, 27): *Gal.* vi. 16; *Phil.* iii. 16 *Rec.* Cf. *Credner*, *Zur Gesch. des Kanons* (*Hal.* 1847), p. 6 sqq.; [esp. *Westcott*, *The Canon of the N. T.*, App. A; briefly in B. D. s. v. *Canon of Scripture*; for exx. of later usage see *Soph. Lex.* s. v.]*

Καπερναούμ or more correctly (with L T Tr WH [cf. *WH.* App. p. 160; *Scrivener*, *Introd.* p. 561]) Καφαρναούμ, (קנרת a village, and נחום consolation; hence 'the village of consolation,' [al. 'village of Nachum' (a prop. name)]; *Καπαρναούμ*, *Ptol.* 5, 16, 4), ἡ, *Capernaum* or *Capharnaum*, a flourishing city of Galilee (*Mt.* xi. 23; *Lk.* x. 15), situated on the western shore of the Sea of Galilee or Lake of Gennesaret (*Jn.* vi. 17, 24; hence ἡ παραθαλασσία, *Mt.* iv. 13), near the place where the Jordan flows into the lake. Being nowhere mentioned in the O. T. it seems to have been built after the exile [cf. also B. D. s. v. *Caphar*]. *Josephus* mentions (b. j. 3, 10, 8) a fountain in Galilee called by the neighboring residents *Καφαρναούμ*, and (*vita* 72) 'κώμην Κεφαρναώμην', and it is quite probable that he meant the town we are speaking of. It is mentioned in the N. T. (besides the pass. already cited) in *Mt.* viii. 5; xvii. 24; *Mk.* i. 21; ii. 1; ix. 33; *Lk.* iv. 23, 31; vii. 1; *Jn.* ii. 12; iv. 46; vi. 59. Cf. *Win.* *RWB.* s. v.; *Vaihinger* in *Herzog* vii. 369; *Furrer* in *Schenkel* iii. 493 sq.; [the last named writ. gives at length (see also *Zeitschr. d. Deutsch. Palaest.-Vereins* for 1879, p. 63 sqq.) his reasons for preferring (contra *Robinson*, *Sepp*, etc.) to identify C. with *Tell Hum*; so (after earlier writ.; cf. *Arnaud* p. 414), *Winer* u. s., *Dr. Wilson*, *Lynch*, *Ritter*, *Delitzsch*, *Tristram* (*Land of Israel*, ed. 3, p. 428 sqq.) and more recently *Capt. Wilson* ('*Our Work in Palestine*' p. 186 sq. and '*Recovery of Jerusalem*' p. 266 sq. (292 sqq.)). But *Conder* (*Tent Work in Palestine* ii. 182 sqq.) argues fr. Jewish author. in favor of *Khan Minyeh*; see B. D. Am. ed. s. v.]*

καπηλεύω; (*κάπηλος*, i. e. a. an inn-keeper, esp. a vintner; b. a petty retailer, a huckster, pedler; cf. *Sir.* xxvi. 29 οὐ δικαιοθήσεται κάπηλος ἀπὸ ἀμαρτίας); a. to be a retailer, to peddle; b. with acc. of the thing, to make money by selling anything; to get sordid gain by dealing in anything, to do a thing for base gain (οἱ τὰ μαθήματα περιάγοντες κατὰ πόλεις καὶ πωλοῦντες κ. καπηλεύοντες, *Plat. Prot.* p. 313 d.; μάχην, *Aeschyl.* *Sept.* 551 (545); *Lat. cauponari bellum*, i. e. to fight for gain, trade in war, *Enn. ap. Cic. offic.* 1, 12, 38; ἐταίραν τὸ τῆς ὥρας ἄνθος καπηλεύουσιν, *Philo* de caritat. § 14, cf. *leg. ad Gaum* § 30, and many other exx. in other auth.). Hence some suppose that καπηλεύειν τ. λόγον τοῦ θεοῦ in 2 Co. ii. 17 is equiv. to to trade in the word of God, i. e. to try to get base gain by teaching divine truth. But as pedlers were in the habit of adulterating their commodities for the sake of gain (οἱ κάπηλοι σου μίσγουνσι τὸν οἶνον ὕδατι, *Is.* i. 22 *Sept.*; κάπηλοι, οἱ τὸν οἶνον κεραννύντες, *Pollux*, *onomast.* 7, 193; οἱ φιλόσοφοι ἀποδίδονται τὰ μα

θήματα, ὡπερ οἱ κήτηλοι, κερασάμενοι γε οἱ πολλοὶ καὶ δολώσαντες καὶ κακομετρούντες, Lucian. Hermot. 59), *καπηλεύειν τι* was also used as synonymous with *to corrupt, to adulterate* (Themist. or. 21 p. 247 ed. Hard. says that the false philosophers τὸ θεώτατον τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἀγαθῶν κίβδηλεύειν τε καὶ αἰσχύνειν κ. καπηλεύειν); and most interp. rightly decide in favor of this meaning (on account of the context) in 2 Co. ii. 17, cf. δουλοῦν τὸν λόγον τοῦ θεοῦ, ib. iv. 2. [Cf. Trench § lxii.]*

καπνός, -οῦ, ὄ, [fr Hom. down], *smoke*: Rev. viii. 4; ix. 2 sq. 17, 18; xiv. 11; xv. 8; xviii. 9, 18; xix. 3; ἀτμὶς καπνοῦ, A. V. *vapor of smoke*, Acts ii. 19 after Joel ii. 30 (iii. 3).*

Καππαδοκία, -ας, ἡ, *Cappadocia*, a region of Asia Minor, bounded under the Roman empire on the N. by Pontus, on the E. by Armenia Minor, on the S. by Cilicia and Commagene, on the W. by Lycosia and Galatia [BB. DD. s. v.]: Acts ii. 9; 1 Pet. i. 1.*

καρδία, -ας, ἡ, poetic *κραδία* and *καρδίη* (in the latter form almost always in Hom. [only at the beginning of a line in three places; everywhere else by metathesis *κραδίη*: *Ebeling, Lex. Hom. s. v.*]), [fr. a root signifying to quiver or palpitate; cf. Curtius § 39; Vanček p. 1097 (Etym. Magn. 491, 56 παρὰ τὸ κραδαίνω, τὸ σείω· ἀεκίνητος γὰρ ἡ καρδία); allied with Lat. *cor*; Eng. *heart*]; Sept. for כֶּלֶב and כֶּלֶבֶת; **1.** prop. that organ in the animal body which is the centre of the circulation of the blood, and hence was regarded as the seat of physical life: 2 S. xviii. 14; 2 K. ix. 24; Tob. vi. 5 (4), 7 (6) sq., 17 (16). Hence **2.** univ. *καρδία* denotes the seat and centre of all physical and spiritual life; and **a.** *the vigor and sense of physical life* (Ps. ci. (cii.) 5; στήρισον τὴν καρδίαν σου ψωμῶ ἄρτου, Judg. xix. 5; to which add Ps. ciii. (civ.) 15): *τρέφειν τὰς καρδίας*, Jas. v. 5; *ἐμπυλῶν τὰς καρδίας τροφῆς*, Acts xiv. 17; *βαρεῖν τ. καρδίας κραυγῆν καὶ μέθη*, Lk. xxi. 34; [but see b. δ. below]; **b.** *the centre and seat of spiritual life, the soul or mind, as it is the fountain and seat of the thoughts, passions, desires, appetites, affections, purposes, endeavors* [so in Eng. *heart, inner man*, etc.]; **a.** univ.: Mt. v. 8; vi. 21; Mk. vii. 19; Lk. i. 51; ii. 51; viii. 12, 15; Acts v. 3; Ro. x. 9 sq.; 1 Co. xiv. 25; 2 Co. vi. 11; Eph. vi. 5; Col. iii. 22; 1 Pet. iii. 4, etc.; Plur.: Mt. ix. 4; Mk. ii. 6, 8; iv. 15 [R L txt. Tr mrg.]; Lk. i. 17; ii. 35; v. 22; [xxiv. 38 R G L mrg.]; Acts vii. 51 L T Tr WH txt.; Ro. ii. 15; xvi. 18; 2 Co. iii. 2; Gal. iv. 6; Phil. iv. 7; Eph. v. 19 Lehm.; Heb. viii. 10 [T WH mrg. sing.]; x. 16, etc. ἡ καρδία is distinguished fr. τὸ στόμα or fr. τὰ χεῖλεα: Mt. xv. 8, 18 sq.; Mk. vii. 6; 2 Co. vi. 11; Ro. x. 8 sq.; fr. τὸ πρόσωπον: 2 Co. v. 12; 1 Th. ii. 17; *περιτομή καρδίας*, Ro. ii. 29; *ἀπεριτμητοὶ τῆ καρδία*, Acts vii. 51 [L T Tr WH txt. -δίας, WH mrg. gen. -δίας, cf. B. 170 (148)]. of things done from the heart i. e. *cordially or sincerely, truly* (without simulation or pretence) the foll. phrases are used: *ἐκ καρδίας* (Arstph. nub. 86), Ro. vi. 17; and L T Tr WH in 1 Pet. i. 22, where R G *ἐκ καθαρῆς καρδίας*, as in 1 Tim. i. 5; 2 Tim. ii. 22· ἀπὸ τῶν καρδιῶν, Mt. xviii. 35 (ἀπὸ καρδίας εὐχάριστος τοῖς θεοῖς, Antonin. 2,

3); ἐν ὄλῃ τ. κ. and ἐξ ὄλῃ τ. κ., Mt. xxii. 37; Mk. xii. 30, 33; Lk. x. 27, and Rec. in Acts viii. 37, (Deut. vi. 5; xxvi. 16; Ps. cxviii. (cxix.) 34); μετ' ἀληθινῆς καρδίας, Heb. x. 22. ἐρευνᾶν τὰς καρδίας, Ro. viii. 27; Rev. ii. 23; δοκιμάζειν, 1 Th. ii. 4; γνώσκειν, Lk. xvi. 15, (ἐτάζειν, Jer. xvii. 10; Ps. vii. 10); διανοίγειν τὴν κ. (see *διανοίγω*, 2), Acts xvi. 14; ἦν ἡ καρδία κ. ἡ ψυχὴ μία, there was perfect unanimity, agreement of heart and soul, Acts iv. 32; τιθέναι τι ἐν τῇ κ. (כֶּלֶב וְכֶלֶב לְךָ דָּבָר, 1 S. xxi. 12; Mal. ii. 2; Dan. i. 8; τιθέναι ἐν στήθεσσι, ἐν φρεσίν, etc., in Hom.), *to lay a thing up in the heart* to be considered more carefully and pondered, Lk. i. 66; *to fix in the heart* i. e. *to purpose, plan, to do something*, Acts v. 4 [A. V. *conceived in thy heart*]; also εἰς τ. καρδίαν [L T Tr WH ἐν τ. κ.] foll. by the inf., Lk. xxi. 14; βάλλειν εἰς τὴν κ. τινός, foll. by ἵνα, to put into one's mind the design of doing a thing, Jn. xiii. 2; also δίδοναι foll. by an inf., Rev. xvii. 17; ἀναβαίνει ἐπὶ τὴν κ. τινός, foll. by an inf., the purpose to do a thing comes into the mind, Acts vii. 23; ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ joined to verbs of thinking, reflecting upon, doubting, etc.: ἐνθυμείσθαι, διαλογίζεσθαι, Mt. ix. 4; Mk. ii. 6, 8; Lk. iii. 15; v. 22; λέγειν, εἰπεῖν (כֶּלֶב וְכֶלֶב), to think, consider with one's self, Mt. xxiv. 48; Lk. xii. 45; Ro. x. 6; Rev. xviii. 7, (Deut. viii. 17; ix. 4); συμβάλλειν, to revolve in mind, Lk. ii. 19; διακρίνεσθαι, to doubt, Mk. xi. 23; διαλογισμοὶ ἀναβαίνουνσι, of persons in doubt, Lk. xxiv. 38 [R G L mrg. plur.]; ἀναβαίνει τι ἐπὶ καρδίαν, the thought of a thing enters the mind, 1 Co. ii. 9. **β.** spec. of the understanding, the faculty and seat of intelligence (often so in Hom. also [cf. Nägelsbach, Homer. Theol. p. 319 sq.; Zetzschwitz, Profangrätigkeit u. a. w. pp. 25 sq. 50]; "*cor domicilium sapientiae*," Lact. de opif. dei c. 10, cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 9; כֶּלֶב, 1 K. x. 2; Job xii. 3; xvii. 4, etc.; [cf. Meyer on Eph. i. 18 and reff.]): Ro. i. 21; 2 Co. iv. 6; Eph. i. 18 [Rec. *διανοίας*]; 2 Pet. i. 19; συνίεναι τῇ καρδίᾳ, Mt. xiii. 15; Acts xxviii. 27; νοεῖν τῇ κ. Jn. xii. 40. of the dulness of a mind incapable of perceiving and understanding divine things the foll. expressions occur: ἐπαχύνθη ἡ κ. Mt. xiii. 15; Acts xxviii. 27, (fr. Is. vi. 10); παροῦν τὴν καρδίαν, Jn. xii. 40; πεπωρωμένη καρδία, Mk. vi. 52; viii. 17; ἡ πόρωσις τῆς κ. Mk. iii. 5; Eph. iv. 18; βραδύς τῇ κ. slow of heart, Lk. xxiv. 25; κάλυμμα ἐπὶ τὴν κ. κείται, 2 Co. iii. 15. **γ.** of the will and character: ἀγρίζειν καρδίας, Jas. iv. 8; καθαρίζειν τὰς κ. Acts xv. 9 βερατισμένοι τὰς κ. Heb. x. 22; καρδία εὐθεία [cf. W. 32], Acts vii. 21; ποιηρά, Heb. iii. 12 [cf. B. § 132, 24; W. 194 (183)]; ἀμετανόητος, Ro. ii. 5; γεγυμνασμένη πλουεξίας, 2 Pet. ii. 14; στήριζειν τὰς κ. 1 Th. iii. 13; βεβαιοῦν, in pass., Heb. xiii. 9; σκληρύνειν, Heb. iii. 8; ἡ ἐπίνοια τῆς κ. Acts viii. 22; αἱ βουλαὶ τῶν κ. 1 Co. iv. 5; προαιρέσθαι τῇ κ. 2 Co. ix. 7; κρίνειν (to determine) and ἐδραῖος ἐν τῇ κ. 1 Co. vii. 37. **δ.** of the soul so far forth as it is affected and stirred in a bad way or good, or of the soul as the seat of the sensibilities, affections, emotions, desires, appetites, passions: ἡ καρδία καιομένη ἦν, of the soul as greatly and peculiarly moved, Lk. xxiv. 32; αἱ ἐπιθυμίαι τῶν καρδιῶν, Ro. i. 24; στήριζειν τὰς κ. of the cultivation of constancy

and endurance, Jas. v. 8. in ref. to good-will and love: *ἔχειν τινά ἐν τῇ κ.* to have one in one's heart, of constant remembrance and steadfast affection, Phil. i. 7 ('*te tamen in toto pectore semper habet*' Ovid. trist. 5, 4, 24); *εἶναι ἐν τῇ κ. τινός*, to be cherished in one's heart, to be loved by one perpetually and unalterably, 2 Co. vii. 3; *εὐδοκία τῆς κ.* Ro. x. 1. in ref. to joy and pleasure: *ἠιφράνθη ἡ κ.* Acts ii. 26 (fr. Ps. xv. (xvi.) 9); *χαρήσεται ἡ κ.* Jn. xvi. 22; *ἀνὴρ κατὰ τὴν κ. τοῦ θεοῦ*, i. e. in whom God delights, Acts xiii. 22; of the pleasure given by food, Acts xiv. 17 ([W. 156 (148) note] see 2 a. above). in ref. to grief, pain, anguish, etc.: *ἡ λύπη πεπλήρωκε τὴν κ.* Jn. xvi. 6; *δύση τῇ καρδίᾳ μου*, Ro. ix. 2; *ἡ κ. ταρασσεται*, Jn. xiv. 1, 27; *συνοχή καρδίας*, 2 Co. ii. 4; *βαρεῖν τ. καρδίας μεριμναῖς βιωτικαῖς*, Lk. xxi. 34 [cf. 2 a. above]; *διαπρίομαι τῇ κ.* Acts vii. 54; *συντετριμμένος τὴν κ.* Lk. iv. 18 R L br.; *κατενύγησαν τὴν κ.* Acts ii. 37 [L T Tr WH τὴν κ.]; *συνθρύπτειν τὴν κ.* Acts xxi. 13. ε. of a soul conscious of good or bad deeds (our conscience): 1 Jn. iii. 20 sq. (Eccl. vii. 22; so *כַּל*, Job xxvii. 6; *ἡ καρδία πατάσσει τινά*, 1 S. xxiv. 6; 2 S. xxiv. 10). 3. used of the middle or central or inmost part of any thing, even though inanimate: *τῆς γῆς* (which some understand of Hades, others of the sepulchre), Mt. xii. 40 (*τῆς θαλάσσης*, Jon. ii. 4 for *כַּל*; and for the same *ἐν μέσῳ θαλάσσης*, Ex. xv. 8, 19; add Bar. vi. [Ep. Jer.] 19; *τῆς κλεψύδρας*, Aristot. probl. 16, 8 [al. *κωδία*]). Cf. Beck, Bibl. Seelenlehre, ch. iii. § 20 sqq. p. 64 sqq.; *Delitzsch*, Bibl. Psychologie (Leipzig. 1861) iv. § 12 p. 248 sqq. [also in Herzog 2, vi. 57 sqq.]; *Oehler* in Herzog vi. p. 15 sqq. [also in his O. T. Theol. (ed. Day) § 71]; *Witichen* in Schenkel iii. 71 sq.

καρδιο-γνώστης, -ου, ὁ, (*καρδία*, *γνώστης*), knower of hearts: Acts i. 24; xv. 8. (Eccl. writ. [W. 100 (94)].)*

Κάρπος [cf. W. p. 51], -ου, ὁ, *Carpus*, the name of an unknown man: 2 Tim. iv. 13.*

καρπός, -οῦ, ὁ, [cf. Lat. *carpo*; A-S. *hear-fest* (*harvest* i. e. the ingathering of crops); Curtius § 42]; Hebr. *קָרַב*; fr. Hom. down; *fruit*; 1. prop.: the fruit of trees, Mt. xii. 33; xxi. 19; Mk. xi. 14; Lk. vi. 44; xiii. 6 sq.; of vines, Mt. xxi. 34; Mk. xii. 2; Lk. xx. 10; 1 Co. ix. 7; of the fields, Lk. xii. 17; Mk. iv. 29; 2 Tim. ii. 6; [Jas. v. 7]; *βλαστάνειν*, Jas. v. 18; *ποιεῖν*, to bear fruit (after the Hebr. *קָרַב הֵפֵץ* [see *ποιέω*, I. 1 e.]), Mt. iii. 10; vii. 17-19; xiii. 26; Lk. iii. 9; vi. 43; viii. 8; xiii. 9; Rev. xxii. 2; *διδόναί*, Mt. xiii. 8; Mk. iv. 7 sq.; *φέρειν*, Mt. vii. 18 T WH; Jn. xii. 24; xv. 2, 4 sq.; (trop. xv. 8, 16); *ἀποδιδόναι*, to yield fruit, Rev. xxii. 2; to render (pay) the fruit, Mt. xxi. 41; by a Hebraism, *ὁ καρπὸς τῆς κοιλίας*, i. e. the unborn child, Lk. i. 42 (*קָרַב יָרַב*, Deut. xxviii. 4, where Sept. *τὰ ἔκγονα τῆς κοιλίας*); *τῆς ὀσφύος the fruit of one's loins*, i. e. his progeny, his posterity, Acts ii. 30 (Gen. xxx. 2; Ps. cxxvii. (cxxxvii.) 3; cxxxii. (cxxxii.) 11; Mic. vi. 7); cf. W. 33 (32). 2. Metaph. *that which originates or comes from something; an effect, result*; a. i. q. *ἔργον*, work, act, deed: with gen. of the author, *τοῦ πνεύματος*, Gal. v. 22; *τοῦ φωτός*, Eph. v. 9 (Rec. τ. πνεύματος); *τῆς δικαιοσύνης*, Phil. i. 11 [cf. b. below]; of Christian charity, i. e. benefit, Ro. xv. 28;

καρπὸν πολὺν φέρειν, to accomplish much (for the propagation of Christianity and its furtherance in the souls of men), Jn. xv. 8, 16; used of men's deeds as exponents of their hearts [cf. W. 372 (348)], Mt. vii. 16, 20; *ἀγαθοί*, Jas. iii. 17; *καρποὶ τῆς βασιλ. τοῦ θεοῦ*, deeds required for the attainment of salvation in the kingdom of God, Mt. xxi. 43; *ποιεῖν καρποῦς ἀξίους τῆς μετανοίας*, to exhibit deeds agreeing with a change of heart, Mt. iii. 8; Lk. iii. 8, (cf. *ἄξια τῆς μετανοίας ἔργα ἠράσσειν*, Acts xxvi. 20). b. *advantage, profit, utility*: Phil. i. 22; iv. 17; *ἔχειν καρπὸν*, to get fruit, Ro. i. 13; vi. 21 sq.; *τῆς δικαιοσύνης*, benefit arising from righteousness [al. make it gen. of apposition, W. § 59, 8 a.], Heb. xii. 11; which consists in righteousness (gen. of appos.), Jas. iii. 18 [cf. Phil. i. 11 in a. above, and Meyer ad loc.]; Prov. xi. 30; Amos vi. 12]. c. by a Hebraism of *καρποὶ τῶν χειλέων*, praises, which are presented to God as a thank-offering: Heb. xiii. 15 (Hos. xiv. 2; Prov. xii. 14; xxix. 49 (xxxii. 31)). Cf. W. 33 (32) note 1. d. *συνάγειν καρπὸν εἰς (ωὴν αἰώνιον)*, to gather fruit (i. e. a reaped harvest) into life eternal (as into a granary), is used in fig. discourse of those who by their labors have fitted souls to obtain eternal life, Jn. iv. 36.*

καρπο-φέρειν, -ῶ; 1 aor. *ἐκαρποφόρησα*; pres. pass. ptc. *καρποφορούμενος*; (*καρποφόρος*, q. v.); *to bear fruit*; (Vulg. *fructifico*; Colum., Tertull.); a. prop. ([Xen., Aristot.], Theophr. de hist. plant. 3, 3, 7; Diod. 2, 49): *χόρτον*, Mk. iv. 28 (*φυτόν*, Sap. x. 7). b. metaph. *to bear, bring forth, deeds*: thus of men who show their knowledge of religion by their conduct, Mt. xiii. 23; Mk. iv. 20; Lk. viii. 15; *ἐν* (for R G L Tr mrg. WH mrg. *ἐν* [cf. B. 103 (90), see *εἰς*, 4 a.]) *τριάκοντα* etc. sc. *καρποῖς*, Mk. iv. 20 T Tr txt. WH txt. [see *ἐν*, I. 5 f.]; *ἐν παντί ἔργῳ ἀγαθῷ*, Col. i. 10; *τινὶ* (dat. commodi) to one who reaps the fruit, i. e. fruit acceptable to him, *τῷ θεῷ*, Ro. vii. 4; *τῷ θανάτῳ*, i. e. (without the fig.) to produce works rewarded with death, Ro. vii. 5; in mid. *to bear fruit of one's self*, Col. i. 6 [cf. Bp. Lightf. ad loc.].*

καρπο-φόρος, -ον, (*καρπός* and *φέρω*), *fruit-bearing, fruitful, productive*: Acts xiv. 17. (Pind., Xen., Theophr., Diod., Sept.)*

καρτερίω, -ῶ; 1 aor. *ἐκαρτέρησα*; (*καρτερός* [fr. *κάρτος* i. e. *κράτος*, 'strong']; *to be steadfast*: Heb. xi. 27 [A. V. *endured*] (Job ii. 9; Sir. ii. 2; xii. 15; often in Grk. writ. fr. Soph. and Thuc. down.) [COMP. : *προσκαρτερέω*.] *

κάρφος, -τος (-ους), τό, (fr. *κάρφω* to contract, dry up, wither), *a dry stalk or twig, a straw; chaff*, [A. V. *mote*]: Mt. vii. 3-5; Lk. vi. 41 sq., where it figuratively denotes a smaller fault. (Gen. viii. 11; in Grk. writ. fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down.)*

κατά, [on its neglect of elision before a vowel see *Tdf. Proleg.* p. 95; cf. W. § 5, 1 a.; B. 10; *WH. App.* p. 146*], a preposition denoting motion or diffusion or direction from the higher to the lower; as in class. Grk., joined with the gen. and the acc.

I. With the GENITIVE (W. § 47, k. p. 381 (357)); [B. § 147, 20]); 1. prop. a. *down from, down*: *κατά*

τοῦ κρημοῦ, Mt. viii. 32; Mk. v. 13; Lk. viii. 33; κατέχευεν κατὰ τῆς κεφαλῆς (so that it flowed down from his head [cf. W. 381 (357) note]; but it is more correct here to omit κατὰ with L T Tr WH; see καταχέω), Mk. xiv. 3; hence κατὰ κεφαλῆς (a veil hanging down from his head) ἔχων, 1 Co. xi. 4 ([A. V. *having his head covered*] cf. καταπέτασμα [or rather κάλυμμα (q. v.), but see ἔχω I. 1 b.]). b. *down upon* (down into) anything: Acts xxvii. 14 [W. 381 (357) note¹]; cf. B.D. Am. ed. s. v. Crete]; trop. ἡ κατὰ βάθους πτωχεία reaching down into the depth, i. e. deep or extreme poverty, 2 Co. viii. 2 (cf. Strabo 9, 5 p. 419 ἐστὶ τὸ ματεῖον ἄντρον κοῖλον κατὰ βάθους). c. used of motion or extension through a space from top to bottom; hence *through, throughout*: in the N. T. [and in Luke's writ.; B. § 147, 20] everywh. with the adj. ὅλος, as καθ' ὅλης τῆς περιχώρου τῆς Ἰουδαίας, τῆς Ἰσπῆης, Lk. iv. 14; xxiii. 5; Acts ix. 31; x. 37, (διεσπάρησαν κατὰ τῆς νήσου, Polyb. 3, 19, 7; ἐσκεδασμένοι κατὰ τῆς χώρας, 1, 17, 10; 3, 76, 10; μὴ παραβαίνειν τὰς ἀρματοροχίας, ἀλλὰ κατ' αὐτῶν ἵνα, Ael. v. h. 2, 27). 2. metaph. a. after verbs of swearing, adjuring, (the hand being, as it were, placed down upon the thing sworn by [cf. Bnhdy. p. 238; Kühner § 433 fin.]), *by*: Mt. xxvi. 63; Heb. vi. 13, 16, (Is. xlv. 23; 2 Chr. xxxvi. 13; Judith i. 12; Dem. 553, 17; 554, 23). b. *against* (prop. *down upon* [W. 382 (358)]; Hebr. *ἔναντι*): opp. to ὑπέρ, Mk. ix. 40; 2 Co. xiii. 8; Ro. viii. 31; opp. to μετά, Mt. xii. 30; Lk. xi. 23; after ἐπιθυμῶν, Gal. v. 17; εἰπείν ποτηρὸν (ῥῆμα), Mt. v. 11; λαλεῖν, Acts vi. 13; Jude 15; μαρτυρία, Mk. xiv. 55; Mt. xxvi. 59; μαρτυρεῖν, 1 Co. xv. 15 [here many take κ. i. q. *with regard to, of*; cf. De Wette ad loc.; Lob. ad Phryn. p. 272]; ψευδομαρτυρεῖν, Mk. xiv. 56 sq.; γογγύζειν, Mt. xx. 11 (Ex. xv. 24 Alex.); διδάσκειν, Acts xxi. 28; ψεύδεσθαι, Jas. iii. 14 (Xen. apol. 13); συμβούλιον λαβεῖν or ποιεῖν, Mt. xxvii. 1; Mk. iii. 6; αἰτεῖσθαι τι, Acts xxv. 3, 15; after verbs of accusing, etc.: ἔχειν τι, Mt. v. 23; Mk. xi. 25; Rev. ii. 4, 14, 20; κατηγορεῖν, Lk. xxiii. 14; κατηγορία, Jn. xviii. 29 [Tdf. om. κατὰ]; ἐγκαλεῖν, Ro. viii. 33; ἐντυγχάνειν τι, Ro. xi. 2; add, Acts xxiv. 1; xxv. 2; Jas. v. 9; τὸ χειρόγραφον, Col. ii. 14; κρίσιν ποιεῖν, Jude 15; after verbs of rebelling, fighting, prevailing: Mt. x. 35; xii. 25; Acts xiv. 2; 1 Co. iv. 6; 2 Co. x. 5; 1 Pet. ii. 11; [Rev. xii. 7 Rec.]; ἰσχύειν, Acts xix. 16; ἐξουσίαν ἔχειν, Jn. xix. 11.

II. With the ACCUSATIVE; cf. W. § 49 d.; Bnhdy. p. 239 sqq. 1. of Place; a. of the place through which anything is done or is extended (prop. *down through*; opp. to ἀνά, *up through*): καθ' ὅλην τὴν πόλιν κηρύσσει, Lk. viii. 39; ἐκφέρειν κατὰ τὰς πλατείας, Acts v. 15 [RG]; add, Lk. ix. 6; xiii. 22; xv. 14; Acts viii. 1; xi. 1; xv. 23; xxi. 21; xxiv. 5, 12; xxvii. 2; τοὺς κατὰ τὰ ἔθνη (throughout Gentile lands) πάντας Ἰουδαίους, Acts xxi. 21, cf. Grimm on 2 Macc. i. 1; κατὰ τὴν ὁδόν, along the way i. e. on the journey [W. 400 (374) note¹], Lk. x. 4; Acts viii. 36; xxv. 3; xxvi. 13; *along* (Lat. *secundum* or *praeter* [R. V. *off*]), πέλαιος τὸ κατὰ τὴν Κιλικίαν, Acts xxvii. 5. b. of the place *to* which one is brought (*ἰδωὴν*): γυνόμενος [Tr WH om. γ.] κατὰ τὸν τόπον [ἐλ-

θῶν etc.], Lk. x. 32 [cf. *Field*, Otium Norv. Pars iii. ad loc.]; ἐλθόντες κατὰ τὴν Μυσίαν, Acts xvi. 7; κατὰ τὴν Κνίδον, Acts xxvii. 7; κατ' αὐτόν, (came) to him, i. e. to the place where he was lying, Lk. x. 33. c. of direction; *towards*: Λιβύη ἡ κατὰ Κυρήνην, that Libya which lay towards Cyrene, i. e. Libya of Cyrene (i. e. the chief city of which was Cyrene), Acts ii. 10; βλέπειν, to look, lie towards (see βλέπω, 3), Acts xxvii. 12; πορεύεσθαι κατὰ μεσημβρίαν, Acts viii. 26; κατὰ σκοπόν, *towards the goal*, my eye on the goal, Phil. iii. 14. *against* (Lat. *adversus* w. the acc.); *over against, opposite*: κατὰ πρόσωπον, *to the face*, Gal. ii. 11 (see πρόσωπον, 1 a.); i. q. *present*, Acts xxv. 16 [A. V. *face to face*]; 2 Co. x. 1; w. gen. of pers. added, *before the face of, in the presence of, one*: Lk. ii. 31; Acts iii. 13; τὰ κατὰ πρόσωπον, the things that are open to view, known to all, 2 Co. x. 7; κατ' ὀφθαλμούς, before the eyes, Gal. iii. 1; here, too, acc. to some [cf. W. 400 (374) note²] belongs κατὰ θεόν, Ro. viii. 27, but it is more correctly referred to 3 c. a. below. d. of the place where: κατ' οἶκον (opp. to ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ), *at home, privately* [W. 400 (374) note¹], Acts ii. 46; v. 42. e. of that which so joins itself to one thing as to separate itself from another; our *for, by*: κατ' ἰδίαν, *apart, see idios*, 2; καθ' ἑαυτόν, *alone (by himself)*, Acts xxviii. 16; Jas. ii. 17 [R. V. *in itself*], (2 Macc. xiii. 13; οἱ καθ' αὐτοὺς Ἕλληνες, Thuc. 1, 138; οἱ Βουωτοὶ καθ' αὐτούς, Diod. 13, 72; other exx. are given by *Alberti*, *Observ.* etc. p. 293; *Loesner*, *Observ.* e *Philone* p. 460 sq.); ἔχειν τι καθ' ἑαυτόν, *to have a thing by and to one's self, i. e. to keep it hidden in one's mind*, Ro. xiv. 22 (Joseph. antt. 2, 11, 1; Heliod. 7, 16; [cf. W. 401 (375) note¹]); hence, of that which belongs to some pers. or thing: κατὰ τὴν οὐσαν ἐκκλησίαν, belonging to [A. V. *in*] the church that was there, Acts xiii. 1; ἡ ἐκκλησία κατ' οἶκόν τινος, belonging to one's household (see ἐκκλησία, 4 b. aa.); hence it forms a periphrasis — now for the gen., as τὰ κατὰ Ἰουδαίους ἔθνη (i. q. τῶν Ἰουδαίων), Acts xxvi. 3; now for the possessive pron., οἱ καθ' ὑμᾶς ποιηταί, your own poets, Acts xvii. 28 [here WH mrg. καθ' ἡμᾶς, see their Intr. § 404]; νόμον τοῦ καθ' ὑμᾶς, [a law of your own], Acts xviii. 15; τὸ κατ' ἐμὲ πρόθυμον, my inclination, Ro. i. 15 [see πρόθυμος]; ἡ καθ' ὑμᾶς πίστις, Eph. i. 15, (ἡ κατὰ τὸν τύραννον ἀμότης τε καὶ δύναμις, Diod. 14, 12; μέχρι τῶν καθ' ἡμᾶς χρόνων, Dion. Hal. antt. 2, 1; cf. Grimm on 2 Macc. iv. 21 p. 88; a throng of exx. fr. Polyb. may be seen in *Schweighaeuser*, *Lex.* Polyb. p. 323 sq.; [cf. W. 154 (146); 400 (374) note²; esp. B. § 132, 2]). 2. of Time [cf. W. 401 (374)]; *during, about*; Lat. *tempore*: κατ' ἐκείνον or τοῦτον τὸν καιρὸν, Acts xii. 1; xix. 23; Ro. ix. 9; Heb. ix. 9 [RG]; κατὰ τὸ αὐτό, at the same time, together, Acts xiv. 1 (see αὐτός, III. 1); κατὰ τὸ μεσονύκτιον, Acts xvi. 25; κατὰ μέσον τῆς νυκτός, Acts xxvii. 27; [possibly also κατὰ μεσημβρίαν, *at noon*, Acts viii. 26 (see μεσημβρία, b.)]; κατὰ καιρὸν, see καιρός, 2 a.; κατ' ἀρχάς (Hdt. 3, 153), in the beginning (of things), Heb. i. 10; κατὰ τὴν ἡμέραν τοῦ πειρασμοῦ, Heb. iii. 8 [as the Sept. in this pass. have rendered the prep. *ἐν* in the context by *ὡς* (ἐν τῷ παρασκευασ-

σμφ. Ρα. xciv. (xcv.) 8), some would take it and *κατά* here i. q. *like as in the day etc.*; Vulg. *secundum*]; *κατά πᾶν σάββατον*, Acts xiii. 27; xv. 21; xviii. 4; *καθ' ἐκάστην ἡμέραν*, Heb. iii. 13; *κατά μῆνα (ἓνα) ἕκαστον*, Rev. xxii. 2; *κατ' ὄναρ*, during a dream, see *ὄναρ*. 3. it denotes reference, relation, proportion, of various sorts; a. distributively, indicating a succession of things following one another [W. 401 (374)]; B. § 147, 20]; a. in ref. to place: *κατά πόλιν*, in every city, (*city by city, from city to city*), Lk. viii. 1, 4; Acts xv. 21; xx. 23; Tit. i. 5, (Thuc. 1, 122); *κατ' ἐκκλησίαν*, in every church, Acts xiv. 23; w. the plur., *κατά πόλεις*, Lk. xiii. 22; *κατά τὰς κώμας*, Lk. ix. 6 (Hdt. 1, 96); *κατά τόπους*, Mt. xxiv. 7; Mk. xiii. 8; Lk. xxi. 11; *κατά τὰς συναγωγάς*, in every synagogue, Acts xxii. 19; [cf. *κατά τ. οἴκους εἰσπορευόμενος*, Acts viii. 3]. β. in ref. to time: *κατ' ἔτος*, yearly, year by year, Lk. ii. 41; also *κατ' ἐνιαυτόν* (see *ἐνιαυτός*); *καθ' ἡμέραν* etc., see *ἡμέρα*, 2 p. 278*; *κατά μίαν σαββάτου* [R G τῶν], on the first day of every week, 1 Co. xvi. 2; *κατά ἑορτήν*, at any and every feast, Mt. xxvii. 15; Mk. xv. 6; Lk. xxiii. 17 [Rec.; cf. B. § 133, 26. Others understand the phrase in these pass. (contextually) *at* or *during* (see 2 above) *the feast*, viz. the Passover; cf. W. 401 (374)]. γ. univ.: *καθ' ἓνα πάντες*, all one by one, successively, 1 Co. xiv. 31, see more fully in *εἰς*, 4 c.; *κατά δύο*, by two, 1 Co. xiv. 27; *κατά ἑκατόν κ. κατά πενήκοντα*, by hundreds and by fifties, *Mk. vi. 40* L T Tr WH; *κατά μέρος*, severally, singly, part by part, Heb. ix. 5 (Hdt. 9, 25; Xen. anab. 3, 4, 22); *κατ' ὄνομα*, by name i. e. each by its own name (Vulg. *nominatim* [or *per nomen*]): Jn. x. 3; 3 Jn. 15 (14); cf. *Herm. ad Vig.* p. 858 sq. b. equiv. to the Lat. *ratione habita alicuius rei vel personae*, as respects; *with regard to*; in reference to; so far as relates to; as concerning; [W. 401 (375)]: *κατά σάρκα* or *κατά τὴν σ.*, as to the flesh (see *σάρξ* [esp. 2 b.]), Ro. i. 3; ix. 3, 5; 1 Co. i. 26; x. 18; 2 Co. xi. 18; οἱ κύριοι *κατά σ.* (Luther well, *die leiblichen Herren*), in earthly relations, acc. to the arrangements of society, Eph. vi. 5; *κατά τὸ εὐαγγ.*, *κατά τὴν ἐκλογὴν*, Ro. xi. 28; add Ro. i. 4; vii. 22; Phil. iii. 5 sq.; Heb. ix. 9; τὰ *κατά τινα*, one's affairs, one's case, Acts xxiv. 22; xxv. 14; Eph. vi. 21; Phil. i. 12; Col. iv. 7, (and very often in class. Grk.); *κατά πάντα τρόπον*, in every way, in every respect, Ro. iii. 2; the opp. *κατά μηδένα τρόπον*, in no wise, 2 Th. ii. 3; *κατά πάντα*, in all respects, in all things, Acts xvii. 22; Col. iii. 20, 22; Heb. ii. 17; iv. 15, (Thuc. 4, 81). c. according to, agreeably to; in reference to agreement or conformity to a standard, in various ways [W. 401 (375)]; a. according to anything as a standard, agreeably to: *περιπατεῖν κατά τ.*, Mk. vii. 5; Ro. viii. 1 [Rec.], 4; xiv. 15; 2 Th. iii. 6; Eph. ii. 2; *ζῆν κατά*, Acts xxvi. 5; Ro. viii. 12 sq.; *πορεύεσθαι*, 2 Pet. iii. 3; *ἀποδοῦναι τι*, Mt. xvi. 27, etc. (see *ἀποδοῦναι*, [esp. 4]); *λαμβάνειν*, 1 Co. iii. 8; so with many other verbs a thing is said to be done or to occur *κατά*, as in Lk. ii. 27, 29; Jn. vii. 24; Col. ii. 8; iii. 10; 1 Tim. i. 18; Heb. vii. 15; viii. 5, 9; 1 Jn. v. 14, etc.; (on the phrase *κατ' ἀνθρώπων*, see *ἄνθρωπος*, esp. 1 c.; [cf. ε. below; W. 402 (376)]);

κατά τὴν γραφήν, τὰς *γραφάς*, Jas. ii. 8; 1 Co. xv. 3 sq.; *κατά τὸ γεγραμμένον*, 2 Co. iv. 13; *κατά τὸ εἰρημένον*, Ro. iv. 18; *κατά τὸν νόμον*, Lk. ii. 39; Jn. xviii. 31; xix. 7; Heb. ix. 22; *κατά τὸ εὐαγγ. μου*, Ro. ii. 16; xvi. 25; 2 Tim. ii. 8, cf. 1 Tim. i. 11; *κατά τὸ ὀρισμένον*, Lk. xxii. 22; *καθ' ὁμοίωσιν θεοῦ*, Jas. iii. 9; *κατά λόγον* rightly, justly, [A. V. *reason would* etc.], Acts xviii. 14; *κατά τινα*, agreeably to the will of any one, as pleases him, [W. 401 sq. (375)]: so *κατά θεόν*, Ro. viii. 27 [cf. 1 c. above]; 2 Co. vii. 9, 11; *κατά Χριστὸν Ἰησοῦν*, Ro. xv. 5; *κατά κύριον*, 2 Co. xi. 17; *κατά τὸν καθαρισμόν*, after the manner of purifying, as the rite of purification prescribed, Jn. ii. 6; οἱ *κατά σάρκα ὄντες*, who bear, reflect, the nature of the flesh, i. q. οἱ *σαρκεῖοι*, and οἱ *κατά πνεῦμα ὄντες* i. q. οἱ *πνευματικοί*, Ro. viii. 5; *κατά τί γνώσομαι*; in accordance with what criterion i. e. by what sign shall I know? Lk. i. 18. Here belongs the use of the preposition in the titles of the records of the life of Christ: *εὐαγγ.* (which word codd. Sin. and Vat. omit) *κατά Ματθαίου, Μάρκον*, etc., as *Matthew* etc. composed or wrote (it). This use of the prep. was not primarily a mere periphrasis for the gen. (*Ματθαίου*, etc., see II. 1 e. above), but indicated that the same subject had been otherwise handled by others, cf. ἡ *παλαιὰ διαθήκη κατά τοὺς ἑβδομήκοντα* (in tacit contrast not only to the Hebrew text, but also to the Greek translations made by others); οἱ *ὑπομνηματισμοὶ οἱ κατά Νεεμίαν*, 2 Macc. ii. 13 [see Grimm ad loc.]. Subsequently *κατά* with an acc. of the writer came to take the place of the gen., as ἡ *κατά Μωϋσέα πεντάτευχος* in Epiphanius [haer. 8, 4. Cf. W. 402 (375); B. 3; 157 (137)]; add see, further, *Soph. Lex. s. v. εὐαγγέλιον*, *Jas. Morison*, Com. on Mt., Intr. § 4]. β. in proportion to, according to the measure of: *χαρίσματα κατά τὴν χάριν τὴν δοθείσαν ἡμῖν διάφορα*, Ro. xii. 6; *κατά τὸ μέτρον*, 2 Co. x. 13; Eph. iv. 7; *κατά τὴν σκληρότητά σου*, Ro. ii. 5; *κατά τὸν χρόνον*, Mt. ii. 16; *ἐκάστῳ κατά τὴν ἰδίαν δύναμιν*, Mt. xxv. 15; without the art. *κατά δύναμιν*, 2 Co. viii. 3 (opp. to *ὑπὲρ δύναμιν*, as Hom. II. 3, 59 *κατ' αἶσαν, οὐδ' ὑπὲρ αἶσαν*); *καθ' ὅσον*, by so much as, inasmuch as, Heb. iii. 3; vii. 20; ix. 27; *κατά ὅσοῦτο*, by so much, Heb. vii. 22. γ. used of the cause; *through, on account of, from, owing to*, (in accordance with i. e. in consequence of, by virtue of) [W. 402 (376)]: *κατά πᾶσαν αἰτίαν*, [for every cause], Mt. xix. 3; *κατά τὴν χάριν τοῦ θεοῦ*, 1 Co. iii. 10; 2 Th. i. 12; 2 Tim. i. 9, (*κατά τὴν τοῦ θεοῦ πρόνοιαν*, Joseph. antt. 20, 8, 6); *κατά χάριν*, Ro. iv. 16; also opp. to *κατά ὀφείλημα* [R. V. *as of . . . as of*], Ro. iv. 4: οἱ *κατά φύσιν κλάδοι*, the natural branches, Ro. xi. 21 [cf. B. 162 (141)]; ἡ *κατά φύσιν ἀγριέλαιος*, the natural wild olive tree, ib. 24; ἡ *κατά πίστιν δικαιοσύνη*, righteousness proceeding from faith, Heb. xi. 7; add, Ro. viii. 28; ix. 11; xi. 5; xvi. 25 sq.; 1 Co. xii. 8; 2 Co. xiii. 10; Gal. ii. 2; iii. 29; Eph. i. 5, 7, 9, 11, 19; iii. 7, 11, 16, 20; Col. i. 11, 29; Phil. i. 20; iii. 21; iv. 11, 19; 2 Th. i. 12; ii. 9; 2 Tim. i. 8 sq.; Heb. ii. 4; vii. 16; Tit. i. 3; 1 Pet. i. 3; 2 Pet. iii. 15. adverbial phrases [W. § 51, 2 g.]: *κατ' ἐξουσίαν* [with authority], Mk. i. 27; *κατ' ἀνάγκην*, *κατὰ ἐκούσιον* (q. v), [of necessity, of free will], Philem. 14; *κατά*

γνώσει, 1 Pet. iii. 7; κατ' ἐπίγνωσιν, Ro. x. 2 [cf. W. 403 (376)]; κατὰ ἀγνοίαν, [in ignorance], Acts iii. 17. δ. of likeness; *as, like as*: συντελέσω . . . διαθήκην καινήν, οὐ κατὰ τὴν διαθήκην κτλ. Heb. viii. 8 sq. (1 K. xi. 10); so with the acc. of a pers. [cf. under α. above], Gal. iv. 28; 1 Pet. i. 15; κατὰ θεόν, after the image of God, Eph. iv. 24; κρίνεσθαι κατὰ ἀνθρώπους, ζῆν κατὰ θεόν, to be judged as it is fit men should be judged, to live as God lives, 1 Pet. iv. 6. Hence it is used α. of the mode in which a thing is done; of the quality: ἄνδρες οἱ κατ' ἐξοχὴν τῆς πόλεως, the principal men of the city, Acts xxv. 23; καθ' ὑπομενῆν ἔργου ἀγαθοῦ, i. q. ὑπομένοντες ἐν ἔργῳ ἀγαθῷ, [by constancy in well-doing], Ro. ii. 7; esp. in adverbial phrases: κατὰ ταῦτα in [or after] the same [or this] manner, Lk. vi. 23 (Ltxt. T Tr WH κ. τὰ αὐτά, L. mrg. κ. ταῦτά), [26 (edd. as before)]; Lk. xvii. 30 (T Tr WH κ. τὰ αὐτά, G L κ. ταῦτά); καθ' ὑπερβολήν, Ro. vii. 13; 1 Co. xii. 31, etc., [cf. W. 466 (434); B. 96 (84)]; κατὰ πίστιν i. q. πιστεύοντες [A. V. in faith; cf. W. 403 (376)], Heb. xi. 13; κατὰ συγγνώμην, οὐ κατ' ἐπιταγήν, by way of concession, not by way of commandment, 1 Co. vii. 6, cf. 2 Co. viii. 8; κατὰ κράτος, Acts xix. 20; καθ' ὁμοίότητα, Heb. iv. 15; on the phrase κατὰ ἀνθρώπων see ἀνθρώπος, 1 c. [cf. α. above]. δ. of the end aimed at; the goal to which anything tends; (Lat. *ad* [W. 402 sq. (376)]): κατ' ἐπαγγελίαν ζωῆς, to proclaim life, 2 Tim. i. 1 [but see ἐπαγγελία, 1]; κατ' εὐσέβειαν, tending to godliness, [1 Tim. vi. 3; Tit. i. 1] (see εὐσέβεια; [yet al. refer these exx., and that which follows, to the use set forth above, in c.]); κατὰ πίστιν, to awaken, produce faith, Tit. i. 1, (exx. of this use of κατὰ fr. Hom., Hdt., Thuc., Xen., may be seen in Passow s. v. II. 3 p. 1598^b; [L. and S. s. v. B. III. 1]; cf. *Herm.* ad Vig. p. 632; Kühner ii. p. 412); many refer to this head also κατ' ἀτιμίαν (to my dishonor [W. 402 sq. (376)]) λέγω, 2 Co. xi. 21 (κατὰ τὴν τιμὴν τοῦ θεοῦ τοῦτο ποιῶν, to the honor of God, Joseph. antt. 3, 11, 4); but see ἀτιμία.

III. In COMPOSITION κατὰ denotes, 1. *from, down from, from a higher to a lower place*: with special ref. to the terminus from which, as καταβαίνω, καταβιβάζω, etc. [cf. W. 431 (401 sq.)]; with more prominent ref. to the lower terminus (*down*), as καταβάλλω, καταπατίω, etc. [cf. W. u. s.]; also of the situation or local position, as κατὰκειμαι, καθεύδω, κατατίθημι, καθίζω, etc. *from top to bottom*, metaph. of things done with care, *thoroughly*, as καταμανθάνω, καθοράω, etc. 2. *in succession, in course*: καθεξῆς; one part after another, καταυρίζω, κατεβύνω, etc. 3. *under, underneath*: καταχθόνιος; the idea of *putting under* resides in verbs denoting victory, rule, etc., over others, as καταδυναστεύω, κατακυριεύω, κατεφουσίω, καταδουλόω; likewise in verbs naming that with which anything is covered, concealed, overwhelmed, etc., as κατακαλύπτω, καταλιθίζω, κατασφραγίζω, κατασκιάζω, κατασχύνω, (where the Germ. uses the prefix *über* [Eng. *over*], as *überschatten*, *überdecken*, or the syllable *be*, as *beschatten*, *besiegeln*); also in adjj. denoting an abundance of that with which a thing is filled up or as it were covered up; see below in κατείδωλος. 4.

like the Germ. *ver-*, *zer-*, it denotes separation, dissolution, in verbs of wasting, dissolving, etc., as κατακόπτω, κατάγνυμι, κατακαίω, κατακλάω, καταλύω, κατακλύζω, καταναλίσκω, καταφθείρω, etc. 5. i. q. *after, behind*: καταδιώκω, καταλείπω, κατακολουθῶ, etc. 6. used of proportion and distribution, as κατακληροδοτέω, κατακληρονομέω, etc. 7. of hostility, *against* etc.: καταδικάζω, κατακρίνω, καταλαλέω, καταγωνίσκω, etc. Cf. *Herm.* ad Vig. p. 637 sqq. [On the constr. of verbs compounded w. κατὰ, see W. u. s.; cf. B. 165 (143 sq.).]

καταβαίνω; impf. 3 pers. plur. κατέβαινον; fut. καταβήσομαι; 2 aor. κατέβην, impv. κατέβηθι (Mt. xxvii. 40; Lk. xix. 5; Jn. iv. 49; Acts x. 20) and κατάβα (Mk. xv. 30 [R G (where L T Tr WH ptc. καταβάς)], see ἀναβαίω); pf. καταβέβηκα; [fr. Hom. on]; Sept. for 77; *to go down, come down, descend*; 1. of persons; a. prop.: absol., the place from which one has come down being evident from the context, καταβάς ἔστη, Lk. vi. 17 (cf. 12); xvii. 31 [foll. here by inf., so Mt. xxiv. 17]; Lk. xix. 5 sq.; Jn. v. 7; Acts xx. 10; Eph. iv. 10; foll. by ἀπό w. gen. of the place, Mt. viii. 1; xiv. 29; xvii. 9 Rec.; xxvii. 40, 42; Mk. ix. 9 [L Tr mrg. WH txt. ἐκ]; xv. 30, 32; by ἐκ w. gen. of place, Mt. xvii. 9 G L T Tr WH [see ἐκ. I. 3]; by εἰς w. acc. of place, Mk. xiii. 15 [R G L br. Tr; al. om. εἰς etc.]; Acts viii. 38; [Ro. x. 7]; Eph. iv. 9. b. *to come down*, as fr. the temple at Jerusalem, fr. the city of Jerusalem; also of celestial beings coming down to earth: absol., Mt. iii. 16; Lk. ii. 51; x. 31; Jn. iv. 47, 49, 51; Acts [vii. 34]; viii. 15; x. 20; [xxiii. 10]; xxiv. 1, 22; foll. by ἀπό w. gen. of the place, Mk. iii. 22; Lk. x. 30; Acts xxv. 7; 1 Th. iv. 16; ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, Mt. xxviii. 2; Jn. i. 32; iii. 13; vi. 33, 38 [R G; al. ἀπό], 41 sq. 50 sq. 58, [on these pass. cf. B. 297 (255)]; Rev. x. 1; xviii. 1; xx. 1. foll. by εἰς w. acc. of place, Lk. x. 30; xviii. 14; Jn. ii. 12; Acts vii. 15; xiv. 25; xvi. 8; xviii. 22; xxv. 6; by ἐπί w. acc. of place, Jn. vi. 16; w. acc. of the pers., Mk. i. 10 [R G L mrg.]; Lk. iii. 22; Jn. i. 33, 51 (52); by ἐν w. dat. of place, Jn. v. 4 [R L] (see ἐν, I. 7); by πρὸς w. acc. of pers., Acts x. 21; xiv. 11; contextually i. q. *to be cast down*, of the devil, Rev. xii. 12. 2. of things, *to come* (i. e. *be sent*) *down*: Acts x. 11 (Rec. adds ἐπ' αὐτόν); xi. 5; foll. by ἀπό w. a gen. of pers., Jas. i. 17; ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ἀπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ, Rev. iii. 12; xxi. 2, 10; *to come* (i. e. *fall*) *down*: fr. the upper regions of the air; as βροχή, Mt. vii. 25, 27; λαίλαψ, Lk. viii. 23; πῦρ ἀπὸ [Lchm. ἐκ] τοῦ οὐρ. Lk. ix. 54; ἐκ τοῦ οὐρ. εἰς τ. γῆν, Rev. xiii. 13; ἐκ τοῦ οὐρ. ἀπὸ τ. θεοῦ, Rev. xx. 9 [R G Tr]; χάλασα ἐκ τοῦ οὐρ. ἐπὶ τινά, Rev. xvi. 21; θρόμβοι ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν, Lk. xxii. 44 [L br. WH reject the pass.]; of a way leading downwards, Acts viii. 26. 3. figuratively, καταβ. ἕως ᾄδου, to (go i. e.) be cast down to the lowest state of wretchedness and shame: Mt. xi. 23 L Tr WH; [Lk. x. 15 WH txt. Tr mrg. COMP.: συγκαταβαίνω.] *

καταβάλλω: Pass. and Mid. pres. ptc. καταβαλλόμενος; 1 aor. pass. κατεβλήθην; [fr. Hom. down]; Sept. for 77; 1. *to cast down*: τινά, pass., Rev. xii. 10 Rec.; *to throw to the ground, prostrate*: pass., 2 Co. iv. 9

(where the metaph. is taken from an athlete or combatant). 2. *to put in a lower place*: in the phrase *θεμέλιον καταβάλλομαι*, *to lay (down) a foundation* (Joseph. antt. 11, 4, 4; 15, 11, 3; Dion. H. antt. 3, 69; al.), Heb. vi. 1.*

κατα-βαρέω, -ῶ: 1 aor. *κατεβάρησα*; prop. *to press down by an imposed weight; to weigh down*; metaph. *to burden*: *τινά*, any one, 2 Co. xii. 16. (Polyb., Diod., App., Lcian.)*

κατα-βαρύνω: i. q. *καταβαρέω* (q. v.); pres. pass. ptep. *καταβαρυνόμενος*, Mk. xiv. 40 L T Tr WH; see *βαρέω*. (Sept.; Theophr. et al.)*

κατά-βασις, -εως, ἡ, (*καταβαίνω*), [fr. Hdt. down], *descent*; a. *the act of descending*. b. *the place of descent*: *τοῦ ὄρους*, i. e. that part of the mountain where the descent is made, Lk. xix. 37; so Josh. x. 11 Sept.; Diod. 4, 21; opp. to *ἀνάβασις*, the place of ascent, way up, 1 Macc. iii. 16, 24; Xen. Cyr. 7, 2, 3. So Lat. *descensus*; cf. Herzog on Sall. Cat. 57, 3.*

κατα-βιβάζω: 1 fut. pass. *καταβιβασθήσομαι*; *to cause to go down* (Hdt. 1, 87; Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 18; Sept. several times for *ἵκω*); *to bring down*, Bar. iii. 29); *to cast down, thrust down*: pass., *ἕως ἄδου* (see *ἄδης*, 2), Mt. xi. 23 R G T; Lk. x. 15 [Tr mrg. WH txt. *καταβήση* (q. v. 3)]; *eis ἄδου*, Ezek. xxxi. 16.*

κατα-βολή, -ῆς, ἡ, (*καταβάλλω*, q. v.); 1. *a throwing or laying down*: *τοῦ σπέρματος* (sc. *eis tēn mētran*), the injection or depositing of the virile semen in the womb, Lcian. amor. 19; Galen, aphorism. iv. § 1; of the seed of animals and plants, Philo de opif. mund. §§ 22, 45; *σπέρματα τὰ εἰς γῆν ἢ μήτραν καταβαλλόμενα*, Antonin. 4, 36; accordingly many interpret the words *Σάρρα δύναμις εἰς καταβολὴν σπέρματος ἔλαβε* in Heb. xi. 11, she received power to conceive seed. But since it belongs to the male *καταβάλλειν τὸ σπέρμα*, not to the female, this interpretation cannot stand [(acc. to the reading of WH mrg. *αὐτῆ Σάρρα*, Abr. remains the subj. of *ἔλαβε*; but see 2 below)]; cf. Bleek [and, on the other side, Kurtz] ad loc. 2. *a founding (laying down a foundation)*: *eis kataβ. σπέρματος*, to found a posterity, Heb. xi. 11 [but cf. above] (*τυραννίδος*, Polyb. 13, 6, 2; *ἄμα τῇ πρώτῃ καταβολῇ τῶν ἀνθρώπων*, Plut. aquae et ignis comp. c. 2). *ἀπὸ καταβολῆς κόσμου*, from the foundation of the world: Mt. xiii. 35 [L T Tr WH om. *κόσμου*]; xxv. 34; Lk. xi. 50; Heb. iv. 3; ix. 26; Rev. xiii. 8; xvii. 8; *πρὸ καταβολῆς κόσμου*, Jn. xvii. 24; Eph. i. 4; 1 Pet. i. 20.*

κατα-βραβεύω, impv. 3 pers. sing. *καταβραβευνέτω*; (prop. *βραβεύω* to be an umpire in a contest, *κατά sc. τινός*, against one); *to decide as umpire against one, to declare him unworthy of the prize; to defraud of the prize of victory*: *τινά*, metaph., *to deprive of salvation*, Col. ii. 18, where cf. Meyer, [Bp. Lghtft., esp. *Field*, Otium Norv. Pars iii.]. (Eustath. ad Pl. 1, 93, 33 (vss. 402 sq.) *καταβραβεύει αὐτόν, ὡς φασιν οἱ παλαιοί*; but in the earlier Grk. writ. that have come down to us, it is found only in [pseudo-] Dem. adv. Mid. p. 544 end, where it is used of one who by bribing the judges causes another to be condemned.)*

καταγγελεύς, -έως, ὁ, (*καταγγέλλω*, q. v.), *announcer* (Vulg. *annuntiator*), *proclaimer*: with gen. of the obj., Acts xvii. 18. (Eccles. writ.)*

κατ-αγγέλλω; impf. *κατήγγελλον*; 1 aor. *κατήγγελα*; Pass., pres. *καταγγέλλομαι*; 2 aor. *κατήγγελην*; *to announce, declare, promulgate, make known*; *to proclaim publicly, publish*: *τὸν λόγον τοῦ θεοῦ*, Acts xiii. 5; xv. 36; pass. Acts xvii. 13; *ἔθη*, Acts xvi. 21; *τὸ εὐαγγέλιον*, 1 Co. ix. 14; *τὴν ἀνάστασιν τὴν ἐκ νεκρῶν*, Acts iv. 2; *τὰς ἡμέρας ταύτας*, Acts iii. 24 G L T Tr WH; *θεόν* [al. *δ*], Acts xvii. 23; *Ἰησοῦν*, ib. 3; Christ, Phil. i. 16 (17), 18; Col. i. 28; *τινί τι*, Acts xiii. 38; xvi. 17; 1 Co. ii. 1; with the included idea of celebrating, commending, openly praising (Lat. *praedicare*): *τί*, Ro. i. 8 [A.V. *is spoken of*]; 1 Co. xi. 26. (Occasionally in Grk. writ. fr. Xen. an. 2, 5, 38 where it means *to denounce, report, betray*; twice in the O. T. viz. 2 Macc. viii. 36; ix. 17. [Cf. Westcott on 1 Jn. i. 5.]) [COMP.: *προκαγγέλλω*.]*

κατα-γελῶ, -ῶ: impf. 3 pers. plur. *κατεγέλων*; *to deride*, [A.V. *laugh to scorn*]: *τινός*, any one [cf. B. § 132, 15], Mt. ix. 24; Mk. v. 40; Lk. viii. 53. (From [Aeschyl. and] Hdt. down; Sept.)*

κατα-γινώσκω; pf. pass. ptep. *κατεγνωσμένος*; *to find fault with, blame*: *κατεγνωσμένος ἦν*, he had incurred the censure of the Gentile Christians; Luther rightly, *es war Klage über ihn kommen* [i. e. *a charge had been laid against him*; but al. *he stood condemned*, see Meyer or Ellic. in loc.; cf. Btm. § 184, 4. 8], Gal. ii. 11; *to accuse, condemn*: *τινός*, any one, 1 Jn. iii. 20 sq., with which cf. Sir. xiv. 2 *μακάριος, οὐ οὐ κατέγνω ἢ ψυχὴ αὐτοῦ*. (In these and other signif. in Grk. writ. fr. [Aeschyl. and] Hdt. down; [see Ellicott u. s.].)*

κατ-άγνυμι: fut. *κατεάξω*; 1 aor. *κατέαξα* (impv. *κάταξον*, Deut. xxxiii. 11); Pass., 2 aor. *κατέαγην*, whence subjunc. 3 pers. plur. *κατεαγῶσω*; 1 aor. *κατέαχθην* in Sept. Jer. xxxi. (xlvi.) 25; (on the syllabic augment of these forms cf. Btm. Ausf. Spr. ii. p. 97 sq., cf. i. p. 323 sq.; Matthiae i. p. 520 sq.; W. § 12, 2; [Curtius, Das Verbum, i. p. 118; Veitch s. v.; Kuenen and Cobet, N. T., Praef. p. lxxix.]); fr. Hom. down; *to break*: *τί*, Mt. xii. 20; Jn. xix. 31-33. [Syn. see Schmidt ch. 115, 5 and cf. *ρήγνυμι*.]*

κατα-γράφω: impf. 3 pers. sing. *κατέγραφεν*; *to draw (forms or figures), to delineate*: Jn. viii. 6 cod. D etc. which T Tr WH (txt.) would substitute for R G *ἔγραψεν*. (Pausan. 1, 28, 2. Differently in other Grk. writ.) [Perh. it may be taken in Jn. l. c. in a more general sense: *to mark* (cf. Pollux 9, 7, 104, etc.).]*

κατ-άγω: 2 aor. *κατήγαγον*; 1 aor. pass. *κατήχθην*; Sept. for *ἵκω*, to make to descend; *to lead down, bring down*: *τινά*, Acts xxii. 30; Ro. x. 6; *τινά* foll. by *eis* w. acc. of place, Acts ix. 30; xxiii. [15 L T Tr WH], 20, 28; *τινά* foll. by *πρός* w. acc. of pers., Acts xxiii. 15 [R G]; *τὸ πλοῖον ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν* *to bring the vessel (down from deep water) to the land*, Lk. v. 11; *κατάγεσθαι*, to be brought (down) in a ship, to land, touch at: foll. by *eis* w. acc. of place, Acts xxi. 3 [L T Tr WH *κατήλομεν*]; xxvii. 3; xxviii. 12; often so in Grk. writ.*

κατ-αγωνίζομαι: deponent mid.; 1 aor. *κατηγωνισά*

μῆρ; 1. to struggle against (Polyb. 2, 42, 3, etc.). 2. to overcome (cf. Germ. *niederkämpfen*): Heb. xi. 33. (Polyb., Joseph., Lcian., Plut., Aelian.)*

καταδέω, -ῶ: 1 aor. κατέδησα; fr. Hom. down; to bind up: τὰ τραύματα, Lk. x. 34. (Sir. xxvii. 21 acc. to the true reading τραῦμα.)*

κατά-δηλος, -ον, (δηλος), thoroughly clear, plain, evident: Heb. vii. 15. ([Soph.], Hdt., Xen., Plat., al.) [Cf. δηλος, fin.]*

καταδικάζω; 1 aor. κατέδικασα; 1 aor. pass. κατεδικάσθην; 1 fut. pass. καταδικασθήσομαι; to give judgment against (one), to pronounce guilty; to condemn; in class. Grk. [where it differs fr. κρίνειν in giving prominence to the formal and official as distinguished from the inward and logical judging (cf. Schmidt, Syn. ch. 18, 6)] it is foll. by the gen. of the pers., in the N. T. by the acc. [B. § 132, 16]: Mt. xii. 7; Lk. vi. 37 [here Tr mrg. the simple verb]; Jas. v. 6; pass., Mt. xii. 37; [Lk. vi. 37 (not Tr mrg.)]. (Sept. Lam. iii. 35; Joseph. antt. 7, 11, 3.)*

καταδίκη, -ης, ἡ; 1. damnatory sentence, condemnation: Acts xxv. 15 L T Tr WH; ([Epicharm. in Ath. 2, 3 p. 36 d.], Polyb., Plut., Iren. 1, 16, 3). 2. penalty, esp. a fine; (Thuc., Dem., Lcian.)*

καταδιώκω: 1 aor. κατέδιωξα; Sept. often for ἤγγ; to follow after, follow up, (esp. of enemies [Thuc. et al.]); in a good sense, of those in search of any one: τινά, Mk. i. 36. (τὸ ἐλεός σου καταδιώξεται με, Ps. xxii. (xxiii.) 6; οὐ κατέδιωξαν μεθ' ἡμῶν, 1 S. xxx. 22; ὀπίσω τινός, to follow after one in order to gain his favor, Sir. xxvii. 17.)*

καταδουλώω, -ῶ; fut. καταδουλώσω; 1 aor. mid. κατεδουλώσασθην; (κατά under [see κατά, III. 3]); [fr. Hdt. down]; to bring into bondage, enslave: τινά, Gal. ii. 4 L T Tr WH; 2 Co. xi. 20 [cf. W. 255 sq. (240)]; mid. to enslave to one's self, bring into bondage to one's self: Gal. ii. 4 R G.*

καταδυναστεύω; pres. pass. ptc. καταδυναστευόμενος; Sept. for ἡγή, πῶν, etc.; with gen. of pers. [W. 206 (193); B. 169 (147)], to exercise harsh control over one, to use one's power against one: Jas. ii. 6 [not Tdf. (see below)] (Diod. 13, 73); τινά, to oppress one (Xen. conv. 5, 8; often in Sept.): Jas. ii. 6 Tdf.; pass. Acts x. 38.*

κατάθεμα, -τος, τό, ἰ. q. κατανάθεμα (q. v.), of which it seems to be a vulgar corruption by syncope [cf. Κουμανουδες, Συναγωγή λίξεων ἀθησαύρ. κτλ. s. v. κατὰς]; a curse; by meton. worthy of execration, an accursed thing: Rev. xxii. 3 [Rec. κατανάθεμα; cf. Just. M. quaest. et resp. 121 fin.]; 'Teaching' 16, 5]. Not found in prof. auth.*

καταθεματίζω; (κατάθεμα, q. v.); to call down direst evils on, to curse vehemently: Mt. xxvi. 74 (Rec. κατανθεματίζω). (Iren. adv. haer. 1, 13, 4 and 16, 3.)*

κατααισχύνω; Pass., impf. κατασχυνόμην; 1 aor. κατασχύνθη; fut. κατασχυνθήσομαι; Sept. chiefly for ψῶψ and ψῶψ; as in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down; 1. to dishonor, disgrace: τὴν κεφαλὴν, 1 Co. xi. 4 sq. (σποδῶ τὴν κεφαλὴν, Joseph. antt. 20, 4, 2). 2. to put to shame, make ashamed: τινά, 1 Co. i. 27; xi. 22; pass. to be ashamed, blush with shame: Lk. xiii. 17; 2 Co. vii. 14; ix. 4; 1 Pet.

iii. 16; by a Hebr. usage one is said to be put to shame who suffers a repulse, or whom some hope has deceived; hence ἐλπίς οὐ κατασχύνει, does not disappoint: Ro. v. 5 (cf. Ps. xxi. (xxii.) 6; xxiv. (xxv.) 2 sq.; cxviii. (cxix.) 116; pass., Ro. ix. 33; x. 11; 1 Pet. ii. 6, (Is. xxviii. 16); Sir. ii. 10.)*

κατακαίω: impf. 3 pers. plur. κατέκαιον; fut. κατακαύσω; 1 aor. inf. κατακαῦσαι; Pass., pres. κατακαίομαι; 2 aor. κατεκάν; 2 fut. κατακαήσομαι [cf. Tdf. Proleg. p. 123; WH. App. p. 170*]; 1 fut. κατακαυθήσομαι (Kühner i. 841; [Veitch s. v. καίω; B. 60 (53); W. 87 (83)]); Sept. chiefly for ἤψ; fr. Hom. down; to burn up [see κατά, III. 4], consume by fire: τί, Mt. xiii. 30; Acts xix. 19; pass., 1 Co. iii. 15; Heb. xiii. 11; 2 Pet. iii. 10 [Tr WH εἰρεθήσεται, see εἰρίσκω, 1 a. fin.]; Rev. viii. 7; with πυρί added, Mt. iii. 12; xiii. 40 R L T WH, but G Tr καίω; Lk. iii. 17, (Ex. xxix. 14; xxxii. 20 Alex., etc.; see καίω), ἐν πυρί (often so in Sept.), Rev. xvii. 16; xviii. 8. (καίω and κατακαίω are distinguished in Ex. iii. 2.)*

κατακαλύπτω: Sept. for ἡβῶ; fr. Hom. down; to cover up [see κατά, III. 3]; Mid. pres. κατακαλύπτομαι, to veil or cover one's self: 1 Co. xi. 6; τὴν κεφαλὴν, one's head, ib. 7.*

κατακαυχόμαι, -ῶμαι, 2 pers. sing. κατακαυχᾶσαι (contr. fr. κατακαυχέσαι) for the Attic κατακαυχᾶ (Ro. xi. 18; cf. W. § 13, 2 b.; [B. 42 (37); Soph. Lex., Introd. p. 40 sq.; Tdf. Proleg. p. 123 sq.]; Lob. ad Phryn. p. 360), impv. 2 pers. sing. κατακαυχῶ (Ro. xi. 18); (κατὰ against [cf. κατά, III. 7]); prop. to glory against, to exult over, to boast one's self to the injury of (a person or a thing): τινός, Ro. xi. 18; Tdf. in Jas. iii. 14; κατὰ τινος, ibid. R G L T Tr WH [B. 185 (160); W. § 30, 9 b. (cf. 432 (402))]; ἕλεος (i. q. ὁ ἐλεός) κατακαυχᾶται κρίσεως, mercy boasts itself superior to judgment, i. e. full of glad confidence has no fear of judgment, Jas. ii. 13. (Zech. x. 12; Jer. xxvii. (l.) 10, 38; not found in prof. auth.)*

κατάκειμαι; impf. 3 pers. sing. κατέκειτο; (κείμε, to lie [see κατά, III. 1]); to have lain down i. e. to lie prostrate; a. of the sick [cf. colloq. 'down sick'] (Hdt. 7, 229; Lcian. Icarom. 31; [Plut. vit. Cic. 43, 3]); Mk. i. 30; Jn. v. 6; Acts xxviii. 8; foll. by ἐπὶ w. dat. of the couch or pallet, Mk. ii. 4 R G L mrg.; [Acts ix. 33 R G]; Lk. v. 25 R L; ἐπὶ τινος, Acts ix. 33 [L T Tr WH]; ἐπὶ τι, Lk. v. 25 T Tr WH [B. § 147, 24 note; W. 408 (381) note]; ἐν w. dat. of place, Jn. v. 8. b. of those at meals, to recline (Athen. 1, 42 p. 23 c.; Xen. an. 6, 1, 4; conv. 1, 14; Plat. conv. p. 177 d.; rep. ii. p. 372 d., etc.; Diog. Laërt. 7, 1, 19; see ἀνάκειμαι): absol., Mk. xiv. 3; Lk. v. 29; foll. by ἐν w. dat. of place, Mk. ii. 15; 1 Co. viii. 10; Lk. vii. 37 L T Tr WH.*

κατακλάω, -ῶ: 1 aor. κατέκλασα; fr. Hom. down; to break in pieces (cf. Germ. *zerbrechen* [see κατά, III. 4]): τοὺς ἄρτους, Mk. vi. 41; Lk. ix. 16.*

κατακλείω: 1 aor. κατέκλεισα; fr. [Hdt.], Thuc. and Xen. down; to shut up, confine: τινά ἐν τῇ φυλακῇ, Lk. iii. 20; ἐν (which Rec. om.) φυλακαῖς, Acts xxvi. 10 (Jer. xxxix. (xxxii.) 3).*

κατακληροδοτέω, -ῶ (see κατά, III. 6): 1 aor. κατακληρο-

δότῃσα; to distribute by lot; to distribute as an inheritance: **τινὶ τι**, Acts xiii. 19 Rec.; see the foll. word. (Deut. i. 38; xxi. 16; Josh. xix. 51 Ald., Compl.; 1 Macc. iii. 36, —in all with the var. κατακληρονομεῖν. Not found in prof. auth.)*

κατα-κληρονομέω, -ῶ [see κατά, III. 6]: 1 aor. **κατεκληρονόμησα**; to distribute by lot, to distribute as an inheritance: **τινὶ τι**, Acts xiii. 19 G L T Tr WH. (Num. xxxiv. 18; Deut. iii. 28; Josh. xiv. 1; Judg. xi. 24 Alex.; 1 S. ii. 8; 1 Esr. viii. 82. Also often intrans. to receive, obtain, acquire as an inheritance; as, Deut. i. 8 var., 38; ii. 21. Not found in prof. auth.)*

κατα-κλίνω: 1 aor. **κατέκλινα**; 1 aor. pass. **κατεκλίθην**; fr. Hom. down; in the N. T. in ref. to eating, to make to recline: **τινά**, Lk. ix. 14, [also 15 T Tr WH], (**ἐπὶ τὸ δεῖπνον**, Xen. Cyr. 2, 3, 21); mid., with 1 aor. pass., to recline (at table): Lk. vii. 36 L T Tr WH; xxiv. 30; **εἰς τὴν πρωτοκλισίαν**, Lk. xiv. 8, (**εἰς τὸ ἐσθίειν**, Judith xii. 15; **εἰς τὸ δεῖπνον**, Joseph. antt. 6, 8, 1 [var.]).*

κατα-κλύω: 1 aor. pass. pter. **κατακλυσθεῖς**; fr. [Pind., Hdt.], Aeschyl. down; to overwhelm with water, to submerge, deluge, [cf. κατά, III. 4]: 2 Pet. iii. 6. (Sept. several times for **ἡρῶ**)*

κατα-κλυσμός, -οῦ, ὁ, (**κατακλύω**), inundation, deluge: of Noah's deluge, Mt. xxiv. 38 sq.; Lk. xvii. 27; 2 Pet. ii. 5. (Sept. for **ἡρῶ**; Plato, Diod., Philo, Joseph., Plut.)*

κατ-ακολουθέω, -ῶ; 1 aor. pter. **κατακολουθήσας**; to follow after [see κατά, III. 5]: Lk. xxiii. 55; **τινὶ**, Acts xvi. 17. [Sept., Polyb., Plut., Joseph., al.]*

κατα-κόπτω; 1. to cut up, cut to pieces, [see κατά, III. 4]; to slay: Is. xxvii. 9; 2 Chr. xxxiv. 7, etc.; Hdt. et sqq. 2. to beat, bruise: **ἐαυτὸν λίθοις**, Mk. v. 5; [al. retain here the primary meaning, to cut, gash, mangle].*

κατα-κρημνίζω: 1 aor. inf. **κατακρημνίσαι**; to cast down a precipice; to throw down headlong: Lk. iv. 29. (2 Chr. xxv. 12; 2 Macc. xiv. 43; 4 Macc. iv. 25; Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 7; 8, 3, 41; Dem. 446, 11; Diod. 4, 31; [Philo de agric. Noë § 15]; Joseph. antt. 6, 6, 2; 9, 9, 1.)*

κατά-κριμα, -τος, τό, (**κατακρίνω**), damnatory sentence, condemnation: Ro. v. 16 (on which see κρίμα, 2), ib. 18; viii. 1. (**κατακριμάτων ἀφέσεις**, Dion. Hal. 6, 61.)*

κατα-κρίνω; fut. **κατακρινῶ**; 1 aor. **κατέκρινα**; Pass., pf. **κατακέκριμαι**; 1 aor. **κατεκρίθην**; 1 fut. **κατακριθήσομαι**; to give judgment against (one [see κατά, III. 7]), to judge worthy of punishment, to condemn; a. prop.: Ro. viii. 34; **τινά**, Jn. viii. 10 sq.; Ro. ii. 1, where it is disting. fr. κρίνειν, as in 1 Co. xi. 32; pass., Mt. xxvii. 3; Ro. xiv. 23; **τινά θανάτω**, to adjudge one to death, condemn to death, Mt. xx. 18 [Tdf. **εἰς θάνατον**]; Mk. x. 33, (**κεκριμένοι θανάτω**, to eternal death, Barn. ep. 10, 5); **τῇ καταστροφῇ**, 2 Pet. ii. 6 [WH om. Tr mrg. br. **καταστροφῇ**], (the Greeks say **κατακρ. τινά θανάτου** or **θάνατον**; cf. W. 210 (197 sq.); B. § 132, 16; Grimm on Sap. ii. 20); w. the acc. and inf., **τινά ἔνοχον εἶναι θανάτου**, Mk. xiv. 64; simply, of God condemning one to eternal misery: pass., Mk. xvi. 16; 1 Co. xi. 32; Jas. v. 9 Rec. b. improp. i. e. by one's good example to render another's

wickedness the more evident and censurable: Mt. xii. 41 sq.; Lk. xi. 31 sq.; Heb. xi. 7. In a peculiar use of the word, occasioned by the employment of the term **κατάκριμα** (in vs. 1), Paul says, Ro. viii. 3, **ὁ θεὸς κατέκρινε τὴν ἀμαρτίαν ἐν τῇ σαρκί**, i. e. through his Son, who partook of human nature but was without sin, God deprived sin (which is the ground of the **κατάκριμα**) of its power in human nature (looked at in the general), broke its deadly sway, (just as the condemnation and punishment of wicked men puts an end to their power to injure or do harm). [(From Pind. and Hdt. down.)]*

κατά-κρίσις, -εως, ἡ, (**κατακρίνω**), condemnation: 2 Co. iii. 9 (see διακονία, 2 a.); **πρὸς κατάκρισιν**, in order to condemn, 2 Co. vii. 3. (Not found in prof. auth.)*

κατα-κρυεύω; 1 aor. pter. **κατακρυεύσας**; (**κατά** [q. v. III. 3] under); a. to bring under one's power, to subject to one's self, to subdue, master: **τινός**, Acts xix. 16 (Diod. 14, 64; for **ἡρῶ** Gen. i. 28; Sir. xvii. 4). b. to hold in subjection, to be master of, exercise lordship over: **τινός**, Mt. xx. 25; Mk. x. 42; 1 Pet. v. 3; (of the benign government of God, Jer. iii. 14.)*

κατα-λαλέω, -ῶ; to speak against one, to criminate, traduce: **τινός** (in class. Grk. mostly w. the acc.; in the Sept. chiefly foll. by **κατά τινος**), Jas. iv. 11; 1 Pet. ii. 12; iii. 16 [here T Tr mrg. WH **ἐν ᾧ καταλαλεῖσθε**, wherein ye are spoken against].*

κατα-λαλιά, -ᾶς, ἡ, (**κατάλαλος**, q. v.), defamation, evil-speaking: 2 Co. xii. 20; 1 Pet. ii. 1, [on the plur. cf. W. 176 (166); B. 77 (67)]. (Sap. i. 11; Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 30, 1; 35, 5, and eccl. writ.; not found in class. Grk.)*

κατά-λαλος, -ου, ὁ, a defamer, evil speaker, [A. V. backbiters]: Ro. i. 30. (Found nowhere else [Herm. sim. 6, 5, 5; also as adj. 8, 7, 2; 9, 26, 7].)*

κατα-λαμβάνω: 2 aor. **κατέλαβον**; pf. inf. **κατεληφέναι**; Pass., pf. 3 pers. sing. **κατέληπται** (Jn. viii. 4 as given in L T Tr WH txt.), pf. pter. **κατελημμένος**; 1 aor. **κατελήφθην** (Jn. viii. 4 R^a bes^{els} G) [on the augm. cf. W. § 12, 6], and **κατελήφθην** (Phil. iii. 12 RG), and **κατελήμφθην** (ibid. L T Tr WH; on the μ see s. v. M, μ); Mid., pres. **καταλαμβάνομαι**; 2 aor. **κατελάβομην**; cf. Kühner i. p. 856; [Veitch, s. v. λαμβάνω]; Sept. for **ἡρῶ**, **ἡρῶ**, also for **ἡρῶ**, etc.; [fr. Hom. down]; to lay hold of; i. e. 1. to lay hold of so as to make one's own, to obtain, attain to: w. the acc. of the thing; the prize of victory, 1 Co. ix. 24; Phil. iii. 12 sq.; **τὴν δικαιοσύνην**, Ro. ix. 30; i. q. to make one's own, to take into one's self; appropriate: **ἡ σκοτία αὐτὸ (i. e. τὸ φῶς) οὐ κατέλαβεν**, Jn. i. 5. 2. to seize upon, take possession of, (Lat. occupare); a. of evils overtaking one (so in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down): **τινά, σκορία**, Jn. xii. 35; [so physically, Jn. vi. 17 Tdf.]; of the last day overtaking the wicked with destruction, 1 Th. v. 4; of a demon about to torment one, Mk. ix. 18. b. in a good sense, of Christ by his holy power and influence laying hold of the human mind and will, in order to prompt and govern it, Phil. iii. 12. 3. to detect, catch: **τινά ἐν τινι**, in pass. Jn. viii. 3 [WH **ἐπὶ τ.**]; with a pter. indicating the crime, ib. 4. 4. to lay hold of with the mind;

to understand, perceive, learn, comprehend, (Plat. Phaedr. p. 250 d.; Axioch. p. 370 a.; Polyb. 8, 4, 6; Philo, vita contempl. § 10; Dion. Hal. antt. 5, 46); Mid. (Dion. Hal. antt. 2, 66; [cf. W. 253 (238)]), foll. by ὄτι, Acts iv. 13; x. 34; foll. by the acc. w. inf., Acts xxv. 25; foll. by indir. disc., Eph. iii. 18.*

κατα-λέγω: pres. pass. impv. καταλείεσθω; 1. prop. to lay down; mid. to lie down (Hom.). 2. to narrate at length, recount, set forth, [fr. Hom. on]. 3. to set down in a list or register, to enroll, (esp. soldiers; see Passow s. v. 5; [L. and S. s. v. II. 2 (yet the latter connect this use with the signif. to choose)]): of those widows who held a prominent place in the church and exercised a certain superintendence over the rest of the women, and had charge of the widows and orphans supported at public expense, 1 Tim. v. 9 [W. 590 (549)]; cf. De Wette [or Ellicott] ad loc.*

κατά-λειμμα, -τος, τό, (καταλείπω), a remnant, remains: Ro. ix. 27 R G, where it is equiv. to a few, a small part; see ὑπόλειμμα. (Sept., Galen.)*

κατα-λείπω; fut. καταλείψω; 1 aor. κατέλειψα (in later auth.; cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 713 sqq.; [Veitch s. v. λείπω; WH. App. p. 169 sq.]); 2 aor. κατέλειπον; Pass., pres. καταλείπεται; pf. ptc. καταλειμμένος [WH -λιμμένος, see (their App. p. 154^b, and) s. v. I, ε]; 1 aor. κατελείφθην; (see κατά, III. 5); Sept. for רִיחִי, רִכְשִׁי, נַי; [fr. Hom. down]; to leave behind; with acc. of place or pers.; a. i. q. to depart from, leave, a pers. or thing: Mt. iv. 13; xvi. 4; xxi. 17; Heb. xi. 27; metaph. εὐθείαν ὁδόν, to forsake true religion, 2 Pet. ii. 15. pass. to be left: Jn. viii. 9; i. q. to remain, foll. by ἐν with dat. of place, 1 Th. iii. 1. b. i. q. to bid (one) to remain: τινά in a place, Acts xviii. 19; Tit. i. 5 [R G; al. ἀπολείπω]. c. to forsake, leave to one's self a pers. or thing, by ceasing to care for it, to abandon, leave in the lurch: τὸν πατέρα κ. τὴν μητέρα, Mt. xix. 5; Mk. x. 7; Eph. v. 31, fr. Gen. ii. 24; pass. to be abandoned, forsaken: εἰς ἄδου [or ἄδην (q. v. 2)], Acts ii. 31 Rec. (see ἐγκαταλείπω, 1); w. acc. of the thing, Mk. xiv. 52; Lk. [v. 28]; xv. 4; τὸν λόγον, to neglect the office of instruction, Acts vi. 2. d. to cause to be left over, to reserve, to leave remaining: ἐμαντῶ, Ro. xi. 4 (1 K. xix. 18); καταλείπεται, there still remains, ἐπαγγελία, a promise (to be made good by the event), Heb. iv. 1 (μάχη, Xen. Cyr. 2, 3, 11; σωτηρίας ἐλπίς, Joseph. b. j. 4, 5, 4); τινά with inf. (to leave any business to be done by one alone), Lk. x. 40. e. like our leave behind, it is used of one who on being called away cannot take another with him: Acts xxiv. 27; xxv. 14; spec. of the dying (to leave behind), Mk. xii. 19, [21 L mrg. T Tr WH]; Lk. xx. 31, (Deut. xxviii. 54; Prov. xx. 7; and often in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. Il. 24, 726; Od. 21, 33 on). f. like our leave i. q. leave alone, disregard: of those who sail past a place without stopping, Acts xxi. 3. [COMP.: ἐγκαταλείπω.]*

κατα-λιθάσω: fut. καταλιθάσω; (see κατά, III. 3 [cf. W. 102 (97)]); to overwhelm with stones, to stone: Lk. xx. 6. (Eccles. writ.)*

κατα-αλλαγή, -ῆς, ἡ, (καταλλάσσω, q. v.); 1. ex-

change; of the business of money-changers, exchanging equiv. values [(Aristot., al.)]. Hence 2. adjustment of a difference, reconciliation, restoration to favor, [fr. Aeschyl. on]; in the N. T., of the restoration of the favor of God to sinners that repent and put their trust in the expiatory death of Christ: 2 Co. v. 18 sq.; w. the gen. of the one received into favor, τοῦ κόσμου (opp. to ἀποβολή), Ro. xi. 15; καταλλαγὴν ἐλάβομεν, we received the blessing of the recovered favor of God, Ro. v. 11; w. the gen. of him whose favor is recovered, 2 Macc. v. 20. [Cf. Trench § lxxvii.]*

κατα-αλλάσσω; 1 aor. ptc. καταλλάξας; 2 aor. pass. καταλλάγην; prop. to change, exchange, as coins for others of equal value; hence to reconcile (those who are at variance): τινάς, as τοὺς Θηβαίους καὶ τοὺς Πλαταιάς, Hdt. 6, 108; κατήλλαξάν σφεας οἱ Πάριοι, 5, 29; Aristot. oecon. 2, 15, 9 [p. 1348^b, 9] κατήλλαξεν αὐτοὺς πρὸς ἀλλήλους; pass. τινί, to return into favor with, be reconciled to, one, Eur. Iph. Aul. 1157; Plat. rep. 8 p. 566 e.; πρὸς ἀλλήλους, Thuc. 4, 59; but the Pass. is used also where only one ceases to be angry with another and receives him into favor; thus καταλλαγίς, received by Cyrus into favor, Xen. an. 1, 6, 1; καταλλάττεται πρὸς αὐτήν, regained her favor, Joseph. antt. 5, 2, 8; and, on the other hand, God is said καταλλαγίαι τινι, with whom he ceases to be offended, to whom he grants his favor anew, whose sins he pardons, 2 Macc. i. 5; vii. 33; viii. 29; Joseph. antt. 6, 7, 4 cf. 7, 8, 4, (so ἐπικαταλλάττεσθαι τινι, Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 48, 1). In the N. T. God is said καταλλάσσει εαυτῷ τινα, to receive one into his favor, [A. V. reconcile one to himself], 2 Co. v. 18 sq. (where in the added ptcps. two arguments are adduced which prove that God has done this: first, that he does not impute to men their trespasses; second, that he has deposited the doctrine of reconciliation in the souls of the preachers of the gospel); καταλλαγίαι τῷ θεῷ, to be restored to the favor of God, to recover God's favor, Ro. v. 10 [but see ἐχθρός, 2]; καταλλάγητε τῷ θεῷ, allow yourselves to be reconciled to God; do not oppose your return into his favor, but lay hold of that favor now offered you, 2 Co. v. 20. of a woman: καταλλαγίτω τῷ ἀνδρί, let her return into harmony with [A. V. be reconciled to] her husband, 1 Co. vii. 11. Cf. Fritzsche on Rom. vol. i. p. 276 sqq. [who shows (in opp. to Titmann, N. T. Syn. i. 102, et al.) that καταλλάσσω and διαλλάσσω are used promiscuously; the prepp. merely intensify (in slightly different modes) the meaning of the simple verb, and there is no evidence that one compound is stronger than the other; διαλλ. and its derivatives are more common in Attic, καταλλ. and its derivatives in later writers. COMP.: ἀποκαταλλάσσω.]*

κατά-λοιπος, -ος, (λοιπός), left remaining: [οἱ κατάλοιποι τ. ἀνθρώπων A. V. the residue of men], Acts xv. 17. (Plat., Aristot., Polyb.; Sept.)*

κατά-λυμα, -τος, τό, (fr. καταλύω, c; q. v.), an inn, lodging-place: Lk. ii. 7 (for ἵκη, Ex. iv. 24); an eating-room, dining-room, [A. V. guest-chamber]: Mk. xiv. 14; I. k. xxii. 11; in the same sense for πρῶτον, 1 S. ix. 22. (Polyb. 2

36, 1 [plur.]; 32, 19, 2; Diod. 14, 93, 5; [al.; cf. W. 25, 93 (89)].*

κατα-λύω; fut. καταλύσω; 1 aor. κατέλυσα; 1 aor. pass. κατελύθη; 1 fut. pass. 3 pers. sing. καταλυθήσεται; *to dissolve, disunite*, [see κατά, III. 4]; a. (what has been joined together) i. q. *to destroy, demolish*: λίθους [A. V. *throw down*], Mt. xxiv. 2; Mk. xiii. 2; Lk. xxi. 6; τὸν πῶν, Mt. xxvi. 61; xxvii. 40; Mk. xiv. 58; xv. 29; Acts vi. 14; αἰκίαν, 2 Co. v. 1; univ. opp. to οἰκοδομεῖν, Gal. ii. 18 (2 Esdr. v. 12; Hom. Il. 9, 24 sq.; 2, 117; τεύχη, Eur. Tro. 819; γέφυραν, Hdian. 8, 4, 4 [2 ed. Bekk.]). b. metaph. *to overthrow* i. e. *render vain, deprive of success, bring to naught*: τὴν βουλὴν ἢ τὸ ἔργον, Acts v. 38 (τὰς ἀπειλὰς, 4 Macc. iv. 16); τινὰ, *to render fruitless one's desires, endeavors, etc.* ibid. 39 G L T Tr WH (Plat. legg. 4 p 714 c.); *to subvert, overthrow*: τὸ ἔργον τοῦ θεοῦ (see ἀγαθός, 2), Ro. xiv. 20. As in class. Grk. fr. Hdt. down, of institutions, forms of government, laws, etc., *to deprive of force, annul, abrogate, discard*: τὸν νόμον, Mt. v. 17 (2 Macc. ii. 22; Xen. mem. 4, 4, 14; Isocr. paneg. § 55; Philost. v. Apoll. 4, 40). c. of travellers, *to halt on a journey, to put up, lodge*, (the fig. expression originating in the circumstance that, to put up for the night, the straps and packs of the beasts of burden are unbound and taken off; or, perh. more correctly, fr. the fact that the traveller's garments, tied up when he is on the journey, are unloosed at its end; cf. ἀναλύω, 2): Lk. ix. 12; xix. 7; so in Grk. writ. fr. Thuc., Xen., Plat. down; Sept. for יָלַד, Gen. xix. 2; xxiv. 23, 25, etc.; Sir. xiv. 25, 27; xxxvi. 31; [cf. B. 145 (127)].*

κατα-μανθάνω: 2 aor. κατέμαθον; met with fr. Hdt. down; esp. freq. in Xen. and Plat.; *to learn thoroughly* [see κατά, III. 1], *examine carefully; to consider well*: τί foll. by πῶς, Mt. vi. 28. (Gen. xxiv. 21; Job xxxv. 5, etc.; παρθένον, Sir. ix. 5; κάλλος ἀλλότριον, ibid. 8.)*

κατα-μαρτυρέω, -ῶ; *to bear witness against*: τί τινας, testify a thing against one [B. 165 (144), cf. 178 (154)], Mt. xxvi. 62; xxvii. 13; Mk. xiv. 60, and R G in xv. 4. (1 K. xx. (xxi.) 10, 13; Job xv. 6; among Grk. writ. esp. by the Attic orators.)*

κατα-μένω; *to remain permanently, to abide*: Acts i. 13. (Num. xxii. 8; Judith xvi. 20; Arstph., Xen., Philo de gigant. § 5.)*

καταμόνας, and (as it is now usually written [so L T Tr WH]) separately, *κατὰ μόνας* (sc. χώρας), *apart, alone*: Mk. iv. 10; Lk. ix. 18. (Thuc. 1, 32, 37; Xen. mem. 3, 7, 4; Joseph. antt. 18, 3, 4; Sept. for קָרַב and קָרַבָּ, Ps. iv. 9; Jer. xv. 17, etc.)*

κατὰ-ἀνά-θεμα, -τος, τό, once in Rev. xxii. 3 Rec.; see ἀνάθεμα and κατάθεμα. Not found in prof. auth.*

κατὰ-ἀνα-θεματίζω; (κατανάθεμα, q. v.); i. q. καταθεματίζω (q. v.): Mt. xxvi. 74 Rec. (Just. M. dial. c. Tr. c. 47, and other eccl. writ.)*

κατὰ-ἀνα-αλίσκω; (see ἀναλίσκω, and κατά, III. 4); *to consume*: of fire, Heb. xii. 29 after Deut. iv. 24; ix. 3. (In Grk. writ. fr. Xen. and Plat. down; Sept. several times for לָקַח.)*

κατα-ναρκάω, -ῶ; fut. καταναρκήσω; 1 aor. κατανάρκησα;

(ναρκᾶω *to become numb, torpid*; in Sept. trans. to affect with numbness, make torpid, Gen. xxxiii. 25, 32; Job xxxiii. 19; fr. νάρκη torpor); prop. *to cause to grow numb or torpid*; intrans. *to be torpid, inactive*, to the detriment of one; *to weigh heavily upon, be burdensome to*: τινός (gen. of pers.), 2 Co. xi. 9 (8); xii. 13 sq. (Hesych. *κατενάρκησα·κατεβάρησα* [al. ἐβάρησα]); Jerome, ad Algas. 10 [(iv. 204 ed. Benedict.)], discovers a Cilicium in this use of the word [cf. W. 27]. Among prof. auth. used by Hippocr. alone, and in a pass. sense, *to be quite numb or stiff*.*

κατα-νεύω: 1 aor. κατένευσα; fr. Hom. down; *to nod to, make a sign to*: τινί, foll. by τοῦ w. aor. inf., to indicate to another by a nod or sign what one wishes him to do [A. V. *beckoned to . . . that they should come, etc.*], Lk. v. 7.*

κατα-νοέω, -ῶ; impf. κατενόουν; 1 aor. κατενόησα; fr. Hdt. down; Sept. here and there for קָרַבָּ, קָרַבָּ, קָרַבָּ; 1. *to perceive, remark, observe, understand*: τί, Mt. vii. 8; Lk. vi. 41; xx. 23; Acts xxvii. 39. 2. *to consider attentively, fix one's eyes or mind upon*: τί, Lk. xii. 24, 27; Acts xi. 6; Ro. iv. 19; w. the acc. of the thing omitted, as being understood fr. the context, Acts vii. 31 sq.; τινά, Heb. iii. 1; x. 24; Jas. i. 23 sq.*

κατὰ-αντάω, -ῶ; 1 aor. κατήντησα; pf. κατήντηκα (1 Co. x. 11 L T Tr WH); *to come to, arrive at*; a. prop.: foll. by εἰς w. acc. of place, Acts xvi. 1; xviii. 19, 24; xxi. 7; xxv. 13; xxvii. 12; xxviii. 13, (2 Macc. iv. 44); ἀπικρῦ τινας, *to a place over against, opposite another*, Acts xx. 15; εἰς τινα τὰ τέλη τῶν αἰῶνων κατήντηκεν, i. e. whose lifetime occurs at the ends of the ages, 1 Co. x. 11. b. metaph. εἰς τι, like the Lat. *ad aliquid pervenio*, i. e. *to attain to a thing*: Acts xxvi. 7; Eph. iv. 13; Phil. iii. 11; καταντᾶ τι εἰς τινα, *to one, that he may become partaker of it*, 1 Co. xiv. 36. (Polyb., Diod.; eccl. writ.)*

κατὰ-νυξίς, -εις, ἡ, (κατανύσσω, q. v.); 1. *a pricking, piercing*, (Vulg. *compunctio*). 2. *severe sorrow, extreme grief*. 3. *insensibility or torpor of mind*, such as extreme grief easily produces; hence πνεῦμα κατανύξεως, *a spirit of stupor*, which renders their souls torpid, i. e. so insensible that they are not affected at all by the offer made them of salvation through the Messiah, Ro. xi. 8 fr. Is. xxix. 10 Sept. (where the Hebr. קָרַבָּת קָרַבָּת, a spirit of deep sleep, is somewhat loosely so rendered; οἶνος κατανύξεως for הַלְעָרָת לֵן, wine which produces dizziness, reeling, Germ. *Taumelwein*, Ps. lix. (lx.) 5). Not found in prof. auth. Cf. Fritzsche's full discussion of the word in his Com. on Rom. vol. ii. p. 558 sqq.; [cf. W. 94 (90); Bp. *Lghtfl.* 'Fresh Revision' etc. p. 139 note].*

κατα-νύσσω: 2 aor. pass. κατενύγην [B. 63 (55)]; *to prick, pierce*; metaph. *to pain the mind sharply, agitate it vehemently*: used esp. of the emotion of sorrow; κατενύγησαν τῇ καρδίᾳ (τὴν καρδίαν L T Tr WH), they were smitten in heart with poignant sorrow [A. V. lit. *pricked*], Acts ii. 37 (κατανευγμένον τῇ καρδίᾳ, Ps. cviii. (cix.) 16; add, Gen. xxxiv. 7; Sir. xii. 12; xiv. 1, etc.); of lust, Sus

10; of violent pity, Joann. Malal. chronogr. 1, 18, ed. Bonn. p. 460). Cf. Fritzsche on Rom. ii. p. 558 sqq.*

καταξίω, -ω: 1 aor. pass. *κατηξιώθη*; to account worthy, judge worthy: *τινά τινος*, one of a thing, 2 Th. i. 5 (Polyb. 1, 23, 3, etc.; Diod. 2, 60; Joseph. antt. 15, 3, 8); foll. by an inf., Lk. xx. 35; xxi. 36 [T Tr txt. WH *κατισχύσῃ*]; Acts v. 41, (Dem. 1383, 11 [cf. Plat. Tim. 30 c.]).*

καταπατέω, -ω; fut. *καταπατήσω* (Mt. vii. 6 L T Tr WH); 1 aor. *κατεπάτησα*; Pass., pres. *καταπατούμαι*; 1 aor. *κατεπατήθη*; to tread down [see *κατά*, III. 1], *trample under foot*: *τί* and *τινά*, Mt. v. 13; vii. 6; Lk. viii. 5; xii. 1, (Hdt. et sqq.; Sept.); metaph., like the Lat. *conculco*, to trample on i. q. to treat with rudeness and insult, 2 Macc. viii. 2, etc.; cf. Grimm on 1 Macc. p. 61 [where its use to denote desecration is illustrated]; to spurn, treat with insulting neglect: *ὄν ἰδὼν τοῦ θεοῦ*, Heb. x. 29; *ὄρκια*, Hom. II. 4, 157; *τοὺς νόμους*, Plat. legg. 4, 714 a.; *τὰ γράμματα*, Gorg. p. 484 a.; *τοὺς λόγους*, Epict. 1, 8, 10; *τὰ ῥήματά μου*, Job vi. 3 Aq.*

κατάπαυσις, -εως, ἡ, (*καταπαύω*, q. v.); 1. actively, a putting to rest: *τῶν πνευμάτων*, a calming of the winds, Theophr. de ventis 18; *τυράννων*, removal from office, Hdt. 5, 38. 2. In the Grk. Scriptures (Sept. several times for *קַיִן*) intrans. a resting, rest: *ἡμέρα τῆς καταπ.* the day of rest, the sabbath, 2 Macc. xv. 1; *τόπος τῆς καταπ. μου*, where I may rest, Acts vii. 49. Metaph. ἡ *κατάπ.* τοῦ θεοῦ, the heavenly blessedness in which God dwells, and of which he has promised to make persevering believers in Christ partakers after the toils and trials of life on earth are ended: Heb. iii. 11, 18; iv. 1, 3, 5, 10 sq., (after Ps. xciv. (xcv.) 11, where the expression denotes the fixed and tranquil abode promised to the Israelites in the land of Palestine).*

καταπαύω: 1 aor. *κατέπαυσα*; (*κατά*, like the Germ. *nieder*, down); 1. trans. (Sept. for *קַיִן*, *קַיִן*) to make quiet, to cause to be at rest, to grant rest; i. e. a. to lead to a quiet abode: *τινά*, Heb. iv. 8 (Ex. xxxiii. 14; Deut. iii. 20; v. 33; xii. 10; Josh. i. 13, 15; 2 Chr. xiv. 7; xxxii. 22; Sir. xxiv. 11). b. to still, restrain, to cause (one striving to do something) to desist: foll. by *τοῦ μή* and an inf., Acts xiv. 18 [cf. B. § 140, 16 β.; W. 325 (305)]. 2. intrans. to rest, take rest (Hebr. *קַיִן*, *קַיִן*): *ἀπό τινος*, Heb. iv. 4, 10, (Gen. ii. 2). In the same and other senses in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down.*

καταπέτασμα, -τος, τό, (*καταπετάσσω* to spread out over, to cover), an Alex. Grk. word for *παραπετάσμα*, which the other Greeks use fr. Hdt. down; a veil spread out, a curtain, — the name given in the Grk. Scriptures, as well as in the writings of Philo and Josephus, to the two curtains in the temple at Jerusalem (*τὰ καταπετάσματα*, 1 Macc. iv. 51; [yet cf. *Edersheim*, Jesus the Messiah, ii. 611]); one of them (Hebr. *קַיִן*) at the entrance of the temple separated the Holy place from the outer court (Ex. xxvi. 37; xxxviii. 18; Num. iii. 26; Joseph. b. j. 5, 5, 4; it is called also *τὸ κάλυμμα* by the Sept. and Philo, Ex. xxvii. 16; Num. iii. 25; Philo, vit. Moys. iii. §§ 5 and 9), the other veiled the Holy of holies from the Holy place (in Hebr. the *קַיִן*; *ἐνδότερον κα-*

ταπέτασμα, Joseph. antt. 8, 3, 3; *τὸ ἐσώτατον καταπέτασμα* Philo de gig. § 12; by the Sept. and Philo this is called pre-eminently *τὸ καταπέτασμα*, Ex. xxvi. 31 sqq.; Lev. xxi. 23; xxiv. 3; Philo, vit. Moys. u. s.). This latter *καταπέτασμα* is the only one mentioned in the N. T.: *τὸ καταπέτασμα τοῦ ναοῦ*, Mt. xxvii. 51; Mk. xv. 38; Lk. xxiii. 45; *τὸ δεύτερον καταπέτασμα*, Heb. ix. 3; *τὸ ἐσώτερον τοῦ καταπετάσματος* (cf. Lev. xvi. 2, 12, 15; Ex. xxvi. 33) *the space more inward than the veil*, equiv. to 'the space within the veil,' i. e. the Holy of holies, figuratively used of heaven, as the true abode of God, Heb. vi. 19; in a similar figurative way the body of Christ is called *καταπέτασμα*, in (Heb.) x. 20, because, as the veil had to be removed in order that the high-priest might enter the most holy part of the earthly temple, so the body of Christ had to be removed by his death on the cross, that an entrance might be opened into the fellowship of God in heaven.*

καταπίνω; 2 aor. *κατέπιον*; 1 aor. pass. *κατεπόθη*; [fr. Hes. and Hdt. down]; prop. to drink down, swallow down: Mt. xxiii. 24; Rev. xii. 16; to devour, 1 Pet. v. 8 [here Tr *πίνω* by mistake; (see *πίνω*, init.)]; to swallow up, destroy, pass., 1 Co. xv. 54; 2 Co. v. 4; Heb. xi. 29; trop. *λύπη καταποθῆναι*, to be consumed with grief, 2 Co. ii. 7.*

καταπίπτω; 2 aor. *κατέπεσον*; [fr. Hom. down]; to fall down: Acts xxviii. 6; *εἰς τὴν γῆν*, Acts xxvi. 14; *ἐπὶ τὴν πέτραν*, Lk. viii. 6 T Tr WH.*

καταπλέω: 1 aor. *κατέπλευσα*; [fr. Hom. on]; to sail down from the deep sea to land; to put in: *εἰς τὴν χώραν*, Lk. viii. 26.*

καταπονέω, -ω: pres. pass. ptep. *καταπονόμενος*; prop. to tire down with toil, exhaust with labor; hence to afflict or oppress with evils; to make trouble for; to treat roughly: *τινά*, in pass., Acts vii. 24; 2 Pet. ii. 7 [R. V. *sore distressed*]. (3 Macc. ii. 2, 13; Hippocr., Theophr., Polyb., Diod., Joseph., Aelian., al.)*

καταποντίζω: Pass., pres. *καταποντίζομαι*; 1 aor. *κατεποντίσθη*; to plunge or sink in the sea; Pass. in the intrans. sense, to sink, to go down: Mt. xiv. 30; a grievous offender for the purpose of killing him, to drown: pass. Mt. xviii. 6. (Lys., Dem., Polyb., Diod., Plut., [Joseph. antt. 10, 7, 5; 14, 15, 10; c. Apion. 2, 34, 3], al.; Sept.; [cf. W. 24; Lob. Phryn. p. 361 note].)*

κατάρα, -ας, ἡ, (*κατά* and *ἀρά*, cf. Germ. *Verfluchung*, *Verwünschung*, [cf. *κατά*, III. 4]); Sept. chiefly for *קַיִן*; an execration, imprecation, curse: opp. to *εὐλογία* (q. v.), Jas. iii. 10; *γῆ κατάρας ἐγγύς*, near to being cursed by God i. e. to being given up to barrenness (the allusion is to Gen. iii. 17 sq.), Heb. vi. 8; *ὑπὸ κατάραν εἶναι*, to be under a curse i. e. liable to the appointed penalty of being cursed, Gal. iii. 10; *ἐξαγοράσει τινά ἐκ τῆς κ.* to redeem one exposed to the threatened penalty of a curse, ib. 13; *τέκνα κατάρας*, men worthy of execration, 2 Pet. ii. 14; abstract for the concrete, one in whom the curse is exhibited, i. e. undergoing the appointed penalty of cursing, Gal. iii. 13; *ἐγὼ κατάρα ἐγενήθημ*, Protev. Jac. c. 3. (Aeschyl., Eur., Plat., al.)*

κατ-αράομαι, -ῶμαι; (dep. mid. fr. *κατάρα*); 1 aor. 2 pers. sing. *κατηράσω*; [pf. pass. ptc. *κατηραμένος* (see below)]; fr. Hom. down; Sept. mostly for $\lambda\eta\rho$ and $\gamma\eta\kappa$; *to curse, doom, imprecate evil on*: (opp. to *εὐλογεῖν*) absol. Ro. xii. 14; w. dat. of the obj. (as in the earlier Grk. writ.), Lk. vi. 28 Rec. (Bar. vi. [Ep. Jer. 65] 66; [Joseph. c. Ap. 1, 22, 16]); w. acc. of the obj. (as often in the later Grk. writ., as Plut. Cat. min. 32, 1 var. [B. § 133, 9; W. 222 (208)]), Mt. v. 44 Rec.; Lk. vi. 28 G L txt. T Tr WH; Jas. iii. 9; *a tree*, i. e. to wither it by cursing, Mk. xi. 21 (see Heb. vi. 8 in *κατάρα*). pf. pass. ptc. *κατηραμένος* in a pass. sense, *accursed* (Sap. xii. 11; [2 K. ix. 34]; Plut. Luc. 18; and *κεκατηραμ.* Deut. xxi. 23; [Sir. iii. 16]): Mt. xxv. 41 (also occasionally *κεκατάρανται*, Num. xxii. 6; xxiv. 9; [but Tdf. etc. $\tau\eta\rho$; see Veltch s. v. *ἀράομαι*]).*

κατ-αργέω, -ῶ; fut. *καταργήσω*; 1 aor. *κατήργησα*; pf. *κατήργηκα*; Pass., pres. *καταργούμαι*; pf. *κατήργημαι*; 1 aor. *κατηργήην*; 1 fut. *καταργήσομαι*; causative of the verb *ἀργέω*, equiv. to *ἀργόν* (i. e. *ἀεργον* [on the accent cf. Chandler § 444]) *ποιῶ*; freq. with Paul, who uses it 25 times [elsewhere in N. T. only twice (Lk., Heb.), in Sept. 4 times (2 Esdr., see below)]; 1. *to render idle, unemployed, inactive, inoperative*: *τὴν γῆν*, to deprive of its strength, make barren [A. V. *cumber*], Lk. xiii. 7; to cause a pers. or a thing to have no further efficiency; to deprive of force, influence, power, [A. V. *bring to nought, make of none effect*]: *τί*, Ro. iii. 3; 1 Co. i. 28; *τινά*, 1 Co. ii. 6 [but in pass.]; diabolic powers, 1 Co. xv. 24 (Justin, apol. 2, 6); Antichrist, 2 Th. ii. 8; *τὸν θάνατον*, 2 Tim. i. 10 (Barnab. ep. 5, 6); *τὸν διάβολον*, Heb. ii. 14; pass. 1 Co. xv. 26; to make void, *τὴν ἐπαγγελίαν*, Gal. iii. 17; pass. Ro. iv. 14. 2. *to cause to cease, put an end to, do away with, annul, abolish*: *τί*, 1 Co. vi. 13; xiii. 11; *τὸν νόμον*, Ro. iii. 31; Eph. ii. 15; *τὸν καιρὸν τοῦ ἀνόμου*, Barnab. ep. 15, 5; pass. *πόλεμος καταργεῖται ἐπουρανίων καὶ ἐπιγείων*, Ignat. ad Eph. 13, 2; *ἵνα καταργηθῇ τὸ σῶμα τῆς ἀμαρτίας*, that the body of sin might be done away, i. e. not the material of the body, but the body so far forth as it is an instrument of sin; accordingly, that the body may cease to be an instrument of sin, Ro. vi. 6. Pass. *to cease, pass away, be done away*: of things, Gal. v. 11; 1 Co. xiii. 8, 10; 2 Co. iii. 7, 11, 13 sq.; of persons, foll. by *ἀπὸ τινος*, to be severed from, separated from, discharged from, loosed from, any one; *to terminate all intercourse with one* [a pregn. constr., cf. W. 621 (577); B. 322 (277)]: *ἀπὸ τοῦ Χριστοῦ*, Gal. v. 4 [on the aor. cf. W. § 40, 5 b.]; *ἀπὸ τοῦ νόμου*, Ro. vii. [2 (Rth om. τ. ν.)], 6. The word is rarely met with in prof. auth., as Eur. Phoen. 753 *καταργ. χεῖρα*, to make idle, i. e. to leave the hand unemployed; Polyb. ap. Suid. [s. v. *κατηργημένοι*] *τοὺς καιροὺς*, in the sense of *to let slip, leave unused*; in Sept. four times for Chald. ܘܒܫܐ , to make to cease, i. e. restrain, check, hinder, 2 Esdr. iv. 21, 23; v. 5; vi. 8.*

κατ-αριθμέω, -ῶ; *to number with*: pf. pass. ptc. *κατηριθμημένος ἐν* (for Rec. *σὺν*) *ἡμῖν*, was numbered among us, Acts i. 17; cf. 2 Chr. xxxi. 19; [Plat. *politicus* 266 a. etc.].*

κατ-αρθίζω; fut. *καταρτίσω* (1 Pet. v. 10 L T Tr WH [B. 37 (32)]; but Rec. *καταρτίσαι*, 1 aor. opt a t. 3 pers. sing.); 1 aor. inf. *καταρτίσαι*; Pass., pres. *καταρτίζομαι*; pf. *κατήρτισμαι*; 1 aor. mid. 2 pers. sing. *κατηρτίσω*; prop. *to render ἀρτιος* i. e. *fit, sound, complete*, [see *κατά*, III. 2]; hence a. *to mend* (what has been broken or rent), *to repair*: *τὰ δίκτυα*, Mt. iv. 21; Mk. i. 19, [al. ref. these exx. to next head]; i. q. *to complete*, *τὰ ὑπερήματα*, 1 Th. iii. 10. b. *to fit out, equip, put in order, arrange, adjust*: *τοὺς αἰῶνας*, the worlds, pass. Heb. xi. 3 (so, for ׀ִרְוִ , *ἡλιον*, Ps. lxxiii. (lxxiv.) 16; *σελήνην*, lxxxviii. (lxxxix.) 38); *σκεύη κατηρτισμένη εἰς ἀπώλειαν*, of men whose souls God has so constituted that they cannot escape destruction [but see Mey. (ed. Weiss) in loc.], Ro. ix. 22 (*πλοῖα*, Polyb. 5, 46, 10, and the like); of the mind: *κατηρτισμένους ὡς* etc. so instructed, equipped, as etc. [cf. B. 311 (267)]; but al. take *κατηρτ.* as a circumstantial ptc. *when perfected shall be as* (not 'above') *his master* (see Mey. in loc.); on this view the passage may be referred to the next head; Lk. vi. 40; mid. *to fit or frame for one's self, prepare*: *αἶνον*, Mt. xxi. 16 (fr. Ps. viii. 3; Sept. for ׀ִרְוִ); *σῶμα*, Heb. x. 5. c. ethically, *to strengthen, perfect, complete, make one what he ought to be*: *τινά*, [1 Pet. v. 10 (see above)]; Gal. vi. 1 (of one who by correction may be brought back into the right way); pass., 2 Co. xiii. 11; *τινά ἐν παντὶ ἔργῳ* [(T WH om.)] *ἀγαθῷ*, Heb. xiii. 21; *κατηρτισμένοι ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ νοί κτλ.* of those who have been restored to harmony (so *πάντα εἰς τωυτό*, Hdt. 5, 106; *ἵνα καταρτισθῇ ἡ στασιάζουσα πόλις*, Dion. Hal. antt. 3, 10), 1 Co. i. 10. [COMP.: *προκαταρτίζω*].*

κατ-άρτισις, -εως, ἡ, (*καταρτίζω*, q. v.), *a strengthening, perfecting, of the soul*, (Vulg. *consummatio*): 2 Co. xiii. 9. (*a training, disciplining, instructing*, Plut. Them. 2, 7 [var.]; Alex. 7, 1).*

καταρτισμός, -οῦ, ὁ, i. q. *κατάρτισις*, q. v.: *τινὸς εἰς τι*, Eph. iv. 12. [(Galen, al.)].*

κατα-σειώ: 1 aor. *κατέσεισα*; 2 aor. *κατέσεισας*; (fr. Thuc. on)]. 2. *to shake*: *τὴν χεῖρα*, to make a sign by shaking (i. e. rapidly waving) the hand (Philo, leg. ad Gaium § 28; *τὰς χεῖρας*, ib. de Josepho § 36); of one about to speak who signals for silence, Acts xix. 33; hence simply *κατασειέω τι*, to make a sign, to signal with the hand to one, Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 4; Joseph. antt. 8, 11, 2; then, with a disregard of the origin of the phrase, the instrument. dat. *τῇ χειρὶ* was added, Polyb. 1, 78, 3; Joseph. antt. 4, 8, 48; so of one about to make an address: Acts xii. 17; xiii. 16; xxi. 40; Joseph. antt. 8, 11, 2.*

κατε-σκάπτω: 1 aor. *κατέσκαψα*; pf. pass. ptc. *κατεσκαμμένος*; *to dig under, dig down, demolish, destroy*: *τί*, Ro. xi. 3, fr. 1 K. xix. 10; pass. Acts xv. 16 [R G L], fr. Amos ix. 11 [(but see *καταστρέφω*)]. (Tragg., Thuc., Xen., sqq.).*

κατα-σκευάζω: fut. *κατασκευάσω*; 1 aor. *κατεσκευάσα*; Pass., pres. *κατασκευάζομαι*; pf. ptc. *κατεσκευασμένος*; 1 aor. *κατεσκευάσθην*; *to furnish, equip, prepare, make ready*; a. of one who makes any thing ready for

pers. or thing: τὴν ὁδόν, Mt. xi. 10; Mk. i. 2; Lk. vii. 27; pf. pass. ptp. prepared in spirit, Lk. i. 17 (Xen. Cyr. 5, 5, 10). **b.** of builders, to *construc., erect*, with the included idea of *adorning and equipping with all things necessary*, (often so in Grk. auth.; cf. *Bleek*, Brief a. d. Hebr. ii. 1 p. 398 sq.): οἶκον, Heb. iii. 3 sq.; κιβωτόν, Heb. xi. 7; 1 Pet. iii. 20; σκηνήν, Heb. ix. 2, 6; Sept. for כִּבְדָּ, Is. xl. 28; xliii. 7.*

κατασκηνώ, -ῶ, inf. -σκηνοῖν (Mt. xiii. 32 L T Tr WH, Mk. iv. 32 WH, see ἀποδεκατώ; [but also -σκηνοῦν, Mt. L. c. R G; Mk. l. c. R G L T Tr; cf. *Tdf.* Proleg. p. 123]); fut. κατασκηνώσω; 1 aor. κατεσκήνωσα; prop. to *pitch one's tent, to fix one's abode, to dwell*: ἐφ' ἐλπίδι, Acts ii. 26 fr. Ps. xv. (xvi.) 9; foll. by ἐν w. dat. of place, Mt. xiii. 32; Lk. xiii. 19; ὑπό w. acc. of place, Mk. iv. 32. (Xen., Polyb., Diod., al.; κατεσκήνωσεν ὁ θεὸς τῷ ναφ τοῦτω, Joseph. antt. 3, 8, 5; add, Sir. xxiv. 4, 8; Sept. mostly for יָצַח.)*

κατασκήνωσις, -εως, ἡ, (κατασκηνώ, q. v.), prop. the *pitching of tents, encamping; place of tarrying, encampment, abode*: of the haunts of birds, Mt. viii. 20; Lk. ix. 58; (for ἰψῶ, Ezek. xxxvii. 27; cf. Sap. ix. 8; Tob. i. 4; Polyb. 11. 26, 5; Diod. 17, 95).*

κατασκιάζω; to *overshadow, cover with shade*, [see κατά, III. 3]: τί, Heb. ix. 5. (Hes., Eur., Plato, al.; κατασκιάζω, Hom. Od. 12, 436).*

κατασκοπέω, -ῶ: 1 aor. inf. κατασκοπήσαι; to *inspect, view closely, in order to spy out and plot against*: τί, Gal. ii. 4; (of a reconnoitre or treacherous examination, 2 S. x. 3; Josh. ii. 2 sq.; 1 Chr. xix. 3; Eur. Hel. 1607 (1623)); so used, esp. in mid., in the other Grk. writ. fr. Xen. down).*

κατάσκοπος, -ου, ὁ, (κατασκέπτομαι [i. q. κατασκοπέω]), an *inspector, a spy*: Heb. xi. 31. (Gen. xlii. 9, 11; 1 S. xxvi. 4; 1 Macc. xii. 26; in prof. auth. fr. Hdt. down).*

κατασοφίζομαι: 1 aor. ptp. κατασοφιάμενος; (σοφίζω); dep. mid., in prof. auth. sometimes also pass.; to *circumvent by artifice or fraud, conquer by subtle devices; to outwit, overreach; to deal craftily with*: τινά, Acts vii. 19 fr. Ex. i. 10. (Judith v. 11; x. 19; Diod., Philo, Joseph., Ictian., al.)*

καταστέλλω: 1 aor. ptp. καταστεύλας; pf. pass. ptp. κατεσταλέμενος; **a.** prop. to *send or put down, to lower*. **b.** to *put or keep down one who is roused or incensed, to repress, restrain, appease, quiet*: τινά, Acts xix. 35 sq.; 3 Macc. vi. 1; Joseph. antt. 20, 8, 7; b. j. 4, 4, 4; Plut. mor. p. 207 e.*

κατάστημα, -τος, τό, (καθίστημι), (Lat. *status, habitus*), [*demeanor, deportment, bearing*]: Tit. ii. 3. (3 Macc. v. 45; Joseph. b. j. 1, 1, 4 [of a city; cf. ἀπρεμαίω τῷ καταστήματι πρὸς τ. θάνατον ἀπῆει, Joseph. antt. 15, 7, 5; Plut. Marcell. 23, 6; cf. Tib. Gracch. 2, 2. See Wetst. on Tit. l. c.; cf. Ignat. ad Trall. 3, 2 (and Jacobson on Zahn in loc.)].)*

καταστολή, -ης, ἡ, (καταστέλλω, q. v.); **1.** prop. a *lowering, letting down*; hence **2.** in bibl. Grk. twice, a *garment let down, dress, attire*: 1 Tim. ii. 9, Vulg. *habitus*, which the translator, acc. to later Lat.

usage, seems to understand of clothing (cf. the French *l'habit*); [cf. Joseph. b. j. 2, 8, 4]; for πῦργρ, Is. lxi. 3, with which in mind Hesych. says καταστολήν· περιβολήν [cf. W. 23, but esp. Ellicott on 1 Tim. l. c.].*

καταστρέφω: 1 aor. κατέστρεψα; pf. pass. ptp. κατεστραμμένος (Acts xv. 16 T [WH, but Tr -στρεμμένος; cf. WH. App. p. 170 sq.]); **1.** to *turn over, turn under*: the soil with a plow, Xen. oec. 17, 10. **2.** to *overturn, overthrow, throw down*: τί, Mt. xxi. 12; Mk. xi. 15; [τὰ κατεστρ. ruins], Acts xv. 16 T Tr WH [(cf. κατασκάπτω)]; so Hag. ii. 22; Job ix. 5; Joseph. antt. 8, 7, 6; Anthol. 11, 163, 6; Diog. L. 5, 82.*

καταστρηνάω: 1 aor. subjunc. καταστρηνάσω [(fut. 1 Tim. v. 11 Lchm. mrg.)]; (see στρηνάω); to *feel the impulses of sexual desire*, [A. V. to *grow wanton*]; (Vulg. *luxurior*): τινός, to one's loss [A. V. *against*], 1 Tim. v. 11; Ignat. ad Antioch. c. 11.*

καταστροφή, -ῆς, ἡ, (καταστρέφω), (Vulg. *subversio*, [*eversio*]), *overthrow, destruction*: of cities, 2 Pet. ii. 6 [WH om. Tr mrg. br. καταστρ.] (Gen. xix. 29); metaph. of the extinction of a spirit of consecration to Christ, [A. V. *the subverting*]: 2 Tim. ii. 14. (Aeschyl. Eum. 490).*

καταστρόννυμι: 1 aor. pass. καεστρώθη; to *strew over (the ground); to prostrate, slay*, [cf. our *to lay low*]: 1 Co. x. 5 [A. V. *overthrown*]. (Num. xiv. 16; Judith vii. 14; xiv. 4; 2 Macc. v. 26, etc.; Hdt. 8, 53; 9, 76; Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 64).*

κατασύρω; [fr. Hdt. down]; **1.** prop. to *draw down, pull down*, [see κατά, III. 1]. **2.** to *draw along, drag forcibly*, (τινά διὰ μέσης ἀγορᾶς, Philo in Flacc. § 20; leg. ad Gaium § 19): τινά πρὸς τὸν κριτήν, Lk. xii. 58. (Cic. pro Mil. c. 14, 38 quom in iudicium detrahi non posset).*

κατασφάζω [or -σφάττω]: 1 aor. κατέσφαξα; to *kill off* [cf. κατά, III. 1], to *slaughter*: Lk. xix. 27. (Sept.; Hdt., Tragg., Xen., Joseph. antt. 6, 6, 4; Ael. v. h. 13, 2; Hdian. 5, 5, 16 [8 ed. Bekk.]).*

κατασφραγίζω: pf. pass. ptp. κατεσφραγισμένος; to *cover with a seal* [see κατά, III. 3], to *seal up, close with a seal*: βιβλίον σφραγίσαν, Rev. v. 1. (Job ix. 7; Sap. ii. 5; Aeschyl., Eur., Plat., Plut., Ictian., al.)*

κατάσχεσις, -εως, ἡ, (κατέχω), Sept. often for τῆρησις, possession; **1.** a *holding back, hindering*: anonym. in Walz, Rhetor. i. p. 616, 20. **2.** a *holding fast, possession*: γῆν δοῦναι εἰς κατάσχ. to give in possession the land, Acts vii. 5, as in Gen. xvii. 8; Deut. xxxii. 49 Alex.; Ezek. xxxiii. 24; xxxvi. 2 sq. 5; Joseph. antt. 9, 1, 2; [Test. xii. Patr., test. Benj. § 10]; w. gen. of the subj. τῶν ἐθνῶν, of the territory possessed by [the possession of] the nations, Acts vii. 45; (a portion given to keep, Philo, rer. div. haer. § 40 [cf. Ps. ii. 8]).*

κατατίθημι: 1 aor. κατέθηκα; 2 aor. mid. inf. καταθέσθαι; [fr. Hom. down]; to *lay down* [see κατά, III. 1], *deposit, lay up*: act. prop. τινά ἐν μνημείω, Mk. xv. 46 [L T Tr WH ἔθηκεν]; mid. to *lay by or lay up for one's self*, for future use: τινί, with any one; χάριν [better τα; see χάρις, init.] and χάριτας κατατ. τινι, to *lay up favor*

for one's self with any one, to gain favor with (to do something for one which may win favor), Acts xxiv. 27; xxv. 9; so Hdt. 6, 41; Thuc. 1, 33; Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 26; Dem. 193, 22 (20); φιλίαν τινί, 1 Macc. x. 23; εὐεργεσίαν τινί, Joseph. antt. 11, 6, 5; [cf. Dem. u. s.]. [COMP.: συγκατατίθημι.]*

κατατομή, -ῆς, ἡ, (fr. κατατέμνω [cf. κατά, III. 4] to cut up, mutilate), mutilation (Lat. *concisio*): Phil. iii. 2, where Paul sarcastically alludes to the word *περιτομή* which follows in vs. 3; as though he would say, Keep your eye on that boasted circumcision, or to call it by its true name 'circision' or 'mutilation.' Cf. the similar passage, Gal. v. 12; see ἀποκόπτω.*

κατατοξεύω: 1 fut. pass. κατατοξευθήσομαι; to shoot down or thrust through with an arrow: τινὰ βολίδι, Heb. xii. 20 Rec. fr. Ex. xix. 13. (Num. xxiv. 8; Ps. x. (xi.) 2; Hdt., Thuc., Xen., al.)*

κατατρέχω: 2 aor. κατέδραμον; to run down, hasten down: ἐπὶ τινος, to quell a tumult, Acts xxi. 32. [Hdt. on.]*

καταυγάζω: 1 aor. inf. καταυγάζαι; to beam down upon; to shine forth, shine brightly: 2 Co. iv. 4 L mrg. Tr mrg., where al. αὐγάζαι q. v.; cf. φωτισμός, b.; (trans. Sap. xvii. 5, etc.; intrans. 1 Macc. vi. 39; Heliod. 5, 31.)*

καταφύγω, see κατεσθίω.

καταφέρω: 1 aor. κατήνεγκα; Pass., pres. καταφέρομαι; 1 aor. κατηνέχθην; [fr. Hom. down]; to bear down, bring down, cast down: ψήφον, prop. to cast a pebble or calculus sc. into the urn, i. e. to give one's vote, to approve, Acts xxvi. 10; αἰτιώματα κατὰ τινος (see κατά, I. 2 b. [but the crit. edd. reject κατὰ κτλ.]), Acts xxv. 7 L T Tr WH. Pass. to be borne down, to sink, (from the window to the pavement), ἀπὸ τοῦ ὕπνου, from sleep (from the effect of his deep sleep [cf. B. 322 (277); W. 371 (348)]), Acts xx. 9; metaph. to be weighed down by, overcome, carried away, καταφερόμενος ὕπνῳ βαθεῖ, sunk in a deep sleep, Acts xx. 9; of a different sort [contra W. 431 (401)] is the expression in prof. auth. καταφέρομαι εἰς ὕπνον, to sink into sleep, drop asleep, Joseph. antt. 2, 5, 5; Hdtian. 2, 1, 3 [2]; 9, 6 [5]; τοῖσιν ὕπνοισιν, Hipp. p. 1137 c. [(Kühn iii. p. 539)], and in the same sense simply καταφέρομαι; cf. [L and S. s. v. I. 2 d.]; Steph. Thes. iv. col. 1286 [where the pass. fr. Acts is fully discussed].*

καταφεύγω: 2 aor. κατέφυγον; [fr. Hdt. down]; to flee away, flee for refuge: foll. by εἰς w. acc. of place, Acts xiv. 6; οἱ καταφυγόντες, we who [cf. B. § 144, 9 c.] have fled from sc. the irreligious mass of mankind, foll. by an infin. of purpose, Heb. vi. 18; cf. Delitzsch ad loc.*

καταφθείρω: pf. pass. ptp. κατεφθαρμένος; 2 fut. pass. καταφθαρθήσομαι; [see κατά, III. 4]; 1. to corrupt, deprave; κατεφθαρμένους τὸν νοῦν, corrupted in mind, 2 Tim. iii. 8. 2. to destroy; pass. to be destroyed, to perish: foll. by ἐν w. dat. indicating the state, 2 Pet. ii. 12 RG. [From Aeschyl. down].*

καταφιλέω, -ῶ; impf. κατεφίλου; 1 aor. κατεφίλησα; to kiss much, kiss again and again, kiss tenderly, (Lat. *deoscular*, etc.): τινά, Mt. xxvi. 49; Mk. xiv. 45; Lk. vii. 38, 45; xv. 20; Acts xx. 37. (Tob. vii. 6; 3 Macc. v. 49; Xen. Cyr. 6, 4, 10; 7, 5, 32; Polyb. 15, 1, 7; Joseph. antt.

7, 11, 7; Ael. v. h. 13, 4; Plut. Brut. 16; Lcian. dial. deor. 4, 5; 5, 3; φιλεῖν and καταφιλεῖν are distinguished in Xen. mem. 2, 6, 33; Plut. Alex. c. 67. Sept. for πρῆ), prop. to join mouth to mouth.) Cf. Fritzsche on Mt. p. 780; Win. De verb. comp. etc. Pt. ii. p. 18, note 21.*

καταφρονέω, -ῶ; fut. καταφρονήσω; 1 aor. κατεφρόνησα; [fr. Hdt. down]; to contemn, despise, disdain, think little or nothing of: w. gen. of the obj. [B. § 132, 15], Mt. vi. 24; xviii. 10; Lk. xvi. 13; Ro. ii. 4; 1 Co. xi. 22; 1 Tim. iv. 12; vi. 2; 2 Pet. ii. 10; Heb. xii. 2.*

καταφρονητής, -οῦ, ὁ, (καταφρονέω), a despiser: Acts. xiii. 41. (Hab. i. 5; ii. 5; Zeph. iii. 4; Philo, leg. ad Gaium § 41; Joseph. antt. 6, 14, 4; b. j. 2, 8, 3; Plut. Brut. 12, and in eccl. writ.)*

καταχέω: 1 aor. 3 pers. sing. κατέχευεν (see ἐκχέω); to pour down upon; pour over, pour upon: ἐπὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν (L T Tr WH ἐπὶ τῆς κεφαλῆς), Mt. xxvi. 7; κατὰ τῆς κεφαλῆς (Plat. rep. 3 p. 398 a.; Epict. diss. 2, 20, 29), Mk. xiv. 3 (where L T Tr WH om. κατὰ [cf. W. 381 (357)] sq.; Hdt. 4, 62; Plat. legg. 7 p. 814 b.; Joseph. c. Ap. 2, 36, 2. Cf. Rutherford, New Phryn. p. 66 sq.)*

καταχθόνιος, -ον, (κατά [see κατά, III. 3], χθών [the earth]), subterranean, Vulg. *infernus*: plur., of those who dwell in the world below, i. e. departed souls [cf. W. § 34, 2; but al. make the adj. a neut. used indefinitely; see Bp. Lghtft. in loc.], Phil. ii. 10. (Hom., Dion. H., Anthol., etc., Inscr.)*

καταχρᾶσμαι, -ῶμαι; 1 aor. mid. inf. καταχρησασθαι; in class. Grk. 1. to use much or excessively or ill. 2. to use up, consume by use, (Germ. *verbrauchen*). 3. to use fully, the κατὰ intensifying the force of the simple verb (Germ. *gebrauchen*), (Plato, Dem., Diod., Joseph., al.): 1 Co. vii. 31 [cf. B. § 133, 18; W. 209 sq. (197)]; τινί, ib. ix. 18.*

καταψύχω: 1 aor. κατέψυξα; to cool off, (make) cool: Lk. xvi. 24. (Gen. xviii. 4; Hippocr., Aristot., Theophr., Plut., al.)*

κατεῖδωλος, -ον, (κατά and εἶδωλον; after the analogy of κατὰμπελος, κατὰγομος, κατὰχρυσος, κατὰδενδρος, etc., [see κατά, III. 3, and cf. Herm. ad Vig. p. 638]), full of idols: Acts xvii. 16. (Not found in prof. auth. [cf. W. § 34, 3].)*

κατέναντι, adv.; not found in prof. auth. [W. 102 (97)]; in Sept. mostly for רַבֵּן, רַבֵּי, רַבֵּי, (see ἐναντι and ἀπέναντι); prop. over against, opposite, before: foll. by the gen. [B. 319 (273); cf. W. § 54, 6], Mk. xi. 2; xii. 41 [Tr txt. WH mrg. ἀπέναντι]; xiii. 3, and L T Tr WH in Mt. xxi. 2; L Tr WH txt. also in xxvii. 24; ἡ κατέναντι κώμη, the village opposite, Lk. xix. 30. Metaph., w. gen. of pers., before one i. e. he being judge (see ἐνώπιον [esp. 2 e. and 1 c.]): τοῦ θεοῦ, Ro. iv. 17 (which, by a kind of attraction somewhat rare, is to be resolved κατέναντι θεοῦ, ὃ ἐπίστευσε, who is the father of us all acc. to the judgment and appointment of God, whom he believed, — the words καθὼς . . . τέθεικα forming a parenthesis; cf. Fritzsche ad loc.; [B. 287 (247)]; but al. resolve it, κατέναντι τ. θεοῦ κατέν. οὐ ἐπίστ., cf. Meyer (per contra ed. Weiss) ad loc.; W. 164 (155)]; or, he being witness

[in the sight of]: τοῦ θεοῦ, L T Tr WH in 2 Co. ii. 17 and xii. 19.*

κατ-ενώπιον, adv., not met with in prof. auth. ([W. 102 (97)] see ενώπιον, over against, opposite, before the face of, before the presence of, in the sight of, before: foll. by the gen. [B. 319 (273 sq.); cf. W. § 54, 6]; a. prop. of place, Jude 24 (Lev. iv. 17; Josh. i. 5; iii. 7; xxiii. 9). b. metaph. having one as it were before the eyes, before one as witness: τοῦ θεοῦ, Rec. in 2 Co. ii. 17; xii. 19, (see κατέναντι); before God as judge, Eph. i. 4; Col. i. 22 [cf. Bp. Lghtft. in loc.; also B. 173, 180, 188].*

κατ-εξουσιάζω; not found in prof. auth.; to exercise authority, wield power, [see κατά, III. 3]: τινός, over one, Mt. xx. 25; Mk. x 42.*

κατ-εργάζομαι; pf. inf. κατειργασθαι (1 Pet. iv. 3 L T Tr WH); 1 aor. mid. κατειργασάμην, and κατηργασάμην (Ro. vii. 8 T Tr.; [2 Co. vii. 11 T]); 1 aor. pass. κατειργασθην, and κατηργασθην (2 Co. xii. 12 Tdf.); see ἐργάζομαι, init.; a depon. mid. verb; [acc. to Fritzsche, Rom. i. p. 107 the κατά is either intensive (Lat. *perficere*) or descensive (Lat. *perpetrare*)]; a. to perform, accomplish, achieve, [R. V. often work]: Ro. vii. 15, 17 sq. 20; τὸ διὰ τινος (gen. of pers.), Ro. xv. 18; πάντα κατεργασάμενος having gone through every struggle of the fight, Eph. vi. 13 [cf. Meyer in loc.]; σημεῖα, pass. 2 Co. xii. 12; of disgraceful actions, i. q. to perpetrate, Ro. i. 27; ii. 9; 1 Co. v. 3; 1 Pet. iv. 3. b. to work out (Lat. *efficere*), i. e. to do that from which something results; of man: τὴν σωτηρίαν, make every effort to obtain salvation, Phil. ii. 12; of things: bring about, result in, Ro. iv. 15; v. 3; vii. 8; 2 Co. vii. 10 (where L T Tr WH ἐργάζε); Jas. i. 3, and R G in 20; τί τιμ, Ro. vii. 13; 2 Co. iv. 17; vii. 11; ix. 11. c. κατεργ. τινα εἰς τι, to fashion, i. e. render one fit for a thing: 2 Co. v. 5. (Often in Grk. writ. fr. Soph. and Hdt. down; several times in Sept.)*

κατ-έρχομαι; 2 aor. κατήλθον, 1 pers. plur. κατήλαμεν (Acts xxvii. 5 T Tr WH; on which form see ἀπέρχομαι, init.); [fr. Hom. down]; to come down, go down; prop. of one who goes from a higher to a lower locality: foll. by εἰς w. acc. of place, Lk. iv. 31; Acts viii. 5; xiii. 4; [xix. 1 T Tr mrg.]; and L T Tr WH in xv. 30; foll. by ἀπό w. gen. of place, Lk. ix. 37; Acts xv. 1; xviii. 5; xxi. 10; foll. by ἀπό and εἰς, Acts xi. 27; xii. 19; of those who come to a place by ship [Eustath. (ad Hom.) 1408, 29 (Od. 1, 183) κατελθεῖν, οὐ μόνον τὸ ἀπλῶς κάτω πονεῖν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸ εἰς λιμένα ἐλθεῖν, ὥστερ καὶ καταβῆναι κ. καταπλεῦσαι κ. καταβῆναι κ. κατὰραι, τὸ ἐλλιμενίσαι λέγεται; also 1956, 35 (Od. 24, 115) κατήλθον ἢ ἀντὶ τοῦ ἐνελλιμενίσθην, ὡς πολλαχοῦ ἐρρήθη, ἢ ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀπλῶς ἦλθον; cf. Ebeling, Lex. Homer. s. v.]: foll. by εἰς, Acts xviii. 22; xxi. 3 L T Tr WH; xxvii. 5; πρὸς τινα, Acts ix. 32. Metaph. of things sent down from heaven by God: Jas. iii. 15.*

κατ-εσθίω, ptep. plur. κατέσθοντες (Mk. xii. 40 Tr WH; see ἐσθίω and ἔσθω; cf. Fritzsche, Hdbch. z. d. Apokryphen, i. p. 150 [who says, 'The shorter form occurs freq. in the Sept., Lev. xix. 26; Sir. xx. 15, (16), elsewh. almost

exclusively poetic; see Btm. Ausf. Sprachl. ii. p. 185* (cf. Veitch s. v. ἐσθίω)]; fut. καταφάγομαι (Jn. ii. 17 G L T Tr WH; see ἐσθίω); 2 aor. κατέφαγον; Sept. for לָכֶם; 1. prop. to consume by eating, to eat up, devour: τί, of birds, Mt. xiii. 4; Mk. iv. 4; Lk. viii. 5; of a dragon, Rev. xii. 4; of a man, eating up the little book, i. e. eagerly taking its entire contents into his inmost soul, and, as we say, digesting it (borrowed fr. the fig. in Ezek. ii. 10; iii. 1-3, cf. Jer. xv. 16): Rev. x. 9 sq. 2. Metaph. in various uses; a. to devour i. e. squander, waste, substance: Lk. xv. 30 (often so in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. Od. 3, 315; 15, 12 down; devorare patrimonium, Catull. 29, 23). b. to devour i. e. forcibly appropriate: τὰς οἰκίας τῶν χηρῶν, widows' property, Mt. xxiii. 14 (13) Rec.; Mk. xii. 40 [cf. B. 79 (69); W. § 29, 2]; Lk. xx. 47. c. with an acc. of the pers. a. to strip one of his goods: 2 Co. xi. 20. β. to ruin (by the infliction of injuries): Gal. v. 15. d. of fire, to devour i. e. utterly consume, destroy: τινά, Rev. xi. 5; xx. 9. e. of the consumption of the strength of body and mind by strong emotions: τινά, Jn. ii. 17 (Ps. lxxviii. (lxxxix.) 10; Joseph. antt. 7, 8, 1).*

κατ-εσθύνω: 1 aor. inf. κατεσθύναι; 3 pers. sing. opt. κατεσθύναι; (see κατά, III. 2); Sept. mostly for רָצַף and רָצַף, רָצַף; to make straight, guide, direct: τοὺς πόδας εἰς ὁδὸν εἰρ. Lk. i. 79; τὴν ὁδὸν πρὸς τινα, of the removal of the hindrances to coming to one, 1 Th. iii. 11; τὰς καρδίας (1 Chr. xxix. 18; 2 Chr. xix. 3) εἰς τὴν ἀγάπην τοῦ θεοῦ, 2 Th. iii. 5. (Plat., Aristot., Plut., al.)*

κατ-εulogéō: impf. 3 pers. sing. κατεulogéi (T WH) and κατηulogéi (Tr), [cf. εὐδοκέω, init.]; to call down blessings on: τινά, Mk. x. 16 T Tr WH. (Tob. [x. 13]; xi. 16; Plut. amator. 4.)*

κατ-εφ-ίστημι: to set up against; [2 aor. act. 3 pers. plur.] κατεπίστησαν τῷ Παύλῳ, they rose up against Paul, i. e. with hostile intent, Acts xviii. 12. Found nowhere else.*

κατ-έχω; impf. κατείχον; 2 aor. subjunc. κατάσχω; impf. pass. κατειχόμεν; 1. to hold back, detain, retain; a. τινά, from going away, foll. by τοῦ μή w. inf., Lk. iv. 42 [B. § 140, 16 β.; cf. W. 604 (361)]; τινά πρὸς ἑμαυτόν, Philem. 13. Pass. (as often in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down; cf. Passow s. v. p. 1677*; [L. and S. s. v. II. 6]), of some troublesome condition or circumstance by which one is held as it were bound: νοσήματι, Jn. v. 4 [G T Tr WH om. the passage]; ἔν τιμ, Ro. vii. 6. b. to restrain, hinder (the course or progress of): τ. ἀλήθειαν ἐν ἀδικίᾳ, Ro. i. 18; absol. τὸ κατέχον, that which hinders, sc. Antichrist from making his appearance (see ἀντίχριστος); the power of the Roman empire is meant; ὁ κατέχων he that hinders, checks, sc. the advent of Antichrist, denotes the one in whom that power is lodged, the Roman emperor: 2 Th. ii. 6 sq. (cf., besides De Wette and Lünemann ad loc., [Bp. Lghtft. in B.D. s. v. Thess. Second Ep. to the], esp. Schneckengerber in the Jahrbücher f. deutsche Theol. for 1859 p. 421 sq.). κατέχω (sc. τὴν ναῦν) εἰς τὴν αἰγυλίαν, to check the ship's headway [better (cf. the preceding context) to hold or head

the ship, cf. Hdt. 7, 59. 188 etc.; *Bos*, Ellips. (ed. Schaefer) p. 318; see, too, Od. 11, 455 sq. (cf. Eustath. 1629, 18; Thom. Mag. ed. Ritschl p. 310, 7 sqq.); but Passow (as below) et al. take the verb as intrans. in such a connection, viz. *to make for*; cf. *Κυρκε*, Observv. ii. 144] in order to land, Acts xxvii. 40 (Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 29 *κατασχών ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀβερνίδα*; many other exx. are given in Passow s. v. II. 3; [L. and S. s. v. B. 2]). c. *to hold fast, keep secure, keep firm possession of*: with acc. of the thing, τὸν λόγον, Lk. viii. 15; foll. by the orat. obliq., 1 Co. xv. 2 [B. §§ 139, 58; 150, 20; W. 561 (522)]; τὰς παραδόσεις, 1 Co. xi. 2; τὸ καλόν, 1 Th. v. 21; τὴν παρρησίαν [τ. ἀρχήν etc.] μέχρι τέλους βεβαίαν κατασχέιν, Heb. iii. 6, 14; τὴν ὁμολογίαν τῆς ἐλπίδος ἀκλινη, Heb. x. 23. 2. equiv. to Lat. *obtinere*, i. e. a. *to get possession of, take*: Mt. xxi. 38 R G; Lk. xiv. 9. b. *to possess*: 1 Co. vii. 30; 2 Co. vi. 10.*

κατηγορέω, -ῶ; impf. κατηγοροῦν; fut. κατηγορήσω; 1 aor. κατηγορήσα; pres. pass. κατηγορούμαι; (κατά and ἀγορεύω, prop. to speak against [cf. κατά, III. 7] in court, in the assembly of the people), to accuse; a. before a judge: absol. [to make accusation], Acts xxiv. 2, 19; τινός, to accuse one, Mt. xii. 10; Mk. iii. 2; Lk. vi. 7 T Tr txt. WH; xi. 54 R L Tr br.; xxiii. 2, 10; Jn. viii. 6; Acts xxv. 5; xxviii. 19; with the addition of a gen. of the thing of which one is accused (as Dem. 515 fin.): Acts xxiv. 8; xxv. 11, (unless it be thought preferable to regard the relative in these instances as in the gen. by attraction [so B. § 132, 16 fin.], since the com. constr. in Grk. authors is *κατηγ. τί τινος*, cf. Matthiae § 370 Anm. 2 p. 849 sq., and § 378 p. 859; cf. W. § 30, 9 a.); τινός περὶ τινος, Acts xxiv. 13 (Thuc. 8, 85; Xen. Hell. 1, 7, 2); w. gen. of pers. and acc. of the thing, Mk. xv. 3 (unless πολλά should be taken adverbially: *much, vehemently*); πῶσα, ib. 4 L T Tr WH (Eur. Or. 28); foll. by κατά w. gen. of pers., Lk. xxiii. 14 (Xen. Hell. 1, 7, 9 [cf. W. § 28, 1; p. 431 (402)]; B. § 132, 16)]; pass. *to be accused* (as 2 Macc. x. 13; Xen. Hell. 3, 5, 25; cf. B. § 134, 4): ὑπὸ τινος, Mt. xxvii. 12; Acts xxii. 30 L T Tr WH for Rec. παρά (τὸ τί κτλ. *why* [A. V. *wherefore*] *he was accused*; unless it is to be explained, *what accusation was brought forward* etc.); δ κατηγορούμενος, Acts xxv. 16. b. of an extra-judicial accusation (Xen. mem. 1, 3, 4); absol. Ro. ii. 15; τινός, Jn. v. 45 [cf. B. 295 (254)]; Rev. xii. 10 R G Tr; soleistically τινά, Rev. xii. 10 L T WH [cf. B. § 132, 16].*

[Syn. αἰτιάσθαι, διαβάλλειν, ἐγκαλεῖν, ἐπικαλεῖν, κατηγορεῖν: αἰτιάσθαι to accuse with primary reference to the ground of accusation (αἰτία), the crime; κατηγορεῖν to accuse formally and before a tribunal, bring a charge against (κατὰ suggestive of animosity) publicly; ἐγκαλεῖν to accuse with publicity (καλεῖν), but not necessarily formally or before a tribunal; ἐπικαλεῖν 'to cry out upon', suggestive of publicity and hostility; διαβάλλειν prop. to make a verbal assault which reaches its goal (δίω); in distinction from the words which allude to authorship (αἰτιόδομαι), to judicial procedure (κατηγορέω), or to open aversion (ἐγκαλέω, ἐπικαλέω), διαβάλλω expresses the giving currency to a damaging insinuation. διάβολος a secret and calumnious, in distinction from κατήγορος an open and formal, accuser. Schmidt ch. 5.]

κατηγορία, -ας, ἡ, (κατήγορος), [fr. Hdt. down], *accusation, charge*: w. gen. of the pers. accused, Lk. vi. 7 R G L Tr mrg.; [Jn. xviii. 29 T WH]; κατά τινος, Jn. xviii. 29 [R G L Tr]; 1 Tim. v. 19; w. gen. of the crime, Tit. i. 6.*

κατήγορος, -ου, ὁ, (κατηγορέω [q. v. ad fin.]), *an accuser*: Jn. viii. 10; Acts xxiii. 30, 35; xxiv. 8 [R]; xxv. 16, 18; Rev. xii. 10 R Tr. [(Fr. Soph. and Hdt. down).]* κατήγορος, ὁ, *an accuser*: Rev. xii. 10 G L T WH. It is a form unknown to Grk. writ., a literal transcription of the Hebr. קַיְטוּרָא, a name given to the devil by the Rabbins; cf. *Buxtorf*, *Lex. Chald. talm. et rabb.* p. 2009 (p. 997 ed. Fischer); [*Schöttgen*, *Horae Hebr. i. p.* 1121 sq.; cf. B. 25 (22)].*

κατήφεια, -ας, ἡ, (fr. κατήφης, of a downcast look; and this fr. κατά, and τὰ φάη the eyes; Etym. Magn. [496, 53] κατήφεια· ἀπὸ τοῦ κάτω τὰ φάη βάλλειν τοὺς δνειδιζομένους ἢ λυπουμένους; because, as Plut. de dysopia [al. de vitioso pudore (528 e.)] c. 1 says, it is λύπη κάτω βλέπειν ποιοῦσα), prop. *a downcast look expressive of sorrow*; hence *shame, dejection, gloom*, [A. V. *heaviness*]: Jas. iv. 9. (Hom. II. 3, 51; 16, 498 etc.; Thuc. 7, 75; Joseph. antt. 13, 16, 1; Plut. Cor. 20; [Pelop. 33, 3, and often; Dion. Hal., Char., etc.]; often in Philo.)*

κατήχεω, -ῶ; 1 aor. κατήχησα; Pass., pres. κατηχούμαι; pf. κατήχημαι; 1 aor. κατηχήθην; nowhere met with in the O. T.; very rare in prof. auth.; 1. prop. *to sound towards, sound down upon, resound*: ἁρμονία κατηχεῖ τῆς θαλάττης, Philostr. p. 791 [icon. 1, 19]; to charm with resounding sound, to fascinate, τινά μύθοις, Lcian. *Jup. trag.* 39. 2. *to teach orally, to instruct*: Lcian. *asin.* § 48; Philopat. 17. In the N. T. only used by Luke and Paul: τινά, 1 Co. xiv. 19; pass. ἐκ τοῦ νόμου, by hearing the law, wont to be publicly read in the synagogues, Ro. ii. 18; w. acc. of the thing, αὐτός σε πολλά κατηχήσω τῶν ἀγνοουμένων, Joseph. de vita sua § 65 fin.; w. acc. of a thing and of a pers., τοῦ ἀληθοῦς λόγου βραχέα κατηχέσας με, Clem. hom. 1, 13; pass. w. acc. of the thing: τὴν ὁδὸν τοῦ κυρίου, Acts xviii. 25; τὸν λόγον, Gal. vi. 6; hence some [(see Meyer in loc.)] resolve Lk. i. 4 thus: περὶ τῶν λόγων, οὐκ κατηχήθης (see below). 3. *to inform by word of mouth*; pass. *to be orally informed*: foll. by ὅτι, Philo de leg. ad Gaium § 30; περὶ τινος (gen. of pers.), foll. by ὅτι, Acts xxi. 21; w. acc. of the thing, ὧν κατήχηνται περὶ σοῦ i. e. τούτων, δ κτλ. ibid. 24 (κατηχήθεις περὶ τῶν συμβεβηκότων, [pseudo-] Plut. de fluviis [7, 2]; 8, 1; 7, 1). To this construction the majority refer Lk. i. 4, construing it thus: τὴν ἀσφάλ. τῶν λόγων, περὶ ὧν κατηχήθης [W. 165 (156); B. § 143, 7; (see above)]. Cf. *Gilbert*, *Dissertatio de christianae catecheseos historia* (Lips. 1836) Pt. i. p. 1 sqq.; *Zeuschwitz*, *System der christl. Katechetik* (Leipz. 1863) i. p. 17 sqq.; [and for eccl. usage, *Suicer*, *Thes. ii.* 69 sqq.; *Soph. Lex. s. v.*].*

κατ' ἴδιον, see ἴδιος, 2.

κατ-ίσω, -ῶ; pf. pass. κατίωμαι; (see ἴσω, 2); *to rust over* [cf. κατά, III. 3], *cover with rust*: Jas. v. 3. (Epictet. diss. 4, 6, 14; [Sir. xii. 11].)*

κατ-ισχύω: impf. κατίσχυον; fut. κατισχύσω; 1 aor

subjunc. 2 pers. plur. *κατοχύσῃτε* (Lk. xxi. 36 T Tr txt. WH); Sept. mostly for *קַיִן*; among Grk. writ. esp. by Polyb., Diod., Dion. H.; prop. to be strong to another's detriment, to prevail against; to be superior in strength; to overpower: foll. by an inf., Lk. xxi. 36 T Tr txt. WH [*prevail* (i. e. have full strength) to escape etc.]; to overcome, *τινός* (Jer. xv. 18), Mt. xvi. 18 (meaning, 'not even the gates of Hades — than which nothing was supposed to be stronger — shall surpass the church in strength'); absol. to prevail (i. e. succeed, accomplish one's desire): Lk. xxiii. 23.*

κατοικέω, -ώ; 1 aor. *κατόκησα*; [fr. Soph. and Hdt. down]; Sept. times uncounted for *קַיִן*, more rarely for *קַיִן*; 1. intrans. to dwell, settle; a. prop.: foll. by *ἐν* w. dat. of place, Lk. xiii. 4 [Tr WHom. *ἐν*]; Acts i. 20; 5 [T WHmrg. *εἰς* (see below)]; vii. 2, 4, 48; ix. 22; xi. 29; xiii. 27; xvii. 24; Heb. xi. 9; Rev. xiii. 12; foll. by *εἰς* (a pregnant construction; see *εἰς*, C. 2 p. 186*), Mt. ii. 23; iv. 13; Acts vii. 4; *ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς*, Rev. iii. 10; vi. 10; viii. 13; xi. 10; xiii. 8, 14; xiv. 6 Rec.; xvii. 8, (Num. xiii. 33; xiv. 14; xxxv. 32, 34); *ἐπὶ πάντων τῶν προσώπων* [*παντός προσώπων* L T Tr WH (cf. *ἐπὶ*, C. I. 1 a.)] *τῆς γῆς*, Acts xvii. 26; *ἔπου*, Rev. ii. 13; so that *ἐκεῖ* must be added mentally, Acts xxii. 12; demons taking possession of the bodies of men are said *κατοικεῖν ἐκεῖ*, Mt. xii. 45; Lk. xi. 26. b. metaph., divine powers, influences, etc., are said *κατοικεῖν ἐν τινι* (dat. of pers.), or *ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ τινός*, to dwell in his soul, to pervade, prompt, govern it: *ὁ θεὸς ἐν ἡμῖν*, Barn. ep. 16, 8; *ὁ Χριστός*, Eph. iii. 17; the Holy Spirit, Jas. iv. 5 R G (Herm. past., mand. 5, 2; [sim. 5, 5 etc.; cf. Harnack's reff. on mand. 3, 1]); *τὸ πλήρωμα τῆς θεότητος* in Christ, Col. ii. 9, cf. i. 19; *ἡ σοφία ἐν σώματι*, Sap. i. 4; *δικαιοσύνη* is said to dwell where righteousness prevails, is practised, 2 Pet. iii. 13. 2. trans. to dwell in, inhabit: with acc. of place, Acts i. 19; ii. 9, 14; iv. 16; ix. 32, 35; xix. 10, 17; Rev. xii. 12 Rec.; xvii. 2; God is said to dwell in the temple, i. e. to be always present for worshippers: Mt. xxiii. 21. [COMP.: *ἐγκατοικέω*.]*

[Syn. *κατοικεῖν*, in the Sept. the ordinary rendering of *קַיִן* to settle, dwell, differs from *παροικεῖν*, the common representative of *קַיִן* to sojourn, as the permanent differs from the transitory; e. g. Gen. xxxvii. 1 *κατόκει δὲ Ἰακώβ ἐν τῇ γῇ οὗ παρέκησεν ὁ πατήρ αὐτοῦ, ἐν γῇ Χαναάν*; Philo de sacrif. Ab. et Cain. § 10 *ὁ γὰρ τοῖς ἐγκυκλίοις μόνοις ἐπανάχων παροικεῖ σοφία, οὐ κατοικεῖ*. Cf. Bp. Lightft. on Col. i. 19 and on Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 1.]

κατοίκησις, -εως, ἡ, (κατοικέω), dwelling, abode: Mk. v. 8. (Gen. x. 30; Num. xv. 2, etc.; Thuc., Plat., Plut.)*

κατοικητήριον, -ου, τό, (κατοικέω), an abode, a habitation: Eph. ii. 22; Rev. xviii. 2. (Sept.; Barn. ep. [6, 15]; 16, 7, 8, and other eccl. writ.)*

κατοικία, -ας, ἡ, (κατοικέω), dwelling, habitation: Acts xvii. 26. (Sept.; Polyb. 2, 32, 4; Strab., Plut., al.)*

κατοικέω; 1 aor. *κατόκησα*; fr. Hdt. down; Sept. for *קַיִן*; to cause to dwell, to send or bring into an abode; to give a dwelling to: metaph. *τὸ πνεῦμα, ὃ κατόκησεν ἐν ἡμῖν*, i. e. the Spirit which he placed within us, to pervade and prompt us (see *κατοικέω*, 1 b.), Jas. iv. 5 L T Tr WH.*

κατοπτρίζω: (*κάτοπτρον* a mirror), to show in a mirror, to make to reflect, to mirror: *κατοπτρίζων δὲ ἥλιος τὴν ἴωμ*. Plut. mor. p. 894 f. [i. e. de plac. philos. 3, 5, 11]. Mid. pres. *κατοπτρίζομαι*; to look at one's self in a mirror (Artem. oneir. 2, 7; Athen. 15 p. 687 c.; Diog. Laërt. 2, 33; [7, 17]); to behold for one's self as in a mirror [W. 254 (238); B. 193 sq. (167)]: *τὴν δόξαν τοῦ κυρίου*, the glory of Christ (which we behold in the gospel as in a mirror from which it is reflected), 2 Co. iii. 18. Plainly so in Philo, alleg. leg. iii. § 33 *μηδὲ κατοπτρῶσαίμην ἐν ἄλλῳ τινὶ τὴν σὴν ἰδέαν ἢ ἐν σοὶ τῷ θεῷ*.*

κατόρθωμα, -τος, τό, (κατορθόω to make upright, erect), a right action, a successful achievement: plur. of wholesome public measures or institutions, Acts xxiv. 2 (3) [R G; see *διόρθωμα*]; (3 Macc. iii. 23; Polyb., Diod., Strab., Joseph., Plut., Lcian.). Cf. *Lob. ad Phryn.* p. 251; [Win. 25].*

κάτω (fr. *κατά*, adv., [fr. Hom. down], compar. *καωτέρω*; [cf. W. 472 (440)]); 1. down, downwards: Mt. iv. 6; Lk. iv. 9; Jn. viii. 6, 8; Acts xx. 9. 2. below, beneath, [cf. W. u. s.]; a. of place: Mk. xiv. 66; Acts ii. 19; *ἕως κάτω* [A. V. to the bottom], Mt. xxvii. 51; Mk. xv. 38, (Ezek. i. 27; viii. 2); *τὰ κάτω*, the parts or regions that lie beneath (opp. to *τὰ ἄνω*, heaven), i. e. the earth, Jn. viii. 23. b. of temporal succession: *ἀπὸ διετούς καὶ κατωτέρω*, from a child of two years and those that were of a lower age [cf. W. 370 (347)], Mt. ii. 16; *ἀπὸ εἰκοσαετούς καὶ κάτω*, 1 Chr. xxvii. 23.*

κατώτερος, -έρα, -ερον, (compar. of *κάτω*, see *ἀνώτερος*), [Hippocr., Theophr., Athen., al.], lower: (*ὁ Χριστός κατέβη εἰς τὰ κατώτερα μέρη τῆς γῆς*, Eph. iv. 9, which many understand of Christ's descent into Hades (*τὸν τόπον τὸν κάτω καλούμενον*, Plat. Phaedop. p. 112 c.), taking *τῆς γῆς* as a partit. gen. (see *ᾄδης*, 2). But the mention of this fact is at variance with the connection. Paul is endeavoring to show that the passage he has just before quoted, Ps. lxxvii. (lxxviii.) 19, must be understood of Christ, not of God, because 'an ascent into heaven' necessarily presupposes a descent to earth (which was made by Christ in the incarnation), whereas God does not leave his abode in heaven. Accordingly *τὰ κατώτ. τῆς γῆς* denotes the lower parts of the universe, which the earth constitutes, — *τῆς γῆς* being a gen. of apposition; cf. W. § 59, 8 a.; Grimm, Institutio theol. dogmat. ed. 2, p. 355 sqq.)*

κατωτέρω, see *κάτω*, esp. 2 b.

Καύδα, see *Κλαύδη*.

καύμα, -τος, τό, (καίω), heat: of painful and burning heat, Rev. vii. 16; xvi. 9. (Sept.; in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down.)*

καυματίζω: 1 aor. inf. *καυματῖσαι*; 1 aor. pass. *ἐκαυματίσθην*; (*καύμα*); to burn with heat, to scorch: *τινά*, with *ἐν πυρὶ* added, Rev. xvi. 8; pass., Mt. xiii. 6; Mk. iv. 6; w. addition of *καύμα μέγα* (see *ἀγαπάω* sub fin. for exx. and reff.), to be tortured with intense heat, Rev. xvi. 9. (Antonin. 7, 64; Epict. diss. 1, 6, 26; 3, 22, 52; of the heat of fever, Plut. mor. p. 100 d. [de virt. et vit. 1], 691 e. [quaest. conviv. vi. 2, 6].)*

καύσις, -εως, ἡ, (καίω), burning, burning up: *ἦς τὸ τέλος*

εἰς καῦσω, the fate of which land (appointed it by God) is, to be burned up (by fire and brimstone from heaven; cf. Deut. xxix. 23), Heb. vi. 8; cf. Bleek ad loc. (Hdt., Plat., Isocr., Plut., al.; Sept.)*

καυσῶ, -ῶ: (καῦσος); to burn up, set fire to; pres. ptc. pass. καυσούμενος, 2 Pet. iii. 10, 12, [A. V. with fervent heat]. (Elsewhere only [chiefly; see Soph. Lex. s. v.] in Diosc. and Galen: to suffer from feverish burning, be parched with fever.)*

καυστηριάζω: pf. pass. ptc. κεκαυστηριασμένος, to burn in with a branding iron (τὰς ἵππους λύκων, a figure of a wolf, Strab. 5, 1, 9 p. 215): 1 Tim. iv. 2 L ed. ster. T Tr WH, on which pass. see καυτηριάζω. (Not found elsewhere.)*

καύσων, -ωνος, ὁ; 1. burning heat of the sun: Mt. xx. 12; Lk. xii. 55; Jas. i. 11, [al. refer all these pass. to the next head]; (Is. xlix. 10; [Gen. xxxi. 40 Alex.; cf. Judith viii. 3]; Sir. xviii. 16; Athen. 3 p. 73 b.). 2.

Eurus, a very dry, hot, east wind, scorching and drying up everything; for ὄρη, Job xxvii. 21; Hos. xii. 1; ἄνεμος καύσων, Jer. xviii. 17; Ezek. xvii. 10; Hos. xiii. 15; πνεῦμα καύσων, Jon. iv. 8, [cf. Hos. xii. 1]; (on this wind cf. Schleusner, Thes. ad Sept. iii. p. 297; Win. RWB. [also BB. DD.] s. v. Wind). Many suppose it to be referred to in Jas. i. 11; yet the evils there mentioned are ascribed not to the καύσων, but to the ἥλιος.*

καυτηριάζω: (καυτήριον [cf. καίω]) a branding-iron; to mark by branding, to brand: [pf. pass. ptc.] κεκαυτηριασμένοι τὴν ἰδίαν συνείδησιν, i. e. κεκαυτηριασμένην ἔχοντες τὴν ἰδ. συν. [cf. W. 230 (216)] (cf. καταφθείρω), [branded in their own conscience i. e.] whose souls are branded with the marks of sin, i. e. who carry about with them the perpetual consciousness of sin, 1 Tim. iv. 2 R G L ed. maj., see καυστηριάζω; [some (cf. R. V. mrg.) would give it here the sense of seared, cf. Eph. iv. 19]. (In Hippocr. in a medical sense, to cauterize, remove by cautery.)*

καυχάομαι, -ῶμαι, 2 pers. sing. καυχᾶσαι (Ro. ii. 17, 23; 1 Co. iv. 7; see κατακαυχάομαι); fut. καυχήσομαι; 1 aor. ἐκαύχσάμην; pf. κεκαύχημαι; (καύχη a boast); [fr. Pind. and Hdt. down]; Sept. mostly for ἡἡηηη; in the N. T. often used by Paul [some 35 times; by Jas. twice]; to glory (whether with reason or without): absol., 1 Co. i. 31*; iv. 7; xiii. 3 L [ed. ster. WH (see καίω)]; 2 Co. x. [13], 17*; xi. 16, 18; xii. 1, 6, 11 Rec.; Eph. ii. 9; Jas. iv. 16; τί (acc. of the thing [cf. W. 222 (209)]), to glory (on account) of a thing: 2 Co. ix. 2 (ἦν καυχῶμαι ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν Μακεδόσων, which I boast of on your behalf unto the Macedonians [B. § 133, 1]; cf. vii. 14, [and see below]); 2 Co. xi. 30, (Prov. xxvii. 1; Lcian. ocyp. 120); foll. by ἐν w. dat. of the obj. [W. § 33 d.; B. § 133, 23], to glory in a thing, (by a usage foreign to class. Grk.; but the Lat. says glorior in aliquo): Ro. ii. 23; v. 3; 1 Co. iii. 21; 2 Co. v. 12; x. 15; xi. 12 [cf. B. 105 (92)]; xii. 5, 9; Gal. vi. 13 sq.; 2 Th. i. 4 R G; Jas. i. 9, (Jer. ix. 23 sq.; 1 Chr. xvi. 35); ἐν θεῷ, ἐν τῷ θεῷ, in God, i. e. the knowledge of God, intimacy with him, his favors, etc. Ro. ii. 17; v. 11, (ἐν τοῖς θεοῖς, Theoph. ad Autol. 1, 1, 1); ἐν κυρίῳ, 1 Co. i. 31*; 2 Co. x. 17*; ἐν Χριστῷ Ἰησοῦ, Phil. iii. 3; foll. by ἐπί w. dat. of the obj. [cf. W. § 33 d.;

B. § 133, 23], Ro. v. 2 (Prov. xxv. 14; Sir. xxx. 2; Diod. xvi. 70); περί τιως, 2 Co. x. 8; εἰς τι, in regard of, in reference to, 2 Co. x. 16 (Aristot. pol. 5, 10 p. 1311, 4). ὑπέρ w. gen. of pers., to one's advantage, to the praise of one, [on one's behalf]: 2 Co. vii. 14; xii. 5. ἐνώπιον τοῦ θεοῦ, as though standing in his presence, 1 Co. i. 29 [cf. B. 173 (150)]. COMP.: ἐν, κατα-καυχάομαι.*

καύχημα, -τος, τό, (καυχάομαι), very rare in prof. auth.; Sept. for ἡἡηηη praise, and ἡἡηηη ornament, beauty; several times in Sir. 1. that of which one glories or can glory, matter or ground of glorying: Ro. iv. 2; 1 Co. ix. 15 sq.; 2 Co. i. 14; Phil. ii. 16; τὸ καύχημα ἔχει εἰς ἑαυτὸν μόνον, his glorying confined to himself [R. V. in regard of himself alone], Gal. vi. 4; τὸ κ. τῆς ἐλπίδος, the matter for glorying which hope gives, i. e. the hope, of which we glory, Heb. iii. 6. 2. As γέννημα, δῶγμα, θῆλημα, ἴαμα, κήρυγμα (2 Tim. iv. 17), κλαῦμα, πλήρωμα, φρόνημα, etc., are used for γέννησις, δῶξις, θέλσις, κτλ. [cf. Ellicott on Phil. iv. 6], so also (which H. A. W. Meyer persists in denying [as respects the New Testament (see his note on Ro. iv. 2); so Ellicott and Bp. Lightfoot on Gal. vi. 4; Lünem. on Heb. u. s.]) is καύχημα used for καύχησις (Pind. Isthm. 5, 65 [cf. Meyer on Phil. i. 26 note; on the apparent use of nouns in μᾶ in an active sense see Bp. Lightfoot on Col. p. 257 sq.]), a glorying, boasting: 1 Co. v. 6; Phil. i. 26; ὑπέρ τιως (see καυχάομαι, sub fin.), 2 Co. v. 12; ix. 3.*

καύχησις, -εως, ἡ, (καυχάομαι), the act of glorying: Ro. iii. 27; 2 Co. ix. 4 Rec.; 2 Co. xi. 10, 17; Jas. iv. 16; στέφανος καυχήσεως, crown of which we can boast, 1 Th. ii. 19; Ezek. xvi. 12; Prov. xvi. 31; ὑπέρ τιως, (on behalf of one [cf. καυχάομαι, sub fin.], 2 Co. vii. 4; viii. 24; ἐπί τιως, before one, 2 Co. vii. 14; ἔχω [τὴν crit. edd.] καύχην ἐν Χριστῷ Ἰησοῦ, the glorying which I have I ascribe to Christ, or I owe it to Christ that I am permitted to glory (see ἐν, I. 6 b. p. 211^b), Ro. xv. 17; 1 Co. xv. 31; that of which one glories, cause of glorying, 2 Co. i. 12. (Sept. several times for ἡἡηηη; [Diog. Laërt. 10, 7 fin.]; Philod. in Vol. Hercul. Oxford. i. p. 16.)*

Καφαρναούμ, see Καπερναούμ.
Κεγχρεαί [T WH Κενχρ. (cf. WH. App. p. 150)], -ῶν, αἱ, Cenchræ or Kenchræ, a port of Corinth, about 60 [70; Strabo (as below)] stadia from the city, on the eastern side of the isthmus, the emporium of its trade with Asia (Strabo 8 p. 380): Acts xviii. 18; Ro. xvi. 1. [It still retains the ancient name; cf. B. D. Am. ed. s. v.; Lewin, St. Paul, i. 299 sq.]*

κέδρος, -ου, ἡ, [fr. Hom. down], a cedar, a well-known tree, the wood of which is fragrant: χεῖμαρρος τῶν κέδρων, Jn. xviii. 1 R Tr txt. WH (so also 2 S. xv. 23; 1 K. xv. 13, [cf. ii. 37]); τοῦ (sic!) κέδρου, ibid. Tdf.; but see the foll. word.*

Κεδρών, ὁ [B. 21 (19)], indecl. (in Joseph. Κεδρών, -ῶνος [see below]), Cedron [or Kidron], (Hebr. קדרון i. e. dark, turbid), the name of a [winter-] torrent, rising near Jerusalem and flowing down through a valley of the same name (having the Mt. of Olives on the E.) into the Dead Sea: χεῖμαρρος τοῦ Κεδρών, Jn. xviii. 1 G L Tr

mrg., acc. to the more correct reading [but see *WH*. App. ad loc.]; (*Χείμαρρος Κεδρώνος*, Joseph. antt. 8, 1, 5; *φάραγξ Κεδρώνος*, ib. 9, 7, 3; b. j. 5, 6, 1; *φάραγγι βαθεία* . . . ἡ Κεδρώνων ἀνόμασται, ib. 5, 2, 3). [B. D. s. v. Kidron, cf. Cedron, 2; *Robinson*, Phys. Geogr. of the Holy Land, p. 96 sq.]*

κείμεαι; impf. 3 pers. sing. ἔκειτο; to lie; 1. prop.: of an infant, foll. by ἐν w. dat. of place, Lk. ii. 12 [Tdf. om. κείμ.], 16; of one buried: σπου or σῶ, Mt. xxviii. 6; Lk. xxiii. 53; Jn. xi. 41 Rec.; xx. 12; of things that quietly cover some spot, Lk. xxiv. 12 [RGL br.]; Jn. xx. 5-7; xxi. 9; with ἐπί τι added, 2 Co. iii. 15; ἐπάνω τινός (of a city situated on a hill), Mt. v. 14; also of things put or set in any place, in ref. to which we often use to stand: thus of vessels, Jn. ii. 6; xix. 29, (χύτρας κειμένας, Xen. oec. 8, 19); of a throne, Rev. iv. 2 (Jer. xxiv. 1; Hom. Il. 2, 777; Od. 17, 331); κείσθαι πρὸς τι, to be brought near to a thing [see πρὸς, I. 2 a.], Mt. iii. 10; Lk. iii. 9; absol., of the site of a city, τετράγωνος κείται, Rev. xxi. 16; of grain and other things laid up, gathered together, Lk. xii. 19; of a foundation, 1 Co. iii. 11. 2. metaph. a. to be (by God's intent) set, i. e. destined, appointed: foll. by εἰς w. acc. indicating the purpose, Lk. ii. 34; Phil. i. 17 (16); 1 Th. iii. 3. b. as very often in prof. auth. (cf. Passow s. v. p. 1694; [L. and S. s. v. IV. 2]), of laws, to be made, laid down: τινί, 1 Tim. i. 9. c. ὁ κόσμος ὅλος ἐν τῷ πονηρῷ κείται, lies in the power of the evil one, i. e. is held in subjection by the devil, 1 Jn. v. 19. [COMP.: ἀνά, συν-ανά, ἀντί-, ἀπό-, ἐπί-, κατά-, παρά-, περί-, πρό-κειμαι.]*

κειρία, -as, ἡ, a band, either for a bed-girth (Schol. ad Arstph. av. 817 κειρία· εἶδος ζώνης ἐκ σχοινίων, παραιοκός ἱμάντι, ἢ δεσμοῖσι τὰς κλινάς, cf. Prov. vii. 16; [Plut. Alcib. 16, 1]), or for tying up a corpse after it has been swathed in linen: in the latter sense in Jn. xi. 44; [al. take it here of the swathings themselves].*

κείρω; [1 aor. ἔκειρα (Acts viii. 32 TWH mrg.)]; 1 aor. mid. ἐκείραμην; fr. Hom. down; to shear: a sheep, Acts viii. 32 [cf. above] fr. Is. liii. 7). Mid. to get or let be shorn [W. § 38, 2 b.; B. § 135, 4]: τὴν κεφαλὴν, Acts xviii. 18; absol. of shearing or cutting short the hair of the head, 1 Co. xi. 6 [cf. W. § 43, 1].*

Κεῖς, see Κίς.

κείλευμα, -τος, τό, (κελεύω), fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down, an order, command, spec. a stimulating cry, either that by which animals are roused and urged on by man, as horses by charioteers, hounds by hunters, etc., or that by which a signal is given to men, e. g. to rowers by the master of a ship (Lcian. tyr. or catapl. c. 19), to soldiers by a commander (Thuc. 2, 92; Prov. xxiv. 62 (xxx. 27)): ἐν κελεύσματι, with a loud summons, a trumpet-call, 1 Th. iv. 16.*

κελεύω; impf. ἐκέλευον; 1 aor. ἐκέλευσα; to command, order: τινά, foll. by an aor. inf., Mt. xiv. 19, 28; Acts iv. 15; by the acc. with aor. inf., Mt. xviii. 25; xxvii. 58 [RGL], 64; Lk. xviii. 40; Acts v. 34; viii. 38; xxii. 30; xxiii. 10; xxv. 17; the acc. is wanting because evident fr. the context, Mt. viii. 18; xiv. 9; [xxvii. 58 TWH

(Tr in br.)]; Acts xii. 19; xxi. 33; foll. by acc. with pres. inf., Acts xxi. 34; xxii. 24; xxiii. 3, 35; xxiv. 8 R G; xxv. 21; xxvii. 43; the acc. is wanting because easily discernible fr. the context, Acts xvi. 22 [cf. B. 201 (174); W. § 40, 3 d.]; by a use not infreq. in Hom., but somewhat rare in prose writ., with the dat. of a pers. (Plat. rep. 3 p. 396 a.; Thuc. 1, 44; Diod. 19, 17; Joseph. antt. 20, 6, 2; Tob. viii. 18; cf. Poppo on Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 9 var.), foll. by an inf., Mt. xv. 35 R G; cf. B. 275 (236). κελύσαντός τινος, at one's command, Acts xxv. 23. [On the constr. of κελ., esp. with the pass. inf. and acc., see B. § 141, 5 cf. p. 237 (204) note; also W. 336 (315), 332 (311).]*

[SYN.: κελεύειν, παραγγέλλειν, ἐντέλλεσθαι, τάσσειν (and its comp.): κελ. to command, designates verbal orders, emanating (usually) from a superior; παραγγέλλω to charge, etc., is used esp. of the order of a military commander which is passed along the line by his subordinates, (Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 2); ἐντέλλεσθαι to enjoin, is employed esp. of those whose office or position invests them with claims, and points rather to the contents of the command, cf. our "instructions"; τάσσω lit. assign a post to, with a suggestion of duties as connected therewith; often used of a military appointment (cf. τάξις); its compounds ἐπιτάσσειν and προσητάσσειν differ from ἐντ. in denoting fixed and abiding obligations rather than specific or occasional instructions, duties arising from the office rather than emanating from the personal will of a superior. Schmidt ch. 8.]

κενοδοξία, -as, ἡ, (κενόδοξος, q. v.), vain-glory, groundless self-esteem, empty pride: Phil. ii. 3. (4 Macc. ii. 15; viii. 18; Polyb., Plut., Lcian.; [Philo de mut. nom. § 15; leg. ad Gaium § 16; etc.]; eccl. writ.; univ. a vain opinion, error, Sap. xiv. 14.)*

κενόδοξος, -ον, (κενός, δόξα), glorying without reason, conceited, vain-glorious, eager for empty glory: Gal. v. 26. (Polyb., Diod.; Antonin. 5, 1; [cf. Philo de trib. virt. § 2 fin.]; eccl. writ.)*

κενός, -ή, -όν, [fr. Hom. down], Sept. for קֵרֶן, קֵר, קֵר, etc., empty; 1. prop. of places, vessels, etc., which contain nothing (Judg. vii. 16; Gen. xxxvii. 24); metaph. empty, vain; devoid of truth: λόγος, Eph. v. 6 (Ex. v. 9); ἀπάτη, Col. ii. 8; κήρυγμα, πίστις, 1 Co. xv. 14. 2.

of men, empty-handed; without a gift: ἀποστέλλειν and ἐξαποστέλλειν τινὰ κενόν (Gen. xxxi. 42; Deut. xv. 13; xvi. 16), Mk. xii. 3; Lk. i. 53; xx. 10 sq.; metaph. destitute of spiritual wealth, of one who boasts of his faith as a transcendent possession, yet is without the fruits of faith, Jas. ii. 20. 3. metaph. of endeavors, labors, acts, which result in nothing, vain, fruitless, without effect: ἡ χάρις, 1 Co. xv. 10; κόπος, ib. 58; ἡ εἰσόδος, 1 Th. ii. 1; neut. plur. κενά, things that will not succeed, Acts iv. 25 (fr. Ps. ii. 1); εἰς κενόν, in vain, to no purpose, [cf. W. 592 (551)]; 2 Co. vi. 1; Gal. ii. 2; Phil. ii. 16; 1 Th. iii. 5, (Is. lxxv. 23; Jer. vi. 29, etc.; Diod. 19, 9; Heliod. 10, 30). [Cf. Trench, Syn. § xlix.]*

κενοφωνία, -as, ἡ, (κενόφωνος uttering emptiness), (vaniloquium, Vulg. [ed. Clem. (in 2 Tim. ii. 16)]), empty discussion, discussion of vain and useless matters, [A. V. babbling]; 1 Tim. vi. 20; 2 Tim. ii. 16. ([Dioscor. 1 proem. p. 3, 1]; eccles. writ.)*

κενώω, -ᾶ: [fut. κενώσω, 1 Co. ix. 15 L txt. T Tr WH]; 1 aor. ἐκένωσα; Pass., pf. κενέωμαι; 1 aor. ἐκενώθη; (κενός); 1. to empty, make empty: ἐαυτὸν ἐκένωσε; sc. τοῦ εἶναι ἴσα θεῷ or τῆς μορφῆς τοῦ θεοῦ, i. e. he laid aside equality with or the form of God (said of Christ), Phil. ii. 7 (see a fuller exposition of this passage in μορφῆ). 2. to make void i. e. deprive of force, render vain, useless, of no effect: pass., Ro. iv. 14; 1 Co. i. 17. 3. to make void i. e. cause a thing to be seen to be empty, hollow, false: τὸ καύχημα, 1 Co. ix. 15; pass. 2 Co. ix. 3. (Twice in Sept. viz. Jer. xiv. 2; xv. 9; often in Attic writ.)*

κέντρον, -ου, τό, (κεντέω to prick); 1. a sting, as that of bees (4 Macc. xv. 19), scorpions, locusts, Rev. ix. 10. Since animals wound by their sting and even cause death, Paul in 1 Co. xv. 55 (after Hos. xiii. 14 Sept.) attributes to death, personified, a κέντρον, i. e. a deadly weapon, and that κέντρον is said to be ἡ ἁμαρτία [56], because sin is death's cause and punishment [?] (Ro. v. 12). 2. as in the Grk. writ. an iron goad, for urging on oxen, horses and other beasts of burden; hence the proverb πρὸς κέντρα λακρίζω, to kick against the goad, i. e. to offer vain and perilous or ruinous resistance: Acts ix. 5 Rec.; xxvi. 14; cf. Pind. Pyth. 2, 173; Aeschyl. [Ag. 1624, cf.] Prom. 323; Eurip. Bacch. 795; Terent. Phorm. 1, 2, 28; Ammian. 18, 5.*

κεντυρίων, -ωνος, ὁ, a Lat. word, a centurion: Mk. xv. 39, 44 sq. [Polyb. 6, 24, 5].*

[Κεγχρεαί, see Κεγχρεαί.]

κενώω, adv., vainly, in vain, [W. 463 (431); Aristot. on]: Jas. iv. 5.*

κεράια [WH κέρια (see their App. p. 151)], -ας, ἡ, (κέρας), a little horn; extremity, apex, point; used by the Grk. grammarians of the accents and diacritical points. In Mt. v. 18 [where see Wetstein; cf. also Edersheim, Jesus the Messiah, i. 537 sq.]; Lk. xvi. 17 of the little lines, or projections, by which the Hebr. letters in other respects similar differ from each other, as ק and ה, ו and ר, ך and ם, [A. V. title]; the meaning is, 'not even the minutest part of the law shall perish.' [(Aeschyl., Thuc., al.)]*

κεραμεύς, -έως, ὁ, (κεράννυμι), a potter: Mt. xxvii. 7, 10; Ro. ix. 21. (Hom., Hes., Arstph., Plat., Plut., al.; Sept. several times for רצף).*

κεραμικός, -ή, -όν, (κέραμος); 1. in class. Grk. of or belonging to a potter: hence κ. γῆ, such as a potter uses, Hippocr.; τέχνη, Plat. polit. p. 288 a. 2. in the Bible made of clay, earthen: Rev. ii. 27 (Dan. ii. 41), for which the Greeks use κεραμεύς, -ᾶ, -ὸν, and κεράμιος [al. -μειος], cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 147; [W. 99 (94)].*

κεράμιον, -ου, τό, (neut. of the adj. κέραμιος, see the preceding word [al. make it a dimin. fr. κέραμος]), an earthen vessel, a pot, jar; a jug or pitcher: with ὕδατος added, a water-pitcher, Mk. xiv. 13; Lk. xxii. 10. (Theophr. caus. plant. 3, 4, 3; οὔον, Jer. xlii. (xxxv.) 5; Xen. anab. 6, 1, 15; Dem. p. 934, 26; Polyb. 4, 56, 3; ἐλαίου, Joseph. antt. 8, 13, 2.)*

κέραμος, -ου, ὁ, (κεράννυμι); 1. clay, potter's earth. 2. anything made of clay, earthen ware. 3. spec. a

(roofing) tile (Thuc., Athen., Hdian., al.); the roof itself (Arstph. fr. 129 d.): so διὰ τῶν κεράμων, through the roof, i. e. through the door in the roof to which a ladder or stairway led up from the street (accordingly the Rabbins distinguish two ways of entering a house, 'the way through the door' and 'the way through the roof' [Lghtft. Horae Hebr. p. 601]; cf. Win. RWB. s. v. Dach; Keim ii. p. 176 sq. [Eng. trans. iii. 215; Edersheim, Jesus the Messiah, i. 501 sq.; Jewish Social Life, p. 93 sq.]), Lk. v. 19. Mark (ii. 4) describes the occurrence differently (see ἀποστεγάω), evidently led into error by misapprehending the words of Luke. [But, to say nothing of the improbability of assuming Mark's narrative to be dependent on Luke's, the alleged discrepancy disappears if Luke's language is taken literally, "through the tiles" (see διά, A. I. 1); he says nothing of "the door in the roof." On the various views that have been taken of the details of the occurrence, see B. D. (esp. Am. ed.) s. v. House; Dr. Jas. Morison, Com. on Mk. l. c.]*

κεράννυμι (κερανώω): 1 aor. ἐκέρασα; pf. pass. κερύρασμα (for the more com. κέραμαι, cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 582; Bttm. Ausf. Sprchl. ii. p. 214; Krüger § 40 s. v. i. p. 175; [Veitch s. v.]); [fr. Hom. down]; 1. to mix, mingle. 2. to mix wine and water. 3. to pour out for drinking: τῶν τι, Rev. xviii. 6 [R. V. mingle]; pass., Rev. xiv. 10; (so Bel and the Dragon 11; Anthol. 11, 137, 12). [COMP.: συγ-κεράννυμι].*

[Syn. κεράννυμι, μίγνυμι: in strict usage κερ. denotes such a mixing as combines the ingredients into a new compound, chemical mixture; μίγν. such a mixing as merely blends or intermingles them promiscuously, mechanical mixture.]

κέρας, -ατος, plur. κέρατα, gen. -άτων (W. 65 (63); B. 15 (13)), τό, [fr. Hom. down], Hebr. קַרְנֵי, a horn; a. prop.: of animals, Rev. v. 6; xii. 8; xiii. 1, 11; xvii. 3, 7, 12, 16. b. Since animals (esp. bulls) defend themselves with their horns, the horn with the Hebrews (and other nations) is a symbol of strength and courage, and is used as such in a variety of phrases (Ps. lxxxviii. (lxxxix.) 18; cxxxii. (cxxxii.) 17; cxlviii. 14; 1 S. ii. 10; Sir. xlvii. 5, 7, 11; 1 Macc. ii. 48, etc.; cf. Gesenius, Thes. iii. p. 1238; [B. D. s. v. Horn]); hence κέρας σωτηρίας (of God, Ps. xvii. (xviii.) 3; 2 S. xxii. 3), i. q. a mighty and valiant helper, the author of deliverance, of the Messiah, Lk. i. 69. c. trop. a projecting extremity in shape like a horn, a point, apex: as, of an altar, Rev. ix. 13; (Ex. xxix. 12; Lev. iv. 7, 18; xvi. 18; Am. iii. 14; Ps. cxvii. (cxviii.) 27).*

κεράτιον, -ου, τό, (dimin. of κέρας); 1. a little horn.

2. the name of the fruit of the κερατρία or carob-tree [or -ρία], the Ceratonia siliqua (Linn.) or carob-tree (called also St. John's Bread, [from the notion that its pods, which resemble those of the 'locust', constituted the food of the Baptist]). This fruit is shaped like a horn and has a sweet taste; it was [and is] used not only in fattening swine, but as an article of food by the lower classes: Lk. xv. 16 [A. V. husks]; cf. Win. RWB. s. v. Johannisbrodbaum; [B. D. (esp. Am. ed.) s. v. Husks].*

κερδαίνω: [fut. κερδήσω, Jas. iv. 13 Rec.^{bis} L T Tr WH; see also below]; 1 aor. ἐκέρδησα (an Ionic form fr. κερδάω, which later writ. use for the earlier ἐκέρδανα, see *Lob. ad Phryn.* p. 740; *Bltn. Ausf. Sprchl.* ii. p. 215; W. 87 (83); [*Veitch* s. v.]), once 1 aor. subj. κερδάνω (1 Co. ix. 21 L T Tr [but WH (cf. also Grsb. note) read the fut. κερδανῶ, cf. B. 60 (53); § 139, 38]); 1 fut. pass. κερδηθήσομαι (the subjunc. κερδηθήσονται, 1 Pet. iii. 1 R G is a clerical error [cf. reff. s. v. καίω, init.], for which L T Tr WH have restored κερδηθήσονται [cf. B. § 139, 38]); [fr. Hes. down]; (fr. κέρδος); to gain, acquire; (Vulg. passim *lucrifacio* [also *lucro*, etc.]); a. prop.: τὸν κόσμον, Mt. xvi. 26; Mk. viii. 36; Lk. ix. 25; money, Mt. xxv. 16 [L T WH], 17, 20, 22; absol. to get gain, Jas. iv. 13. b. metaph. a. with nouns signifying loss, damage, injury, it is used of the gain arising from shunning or escaping from the evil (where we say to spare one's self, be spared): τὴν ὕβριν ταύτην κ. ζημίαν, Acts xxvii. 21; τό γε μαιθῆναι τὰς χεῖρας κερδαίνειν, to avoid the crime of fratricide, Joseph. antt. 2, 3, 2; ζημίαν, to escape a loss, Eur. Cycl. 312; other exx. in *Kyrke*, Observv. ii. p. 139 sq. β. τινά, to gain any one i. e. to win him over to the kingdom of God, which none but the placable enter, Mt. xviii. 15; to gain one to faith in Christ, 1 Pet. iii. 1; 1 Co. ix. 19-22; Χριστόν, to gain Christ's favor and fellowship, Phil. iii. 8. Not found in the O. T.*

κέρδος, -τος (-ους), τό, gain, advantage: Phil. i. 21 (with which cf. Ael. v. h. 4, 7 τοῖς κακοῖς οὐδέ τὸ ἀποθανεῖν κέρδος); Tit. i. 11; plur. Phil. iii. 7. [From Hom. down.]*

[κερία, see κεραία.]

κέρμα, -τος, τό, (κείρω to cut into bits), small pieces of money, small coin, change; generally and collectively, τὸ κέρμα money: Jn. ii. 15, where L mrg. Tr WH τὰ κέρματα; (Arstph., Dem., Joseph., al.). Cf. the full exhibition of the use of the word given by *Fischer*, De vitii lexicorum N. T. etc. p. 264 sqq.*

κερματωτής, -οῦ, ὁ, (κερματίζω [to cut into small pieces, to make small change]), a money-changer, money-broker: Jn. ii. 14. In the court of the Gentiles [(see ἱερόν, and *Edersheim*, Jesus the Messiah, i. 244 sq.)] in the temple at Jerusalem were the seats of those who sold such animals for sacrifice as had been selected, examined, and approved, together with incense, oil, and other things needed in making offerings and in worship; and the magnitude of this traffic had introduced the banker's or broker's business; [cf. BB.DD. s. v. Money-changers; esp. *Edersheim* u. s. p. 367 sqq.]. (Nicet. annal. 7, 2 p. 266 ed. Bekk.; Max. Tyr. diss. 2 p. 15 ed. Markland.)*

κεφάλαιον, -ου, τό, (neut. of the adj. κεφάλαιος, belonging to the head); 1. the chief or main point, the principal thing, (Vulg. *capitulum*): Heb. viii. 1 [cf. B. 154 (134)]; (freq. so in Grk. writ. fr. Pind., Thuc. and Plat. down). 2. the pecuniary sum total of a reckoning, amount, (Plut. Fab. 4); the principal, capital, as distinguished fr. the interest (Plat. legg. 5, 742 c.); univ. a sum of money, sum, (Vulg. *summa*): Acts xxii. 28; so Lev. vi. 5; Num. v. 7; xxxi. 26; Joseph. antt. 12, 2, 3;

Artem. oneir. 1, 17; see other exx. in *Kyrke*, Observv. ii. p. 116; [L. and S. s. v. 5 b.]*

κεφαλαίω, -ῶ: 1 aor. ἐκεφαλαίωσα [T WH ἐκεφαλίσωσα (see below)]; (κεφάλαιον); 1. to bring under heads, to sum up, to summarize, (Thuc., Aristot., al.). 2. in an unusual sense, to smite or wound in the head: Mk. xii. 4. It is of no use to appeal to the analogy of the verb γνάθω, which means εἰς γνάθους τύπτω to smite on the cheek, since κεφάλαιον is nowhere used of the head of the body. Tdf. [WH] (after codd. κ BL) have adopted ἐκεφαλίσωσαν (fr. κεφάλιον, i. q. κεφαλῖς, q. v.). But neither κεφαλίσω nor κεφαλίζω has yet been noted in any Greek author. Cf. *Lob. ad Phryn.* p. 95. [Comp.: ἀνακεφαλαίω.]*

κεφαλή, -ῆς, ἡ, Sept. for שָׂרָף; the head, both of men: Mt. v. 36; Mk. vi. 24; Lk. vii. 38, 44 [Rec.], 46; Jn. xiii. 9; Acts xviii. 18; 1 Co. xi. 4; Rev. i. 14; iv. 4, and often; and of animals: Rev. ix. 7, 17, 19, etc.; on the phrases κλίνειν τὴν κ., ἐπαίρειν τὴν κ., see κλίνω, 1 and ἐπαίρω; on the saying in Ro. xii. 20, see under ἀνθραξ. Since the loss of the head destroys the life, κεφαλή is used in phrases relating to capital and extreme punishments: so in τὸ αἷμα ὑμῶν ἐπὶ τὴν κ. ὑμῶν (see αἷμα, 2 a. p. 15^b), Acts xviii. 6, and similar phrases in class. Grk.; see Passow s. v. p. 1717^a; Pape s. v. 3; [L. and S. s. v. L. 3 and 4]. Metaph. anything supreme, chief, prominent; of persons, master, lord: a husband in relation to his wife, 1 Co. xi. 3; Eph. v. 23; of Christ, the lord of the husband, 1 Co. xi. 3 [cf. B. 124 sq. (109)]; of the church, Eph. iv. 15; v. 23; Col. ii. 19 [cf. B. § 143, 4 c.]; τοῦ σώματος τῆς ἐκκλ. Col. i. 18; πάσης ἀρχῆς καὶ ἐξουσίας, Col. ii. 10; so Judg. xi. 11; 2 S. xxii. 44, and in Byzant. writ. of things: κεφ. γωνία, the corner-stone, see γωνία, a. [(From Hom. down.)*]

κεφαλίσω: Mk. xii. 4 T WH (approved also by Weiss, Volkmar, al.), for κεφαλαίω, q. v.

κεφαλῖς, -ίδος, ἡ, (dimin. of κεφαλή, formed after the analogy of ἀμαξίς, πινάκῖς, etc.; cf. *Bltn. Ausf. Spr.* ii. p. 443; Kühner § 330 Anm. 5, i. p. 708); 1. a little head (Lat. *capitellum, capitulum*). 2. the highest part, extremity or end of anything; as the capital of a column, 1 K. vii. 9, 31 etc.; Geop. 14. 6, 6; hence the tips or knobs (the *umbilici* of the Romans [or rather the *cornua*: see *Gardthausen*, Griech. Palaeogr. p. 52 sq.; *Rich*, Dict. s. v. *umbilicus*]) of the wooden rod around which parchments were rolled seem to have been called κεφαλίδες, because they resembled little heads; so that 3. the Alexand. writ. transferred the name κεφαλῖς to the roll or volume itself: ἐν κεφαλίδι βιβλίου, Heb. x. 7 (fr. Sept. of Ps. xxxix. (xl.) 8 for קַרְנֵי-תְּלִיפָה, as in Ezek. ii. 9, and without βιβλίου, iii. 1-3; 2 Esdr. vi. 2 [cf. *Birt*, Antikes Buchwesen, (Berl. 1882), p. 116]), Itala: in volumine libri, in the roll of the book [cf. W. 23 (22)]. The different opinions are noticed by Bleek ad loc.*

κημῶω, -ῶ: fut. κημῶσω; (κημῶς a muzzle); to stop the mouth by a muzzle, to muzzle: βούν, 1 Co. ix. 9 T Tr WH mrg. (Xen. r. eq. 5, 3); see φημῶω.*

κήρυξ, -ου, ὁ, the Lat. word census (among the Ro-

mans, denoting a register and valuation of property in accordance with which taxes were paid), in the N. T. (as in Cod. Just. 4, 47) *the tax or tribute levied on individuals and to be paid yearly* (Hesych. κῆσος· εἶδος νομισματος, ἐπικεφάλαιον, our *capitation or poll tax*): Mt. xvii. 25; xxii. 17; Mk. xii. 14; τὸ νόμισμα τοῦ κήσου, the coin with which the tax is paid, *tribute money*, Mt. xxii. 19.*

κῆπος, -ου, ὁ, [thought to be allied with σκάπτω, Lat. *campus*, etc.], fr. Hom. down, Sept. for קֶבֶץ, קֶבֶץ, קֶבֶץ; a *garden*: Lk. xiii. 19; Jn. xviii. 1, 26; xix. 41. [BB. DD. s. v. Garden.]*

κῆπ-οῦρος, -οῦ, ὁ, (κῆπος and οὔρος), a *keeper of a garden, a gardener*: Jn. xx. 15 [BB. DD. s. v. Garden]. (Plat., Theophr., Polyb., Diod., Epictet., al.)*

κῆριον, -ου, τό, (κηρός), fr. Hes. and Hdt. down, *honeycomb*: κῆριον μελίσιον, a *honeycomb* (still containing the honey), Lk. xxiv. 42 R G Tr br. (1 S. xiv. 27; Prov. xvi. 24; xxiv. 13).*

κῆρυγμα, -τος, τό, (κηρύσσω), in Grk. writ. esp. Attic, *that which is promulgated by a herald or public crier, a proclamation by herald*; in the N. T. *the message or proclamation by the heralds of God or Christ*: thus the proclamation of the necessity of repentance and reformation made by the prophet Jonah [A. V. *preaching*], τὸ κῆρυγμα Ἰωάνη, Mt. xii. 41; Lk. xi. 32, (Jon. iii. 4); and the announcement of salvation procured by Christ and to be had through him: absol., 1 Co. i. 21; Tit. i. 3; w. gen. of the subj., *made by one*, 1 Co. ii. 4; xv. 14; w. gen. of the obj. Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, *concerning Jesus Christ*, Ro. xvi. 25, cf. Philippi ad loc.; [τῆς αἰωνίου σωτηρίας, Mk. xvi. WII in (rejected) 'Shorter Conclusion']; the act of publishing, absol. 2 Tim. iv. 17 [but R. V. *that the message might be fully proclaimed*; see πληροφορέω, a.]*

κῆρυξ, less correctly [yet so L WH] κῆρυξ (on the accent see W. § 6, 1 c.; [B. 13 (12)]; *Lipsius*, Gramm. Untersuch. p. 36; [Chandler § 622; Götting p. 254 sq.; Lob. Paralip. p. 411; W. Dindorf in *Steph. Thes. s. v.*; *Tdf. Proleg.* p. 101]), -υκος, ὁ, (akin to γῆρυς a voice, a sound, γῆρῶν to utter a sound, to speak; [yet cf. Vaníček p. 140]); com. in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down; a *herald, a messenger vested with public authority, who conveyed the official messages of kings, magistrates, princes, military commanders, or who gave a public summons or demand, and performed various other duties*. In the O. T., Gen. xli. 43; Dan. iii. 4; Sir. xx. 15. In the N. T. *God's ambassador, and the herald or proclaimer of the divine word: δικαιοσύνης, one who summoned to righteousness, of Noah*, 2 Pet. ii. 5; used of the apostles, as the divine messengers of the salvation procured by Christ and to be embraced through him, 1 Tim. ii. 7; 2 Tim. i. 11.*

κηρύσσω; impf. ἐκήρυσσον; fut. κηρύξω; 1 aor. ἐκήρυξα, [inf. κηρύξαι R G Tr WH, κηρύξαι L T; cf. *Lipsius*, Gramm. Untersuch. p. 32 sqq.; *Tdf. Proleg.* p. 101; W. § 6, 1 f. (see reff. s. v. κήρυξ)]; Pass., pres. κηρύσσομαι; 1 aor. ἐκήρυχθην; 1 fut. κηρυχθήσομαι; (κήρυξ, q. v.); fr. Hom. down; Sept. for קֶרֶב; *to be a herald; to officiate as herald; to proclaim after the manner of a herald; always with a suggestion of formality, gravity, and an authority*

which must be listened to and obeyed; a. univ. *to publish, proclaim openly*: something which has been done, Mk. vii. 36; τὸν λόγον, Mk. i. 45 (here joined with διαφημίσειν); foll. by indir. disc., Mk. v. 20; Lk. viii. 39; something which ought to be done, foll. by the inf. (cf. W. 322 (302); [B. § 141, 2]), Ro. ii. 21; Μωϋσῆν, the authority and precepts of Moses, Acts xv. 21; περιτομήν, the necessity of circumcision, Gal. v. 11. b. spec. *used of the public proclamation of the gospel and matters pertaining to it, made by John the Baptist, by Jesus, by the apostles and other Christian teachers*: absol., Mt. xi. 1; Mk. i. 38; iii. 14; xvi. 20; Ro. x. 15; w. dat. of the pers. to whom the proclamation is made, 1 Co. ix. 27; 1 Pet. iii. 19; εἰς [R ἐν w. dat.] τὰς συναγωγὰς (see εἰς, A. I. 5 b.; cf. W. 213 (200)), Mk. i. 39; [Lk. iv. 44 T Tr txt. WH]; (δ) κηρύσσω, Ro. x. 14; κηρύσσειν w. acc. of the thing, Mt. x. 27; Lk. [iv. 19]; xii. 3; τιῶν τε, Lk. iv. 18 (19); τὸ εὐαγγέλιον τῆς βασιλ., Mt. iv. 23; ix. 35; Mk. i. 14 (where G L br. T Tr WH τὸ εὐ. τοῦ θεοῦ); τὸ εὐαγγ. simply, Mk. xvi. 15; Gal. ii. 2; τὸ εὐαγγ. τοῦ θεοῦ εἰς τῆς (see above), 1 Th. ii. 9; pass., Mt. xxiv. 14; xxvi. 13; Col. i. 23; with εἰς πάντα τὰ ἔθνη or εἰς ὅλον τ. κόσμον added, Mk. xiii. 10; xiv. 9; τὸν λόγον, 2 Tim. iv. 2; τὸ ῥῆμα τῆς πίστεως, Ro. x. 8; τὴν βασιλ. τοῦ θεοῦ, Lk. viii. 1; ix. 2; Acts xx. 25 [here G L T Tr WH om. τοῦ θεοῦ]; xxviii. 31; βάπτισμα, the necessity of baptism, Mk. i. 4; Lk. iii. 3; Acts x. 37; μετάνοιαν καὶ ἄφεσιν ἁμαρτιῶν, by public proclamation to exhort to repentance and promise the pardon of sins, Lk. xxiv. 47; ἵνα μετανοήσωσιν [R G μετανοήσωσι] (see ἵνα, II. 2 b.; [B. 237 (204)]), Mk. vi. 12. τινὰ τισι, to proclaim to persons one whom they are to become acquainted with in order to learn what they ought to do: Χριστόν, or τὸν Ἰησοῦν, Acts viii. 5; xix. 13; Phil. i. 15; 1 Co. i. 23; 2 Co. iv. 5 (where it is opp. to εἰσὶν κηρ. to proclaim one's own excellence and authority); 2 Co. xi. 4; pass., ὁ κηρυχθεὶς, 1 Tim. iii. 16; with διὰ and gen. of pers. added, 2 Co. i. 19; with the exegetical addition, ὅτι οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ υἱὸς τ. θεοῦ, Acts ix. 20; ὅτι ἐκ νεκρῶν ἐγήγερται, 1 Co. xv. 12; τιῶν foll. by ὅτι, Acts x. 42; κηρ. foll. by λέγων with direct disc., Mt. [iii. 1 L T WH]; x. 7; Mk. i. 7; κηρύσσειν κ. λέγειν foll. by direct disc., Mt. iii. 1 [R G Tr br.]; iv. 17; κηρ. ἐν (omitted in Rec.) φωνῇ μεγάλῃ, foll. by direct disc. (of an angel as God's herald), Rev. v. 2; κηρ. with οὗτος added, 1 Co. xv. 11. On this word see *Zeuschwitz*, Petri apost. de Christi ad inferos descensu sententia. (Lips. 1857) p. 31 sqq.; [Campbell, Dissert. on the Gospels, diss. vi. pt. v. COMP.: προκηρύσσω.]*

κῆτος, -εος (-ους), τό, a *sea-monster, whale, huge fish*, (Hom., Aristot., al.): Mt. xii. 40, fr. Jon. ii. 1 where Sept. κῆτει μεγάλῳ for קֶבֶץ קֶבֶץ.*

Κηφᾶς, -ᾶ [B. 20 (18)], ὁ, (Chald. כֶּפֶץ a rock), *Cephas* (i. q. Πέτρος [cf. B. D. (Am. ed.) p. 2459]), the surname of Simon the apostle: Jn. i. 42 (43); 1 Co. i. 12; iii. 22; ix. 5; xv. 5; Gal. ii. 9; and L T Tr WH also in Gal. i. 18; ii. 11, 14.*

κιβωτός, -οῦ, ἡ, (κίβος [cf. Suidas 2094 c.]), a *wooden chest, box*, ([Hecatae. 368 (Müller's Frag. i. p. 30), Si-

mon.], Arstph., Lysias, Athen., Ael., al.): in the N. T., the ark of the covenant, in the temple at Jerusalem, Heb. ix. 4 (Philo, Joseph.; Sept. very often for ἱερός); in the heavenly temple, Rev. xi. 19; of Noah's vessel, built in the form of an ark, Mt. xxiv. 38; Lk. xvii. 27; Heb. xi. 7; 1 Pet. iii. 20, (4 Macc. xv. 31; Sept. for ἱερός).*

κithára, -as, ἡ, a harp [cf. Stainer, Music of the Bible, ch. iv.; B.D. s. v. Harp]: 1 Co. xiv. 7; Rev. v. 8; xiv. 2; τοῦ θεοῦ, to which the praises of God are sung in heaven, Rev. xv. 2; cf. W. § 36, 3 b. [From Hom. h. Merc., Hdt. on.]*

κitharḗō; pres. pass. ptep. κitharizόμενος; to play upon the harp [(see the preceding word)]: with ἐν ταῖς κithárais added, [A.V. harping with their harps], Rev. xiv. 2; τὸ κitharizόμενον, what is harped, 1 Co. xiv. 7. (Is. xxiii. 16; in the Grk. writ. fr. Hom. II. 18, 570 down.)*

κitharḗōs, -oῦ, ὁ, (κithára [q. v.], and φῶς, contr. fr. αἰδός, a singer), a harper, one who plays on the harp and accompanies it with his voice: Rev. xiv. 2; xviii. 22. ([Hdt., Plat., al.], Diphil. in Athen. 6 p. 247 d.; Plut. mor. 166 a.; Ael. v. h. 4, 2; superl. (extended form) κitharoidotatos, Arstph. vesp. 1278. Varro de r. r. 2, 1, 3 "non omnes, qui habent citharam, sunt citharœdi.")*

Κιλικία, -as, ἡ, Cilicia, a province of Asia Minor, bounded on the N. by Cappadocia, Lycaonia and Isauria, on the S. by the Mediterranean, on the E. by Syria, and on the W. by Pamphylia. Its capital, Tarsus, was the birthplace of Paul: Acts vi. 9; xv. 23, 41; xxi. 39; xxii. 3; xxiii. 34; xxvii. 5; Gal. i. 21. [Cf. Conybeare and Howson, St. Paul, i. 19 sqq.; Lewin, St. Paul, i. 78 sq.]*

κιννάμωμον, more correctly [so L T Tr WH] κιννάμωμον, -ου, τό, Hebr. קִינָמֹן, [(see L. and S. s. v.)], cinnamon: Rev. xviii. 13. (Hdt., Theophr., Strab., Diod., Joseph., al.; Sept.) Cf. Win. RWB. s. v. Zimmt; [B.D. s. v. Cinnamon; Alex.'s Kitto s. v. Kinnamon].*

κινδυνεύω; impf. ἐκινδύνεον; (κίνδυνος); to be in jeopardy, to be in danger, to be put in peril: Lk. viii. 23; 1 Co. xv. 30; τούτο τὸ μέρος κινδυνεύει εἰς ἀπελεγμὸν ἔλθειν, this trade is in danger of coming into disrepute, Acts xix. 27; κινδ. ἐγκαλεῖσθαι, we are in danger of being accused, ib. 40. (From [Pind.] and Hdt. down; Sept.)*

κίνδυνος, -ου, ὁ, danger, peril: Ro. viii. 35; ἕκ τινος, prepared by one, [from one], 2 Co. xi. 26; ibid. with a gen. of the source from which the peril comes, [of, cf. W. § 30, 2 a.]; so τῆς θαλάσσης, Plat. Euthyd. p. 279 e.; de rep. i. p. 332 e.; θαλασσῶν, Heliod. 2, 4, 65.*

κινέω, -ῶ; fut. κινήσω; 1 aor. inf. κινήσαι; Pass., pres. κινούμαι; 1 aor. ἐκινήθη; (fr. κίω, poetic for ἰώ, εἶμι, Curtius § 57; hence) 1. prop. to cause to go, i. e. to move, set in motion, [fr. Hom. down]; a. prop. in pass. [cf. W. 252 (237)] to be moved, move: of that motion which is evidence of life, Acts xvii. 28 (Gen. vii. 21); κινεῖν δακτύλῳ φορτία, to move burdens with a finger, Mt. xxiii. 4; τὴν κεφαλὴν, to move to and fro [A.V. wag], (expressive of derision), Mt. xxvii. 39; Mk. xv. 29, (Sept. for ψῆν γῆ, Ps. xxi. (xxii.) 8; Job xvi. 4; Sir. xii. 18, etc.); b. to move from a place, to remove: τὶ ἐκ τοῦ τόπου, Rev. ii. 5; ἐκ τῶν τόπων, pass., Rev. vi. 14. 2.

Metaph. to move i. e. excite: στάσις, a riot, disturbance, Acts xxiv. 5 ([see στάσις, 2]; παραχῆν, Joseph. b. j. 2, 9, 4); τὴν πῶλον, to throw into commotion, pass., Acts xxi. 30. [COMP. : μετα-, συγκινέω.]*

κίνησις, -εως, ἡ, (κινέω), [fr. Plato on], a moving, agitation: τοῦ ὕδατος, Jn. v. 3 [R L].*

Κίς (L T Tr WH Κεῖς [cf. WH. App. p. 155; Tdf. Proleg. p. 84; B. 6 note¹, and see εἰ, εἶ]), ὁ, indecl., (ψῆ) [perh. 'a bow' (Ges.)] fr. ψῆ to lay snares, Κίς, the father of Saul, the first king of Israel: Acts xiii. 21.*

κίχρημι: 1 aor. act. impv. χρήσον; to lend: τῷ τι, Lk. xi. 5. (From Hdt. down.) [SYN. see δανείζω, fin.]*

κλάδος, -ου, ὁ, (κλάω); a. prop. a young, tender shoot, broken off for grafting. b. univ. a branch: Mt. xiii. 32; xxi. 8; xxiv. 32; Mk. iv. 32; xiii. 28; Lk. xiii. 19; as the Jewish patriarchs are likened to a root, so their posterity are likened to branches, Ro. xi. 16-19, 21; cf. Sir. xxiii. 25; xl. 15; Menand. frag. ed. Meineke p. 247 [frag. 182, vol. iv. 274 (Ber. 1841)]. (Tragg., Arstph., Theophr., Geop., al.)*

κλαίω; impf. ἔκλαιον; fut. κλαύσω (Lk. vi. 25; Jn. xvi. 20; and Tr WHtxt. in Rev. xviii. 9, for κλαύσομαι, more com. in Grk. writ., esp. the earlier, and found in Lev. x. 6; Joel ii. 17, and acc. to most edd. in Rev. xviii. 9; cf. Krüger § 40 s. v., i. p. 175 sq.; Kühner § 848 s. v., i. p. 847; [Veitch s. v.]; B. 60 (53); [W. 87 (83)]); 1 aor. ἔκλαισα; Sept. freq. for ἰκλῆ; [from Hom. down]; to mourn, weep, lament; a. intrans.: Mk. xiv. 72; xvi. 10; Lk. vii. 13, 38; Jn. xi. 31, 33; xx. 11, 13, 15; Acts ix. 39; xxi. 13; Rev. [v. 5]; xviii. 15, 19; πολλά, for which L T Tr WH πολύ, Rev. v. 4; πικρῶς, Mt. xxvi. 75; Lk. xxii. 62; weeping as the sign of pain and grief for the thing signified (i. e. for pain and grief), Lk. vi. 21, 25, (opp. to γελᾶν); Jn. xvi. 20; Ro. xii. 15, (opp. to χαίρειν); Phil. iii. 18; 1 Co. vii. 30; Jas. iv. 9; v. 1; of those who mourn the dead: Mk. v. 38 sq.; Lk. vii. 32; viii. 52; ἐπὶ τινι, over any one, Lk. xix. 41 R G (Sir. xxii. 11); also joined with πενθεῖν, Rev. xviii. 11 R G L; κλ. ἐπὶ τινα, Lk. xix. 41 L T Tr WH; xxiii. 28; joined with κλάσθαι foll. by ἐπὶ τινα, Rev. xviii. 9 T Tr WH. b. trans. τινά, to weep for, mourn for, bewail, one [cf. B. § 131, 4; W. 32, 1 γ.]: Mt. ii. 18, and Rec. in Rev. xviii. 9.*

[SYN. δακρύω, κλαίω, δδύρομαι, θρηγέω, ἀλαλάζω (ἀλολύζω), στενάζω: strictly, δ. denotes to shed tears, weep silently; κλ. to weep audibly, to cry as a child; δδ. to give verbal expression to grief, to lament; θρ. to give formal expression to grief, to sing a dirge; ἀλ. to wail in oriental style, to howl in a consecrated, semi-liturgical fashion; στεν. to express grief by inarticulate or semi-articulate sounds, to groan. Cf. Schmidt chh. 26, 126.]

κλάσις, -εως, ἡ, (κλάω, q. v.), a breaking: τοῦ ἄρτου, Lk. xxiv. 35; Acts ii. 42. (Plat., Theophr., al.)*

κλάσμα, -τος, τό, (κλάω), a fragment, broken piece: plur., of remnants of food, Mt. xiv. 20; xv. 37; Mk. vi. 43; viii. 8, 19 sq.; Lk. ix. 17; Jn. vi. 12 sq. (Xen. cyn. 10, 5; Diod. 17, 13; Plut. Tib. Gr. 19; Anthol.; Sept.)*

Κλαύδη (L T Tr WH Καῦδα [see WH. App. p. 160], T Κλαῦδα), -ης, ἡ, Clauda or Cauda the name of a small island lying near Crete on the south, called by Ptolem.

3, 17, 11 Κλαύδος, by Pomp. Mela 2, 7 and Plin. h. n. 4, 20 (12), 61 *Gaudos*, [(now *Gaudo-nesi* or *Clauda-nesa*): Acts xxvii. 16.*

Κλαυδία, -ας, ἡ, *Claudia*, a Christian woman: 2 Tim. iv. 21. [Cf. B. D. (esp. Am. ed.) s. v., also reff. s. v. Πούδης.]*

Κλαύδιος, -ου, ὁ, *Claudius*. 1. *Tiberius Claudius Drusus Nero Germanicus*, the Roman emperor, who came into power A. D. 41, and was poisoned by his wife Agrippina in the year 54: Acts xi. 28; xviii. 2. 2. *Claudius Lysias*, a Roman military tribune: Acts xxiii. 26 [see B. D. Am. ed. s. v. *Lysias*].*

κλαυθμός, -οῦ, ὁ, (κλαίω); fr. Hom. down; Sept. for כָּבֵד; weeping, lamentation: Mt. ii. 18; [viii. 12]; xiii. 42, 50; xxii. 13; xxiv. 51; xxv. 30; Lk. xiii. 28; Acts xx. 37.*

κλάω; 1 aor. ἐκλασα; Pass., [pres. ptc. κλώμενος, 1 Co. xi. 24 R G (see below)]; 1 aor. ἐκλάσθην (Ro. xi. 20 L Tr); [fr. Hom. down]; to break: used in the N. T. of the breaking of bread (see ἄρτος, 1), Mt. xiv. 19; xv. 36; xxvi. 26; Mk. viii. 6; xiv. 22; Lk. xxii. 19; [xxiv. 30]; Acts ii. 46; xx. 7, 11; xxvii. 35; 1 Co. x. 16; xi. 24; with εἰς τινὰ added, a pregnant constr., equiv. to 'to break and distribute among' etc. (see εἰς, C. 1), Mk. viii. 19; metaph. τὸ σῶμα, shattered, as it were, by a violent death, 1 Co. xi. 24 R G. [COMP.: ἐκ-, κατα-κλάω.]*

κλείς, -ίδος, acc. κλείδα and κλείν (Lk. xi. 52; Rev. iii. 7), acc. plur. κλείδας and κλείς (Mt. xvi. 19; Rev. i. 18; cf. Kühner § 130, i. p. 357; W. 65 (63), cf. B. 24 (22); [WH. App. p. 157]), ἡ, [fr. Hom. down]; a key. Since the keeper of the keys has the power to open and to shut, the word κλείς is fig. used in the N. T. to denote power and authority of various kinds [cf. B. D. s. v. Key], viz. τοῦ φρέατος, to open or unlock the pit, Rev. ix. 1, cf. 2; τῆς ἀβύσσου, to shut, Rev. xx. 1, cf. 3; τοῦ θανάτου καὶ τοῦ ἄδου, the power to bring back into life from Hades and to leave there, Rev. i. 18; τῆς γνώσεως, the ability and opportunity to obtain knowledge, Lk. xi. 52; τῆς βασιλείας τῶν οὐρανῶν (see βασιλεία, 3 e. p. 97^b sub fin.), Mt. xvi. 19; τοῦ Δαυὶδ, the power of David (who is a type of the Messiah, the second David), i. e. of receiving into the Messiah's kingdom and of excluding from it, Rev. iii. 7 (apparently after Is. xxii. 22, where ἡ κλ. οἴκου Δαυὶδ is given to the steward of the royal palace).*

κλείω; fut. κλείσω, Rev. iii. 7 L T Tr WH; 1 aor. ἐκλεισα; Pass., pf. κέκλεισμαι, ptc. κεκλεισμένος; 1 aor. ἐκλείσθην; Hebr. קָפַד; [fr. Hom. down]; to shut, shut up; prop.: τὴν θύραν, Mt. vi. 6; pass., Mt. xxv. 10; Lk. xi. 7; plur., Jn. xx. 19, 26; Acts xxi. 30; a prison, pass. Acts v. 23; πυλῶνας, pass. Rev. xxi. 25; τὴν ἀβυσσόν, Rev. xx. 3 G L T Tr WH. metaph.: τὸν οὐρανόν, i. e. to cause the heavens to withhold rain, Lk. iv. 25; Rev. xi. 6; τὰ σπλάγχνα αὐτοῦ ἀπὸ τινος, to shut up compassion so that it is like a thing inaccessible to one, to be devoid of pity towards one [W. § 66, 2 d., cf. B. 322 (277)], 1 Jn. iii. 17; τὴν βασιλ. τῶν οὐρανῶν, to obstruct the entrance into the kingdom of heaven, Mt. xxiii. 13 (14); so used that τὴν βασ. τοῦ θεοῦ must be understood, Rev. iii. 7; τ.

θύραν, sc. τῆς βασ. τ. θεοῦ, ibid. 8; cf. Bleek ad loc. [COMP.: ἀπο-, ἐκ-, κατα-, συγκλείω.]*

κλέμμα, -τος, τό, (κλέπτω); a. thing stolen [Aristot.]. b. i. q. κλοπῆ theft, i. e. the act committed [Eur., Arstph., al.]: plur. Rev. ix. 21.*

Κλέπτας [on the decl. cf. B. 20 (18)], (apparently contr. fr. Κλέπατρος, see Ἀντίπας [cf. *Letronne* in the *Revue Archéologique*, 1844-45, i. p. 485 sqq.]), ὁ, *Cleopas*, one of Christ's disciples: Lk. xxiv. 18. [Cf. Bp. *Lghtft.* Com. on Gal. p. 267; B. D. s. v.]*

κλέος, -ους, τό, (κλέω equiv. to καλέω); 1. rumor, report. 2. glory, praise: 1 Pet. ii. 20. (In both senses com. in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down; for γῆρψ, Job xxviii. 22).*

κλέπτης, -ου, ὁ, (κλέπτω), [fr. Hom. down], Sept. for כָּלֵב, a thief: Mt. vi. 19 sq.; xxiv. 43; Lk. xii. 38, 39; Jn. x. 1, 10; 1 Co. vi. 10; 1 Pet. iv. 15; an embezzler, pilferer, Jn. xii. 6; ἐρχεσθαι ὁρῆκειν ὡς κλ. ἐν νυκτί, i. q. to come unexpectedly, 1 Th. v. 2, 4; 2 Pet. iii. 10; Rev. iii. 3; xvi. 15; the name is transferred to false teachers, who do not care to instruct men, but abuse their confidence for their own gain, Jn. x. 8. [SYN. see ληστής, fin.]*

κλέπτω; fut. κλέψω (Sept. also in Ex. xx. 14; Lev. xix. 11; Deut. v. 19, for κλέψομαι more com. [(?) cf. Veitch s. v.; Kühner § 343 s. v., i. 848] in prof. auth.); 1 aor. ἐκλεψα; [fr. Hom. down]; Sept. for כָּלֵב; a. to steal; absol. to commit a theft: Mt. vi. 19 sq.; xix. 18; Mk. x. 19; Lk. xviii. 20; Jn. x. 10; Ro. ii. 21; xiii. 9; Eph. iv. 28. b. trans. to steal i. e. take away by stealth: τινά, the dead body of one, Mt. xxvii. 64; xxviii. 13.*

κλήμα, -ατος, τό, (fr. κλάω, q. v.), i. q. κλάδος, a tender and flexible branch; spec. the shoot or branch of a vine, a vine-sprout: Jn. xv. 2-6 (so Arstph. eccles. 1031; Aeschin. in Ctes. p. 77, 27; Theophr. h. pl. 4, 13, 5; ἀμπέλου κλήμα, Plat. rep. i. p. 353 a.; Sept., Ezek. xv. 2; xvii. 6 sq.; Joel i. 7).*

Κλήμης [cf. B. 16 sq. (15)], -εντος, ὁ, *Clement*, a companion of Paul and apparently a member of the church at Philippi: Phil. iv. 3. Acc. to the rather improbable tradition of the catholic church, he is identical with that Clement who was bishop of Rome towards the close of the first century; [but see Bp. *Lghtft.* Com. on Phil. l. c. 'Detached Note'; Salmon in *Dict. of Chris. Biogr.* i. 555 sq.]*

κληρονομία, -ῶ, fut. κληρονομήσω; 1 aor. ἐκληρονόμησα; pf. κεκληρονόμηκα; (κληρονόμος, q. v.; cf. οἰκονόμος); Sept. for ἡρῆ and much oftener for ἔρῆ; 1. to receive a lot, receive by lot; esp. to receive a part of an inheritance, receive as an inheritance, obtain by right of inheritance; so, particularly in the Attic orators, w. a gen. of the thing; in later writ. not infreq. w. an acc. of the thing (cf. *Lod.* ad Phryn. p. 129; *Sturz*, De dial. Maced. etc. p. 140; W. 200 (188); [B. § 132, 8]); absol. to be an heir, to inherit Gal. iv. 30 fr. Gen. xxi. 10. 2. univ. to receive the portion assigned to one, receive an allotted portion, receive as one's own or as a possession; to become partaker of, to obtain [cf. Eng. "inherit"], (as φήμην, Polyb. 18, 38

(55), 8; τὴν ἐπ' εὐσεβείᾳ δόξαν, 15, 22, 3); in bibl. Grk. everywh. w. the acc. of the thing; so very freq. in the O. T. in the phrase κληρ. γῆν and τὴν γῆν, of the occupation of the land of Canaan by the Israelites, as Lev. xx. 24; Deut. iv. 22, 26; vi. 1, etc. But as the Israelites after taking possession of the land were harassed almost perpetually by their hostile neighbors, and even driven out of the country for a considerable period, it came to pass that the phrase was transferred to denote the tranquil and stable possession of the holy land crowned with all divine blessings, an experience which pious Israelites were to expect under the Messiah: Ps. xxiv. (xxv.) 13; xxxvi. (xxxvii.) 9, 11, 22, 29, 34 Alex.; Is. lx. 21; Tob. iv. 12; ἐκ δευτέρας κληρονομήσουσι τὴν γῆν, Is. lxi. 7; hence it became a formula denoting to partake of eternal salvation in the Messiah's kingdom: Mt. v. 5 (4) (fr. Ps. xxxvi. (xxxvii.) 11), where see Bleek. ζωὴν αἰώνιον, Mt. xix. 29; Mk. x. 17; Lk. x. 25; xviii. 18; τὴν βασιλείαν, Mt. xxv. 34; βασιλείαν θεοῦ, 1 Co. vi. 9 sq.; xv. 50; Gal. v. 21; σωτηρίαν, Heb. i. 14; τὰς ἐπαγγελίας, Heb. vi. 12; ἀφθαρσίαν, 1 Co. xv. 50; ταῦτα [Rec. πάντα], Rev. xxi. 7; δόγμα, Heb. i. 4; τὴν εὐλογίαν, Heb. xii. 17; 1 Pet. iii. 9. [COMP.: κατα-κληρονομίω.]*

κληρονομία, -ας, ἡ, (κληρονόμος), Sept. time and again for ἡγήνη, several times for ἡψῆ, ἡψῆς, etc.; 1. an inheritance, property received (or 'to be received') by inheritance, (Isocr., Dem., Aristot.): Mt. xxi. 38; Mk. xii. 7; Lk. xii. 13; xx. 14. 2. what is given to one as a possession ([cf. Eng. "inheritance"]; see κληρονομίω, 2): διδόναι τί τινι κληρονομίαν, Acts vii. 5; λαμβάνειν τι εἰς κληρ. Heb. xi. 8 [(cf. Aristot. eth. Nic. 7, 14 p. 1158^b, 33)]. Agreeably to the O. T. usage, which employs ἡγήνη now of the portion of the holy land allotted to each of the several tribes (Josh. xiii. 23, 28, etc.), now of the whole territory given to Israel for a possession (Deut. iv. 38; xv. 4, etc. — and nothing appeared to the Israelites more desirable than the quiet, prosperous, permanent possession of this land, see κληρονομίω, 2), the noun κληρονομία, lifted to a loftier sense in the N. T., is used to denote a. the eternal blessedness in the consummated kingdom of God which is to be expected after the visible return of Christ: Gal. iii. 18; Col. iii. 24 (τῆς κληρ. gen. of appos. [W. § 59, 8 a.]); Heb. ix. 15; 1 Pet. i. 4; ἡμῶν, destined for us, Eph. i. 14; τοῦ θεοῦ, given by God, 18. b. the share which an individual will have in that eternal blessedness: Acts xx. 32; Eph. v. 5.*

κληρονόμος, -ου, ὁ, (κλήρος, and νέμωμαι to possess), prop. one who receives by lot; hence 1. an heir (in Grk. writ. fr. Plat. down); a. prop.: Mt. xxi. 38; Mk. xii. 7; Lk. xx. 14; Gal. iv. 1. b. in Messianic usage, one who receives his allotted possession by right of sonship: so of Christ, as κληρονόμος πάντων, all things being subjected to his sway, Heb. i. 2; of Christians, as exalted by faith to the dignity of sons of Abraham and so of sons of God, and hence to receive the blessings of God's kingdom promised to Abraham: absol., Ro. viii. 17; Gal. iii. 29; with τοῦ θεοῦ added, i. e. of God's possessions, equiv. to τῆς δόξης (see δόξα, III. 4 b.), Ro. viii. 17; θεοῦ

διὰ Χριστοῦ, by the favor of Christ (inasmuch as through him we have obtained ἡ υιοθεσία), Gal. iv. 7 Rec., for which L T Tr WH read διὰ θεοῦ [see διὰ, A. III. 1] (cf. C. F. A. Fritzsche in Fritzschorium opuscul. p. 148 [who advocates the Rec. as that reading in which the others prob. originated (but cf. Meyer in loc.; WH in loc.)]); τοῦ κόσμου, of government over the world, Ro. iv. 13 sq.; ζωῆς αἰώνιου, Tit. iii. 7; τῆς βασιλείας, Jas. ii. 5. 2. the idea of inheritance having disappeared, one who has acquired or obtained the portion allotted him: w. gen. of the thing, Heb. vi. 17; xi. 7; τοῦ σκότους, used of the devil, Ev. Nicod. c. 20 [or Descens. Chr. ad Inferos 4, 1]. (Sept. four times for שָׁרִי: Judg. xviii. 7; 2 S. xiv. 7; Jer. viii. 10; Mic. i. 15.)*

κλήρος, -ου, ὁ, fr. Hom. down; Sept. mostly for לְחִי and לְחִיָּה; a lot; i. e. 1. an object used in casting or drawing lots, which was either a pebble, or a potsherd, or a bit of wood, (hence κλήρος is to be derived fr. κλάω [cf. Ellicott on Col. i. 12]): Acts i. 26 (see below); βάλλειν κλήρ., Mt. xxvii. 35; Mk. xv. 24; Lk. xxiii. 34; Jn. xix. 24, (Ps. xxi. (xxii.) 19; Jon. i. 7, etc.); the lots of the several persons concerned, inscribed with their names, were thrown together into a vase, which was then shaken, and he whose lot first fell out upon the ground was the one chosen (Hom. Il. 3, 316, 325; 7, 175, etc.; Liv. 23, 3 [but cf. B. D. Am. ed. s. v. Lot]); hence ὁ κλήρος πίπτει ἐπὶ τινι, Acts i. 26 (Ezek. xxiv. 6; Jon. i. 7). 2. what is obtained by lot, allotted portion: λαγχάνειν and λαμβάνειν τὸν κλήρον τῆς διακονίας, a portion in the ministry common to the apostles, Acts i. 17, 25 R G; ἔστι μοι κλήρος ἐν τινι, dat. of the thing, Acts viii. 21; like κληρονομία (q. v.) it is used of the part which one will have in eternal salvation, λαβεῖν τὸν κλ. ἐν τοῖς ἡγιασμένοις, among the sanctified, Acts xxvi. 18 (Sap. v. 5); of eternal salvation itself, κλήρος τῶν ἁγίων, i. e. the eternal salvation which God has assigned to the saints, Col. i. 12 [where cf. Bp. Lghtft.]. of persons, οἱ κλήροι, those whose care and oversight has been assigned to one [allotted charge], used of Christian churches, the administration of which falls to the lot of the presbyters: 1 Pet. v. 3, cf. Acts xvii. 4; [for patristic usage see Soph. Lex. s. v., cf. Bp. Lghtft. on Phil. p. 246 sq.]*

κληρώω, -ῶ: 1 aor. pass. ἐκληρώθην; (κλήρος); in class. Grk. 1. to cast lots, determine by lot. 2. to choose by lot: τινά [Hdt. 1, 94; al.]. 3. to allot, assign by lot: τινά τινι, one to another as a possession, Pind. Ol. 8, 19. 4. once in the N. T., to make a κλήρος i. e. a heritage, private possession: τινά, pass. ἐν φ' ἐκληρώθημεν [but Lchm. ἐκλήθημεν] in whom lies the reason why we were made the κλήρος τοῦ θεοῦ (a designation transferred from the Jews in the O. T. to Christians, cf. Add. to Esth. iii. 10 [iv. line 12 sq. (Tdf.)] and Fritzsche in loc.; [cf. Deut. iv. 20; ix. 29]), the heritage of God Eph. i. 11 [see Ellicott in loc.]. (In eccles. writ. it signifies to become a clergyman [see reff. s. v. κλήρος, fin.]) [COMP.: προσ-κληρώω.]*

κλήσις, -εως, ἡ, (καλέω); 1. a calling, calling to, [Xen., Plat., al.]. 2. a call, invitation: to a feast

(3 Macc. v. 14; Xen. symp. 1, 7); in the N. T. everywhere in a technical sense, the *divine invitation to embrace salvation in the kingdom of God*, which is made esp. through the preaching of the gospel: with gen. of the author, τοῦ θεοῦ, Eph. i. 18; ἀμεταμέλ. . . ἡ κλ. τοῦ θεοῦ, God does not repent of the invitation to salvation, which he decided of old to give to the people of Israel, and which he promised their fathers (i. e. the patriarchs), Ro. xi. 29; ἡ ἀνω [q. v. (a.)] κλήσις τοῦ θεοῦ ἐν Χριστῷ, which was made in heaven by God on the ground of Christ, Phil. iii. 14; also ἡ ἐπουράνιος κλήσις, Heb. iii. 1; καλεῖν τινα κλήσει, 2 Tim. i. 9; pass. Eph. iv. 1; ἀξιοῦν τινα κλήσεως is used of one whom God declares worthy of the calling which he has commanded to be given him, and therefore fit to obtain the blessings promised in the call, 2 Th. i. 11; w. gen. of the obj., ὑμῶν, which ye have shared in, Eph. iv. 4; 2 Pet. i. 10; what its characteristics have been in your case, as having no regard to learning, riches, station, etc. 1 Co. i. 26; used somewhat peculiarly, of the condition in which the calling finds one, whether circumcised or uncircumcised, slave or freeman, 1 Co. vii. 20.*

κλητός, -ή, -όν, (καλέω), [fr. Hom. down], called, invited, (to a banquet, [1 K. i. 41, 49]; 3 Macc. v. 14; Aeschin. 50, 1); in the N. T. a. invited (by God in the proclamation of the gospel) to obtain eternal salvation in the kingdom of God through Christ (see καλέω, 1 b. β. [cf. W. 35 (34)]): Ro. viii. 28; 1 Co. i. 24; Jude 1; κλητοὶ κ. ἐκλεκτοὶ κ. πιστοὶ, Rev. xvii. 14; κλητοὶ and ἐκλεκτοὶ are distinguished (see ἐκλεκτός, 1 a.) in Mt. xx. 16 [T WH om. Tr br. the cl.]; xxii. 14, a distinction which does not agree with Paul's view (see καλέω, u. s.; [Weiss, Bibl. Theol. § 88; Bp. Lightf. Com. on Col. iii. 12]); κλητοὶ Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, gen. of possessor [W. 195 (183); B. § 132, 23], devoted to Christ and united to him, Ro. i. 6; κλητοὶ ἅγιοι, holy (or 'saints') by the calling of God, Ro. i. 7; 1 Co. i. 2. b. called to (the discharge of) some office: κλητός ἀπόστολος, i. e. divinely selected and appointed (see καλέω, u. s.), Ro. i. 1; 1 Co. i. 1 [L br. κλ.]; cf. Gal. i. 15.*

κλίβανος, -ου, ὄ, (for κρίβανος, more com. in earlier [yet κλίβ. in Hdt. 2, 92 (cf. Athen. 3 p. 110 c.)] and Attic Grk.; see Lob. ad Phryn. p. 179; Passow s. v. κρίβανος; [W. 22]); 1. a *clibanus*, an earthen vessel for baking bread (Hebr. כִּיבָן, Ex. viii. 3 (vii. 29 Hebr.); Lev. ii. 4; xxvi. 26; Hos. vii. 4). It was broader at the bottom than above at the orifice, and when sufficiently heated by a fire kindled within, the dough was baked by being spread upon the outside [but acc. to others, the dough was placed inside and the fire or coals outside, the vessel being often perforated with small holes that the heat might the better penetrate; cf. Rich, Dict. of Grk. and Rom. Antiq. s. v. clibanus; see Schol. on Arstph. Acharn. 86 (iv. 2 p. 339, 20 sq. Dind.)]. 2. i. q. *lignos*, a furnace, an oven: so Mt. vi. 30; Lk. xii. 28.*

κλίμα or κλίμα (on the accent cf. reff. s. v. κρίμα), -τος, τό, (κλίνω); 1. an inclination, slope, declivity: τῶν ὄρων, Polyb. 2, 16, 3; [al.]. spec. 2. the [supposed]

sloping of the earth fr. the equator towards the poles, a zone: Aristot., Dion. H., Plut., al.; Joseph. b. j. 5, 12, 2. 3. a tract of land, a region: Ro. xv. 23; 2 Co. xi. 10; Gal. i. 21; (Polyb. 5, 44, 6; 7, 6, 1; Hdian. 2, 11, 8 [4 ed. Bekk.]; al.).*

κλινάριον, -ου, τό, (dimin. of κλίμη; see γυναικάριον), a small bed, a couch: Acts v. 15 L' T Tr WH. (Arstph. frag. 33 d.; Epict. diss. 3, 5, 13; Artem. oneir. 2, 57; [cf. κλινίδιον, and Pollux as there referred to].)*

κλίμη, -ης, ἡ, (κλίνω); fr. Hdt. down; Sept. for κρη, also for κρη; a bed: univ., Mk. vii. 30; Lk. xvii. 34; a couch to recline on at meals, Mk. iv. 21; vii. 4 [T WH om.]; Lk. viii. 16; a couch on which a sick man is carried, Mt. ix. 2, 6; Lk. v. 18; plur. Acts v. 15 RG; βάλλειν εἰς κλίμη, to cast into a bed, i. e. to afflict with disease, Rev. ii. 22.*

κλινίδιον, -ου, τό, (κλίμη), a small bed, a couch: Lk. v. 19, 24. (Dion. H. antt. 7, 68; Artem. oneir. 1, 2; Antonin. 10, 28; several times in Plut.; [cf. Pollux 10, 7].)*

κλίνω; 1 aor. ἐκλίνα; pf. κέκλινα; 1. trans. a. to incline, bow: τὴν κεφαλὴν, of one dying, Jn. xix. 30; τὸ πρόσωπον εἰς τ. γῆν, of the terrified, Lk. xxiv. 5. b. i. q. to cause to fall back: παρεμβολάς, Lat. *inclinare acies*, i. e. to turn to flight, Heb. xi. 34 (μάχην, Hom. II. 14, 510; Τρῶας, 5, 37; Ἀχαιοὺς, Od. 9, 59). c. to recline: τὴν κεφαλὴν, in a place for repose [A. V. lay one's head], Mt. viii. 20; Lk. ix. 58. 2. intrans. to incline one's self [cf. B. 145 (127); W. § 38, 1]: of the declining day [A. V. wear away, be far spent], Lk. ix. 12; xxiv. 29; Jer. vi. 4; ἅμα τῷ κλίνας τὸ τρίτον μέρος τῆς νυκτός, Polyb. 3, 93, 7; ἐγκλίνας τοῦ ἡλίου ἐς ἐσπέραν, Arr. anab. 3, 4, 2. [COMP.: ἀνα-, ἐκ-, κατα-, προσ-κλίνω].*

κλισία, -ας, ἡ, (κλίνω); fr. Hom. down; prop. a place for lying down or reclining; hence 1. a *hut*, erected to pass the night in. 2. a *tent*. 3. any thing to recline on; a chair in which to lean back the head, reclining-chair. 4. a *company reclining*; a row or party of persons reclining at meal: so in plur., Lk. ix. 14, on which cf. W. 229 (214); likewise in Joseph. antt. 12, 2, 12; Plut. Sert. 26.*

κλοπή, -ῆς, ἡ, (κλέπτω), theft: plur. [cf. B. 77 (67); W. 176 (166)], Mt. xv. 19; Mk. vii. 21 (22). [From Aeschyl. down].*

κλύδων, -ωνος, ὄ, (κλύζω, to wash against); fr. Hom. down; a dashing or surging wave, a surge, a violent agitation of the sea: τοῦ ὕδατος, Lk. viii. 24; τῆς θαλάσσης, Jas. i. 6 (Jon. i. 4, 12; Sap. xiv. 5).*

[ΣΥΝ. κλύδων, κύμα: κύμα a wave, suggesting uninterrupted succession; κλύδων a billow, surge, suggesting eize and extension. So too in the fig. application of the words. Schmidt ch. 56.]

κλυδωνίζομαι, pter. κλυδωνιζόμενος; (κλύδων); to be tossed by the waves; metaph. to be agitated (like the waves) mentally [A. V. tossed to and fro]: with dat. of instrum. παντὶ ἀνέμῳ τῆς διδασκαλίας, Eph. iv. 14 (cf. Jas. i. 6; οἱ ἄδικοι κλυδωνισθήσονται καὶ ἀναπαύσασθαι οὐ δυνήσονται, Is. lvii. 20; ὁ δῆμος ταρασσόμενος καὶ κλυδωνιζόμενος οἰχθήσεται φεύγων, Joseph. antt. 9, 11, 3; κλυδωνιζόμενος

ἐκ τοῦ πόθου, Aristaenet. opp. 1, 26, p. 121 ed. Boissonade [ep. 27, 14 ed. Abresch].*

Κλωπᾶς, -ᾶ [B 20 (18); W. § 8, 1], ὁ, (κῆϛ)η; appar. identical with Alphæus, see Ἀλφᾶιος, 2 [cf. Heinichen's note on Euseb. h. e. 3, 11, 2]], *Cleopas* (Vulg. [Cleopas and] *Cleophas*), the father of the apostle James the less, and husband of Mary the sister of the mother of Jesus: Jn. xix. 25 (ἡ τοῦ Κλωπᾶ sc. γυνή [cf. W. 131 (125) note]).*

κνήθω: pres. pass. κνήθομαι; (fr. κνάω, inf. κνᾶν and Attic κνήν); to scratch, tickle, make to itch; pass. to itch: κηθόμενοι τὴν ἀκοήν (on the acc. cf. W. § 32, 5), i. e. desirous of hearing something pleasant (Hesych. κνήθ. τ. ἀκοήν· ζητούντες τι ἀκούσαι καθ' ἡδονήν), 2 Tim. iv. 3. (Mid. τὸν ὄνον κνήθεσθαι εἰς τὰς ἀκάνθας τὰ ἔλατ, its sores, Aristot. h. a. 9, 1 p. 609^a, 32; κνήν Ἀττικοί, κνήθειν Ἑλληγεῖς, Moeris p. 234; [cf. Veitch s. v. κνάω].)*

Κνίδος, -ου, ἡ, *Cnidus* or *Gnidus*, a peninsula [now *Cape Crio*] and a city of the same name, on the coast of Caria: Acts xxvii. 7 (1 Macc. xv. 23). [B. D. s. v. *Cnidus*; Lewin, St. Paul, ii. 190.]*

κοδράντης, -ου [B. 17 (16)], ὁ; a Lat. word, *quadrans* (i. e. the fourth part of an *as*); in the N. T. a coin equal to one half the Attic chalcus or to two λεπτά (see λεπτόν): Mk. xii. 42; Mt. v. 26. The word is fully discussed by Fischer, De vitulis lexx. N. T. p. 447 sqq. [A. V. *farthing*; see BB. DD. s. v.]*

κοιλία, -ας, ἡ, (κοῖλος hollow); Sept. for קוֹלֵם the belly, קוֹמֵם the bowels, קוֹרֵם the interior, the midst of a thing, קוֹרֵם the womb; the belly: and 1. the whole belly, the entire cavity; hence ἡ ἄνω and ἡ κάτω κοιλία, the upper [i. e. the stomach] and the lower belly are distinguished; very often so in Grk. writ. fr. Hdt. down. 2. the lower belly, the alvine region, the receptacle of the excrement (Plut. symp. 7, 1, 3 sub fin. εἴπερ εἰς κοιλίαν ἐχώρει διὰ στομάχου πᾶν τὸ πινόμενον): Mt. xv. 17; Mk. vii. 19.

3. the gullet (Lat. *stomachus*): Mt. xii. 40; Lk. xv. 16 [WH Tr mrg. χορτασθῆναι ἐκ etc.]; 1 Co. vi. 13; Rev. x. 9 sq.; δουλεύειν τῇ κοιλίᾳ, to be given up to the pleasures of the palate, to gluttony, (see δουλεύω, 2 b.), Ro. xvi. 18; also ὃν ὁ θεὸς ἡ κοιλία, Phil. iii. 19; κοιλίας ὄρεξις, Sir. xxiii. 6. 4. the womb, the place where the fœtus is conceived and nourished till birth: Lk. i. 41 sq. 44; ii. 21; xi. 27; xxiii. 29; Jn. iii. 4, (very often so in Sept.; very rarely in prof. auth.; Epict. diss. 3, 22, 74; of the uterus of animals, *ibid.* 2, 16, 43); ἐκ (beginning from [see ἐκ, IV. 1]) κοιλίας μητρός, Mt. xix. 12; Lk. i. 15; Acts iii. 2; xiv. 8; Gal. i. 15, (for οὐκ ἔσθω, Ps. xxi. (xxii.) 11; lxx. (lxxi.) 6; Job i. 21; Is. xlix. 1; Judg. xvii. 17 [Vat. ἀπό κ. μ.; cf. W. 33 (32)]).

5. in imitation of the Hebr. קוֹרֵם, tropically, the innermost part of a man, the soul, heart, as the seat of thought, feeling, choice, (Job xv. 35; xxxii. 18 [Sept. γαστήρ]; Prov. xviii. 8 [Sept. ψυχὴ]; xx. 27, 30; xxvi. 22 [Sept. σπλάγχνα]; Hab. iii. 16; Sir. xix. 12; li. 21): Jn. vii. 38.*

κοιμάω, -ᾶ: Pass., pres. κοιμάομαι, κοιμῶμαι; pf. κοιμήμαι [cf. W. 274 (257)]; 1 aor. ἐκοιμήθη; 1 fut. κοιμηθήσομαι; (akin to κείμαι; Curtius § 45); to cause

to sleep, put to sleep, (Hom. et al.); metaph. to still, calm, quiet, (Hom., Aeschyl., Plat.); Pass. to sleep, fall asleep. prop., Mt. xxviii. 13; Lk. xxii. 45; Jn. xi. 12; Acts xii. 6; Sept. for קוֹרֵם. metaph. and euphemistically i. q. to die [cf. Eng. to fall asleep]: Jn. xi. 11; Acts vii. 60; xiii. 36; 1 Co. vii. 39; xi. 30; xv. 6, 51 [cf. W. 555 (517); B. 121 (106) note]; 2 Pet. iii. 4; οἱ κοιμώμενοι, κοιμηθέντες, i. q. the dead: Mt. xxvii. 52; 1 Co. xv. 20; 1 Th. iv. 13–15; with ἐν Χριστῷ added (see ἐν, I. 6 b. p. 211^b), 1 Co. xv. 18; in the same sense Is. xlv. 8; xliiii. 17; 1 K. xi. 43; 2 Macc. xii. 45; Hom. Π. 11, 241; Soph. Electr. 509.*

κοιμησις, -εως, ἡ, a *reposing, taking rest*: Jn. xi. 13 [cf. W. § 59, 8 a.]; of death, Sir. xlvi. 19; xlviii. 13; a *lying, reclining*, Plat. conv. p. 183 a.*

κοινός, -ή, -όν, (fr. ξύν, σύν, with; hence esp. in Epic ξυνός for κοινός, whence the Lat. *cena* [(?); see Vaníček p. 1065]); 1. as in Grk. writ. fr. Hesiod. (opp. 721) down (opp. to ἴδιος) *common* (i. e. belonging to several, Lat. *communis*): Acts ii. 44; iv. 32; κοινὴ πίστις, Tit. i. 4; σωτηρία, Jude 3. 2. by a usage foreign to class.

Grk., *common* i. e. ordinary, belonging to the generality (Lat. *vulgaris*); by the Jews opp. to ἄγιος, ἡγιασμένος, καθάρος; hence *unhallowed, Lat. profanus, leuitically unclean*, (in class. Grk. βέβηλος, q. v. 2): Mk. vii. 2, 5 (where R L mrg. ἀπίπτους); Ro. xiv. 14; Heb. x. 29; Rev. xxi. 27 [Rec. κοινόν], (1 Macc. i. 47; φαγεῖν κοινά, ib. 62; κοινοὶ ἄνθρωποι, common people, *profanum vulgus*, Joseph. antt. 12, 2, 14; οἱ τὸν κοινὸν βίον προσηρημένοι, i. e. a life repugnant to the holy law, *ibid.* 13, 1, 1; οὐ γὰρ ὡς κοινὸν ἄρτον οὐδὲ ὡς κοινὸν πόμα ταῦτα (i. e. the bread and wine of the sacred supper) λαμβάνομεν, Justin Mart. apol. 1, 66; (οἱ Χριστιανοὶ) τράπεζαν κοινὴν παρατίθενται, ἀλλ' οὐ κοινὴν, a table *communis* but not *profanus*, Ep. ad Diogn. 5, on which cf. Otto's note); κοινὸν καὶ [R G ἡ] ἀκάθαρτον, Acts x. 14; κοιν. ἡ ἀκάθ., *ib.* x. 28; xi. 8, (κοινὰ ἡ ἀκάθαρτα οὐκ ἐσθίομεν, Justin Mart. dial. c. Tr. c. 20). [Cf. Trench § ci.]*

κοινῶω, -ᾶ; 1 aor. inf. κοινῶσαι [cf. W. 91 (86)]; pf. κεκοινῶκα; pf. pass. πτορ. κεκοινῶμένος; (κοινός); 1. in class. Grk. to make common. 2. in bibl. use (see κοινός, 2), a. to make (leuitically) *unclean, render unhallowed, defile, profane* (which the Grks. express by βεβηλώω, cf. Win. De verb. comp. etc. Pt. ii. p. 24 note 33 [where he calls attention to Luke's accuracy in putting κοινῶν into the mouth of Jews speaking to Jews (Acts xxi. 28) and βεβηλοῦν when they address Felix (xxiv. 6)]: Rev. xxi. 27 Rec.; Mt. xv. 11, 18, 20; Mk. vii. 15, 18, 20, 23; pass. Heb. ix. 13; τί, Acts xxi. 28; γαστέρα μαρφοφαγία, 4 Macc. vii. 6. b. to declare or count *unclean*: Acts x. 15 (cf. 28); xi. 9; see δικαίωω, 3.*

κοινωνέω, -ᾶ; 1 aor. ἐκοινωνησα; pf. κεκοινωνηκα; (κοινωνός); a. to come into *communion or fellowship, to become a sharer, be made a partner*: as in Grk. writ. w. gen. of the thing, Heb. ii. 14 [(so Prov. i. 11; 2 Macc. xiv. 25)]; w. dat. of the thing (rarely so in Grk. writ.). Ro. xv. 27; [1 Pet. iv. 13]. b. to enter into *fellowship, join one's self as an associate, make one's self a sharer*

or partner: as in Grk. writ., w. dat. of the thing, 1 Tim. v. 22; 2 Jn. 11; ταῖς χρείαις τῶνός, so to make another's necessities one's own as to relieve them [A. V. communicating to the necessities etc.], Ro. xii. 13; w. dat. of pers. foll. by εἰς τι (as in Plat. rep. 5 p. 453 a.), Phil. iv. 15; foll. by ἐν w. dat. of the thing which one shares with another, Gal. vi. 6 (κοινωνήσεις ἐν πᾶσι τῷ πλησίον σου καὶ οὐκ ἐρεῖς ἴδια εἶναι, Barnab. ep. 19, 8); cf. W. § 30, 8 a.; [B. § 132, 8; Bp. Lghtft. or Ellicott on Gal. 1. c. COMP.: συγ-κοινωνέω.]*

κοινωνία, -ας, ἡ, (κοινωνός), fellowship, association, community, communion, joint participation, intercourse; in the N. T. as in class. Grk.

1. the share which one has in anything, participation; w. gen. of the thing in which he shares: πνεύματος, Phil. ii. 1; τοῦ ἁγίου πνεύματος, 2 Co. xiii. 13 (14); τῶν παθημάτων τοῦ Χριστοῦ, Phil. iii. 10; τῆς πίστεως, Philem. 6 [cf. Bp. Lghtft.]; τοῦ αἵματος τοῦ Χριστοῦ, i. e. in the benefits of Christ's death, 1 Co. x. 16 [cf. Meyer ad loc.]; τοῦ σώματος τοῦ Χρ. in the (mystical) body of Christ or the church, ibid.; τῆς διακονίας, 2 Co. viii. 4; τοῦ μυστηρίου, Eph. iii. 9 Rec. εἰς κοινωνίαν τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ θεοῦ, to obtain fellowship in the dignity and blessings of the Son of God, 1 Co. i. 9, where cf. Meyer.

2. intercourse, fellowship, intimacy: δεξιὰ κοινωνίας, the right hand as the sign and pledge of fellowship (in fulfilling the apostolic office), Gal. ii. 9 [where see Bp. Lghtft.]; τίς κοιν. φωτὶ πρὸς σκότος; what in common has light with darkness? 2 Co. vi. 14 (τίς οὖν κοινωνία πρὸς Ἀπόλλωνα τῷ μηδὲν οἰκεῖον ἐπιτετηδευκότι, Philo, leg. ad Gaium § 14 fin.; εἰ δὲ τίς ἔστι κοινωνία πρὸς θεοῦς ἡμῶν, Stob. serm. 28 [i. p. 87 ed. Gaisf.]); used of the intimate bond of fellowship which unites Christians: absol. Acts ii. 42; with εἰς τὸ εὐαγγέλιον added, Phil. i. 5; κοινωνίαν ἔχειν μεθ' ἡμῶν, μετ' ἀλλήλων, 1 Jn. i. 3, 7; of the fellowship of Christians with God and Christ, μετὰ τοῦ πατρὸς κ. μετὰ τοῦ υἱοῦ αὐτοῦ, 1 Jn. i. 3, 6, (which fellowship, acc. to John's teaching, consists in the fact that Christians are partakers in common of the same mind as God and Christ, and of the blessings arising therefrom). By a use unknown to prof. auth. κοινωνία in the N. T. denotes

3. a benefaction jointly contributed, a collection, a contribution, as exhibiting an embodiment and proof of fellowship (cf. Grimm, Exeget. Hdbch. on Wisd. viii. 18, p. 176): 2 Co. viii. 4; εἰς τινα, for the benefit of one, 2 Co. ix. 13; ποιέσθαι κοιν. (to make a contribution) εἰς τινα, Ro. xv. 26; joined with εὐποιία, Heb. xiii. 16. [Cf. B. § 132, 8.]*

κοινωνικός, -ή, -όν, (κοινωνία); 1. social, sociable, ready and apt to form and maintain communion and fellowship: Plat. deff. p. 411 e.; Aristot. pol. 3, 13 [p. 1283, 38; eth. Eudem. 8, 10 p. 1242, 26 κοινωνικὸν ἄνθρωπος ζῶν]; Polyb. 2, 44, 1; Antonin. 7, 52, 55; often in Plut.; πράξεις κοιν. actions having reference to human society, Antonin. 4, 33; 5, 1. 2. inclined to make others sharers in one's possessions, inclined to impart, free in giving, liberal, (Aristot. rhet. 2, 24, 2 [where, however, see Cope]; Lcian. Tim. 56): 1 Tim. vi. 18.*

κοινωνός, -ή, -όν, (κοινός), [as adj. Eur. Iph. Taur. 1173;

commonly as subst.]; a a partner, associate, comrade, companion: 2 Co. viii. 23; ἔχειν τιὰ κοινωνόν, Philem. 17; εἰμι κοινωνός τινι, to be one's partner, Lk. v. 10; τινός (gen. of pers.), to be the partner of one doing something, Heb. x. 33; τινός ἐν τῷ αἵματι, to be one's partner in shedding the blood etc. Mt. xxiii. 30. b.

a partaker, sharer, in any thing; w. gen. of the thing: τῶν παθημάτων, 2 Co. i. 7; τῆς δόξης, 1 Pet. v. 1; θείας φύσεως, 2 Pet. i. 4; τοῦ θυσιαστηρίου, of the altar (at Jerusalem) on which sacrifices are offered, i. e. sharing in the worship of the Jews, 1 Co. x. 18; τῶν δαιμονίων, partakers of (or with) demons, i. e. brought into fellowship with them, because they are the authors of the heathen worship, ibid. 20; (ἐν τῷ ἀφθάρτῳ κοινωνοὶ . . . ἐν τοῖς φθαρτοῖς, joint partakers in that which is imperishable . . . in the blessings which perish, Barnab. ep. 19, 8; see κοινωνέω, fin.)*

κοίτη, -ης, ἡ, (ΚΕΩ, ΚΕΙΩ, κέμαι, akin to κομᾶν); fi. Hom. Od. 19, 341 down; Sept. chiefly for כַּרְפֵּס, also for נַרְפֵּשׁ etc.; a a place for lying down, resting, sleeping in; a bed, couch: εἰς τὴν κοίτην (see εἰμί, V. 2 a.) εἰσίν, Lk. xi. 7. b. spec. the marriage-bed, as in the Tragg.: τ. κοίτην μαίνεω, of adultery (Joseph. antt. 2, 4, 5; Plut. de flux. 8, 3), Heb. xiii. 4. c. cohabitation, whether lawful or unlawful (Lev. xv. 4 sq. 21-25, etc.; Sap. iii. 13, 16; Eur. Med. 152; Alc. 249): plur. sexual intercourse (see περιπατέω, b. a.), Ro. xiii. 13 [A. V. chambering]; by meton. of the cause for the effect we have the peculiar expression κοίτην ἔχειν ἔκ τινος, to have conceived by a man, Ro. ix. 10; κοίτη σπέρματος, Lev. xv. 16; xxii. 4; xviii. 20, 23 [here κ. εἰς σπερματισμόν]; on these phrases cf. Fritzsche, Com. on Rom. ii. p. 291 sq.*

κοιτών, -ώνος, ὁ, (fr. κοίτη; cf. νυμφών etc.), a sleeping-room, bed-chamber: ὁ ἐπὶ τοῦ κοιν. the officer who is over the bed-chamber, the chamberlain, Acts xii. 20 (2 S. iv. 7; Ex. viii. 3; 1 Esdr. iii. 3; the Atticists censure the word, for which Attic writ. generally used δωμάτιον; cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 252 sq.)*

κόκκινος, -η, -ον, (fr. κόκκος a kernel, the grain or berry of the ilex coccifera; these berries are the clusters of eggs of a female insect, the kermes [cf. Eng. carmine, crimson]), and when collected and pulverized produce a red which was used in dyeing, Plin. h. n. 9, 41, 65; 16, 8, 12; 24, 4), crimson, scarlet-colored: Mt. xxvii. 28; Heb. ix. 19; Rev. xvii. 3. neut. as a subst. l. q. scarlet cloth or clothing: Rev. xvii. 4; xviii. 12, 16, (Gen. xxxviii. 28; Ex. xxv. 4; Lev. xiv. 4, 6; Josh. ii. 18; 2 S. i. 24; 2 Chr. ii. 7, 14; Plut. Fab. 15; φορεῖν κόκκινα, scarlet robes, Epict. diss. 4, 11, 34; ἐν κοκκίνοις περιπατεῖν, 3, 22, 10). Cf. Win. RWB. s. v. Carmesin; Roskoff in Schenkel i. p. 501 sq.; Kamphausen in Riehm p. 220; [B. D. s. v. Colors, II. 3].*

κόκκος, -ου, ὁ, [cf. Vaniček, Fremdwörter etc. p. 26], a grain: Mt. xiii. 31; xvii. 20; Mk. iv. 31; Lk. xiii. 19; xvii. 6; Jn. xii. 24; 1 Co. xv. 37. [Hom. h. Cer., Hdt., down.]*

κολάζω: pres. pass. ptep. κολαζόμενος; 1 aor. mid. subjunct. 3 pers. plur. κολάζονται; (κόλος lopped); in Grk

write. 1. prop. to lop, prune, as trees, wings. 2. to check, curb, restrain. 3. to chastise, correct, punish: so in the N. T.; pass. 2 Pet. ii. 9, and Lchm. in 4; mid. to cause to be punished (3 Macc. vii. 3): Acts iv. 21.*

κολακεία (T WH -κία [see I, ε]), -ας, ἡ, (κολακεύω), flattery: λόγος κολακείας, flattering discourse, 1 Th. ii. 5. (Plat., Dem., Theophr., Joseph., Hdian., al.)*

κόλασις, -εως, ἡ, (κολάζω), correction, punishment, penalty: Mt. xxv. 46; κόλασιν ἔχει, brings with it or has connected with it the thought of punishment, 1 Jn. iv. 18. (Ezek. xiv. 3 sq., etc.; 2 Macc. iv. 38; 4 Macc. viii. 8; Sap. xi. 14; xvi. 24, etc.; Plat., Aristot., Diod. 1, 77, (9); 4, 44, (3); Ael. v. h. 7, 15; al.)*

[Syn. κόλασις, τιμωρία: the noted definition of Aristotle which distinguishes κόλασις from τιμωρία as that which (is disciplinary and) has reference to him who suffers, while the latter (is penal and) has reference to the satisfaction of him who inflicts, may be found in his rhet. 1, 10, 17; cf. Cope, Intr. to Arist. Rhet. p. 232. To much the same effect, Plato, Protog. 324 a sq., also deff. 416. But, as in other cases, usage (esp. the later) does not always recognize the distinction; see e. g. Philo de legat. ad Gaium § 1 fin.; frag. ex Euseb. prep. evang. 8, 13 (Mang. ii. 641); de vita Moys. i. 16 fin.; Plut. de sera num. vind. §§ 9, 11, etc. Plutarch (ibid. § 25 sub fin.) uses κολάζομαι of those undergoing the penalties of the other world (cf. Just. Mart. 1 apol. 8; Clem. Rom. 2 Cor. 6, 7; Just. Mart. 1 apol. 43; 2 apol. 8; Test. xii. Patr. test. Reub. 5; test. Levi 4, etc.; Mart. Polyc. 2, 3; 11, 2; Ign. ad Rom. 5, 3; Mart. Ign. vat. 5 etc.). See Trench, Syn. § vii.; McClellan, New Test. vol. i. marg. reff. on Mt. u. a.; Bartlett, Life and Death Eternal. Note G.; C. F. Hudson, Debt and Grace, p. 188 sq.; Schmidt ch. 167, 2 sq.]

Κολασσαεύς, see Κολοσσαεύς.

Κολασσαί, see Κολοσσαί.

κολαφίζω; 1 aor. ἐκολάφισα; pres. pass. κολαφίζομαι; (κολαφος a fist, and this fr. κολάπτω to peck, strike); to strike with the fist, give one a blow with the fist (Terence, colaphum infringo, Quintil. col. duco), [A. V. to buffet]: τινά, Mt. xxvi. 67; Mk. xiv. 65; as a specific term for a general, i. q. to maltreat, treat with violence and contumely, 2 Co. xii. 7; pres. pass., 1 Co. iv. 11; 1 Pet. ii. 20. (Elsewhere only in eccl. writ.) The word is fully discussed by Fischer, De vitiis lex. N. T. etc. p. 67 sqq.; cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 175 sq.*

κολλάω, -ῶ: Pass., pres. κολλῶμαι; 1 aor. ἐκολλήθην; 1 fut. κολληθήσομαι (Mt. xix. 5 L T Tr WH); (κόλλα gluten, glue); prop. to glue, glue to, glue together, cement, fasten together; hence univ. to join or fasten firmly together; in the N. T. only the pass. is found, with reflexive force, to join one's self to, cleave to; Sept. for קָרַב: ὁ κοινοὶτὸς ὁ κολληθεὶς ἡμῖν, Lk. x. 11; ἐκολλήθησαν αὐτῆς αἱ ἁμαρτίαι ἄχρι τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, her sins were such a heap as to reach even unto heaven (that is, came to the knowledge of heaven), Rev. xviii. 5 G L T Tr WH (ἐκόλλ. ἡ ψυχὴ μου ὀπίσω σου, Ps. lxii. (lxxiii.) 9, αἱ ἄγνοιαὶ ἡμῶν ὑπερήνεγκαν ἕως τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, 1 Eedr. viii. 72 (74); ὕβρις τε βίη τε οὐρανὸν ἵκει, Hom. Od. 15, 329; 17, 565). of persons, w. dat. of the thing, κολλήθητι τῷ ἄρματι join thyself to etc. Acts viii. 29; w. dat. of pers., to form an intimate connection with, enter into the closest relations

with, unite one's self to, (so Barn. ep. c. 10, 3 sq. 5. 8; also with μετά and gen. of pers., ibid. 10, 11; 19, 2. 6; Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 15, 1; 30, 3; 46, 2 [cf. Bp. Lghtft.'s note], 4): τῇ γυναικί, Mt. xix. 5 L T Tr WH; τῇ πόρῃ, 1 Co. vi. 16 (Sir. xix. 2); τῷ κυρίῳ, 1 Co. vi. 17 (2 K. xviii. 6; Sir. ii. 3); to join one's self to one as an associate, keep company with, Acts v. 13; ix. 26; x. 28; to follow one, be on his side, Acts xvii. 34 (2 S. xx. 2; 1 Macc. iii. 2; vi. 21); to join or attach one's self to a master or patron, Lk. xv. 15; w. dat. of the thing, to give one's self steadfastly to, labor for, [A. V. cleave to]: τῷ ἀγαθῷ, Ro. xii. 9, ἀγαθῷ, κρῖσει δικαίᾳ, Barn. ep. 20, 2; τῇ εὐλογίᾳ, so cleave to as to share, Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 31, 1. (Aeschyl. Ag. 1566; Plat., Diod., Plut., al.) [COMP.: προσ-κολλάω.]*

κολλούριον (T Tr κολλύριον, the more common form in prof. auth. [cf. Lob. Pathol. proleg. p. 461; WH. App. p. 152]), -ου, τό, (dimin. of κολλύρα, coarse bread of a cylindrical shape, like that known in Westphalia as Pumpernickel), Lat. collyrium [A. V. eye-salve], a preparation shaped like a κολλύρα, composed of various materials and used as a remedy for tender eyelids (Hor. sat. 1, 5, 30; Epict. diss. 2, 21, 20; 3, 21, 21; Cels. 6, 6, 7); Rev. iii. 18.*

κολλυβιστής, -οῦ, ὁ, (fr. κόλλυβος i. q. a. a small coin, cf. κολοβός clipped; b. rate of exchange, premium), a money-changer, banker: Mt. xxi. 12; Mk. xi. 15; Jn. ii. 15. Menand., Lys. in Poll. 7, 33, 170; ὁ μὲν κόλλυβος δόκιμος, τὸ δὲ κολλυβιστῆς ἀδόκιμος, Phryn. ed. Lob. p. 440. Cf. what was said under κερματιστής.*

κολλύριον, see κολλούριον.

κολοβῶω, -ῶ: 1 aor. ἐκολόβωσα; Pass., 1 aor. ἐκολοβῶθην; 1 fut. κολοβωθήσομαι; (fr. κολοβός lopped, mutilated); to cut off (τὰς χεῖρας, 2 S. iv. 12; τοὺς πόδας, Aristot. h. a. 1, 1 [p. 487, 24]; τὴν ῥίνα, Diod. 1, 78); to mutilate (Polyb. 1, 80, 13); hence in the N. T. of time, (Vulg. brevio) to shorten, abridge, curtail: Mt. xxiv. 22; Mk. xiii. 20.*

Κολοσσαεύς, and (so L Tr WH) Κολασσαεύς (see the foll. word; in Strabo and in Inscr. Κολοσσῆνός), -έως, ὁ, Vulg. Colossensis, Pliny Colossinus; Colossian, a Colossian; in the heading [and the subscription (R Tr)] of the Ep. to the Col.*

Κολοσσαί (R T WH, the classical form), and Κολασσαί (R* L Tr, apparently the later popular form; [see WH. Intr. § 423, and esp. Bp. Lghtft. Com. on Col. p. 16 sq.]; cf. W. p. 44; and on the plur. W. § 27, 3), -ῶν, αἱ, Colossae, anciently a large and flourishing city, but in Strabo's time a πόλισμα [i. e. "small town" (Bp. Lghtft.)] of Phrygia Major situated on the Lycus, not far from its junction with the Mæander, and in the neighborhood of Laodicea and Hierapolis (Hdt. 7, 30; Xen. an. 1, 2, 6; Strab. 12, 8, 13 p. 576; Plin. h. n. 5, 41), together with which cities it was destroyed by an earthquake [about] A. D. 66 ([Euseb. chron. Ol. 210]; Oros. 7, 7 [see esp. Bp. Lghtft. u. s. p. 38]); Col. i. 2. [See the full description, with copious reff., by Bp. Lghtft. u. s. pp. 1-72.]*

κόλπος, -ου, ὁ, (apparently akin to κολος hollow, [γστ

cf. Vaniček p. 179; L. and S. s. v.]), Hebr. קִיץ; the bosom (Lat. *sinus*), i. e. as in the Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down

1. the front of the body between the arms: hence ἀνακείσθαι ἐν τῇ κόλπῃ τῆς, of the one who so reclines at table that his head covers the bosom as it were, the chest, of the one next him [cf. B. D. s. v. Meals], Jn. xiii. 23. Hence the figurative expressions, ἐν τοῖς κόλποις (on the plur., which occurs as early as Hom. Il. 9, 570, cf. W. § 27, 3; [B. 24 (21)]) τοῦ Ἀβραὰμ εἶναι, to obtain the seat next to Abraham, i. e. to be partaker of the same blessedness as Abraham in paradise, Lk. xvi. 28; ἀποφέρεσθαι εἰς τὸν κ. Ἀβρ. to be borne away to the enjoyment of the same felicity with Abraham, ibid. 22 (οὕτω γὰρ παθόντας — acc. to another reading θανόντας — Ἀβραὰμ καὶ Ἰσαὰκ καὶ Ἰακώβ ὑποδέχονται εἰς τοὺς κόλπους αὐτῶν, 4 Macc. xiii. 16; [see B. D. s. v. Abraham's bosom, and] on the rabbin. phrase אַבְרָהָם שֶׁל בְּרַחֲמֵי אַבְרָהָם, in Abraham's bosom, to designate bliss in paradise, cf. Lightfoot, Hor. Hebr. et Talmud. p. 851 sqq.); ὁ ὢν εἰς τὸν κ. τοῦ πατρός, lying (turned) unto the bosom of his father (God), i. e. in the closest and most intimate relation to the Father, Jn. i. 18 [W. 415 (387)]; cf. Cic. ad div. 14, 4 iste vero sit in sinu semper et complexu meo. 2. the bosom of a garment, i. e. the hollow formed by the upper forepart of a rather loose garment bound by a girdle, used for keeping and carrying things [the fold or pocket; cf. B. D. s. v. Dress], (Ex. iv. 6 sq.; Prov. vi. 27); so, figuratively, μέτρον καλὸν δίδοναι εἰς τ. κ. τῆς, to repay one liberally, Lk. vi. 38 (ἀποδίδοναι εἰς τ. κ. Is. lxv. 6; Jer. xxxix. (xxxii.) 18).

3. a bay of the sea (cf. Ital. *golfo* [Eng. *gulf*, — which may be only the mod. representatives of the Grk. word]): Acts xxvii. 39.*

κολυμβάω, -ῶ; to dive, to swim: Acts xxvii. 43. (Plat. Prot. p. 350 a.; Lach. p. 193 c., and in later writ.) [COMP.: ἐκ-κολυμβάω.]*

κολυμβήθρα, -ας, ἡ, (κολυμβάω), a place for diving, a swimming-pool [A. V. simply *pool*]: Jn. ix. 7, and Rec. in 11; a reservoir or pool used for bathing, Jn. v. 2, 4 [(acc. to txt. of R L), 7]. (Plat. rep. 5 p. 453 d.; Diod., Joseph., al.; Sept., 2 K. xviii. 17; Neh. ii. 14; Nah. ii. 8).*

κολωνία (R G Tr), κολωνία (L T W I K C [cf. Chandler § 95]), [Tdf. edd. 2, 7 -νεια; see his note on Acts as below, and cf. εἰ, ε], -ας, ἡ, (a Lat. word), a colony: in Acts xvi. 12 the city of Philippi is so called, where Octavianus had planted a Roman colony (cf. Dio Cass. 51, 4; Digest. 50, tit. 15, 8). The exegetical difficulties of this pass. are best removed, as Meyer shows, by connecting κολωνία closely with πρώτη πόλις, the chief city, a [Roman] colony (a colonial city); [but cf. Bp. Lightf. Com. on Philip. p. 50 sq.].*

κομάω, -ῶ; (κόμη); to let the hair grow, have long hair, [cf. κόμη fin.]: 1 Co. xi. 14 sq. (In Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down.)*

κόμη, -ης, ἡ, [fr. Hom. down], hair, head of hair: 1 Co. xi. 15. [Acc. to Schmidt (21, 2) it differs fr. θριξ (the anatomical or physical term) by designating the hair as an ornament (the notion of length being only secondary and suggested). Cf. B. D. s. v. Hair.]*

κομίζω: 1 aor. ptc. fem. κομίσασα; Mid., pres. ptc. κομιζόμενος; 1 fut. κομίσομαι (Eph. vi. 8 L T Tr WH; Col. iii. 25 L txt. WH) and Attic κομιούμαι (Col. iii. 25 R G L mrg. T Tr; [Eph. vi. 8 R G]; 1 Pet. v. 4; cf. [WH. App. p. 163 sq.]; B. 37 (33); [W. § 13, 1 c.; Veitch s. v.]), ptc. κομιούμενος (2 Pet. ii. 18 [here WH Tr mrg. ἀδικούμενοι; see ἀδικίω, 2 b.]); 1 aor. ἐκομισάμην [B. § 135, 1]; rare in Sept., but in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down freq. in various senses;

1. to care for, take care of, provide for. 2. to take up or carry away in order to care for and preserve. 3. univ. to carry away, bear off.

4. to carry, bear, bring to: once so in the N. T., viz. ἀνάβαστρον, Lk. vii. 37. Mid. (as often in prof. auth.) to carry away for one's self; to carry off what is one's own, to bring back; i. e. a. to receive, obtain: τὴν ἐπαγγελίαν, the promised blessing, Heb. x. 36; xi. 39 [τὰς ἐπαγγ. L; so T Tr WH in xi. 13]; σωτηρίαν ψυχῶν, 1 Pet. i. 9; τῆς δόξης στέφανον, 1 Pet. v. 4; μισθὸν ἀδικίας, 2 Pet. ii. 13 [see above], (τὸν ἀξίον τῆς δυσσεβείας μισθόν, 2 Macc. viii. 33; δόξαν ἐσθλήν [al. καρπίζουσα], Eur. Hipp. 482; τὴν ἀξίαν παρὰ θεῶν, Plat. legg. 4 p. 718 a., and other exx. elsewh.). b. to receive what was previously one's own, to get back, receive back, recover: τὸ ἐμὸν σὺν τόκῳ, Mt. xxv. 27; his son (of Abraham after he had consented to sacrifice Isaac), Heb. xi. 19 (2 Macc. vii. 29; τὸν ἀδελφὸν ἀνόβριστον, Philo de Josepho § 35; οἱ δὲ παρ' ἐλπίδας ἑαυτοὺς κεκομισμένοι, having received each other back, been restored to each other, contrary to their expectations, of Abraham and Isaac after the sacrifice of the latter had been prevented by God, Joseph. antt. 1, 13, 4; τὴν ἀδελφήν, Eur. Iph. T. 1362; used of the recovery of hostages, captives, etc., Thuc. 1, 118; Polyb. 1, 83, 8; 3, 51, 12; 3, 40, 10; the city and temple, 2 Macc. x. 1; a citadel, a city, often in Polyb.; τὴν βασιλείαν, Arstph. av. 549; τὴν πατρῶσαν ἀρχὴν, Joseph. antt. 13, 4, 1).

Since in the rewards and punishments of deeds, the deeds themselves are as it were requited and so given back to their authors, the meaning is obvious when one is said κομίζεσθαι that which he has done, i. e. either the reward or the punishment of the deed [W. 620 sq. (576)]: 2 Co. v. 10; Col. iii. 25; with παρὰ κυρίως added, Eph. vi. 8; ([ἀμαρτίαν, Lev. xx. 17]; ἕκαστος, καθὼς ἐποίησε, κομίζεται, Barn. ep. 4, 12). [COMP.: ἐκ-συγκομίζω.]*

κομψότερον, neut. compar. of the adj. κομψός (fr. κομῶ to take care of, tend) neat, elegant, nice, fine; used adverbially, more finely, better: κομψότ. ἔχω to be better, of a convalescent, Jn. iv. 52 (ὅταν ὁ ἰατρὸς εἶπῃ· κόμψωσθε ἔχετε, Epict. diss. 3, 10, 13; so in Latin *belle habere*, Cic. opp. ad div. 16, 15; [cf. Eng. 'he's doing nicely,' 'he's getting on finely'; and] Germ. *er befindet sich hübsch*; *es geht hübsch mit ihm*). The gloss. of Hesych. refers to this pass.: κομψότερον· βελτιώτερον, ἐλαφρότερον.*

κοινίω, -ῶ; pf. pass. ptc. κεκοιμημένος; (fr. κοινία, which signifies not only 'dust' but also 'lime'); to cover with lime, plaster over, whitewash: τάφος κεκοιμημένος (the Jews were accustomed to whitewash the entrances to their sepulchres, as a warning against defilement by

touching them [B. D. s. v. Burial, 1 fin.; cf. *Edersheim*, Jesus the Messiah, ii. 316 sqq.], Mt. xxiii. 27; τοίχος κεκον. is applied to a hypocrite who conceals his malice under an outward assumption of piety, Acts xxiii. 3. (Dem., Aristot., Plut., al.; for τῆ, Deut. xxvii. 2, 4.)*

κουιορτός, -ου, ὁ, (fr. κομία, and ὄρνυμι to stir up); 1. prop. raised dust, flying dust, (Hdt., Plat., Polyb., al.). 2. univ. dust: Mt. x. 14; Lk. ix. 5; x. 11; Acts xiii. 51; xxii. 23. (For κῆ, Ex. ix. 9; Nah. i. 3; for κῆ, Deut. ix. 21.)*

κοπιᾶω: 1 aor. ἐκόπασα; (κόπος); prop. to grow weary or tired; hence to cease from violence, cease raging: ὁ θυμὸς (Hdt. 7, 191), Mt. xiv. 32; Mk. iv. 39; vi. 51. (Gen. viii. 1; Ion. i. 11 sq.; [cf. esp. Philo, somn. ii. 35].)*

κοπετός, -ου, ὁ, (fr. κόπτομαι, see κόπτω), Sept. for κῆ; Lat. *planctus*, i. e. lamentation with beating of the breast as a sign of grief: κοπετόν ποιέσθαι ἐπὶ τινι, Acts viii. 2; ἐπὶ τινι, Zech. xii. 10. (Eupolis in Bekker's annott. ad Etym. Magn. p. 776; Dion. H. antt. 11, 31; Plut. Fab. 17.)*

κοπή, -ῆς, ἡ, (κόπτω); 1. prop. several times in Grk. writ. the act of cutting, a cut. 2. in bibl. Grk. a cutting in pieces, slaughter: Heb. vii. 1; Gen. xiv. 17; Deut. xxviii. 25; Josh. x. 20; Judith xv. 7.*

κοπιᾶω, -ῶ, [3 pers. plur. κοπιούσιν (for -ῶσιν), Mt. vi. 28 Tr; cf. ἐρωτάω, init.]; 1 aor. ἐκόπασα; pf. κεκοπίακα (12 pers. sing. κεκοπίακες, Rev. ii. 3 L T Tr WH, cf. [W. § 13, 2 c.]; B. 43 (38) [and his trans. of Apollon. Dysk. p. 54 n.; Tdf. Proleg. p. 123; WH. App. p. 166; Soph. Lex. p. 39]); (κόπος, q. v.); 1. as in Arstph., Joseph., Plut., al., to grow weary, tired, exhausted, (with toil or burdens or grief): Mt. xi. 28; Rev. ii. 3; κεκοπιακῶς ἐκ τῆς ὁδοιορίας, Jn. iv. 6 (ὑπὸ τῆς ὁδοιορίας, Joseph. antt. 2, 15, 3; δραμούνται καὶ οὐ κοπιᾶσονται, Is. xl. 31). 2. in bibl. Grk. alone, to labor with wearisome effort, to toil (Sept. for γῆ); of bodily labor: absol., Mt. vi. 28; Lk. v. 5; xii. 27 [not Tdf.]; Jn. iv. 38; Acts xx. 35; 1 Co. iv. 12; Eph. iv. 28; 2 Tim. ii. 6 [cf. W. 556 (517); B. 390 (334)]; τί, upon a thing, Jn. iv. 38. of the toilsome efforts of teachers in proclaiming and promoting the kingdom of God and Christ: 1 Co. xv. 10; xvi. 16, (cf. Jn. iv. 38); foll. by ἐν w. dat. of the thing in which one labors, ἐν λόγῳ κ. διδασκαλίᾳ, 1 Tim. v. 17; ἐν ὑμῖν, among you, 1 Th. v. 12; ἐν κυρίῳ (see ἐν, I. 6 b. p. 211^b mid. [I. br. the cl.]), Ro. xvi. 12; εἰς τινα, for one, for his benefit, Ro. xvi. 6; Gal. iv. 11 [cf. B. 242 (209); W. 503 (469)]; εἰς τοῦτο, looking to this (viz. that piety has the promise of life), 1 Tim. iv. 10; εἰς ὃ, to which end, Col. i. 29; εἰς κενόν, in vain, Phil. ii. 16 (κενῶς ἐκοπίασα, of the frustrated labor of the prophets, Is. xlix. 4.)*

κόπος, -ου, ὁ, (κόπτω); 1. i. q. τὸ κόπτειν, a beating. 2. i. q. κοπετός, a beating of the breast in grief, sorrow, (Jer. li. 33 (xiv. 3)). 3. labor (so Sept. often for κῆ), i. e. a. trouble (Aeschyl., Soph.): κόπους παρέχειν τινί, to cause one trouble, make work for him, Mt. xxvi. 10; Mk. xiv. 6; Lk. xi. 7; Gal. vi. 17; κόπον παρέχ. τινί, Lk. xviii. 5. b. intense labor united with trouble, toil, (Eur., Arstph., al.): univ., plur., 2 Co. vi. 5;

xi. 23; of manual labor, joined with μόχθος [(see below)], 1 Th. ii. 9; ἐν κόπῳ κ. μόχθῳ, [toil and travail], 2 Co. xi. 27 (where L T Tr WH om. ἐν); 2 Th. iii. 8; of the laborious efforts of Christian virtue, 1 Co. xv. 58; Rev. ii. 2; plur. Rev. xiv. 13; ὁ κόπος τῆς ἀγάπης, the labor to which love prompts, and which voluntarily assumes and endures trouble and pains for the salvation of others, 1 Th. i. 3; Heb. vi. 10 Rec.; of toil in teaching, Jn. iv. 38 (on which see εἰς, B. I. 3); 1 Th. iii. 5; of that which such toil in teaching accomplishes, 1 Co. iii. 8; plur. 2 Co. x. 15 (cf. Sir. xiv. 15).*

[SYN. κόπος, μόχθος, πόνος: primarily and in general classic usage, πόνος gives prominence to the effort (work as requiring force), κόπος to the fatigue, μόχθος (chiefly poetic) to the hardship. But in the N. T. πόνος has passed over (in three instances out of four) to the meaning pain (hence it has no place in the 'new Jerusalem', Rev. xxi. 4); cf. the deterioration in the case of the allied κομηρός, πένης. Schmidt, ch. 85; cf. Trench § cii. (who would trans. π. 'toil', κ. 'weariness', μ. 'labor').]

κοπρία [Chandler § 96], -ας, ἡ, i. q. ἡ κόπρος, dung: Lk. xiii. 8 Rec.^a; xiv. 35 (34). (Job ii. 8; 1 S. ii. 8; Neh. ii. 13; 1 Macc. ii. 62; [Strab., Poll., al.].)*

κόπριον, -ου, τό, i. q. ἡ κόπρος, dung, manure: plur. Lk. xiii. 8 [Rec.^a κοπρίαν]. (Heraclit. in Plut. mor. p. 669 [quaest. conviv. lib. iv. quaest. iv. § 3, 6]; Strab. 16, § 26 p. 784; Epict. diss. 2, 4, 5; Plut. Pomp. c. 48; [Is. v. 25; Jer. xxxii. 19 (xxv. 33); Sir. xxii. 2], and other later writ.)*

κόπτω: impf. 3 pers. plur. ἔκοπτον; 1 aor. ptep. κόψας (Mk. xi. 8 T Tr txt. WH); Mid., impf. ἐκοπτόμην; fut. κόψομαι; 1 aor. ἐκοψάμην; [fr. Hom. down]; to cut, strike, smite, (Sept. for ἔκοπη, ἔκοπη, etc.): ἔκ ἀπό or ἔκ τινος, to cut from, cut off, Mt. xxi. 8; Mk. xi. 8. Mid. to beat one's breast for grief, Lat. *plango* [R. V. *mourn*]: Mt. xi. 17; xxiv. 30, (Aeschyl. Pers. 683; Plat., al.; Sept. often so for κῆ); τινά, to mourn or bewail one [cf. W. § 32, 1 γ.]: Lk. viii. 52; xxiii. 27, (Gen. xxiii. 2; 1 S. xxv. 1, etc.; Arstph. Lys. 396; Anthol. 11, 135, 1); ἐπὶ τινι, Rev. i. 7; [xviii. 9 T Tr WH], (2 S. xi. 26); ἐπὶ τινι, Rev. xviii. 9 [R G L], cf. Zech. xii. 10. [COMP.: ἀνα-, ἀπο-, ἐκ-, ἐν-, κατα-, προ-, προσκόπτω. SYN. cf. θρηνέω.]*

κόραξ, -ακος, ὁ, a raven: Lk. xii. 24. [Fr. Hom. down.]*

κορᾶσιον, -ου, τό, (dimin. of κόρη), prop. a colloq. word used disparagingly (like the Germ. *Mädel*), a little girl (in the epigr. attributed to Plato in Diog. Laërt. 3, 33; Lcian. as. 6); used by later writ. without disparagement [W. 24 (23)], a girl, damsel, maiden: Mt. ix. 24 sq.; xiv. 11; Mk. v. 41 sq.; vi. 22, 28; (occasionally, as in Epictet. diss. 2, 1, 28; 3, 2, 8; 4, 10, 33; Sept. for κῆ; [Tob. vi. 12; Judith xvi. 12; Esth. ii. 2]). The form and use of the word are fully discussed in *Lobeck ad Phryn. p. 78 sq.*, cf. *Sturz*, De dial. Maced. etc. p. 42 sq.*

κορβάν [-βάν WH; but see Tdf. Proleg. p. 102], indecl., and κορβανᾶς, acc. -ᾶν [B. 20 (18)], ὁ, (Hebr. קָרְבָּן, i. e. an offering, Sept. everywh. δῶρον, a term which comprehends all kinds of sacrifices, the bloody as well as the bloodless); 1. κορβάν, a gift offered (or to be of-

ferred) to God: Mk. vii. 11 (Joseph. antt. 4, 4, 4, of the Nazirites, *οἱ κορβάν αὐτοὺς ὀνομάσαντες τῷ θεῷ, δῶρον δὲ τοῦτο σημαίνει κατὰ Ἑλλήνων γλώτταν*; cf. contr. Apion. 1, 22, 4; [BB.DD. s. v. Corban; Ginsburg in the Bible Educator, i. 155]). 2. *κορβανās, -ā* [see B. u. s.], *the sacred treasury*: Mt. xxvii. 6 [L mrg. Tr mrg. *κορβάν*] (*τὸν ἱερὸν θησαυρὸν, καλεῖται δὲ κορβανās*, Joseph. b. j. 2, 9, 4).*

Κορέ (in Joseph. antt. 4, 2, 2 sqq. with the Grk. terminations *-εον, ἦ-, ἦν*), *κό*, (Hebr. קֹרֶי i. e. ice, hail), *Korah* (Vulg. *Core*), a man who, with others, rebelled against Moses (Num. xvi.): Jude 11.*

κορίννυμι; (*κόπος* satiety); *to satiate, sate, satisfy*: 1 aor. pass. ptep. *κορεσθέντες*, as in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down, w. gen. of the thing with which one is filled [B. § 132, 19], *τροφῆς*, Acts xxvii. 38; trop. (pf.) *κεκορεσμένοι ἐστέ*, every wish is satisfied in the enjoyment of the consummate Messianic blessedness, 1 Co. iv. 8.*

Κορινθίος, -ου, ὁ, a *Corinthian, an inhabitant of Corinth*: Acts xviii. 8; 2 Co. vi. 11. [(Hdt., Xen., al.)]*

Κόρινθος, -ου, ἡ, *Corinth*, the metropolis of Achaia proper, situated on the isthmus of the Peloponnesus between the Ægean and Ionian Seas (hence called *bimaris*, Hor. car. 1, 7, 2; Ovid. metam. 5, 407), and having two harbors, one of which called Cenchreæ (see *Κεγχρηαί*) was the roadstead for ships from Asia, the other, called Lechæon or Lechæum, for ships from Italy. It was utterly destroyed by L. Mummius, the Roman consul, in the Achæan war, B. C. 146; but after the lapse of a century it was rebuilt by Julius Caesar [B. C. 44]. It was eminent in commerce and wealth, in literature and the arts, especially the study of rhetoric and philosophy; but it was notorious also for luxury and moral corruption, particularly the foul worship of Venus. Paul came to the city in his second missionary journey, [c.] A. D. 53 or 54, and founded there a Christian church: Acts xviii. 1; xix. 1; 1 Co. i. 2; 2 Co. i. 1, 23; 2 Tim. iv. 20. [BB. DD. s. v.; Dict. of Geogr. s. v.; *Lewin*, St. Paul, i. 269 sqq.]*

Κορνήλιος, -ου, ὁ, a Lat. name, *Cornelius*, a Roman centurion living at Cæsarea, converted to Christianity by Peter: Acts x. 1 sqq.*

κόρος, -ου, ὁ, (Hebr. קֹרֶ), a *corus* or *cor* [cf. Ezek. xiv. 14], the largest Hebrew dry measure (i. e. for wheat, meal, etc.); acc. to Josephus (antt. 15, 9, 2) equal to ten Attic medimni, [but cf. B.D. s. v. *Weights and Measures* sub fin.; *F. R. Conder* in the Bible Educator, iii. 10 sq.]: Lk. xvi. 7 [A. V. *measure*]. (Sept. [Lev. xxvii. 16; Num. xi. 32]; 1 K. iv. 22; v. 11; 2 Chr. ii. 10; [xxvii. 5].)*

κοσμίω, -ῶ; 3 pers. plur. impf. *ἐκόσμου*; 1 aor. *ἐκόσμησα*; pf. pass. *κεκόσμημαι*; (*κόσμος*); 1. *to put in order, arrange, make ready, prepare*: *τὰς λαμπάδας*, put in order [A. V. *trim*], Mt. xxv. 7 (*δύρον*, Hom. Od. 7, 13; *τράπεζαν*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 6; 6, 11; Sept. Ezek. xxiii. 41 for קָרַע; Sir. xxix. 26; *προσφοράν*, Sir. l. 14, and other exx. elsewhere). 2. *to ornament, adorn*, (so in Grk. writ. fr. Hesiod down; Sept. several times for

קָרַע); prop.: *ὄκον*, in pass., Mt. xii. 44; Lk. xi. 25; τὰ *μημεία*, to decorate [A. V. *garnish*], Mt. xxiii. 29 (*τάφους*, Xen. mem. 2, 2, 13); τὸ ἱερὸν λίθους καὶ ἀναθέμασι, in pass. Lk. xxi. 5; τοὺς θεμελίους τοῦ τείχους λίθω τιμίω, Rev. xxi. 19; τινά (with garments), *νύμφην*, pass. Rev. xxi. 2; *ἐάντας ἐν τινι*, 1 Tim. ii. 9 (on this pass. see *καταστολή*, 2). metaph. i. q. *to embellish with honor, gain honor*, (Pind. nem. 6, 78; Thuc. 2, 42; *κεκοσμ. τῇ ἀρετῇ*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 21); *ἐάντας*, foll. by a ptep. designating the act by which the honor is gained, 1 Pet. iii. 5; τὴν *διδασκαλίαν ἐν πᾶσι*, in all things, Tit. ii. 10.*

κοσμικός, -ῆ, -όν, (κόσμος), of or belonging to the world (Vulg. *saecularis*); i. e. 1. *relating to the universe*: τοῦρανοῦ τοῦδε καὶ τῶν κοσμικῶν πάντων, Aristot. phys. 2, 4 p. 196^a, 25; opp. to *ἀνθρώπινος*, Lcian. paras. 11; *κοσμικὴ διάταξις*, Plut. consol. ad Apoll. c. 34 p. 119 e. 2. *earthly*: τὸ *ἀγιον κοσμικόν*, [its] earthly sanctuary [R. V. of this world], Heb. ix. 1. 3. *worldly*, i. e. *having the character of this (present) corrupt age*: αἱ *κοσμικαὶ ἐπιθυμίαι*, Tit. ii. 12; (so also in eccles. writ.)*

κόσμος, -ου, of three term. in class Grk., cf. *WH. App. p. 157*; W. § 11, 1; [B. 25 (22 sq.)], (*κόσμος*), *well-arranged, seemly, modest*: 1 Tim. ii. 9 [WH mrg. *-μίως*]; of a man living with decorum, a well-ordered life, 1 Tim. iii. 2. (Arstph., Xen., Plat., Isocr., Lys., al.) [Cf. Trench § xcii.]*

[*κοσμίως*, adv. (*decently*), fr. *κόσμος*, q. v.: 1 Tim. ii. 9 WH mrg. (Arstph., Isocr., al.)]*

κοσμοκράτωρ, -ορος, ὁ, (*κόσμος* and *κρατέω*), *lord of the world, prince of this age*: the devil and demons are called in plur. *οἱ κοσμοκράτορες τοῦ σκότους τοῦ αἰῶνος* [but crit. edd. om. τ. αἰῶν.] *τούτου* [R. V. *the world-rulers of this darkness*], Eph. vi. 12; cf. 11; Jn. xii. 31; 2 Co. iv. 4; see *ἄρχων*. (The word occurs in Orph. 8, 11; 11, 11; in eccl. writ. of Satan; in rabbin. writ. קֹרְבַנְיָהוּ is used both of human rulers and of the angel of death; cf. *Buxtorf*, Lex. talm. et rabb. p. 2006 [p. 996 ed. Fischer].)*

κόσμος, -ου, ὁ; 1. in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down, *an apt and harmonious arrangement or constitution, order*. 2. as in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down, *ornament, decoration, adornment*: *ἐνδύσεως ἡματιῶν*, 1 Pet. iii. 3 (Sir. vi. 30; xxi. 21; 2 Macc. ii. 2; Sept. for קָרַע of the arrangement of the stars, 'the heavenly hosts,' as the ornament of the heavens, Gen. ii. 1; Deut. iv. 19; xvii. 3; Is. xxiv. 21; xl. 26; besides occasionally for קָרַע; twice for קָרַע, Prov. xx. 29; Is. iii. 19). 3. *the world*, i. e. *the universe* (quem *κόσμον* Graeci nomine ornamenti appellarunt, eum nos a perfecta absolute elegancia *mundum*, Plin. h. n. 2, 3; in which sense Pythagoras is said to have been the first to use the word, Plut. de plac. philos. 2, 1, 1 p. 886 c.; but acc. to other accounts he used it of the *heavens*, Diog. L. 8, 48, of which it is used several times also by other Grk. writ. [see *Menag.* on Diog. Laërt. l. c.; *Bentley*, Epp. of Phalar. vol. i. 391 (Lond. 1836); M. Anton. 4, 27 and Gataker's notes; cf. L. and S. s. v. IV.]): Acts xvii. 24; Ro. iv. 13 (where cf. Meyer, Tholuck, Philippi); 1 Co. iii. 22; viii. 4; Phil. ii. 15; with a predominant notion of space, in

hyperbole, Jn. xxi. 25 (Sap. vii. 17; ix. 3; 2 Macc. viii. 18; κτίζειν τ. κόσμον, Sap. xi. 18; ὁ τοῦ κόσμου κτίστης, 2 Macc. vii. 23; 4 Macc. v. 25 (24);— a sense in which it does not occur in the other O. T. books, although there is something akin to it in Prov. xvii. 6, on which see 8 below); in the phrases πρὸ τοῦ τὸν κόσμον εἶναι, Jn. xvii. 5; ἀπὸ καταβολῆς κόσμου [Mt. xiii. 35 R G; xxv. 34; Lk. xi. 50; Heb. iv. 3; ix. 26; Rev. xiii. 8; xvii. 8] and πρὸ κατ. κόσμου [Jn. xvii. 24; Eph. i. 4; 1 Pet. i. 20], (on which see καταβολή, 2); ἀπὸ κτίσεως κόσμου, Ro. i. 20; ἀπ' ἀρχῆς κ. Mt. xxiv. 21; (on the om. of the art. cf. W. p. 123 (117); B. § 124, 8 b.; [cf. Ellicott on Gal. vi. 14]). 4. *the circle of the earth, the earth*, (very rarely so in Grk. writ. until after the age of the Ptolemies; so in *Boeckh*, Corp. inscr. i. pp. 413 and 643, nos. 384 and 1806): Mk. xvi. 15; [Jn. xii. 25]; 1 Tim. vi. 7; βασιλεία τοῦ κόσμου, Rev. xi. 15; βασιλείαι (plur.) τ. κόσμου, Mt. iv. 8 (for which Lk. iv. 5 τῆς οἰκουμένης); τὸ φῶς τοῦ κόσμου τούτου, of the sun, Jn. xi. 9; ἐν ὅλῳ τῷ κ., properly, Mt. xxvi. 13; hyperbolically, i. q. far and wide, in widely separated places, Ro. i. 8; [so ἐν παντὶ τῷ κόσμῳ; Col. i. 6]; ὁ τότε κόσμος, 2 Pet. iii. 6; the earth with its inhabitants: ζῆν ἐν κόσμῳ, opp. to the dead, Col. ii. 20 (Ἀηστῆς ἦν καὶ κλέπτῆς ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ, i. e. among those living on earth, Ev. Nicod. 26). By a usage foreign to prof. auth. 5. *the inhabitants of the world: θεάτρων ἐγενήθημεν τῷ κόσμῳ καὶ ἀγγέλους κ. ἀνθρώπους*, 1 Co. iv. 9 [W. 127 (121)]; particularly *the inhabitants of the earth, men, the human race* (first so in Sap. [e. g. x. 1]): Mt. xiii. 38; xviii. 7; Mk. xiv. 9; Jn. i. 10, 29, [36 L in br.]; iii. 16 sq.; vi. 33, 51; viii. 26; xii. 47; xiii. 1; xiv. 31; xvi. 28; xvii. 6, 21, 23; Ro. iii. 6, 19; 1 Co. i. 27 sq. [cf. W. 189 (178)]; iv. 13; v. 10; xiv. 10; 2 Co. v. 19; Jas. ii. 5 [cf. W. u. s.]; 1 Jn. ii. 2 [cf. W. 577 (536)]; ἀρχαῖος κόσμος, of the antediluvians, 2 Pet. ii. 5; γεννάσθαι εἰς τ. κ. Jn. xvi. 21; ἔρχεσθαι εἰς τὸν κόσμον (Jn. ix. 39) and εἰς τ. κ. τοῦτον, to make its appearance or come into existence among men, spoken of the light which in Christ shone upon men, Jn. i. 9; iii. 19, cf. xii. 46; of the Messiah, Jn. vi. 14; xi. 27; of Jesus as the Messiah, Jn. ix. 39; xvi. 28; xviii. 37; 1 Tim. i. 15; also εἰσέρχεσθαι εἰς τ. κ. Heb. x. 5; of false teachers, 2 Jn. 7 (yet here L T Tr Wll ἐξέρχ. εἰς τ. κ.; [so all texts in 1 Jn. iv. 1]); to invade, of evils coming into existence among men and beginning to exert their power: of sin and death, Ro. v. 12 (of death, Sap. ii. 24; Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 3, 4; of idolatry, Sap. xiv. 14). ἀποστέλλειν τινὰ εἰς τ. κ., Jn. iii. 17; x. 36; xvii. 18; 1 Jn. iv. 9; φῶς τ. κ., Mt. v. 14; Jn. viii. 12; ix. 5; σωτήρ τ. κ., Jn. iv. 42; 1 Jn. iv. 14, (σωτηρία τοῦ κ. Sap. vi. 26 (25)); ἐλπὶς τ. κ. Sap. xiv. 6; πρωτόπλαστος πατήρ τοῦ κ., of Adam, Sap. x. 1); στοιχεῖα τοῦ κ. (see στοιχεῖον, 3 and 4); ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ, among men, Jn. xvi. 33; xvii. 13; Eph. ii. 12; ἐν κόσμῳ (see W. 123 (117)), 1 Tim. iii. 16; εἶναι ἐν τῷ κ., to dwell among men, Jn. i. 10; ix. 5; xvii. 11, 12 R G; 1 Jn. iv. 3; εἶναι ἐν κόσμῳ, to be present, Ro. v. 13; ἐξελεθῆναι ἐκ τοῦ κόσμου, to withdraw from human society and seek an abode outside of it, 1 Co. v. 10; ἀναστρέφεισθαι ἐν τῷ κ., to behave one's self, 2 Co. i. 12; likewise εἶναι ἐν τῷ

κ. τούτῳ, 1 Jn. iv. 17. used spec. of the Gentiles collectively, Ro. xi. 12 (where it alternates with τὰ ἔθνη), 15; [the two in combination: τὰ ἔθνη τοῦ κόσμου, Lk. xii. 30]. hyperbolically or loosely i. q. *the majority* of men in a place, *the multitude* or *mass* (as we say *the public*): Jn. vii. 4; xii. 19 [here Tr mrg. adds ὄλος in br.]; xiv. 19, 22; xviii. 20. i. q. *the entire number*, ἀρεθῶν, 2 Pet. ii. 5. 6. *the ungodly multitude; the whole mass of men alienated from God, and therefore hostile to the cause of Christ* [cf. W. 26]: Jn. vii. 7; xiv. [17], 27; xv. 18 sq.; xvi. 8, 20, 33; xvii. 9, 14 sq. 25; 1 Co. i. 21; vi. 2; xi. 32; 2 Co. vii. 10; Jas. i. 27; 1 Pet. v. 9; 2 Pet. i. 4; ii. 20; 1 Jn. iii. 1, 13; iv. 5; v. 19; of the aggregate of ungodly and wicked men in O. T. times, Heb. xi. 38; in Noah's time, *ibid.* 7; with οἶτος added, Eph. ii. 2 (on which see αἰών, 3); εἶναι ἐκ τοῦ κ. and ἐκ τοῦ κ. τούτου (see εἰμί, V. 3 d.), Jn. viii. 23; xv. 19; xvii. 14, 16; 1 Jn. iv. 5; λαλεῖν ἐκ τοῦ κόσμου, to speak in accordance with the world's character and mode of thinking, 1 Jn. iv. 5; ὁ ἀρχὼν τοῦ κ. τούτου, i. e. the devil, Jn. xii. 31; xiv. 30; xvi. 11; ὁ ἐν τῷ κ. he that is operative in the world (also of the devil), 1 Jn. iv. 4; τὸ πνεῦμα τοῦ κ. 1 Co. ii. 12; ἡ σοφία τοῦ κ. τούτου, *ibid.* i. 20 [here G L T Tr WH om. τούτ.]; iii. 19. [τὰ στοιχεῖα τοῦ κόσμου, Gal. iv. 3; Col. ii. 8, 20, (see 5 above, and στοιχεῖον, 3 and 4).] 7. *worldly affairs; the aggregate of things earthly; the whole circle of earthly goods, endowments, riches, advantages, pleasures, etc., which, although hollow and frail and fleeting, stir desire, seduce from God and are obstacles to the cause of Christ*: Gal. vi. 14; 1 Jn. ii. 16 sq.; iii. 17; εἶναι ἐκ τοῦ κ., to be of earthly origin and nature, Jn. xviii. 36; somewhat differently in 1 Jn. ii. 16 (on which see εἰμί, V. 3 d.); κερδαίνειν τὸν κ. ὄλον, Mt. xvi. 26; Mk. viii. 36; Lk. ix. 25; οἱ χρώμενοι τῷ κ. τούτῳ [crit. txt. τὸν κόσμον; see χράομαι, 2], 1 Co. vii. 31*; μεριμᾶν τὰ τοῦ κ. 33 sq.; φίλος and φίλια τοῦ κ. Jas. iv. 4; ἀγαπᾶν τὸν κ. 1 Jn. ii. 15; νικᾶν τὸν κ., the incentives to sin proceeding from the world, 1 Jn. v. 4 sq.; the obstacles to God's cause, Jn. xvi. 33; [cf. ἐλθέτω χάρις κ. παρελθέτω ὁ κόσμος οἶτος, Teaching of the Twelve Apostles, c. 10]. 8. *any aggregate or general collection of particulars of any sort* [cf. Eng. "a world of curses" (Shakspeare), etc.]: ὁ κόσμος τῆς ἀδικίας, the sum of all iniquities, Jas. iii. 6; τοῦ πιστοῦ ὄλος ὁ κόσμος τῶν χρημάτων, τοῦ δὲ ἀπίστου οὐδὲ ὄβολός (a statement due to the Alex. translator), Prov. xvii. 6. Among the N. T. writers no one uses κόσμος oftener than John; it occurs in Mark three times, in Luke's writings four times, and in the Apocalypse three times. Cf. *Kreiss*, Sur le sens du mot κόσμος dans le N. T. (Strasb. 1837); *Düsterdieck* on 1 Jn. ii. 15, pp. 247-259; *Zezschwitz*, Profangrücität u. bibl. Sprachgeist, p. 21 sqq.; *Diessel* in Herzog xvii. p. 676 sqq.; [*Trench*, Syn. § lix.]; on John's use of the word cf. *Reuss*, Histoire de la théologie chrétienne au siècle apostolique, ii. p. 463 sqq. [i. e. livre vii. ch. viii.]; cf. his *Johanneische Theologie*, in the Beiträge zu den theol. Wissenschaften, Fasc. i. p. 29 sqq.; [Westcott on Jn. i. 10, 'Additional Note'].*

Κούαρτος, -ου, δ, (a Lat. name), *Quartus*, an unknown Christian: Ro. xvi. 28.*

κούμα, Tr txt. *κούμα*, T WH *κούμα*, (the Hebr. קוּמ [impv. fem.; the other (masc.) form must be regarded as having become an interjection]), *arise*: Mk. v. 41.*

κουστωδία, -ας [B. 17 (16)], ἡ, (a Lat. word), *guard*: used of the Roman soldiers guarding the sepulchre of Christ, Mt. xxvii. 65 sq.; xxviii. 11. (Ev. Nic. c. 13).*

κούφω: impf. 3 pers. plur. *ἐκούφισον*; (*κούφος* light); 1. intrans. *to be light* (Hes., Eur., Dio C.). 2. fr. Hippocr. down generally trans. *to lighten*: a ship, by throwing the cargo overboard, Acts xxvii. 38. (Sept. Jonah i. 5, and often in Polyb.)*

κόφινος, -ου, δ, a *basket*, *wicker basket*, [cf. B. D. s. v. *Basket*]: Mt. xiv. 20; [xvi. 9]; Mk. vi. 43; [viii. 19]; Lk. ix. 17; Jn. vi. 13. (Judg. vi. 19; Ps. lxxx. (lxxxii.) 7; Arstph. av. 1310; Xen. mem. 3, 8, 6; al.)*

κράββατος (L T Tr WH *κράβατος*; cod. Sin. *κράβακτος* [exc. in Acts v. 15; cf. KC. Nov. Test. ad fid. cod. Vat. praef. p. lxxxii. sq.; Tdf. Proleg. p. 80]), -ου, δ, (Lat. *grabatus*), a *pallet*, *camp bed*, (a rather mean bed, holding only one person, called by the Greeks *σκίμπους*, *σκιμπόδιον*): Mk. ii. 4, 9, 11 sq.; vi. 55; Jn. v. 8-12 [in 12 T WH om. Tr br. the cl.]; Acts v. 15; ix. 33. Cf. Sturz, De dial. Maced. etc. p. 175 sq.; Lob. ad Phryn. p. 62; Volkmar, Marcus u. d. Synopse u. s. w. p. 131; [McClellan, New Testament etc. p. 106; W. 25].*

κράζω (with a long; hence ptp. *κράζων*, Gal. iv. 6 L T Tr WH [(where RG *κράζων*); cf. B. 61 (53)]); impf. *ἔκραζον*; fut. *κεκράζομαι* (Lk. xix. 40 R G L Tr mrg.), and *κράζω* (ibid. T WH Tr txt.), the former being more com. in Grk. writ. and used by the Sept. (cf. Mic. iii. 4; Job xxxv. 12, etc. [but *ἀνακράζομαι*, Joel iii. 16 Alex.; cf. W. 279 (262); esp. B. as below]); 1 aor. *ἔκραξα* (once viz. Acts xxiv. 21 T Tr WH *ἐκέκραξα*, a reduplicated form freq. in Sept. [e. g. Ps. xxi. (xxii.) 6; Judg. iii. 15; 1 Macc. xi. 49, etc.; see Veitch s. v.]; more com. in native Grk. writ. is 2 aor. *ἔκραγον* ["the simple *ἔκραγον* seems not to occur in good Attic" (Veitch s. v.)]; pf. *κίεραγα*, with pres. force [W. 274 (258)] (Jn. i. 15); cf. *Bttm.* Ausf. Spr. ii. p. 223; B. 61 (53); Kühner i. p. 351; [esp. Veitch s. v.]; Sept. for קָרַע, קָרַע, קָרַע, קָרַע; [fr. Aeschyl. down]; 1. prop. [onomatopoeitic] *to croak* (Germ. *krächzen*), of the cry of the raven (Theophr.); hence univ. *to cry out*, *cry aloud*, *vociferate*: particularly of inarticulate cries, Mk. v. 5; ix. 26; xv. 39 [here T WH om. Tr br. *κρ.*]; Lk. ix. 39; Rev. xii. 2; *ἀπὸ τοῦ φόβου*, Mt. xiv. 26; with *φωνῇ μεγάλῃ* added, Mt. xxvii. 50; Mk. i. 26 [here T Tr WH *φωνήσαν*]; Acts vii. 57; Rev. x. 3; *ἰπισθέν τινος*, to cry after one, follow him up with outcries, Mt. xv. 23; like קָרַע and קָרַע (Gen. iv. 10; xviii. 20), i. q. *to cry or pray for vengeance*, Jas. v. 4. 2. *to cry* i. e. *call out aloud*, *speak with a loud voice*, [Germ. *laut rufen*]: τί, Acts xix. 32; xxiv. 21; foll. by direct discourse, Mk. x. 48; xv. 14; Lk. xviii. 39; Jn. xii. 13 R G; Acts xix. 34; xxi. 28, 36; xxiii. 6; with the addition *φωνῇ μεγάλῃ* foll. by direct disc., Mk. v. 7; Acts vii. 60; *ἐν φωνῇ μεγ.* Rev. xiv. 15; *κράζω λέγων*, to

cry out saying, etc., Mt. viii. 29; xiv. 30; [xv. 22 (where R G *ἐκραύγασεν*); xx. 30 sq.; xxi. 9; xxvii. 23; Mk. iii. 11; xi. 9 [T Tr WH om. L br. *λέγ.*]; Jn. xix. 12 [here L T Tr WH *ἐκραύγ.*]; Acts xvi. 17; xix. 28; Rev. xviii. 18; *κράζω φωνῇ μεγάλῃ λέγων*, Rev. vi. 10; vii. 10; xix. 17 [here T WH br. add *ἐν*]; *κράζας ἔλεγε*, Mk. ix. 24; *κράζειν κ. λέγειν*, Mt. ix. 27; xxi. 15; Mk. x. 47; Lk. iv. 41 R G Tr txt. WH; Acts xiv. 14; of those who utter or teach a thing publicly and solemnly, Ro. ix. 27; *κίεραγε* and *ἔκραξε λέγων*, foll. by direct disc., Jn. i. 15; vii. 37; *ἔκραξε διδάσκων κ. λέγων*, Jn. vii. 28; *ἔκραξε κ. εἶπεν*, Jn. xii. 44; of those who offer earnest, importunate, prayers to God, foll. by direct disc., Ro. viii. 15; Gal. iv. 6, (often so in O. T., as Job xxxv. 12; Ps. xxxiii. (xxxiv.) 7; commonly with *πρὸς κύριον*, *πρὸς τὸν θεόν* added, Judg. x. 12 [Alex.]; Ps. iii. 5; cvi. (cvii.) 13, etc.). *τινὶ*, *to cry or call to*: Rev. vii. 2; xiv. 15, (cf. Ps. cxviii. (cxix.) 145; *ἕτερος πρὸς ἕτερον*, Is. vi. 3). [COMP.: *ἀνακράζω*. SYN. see *βοάω*, fin.]*

κρανάλῃ [WH *κρατάλη*, see their App. p. 151], -ης, ἡ (fr. ΚΡΑΣ the head, and *πάλλω* to toss about; so explained by Galen and Clem. Alex. Paedag. 2, 2, 26 and Phryn. in Bekker, Anecd. p. 45, 13 [cf. Vaniček p. 148]), Lat. *crapula* (i. e. the giddiness and headache caused by drinking wine to excess): Lk. xxi. 34 [A. V. *surfeiting*; cf. Trench § lxi.]. (Arstph. Acharn. 277; Alciph. 3, 24; Plut. mor. p. 127 f. [de sanitate 11]; Lcian., Hdian. 2, 5, 1.)*

κρανίον, -ου, τό, (dimin. of the noun *κράνον* [i. e. *κῆρα*; Curtius § 38]), a *skull* (Vulg. *calvaria*): Mt. xxvii. 33; Mk. xv. 22; Lk. xxiii. 33; Jn. xix. 17; see Γολγοθά. (Judg. ix. 53; 2 K. ix. 35; Hom. Il. 8, 84; Pind., Eur., Plat., Lcian., Hdian.)*

κράσπεδον, -ου, τό, in class. Grk. *the extremity or prominent part of a thing*, *edge*, *skirt*, *margin*; *the fringe of a garment*; in the N. T. for Hebr. קָרַע, i. e. *a little appendage hanging down from the edge of the mantle or cloak*, made of twisted wool; *a tassel*, *tuft*: Mt. ix. 20; xv. 36; xxiii. 5; Mk. vi. 56; Lk. viii. 44. The Jews had such appendages attached to their mantles to remind them of the law, acc. to Num. xv. 37 sq. Cf. *Win.* RWB. s. v. *Saum*; [B. D. s. v. *Hem of Garment*; *Edersheim*, Jesus the Messiah, i. 624; esp. *Ginsburg* in Alex.'s *Kitto* s. v. *Fringes*].*

κραταίως, -ά, -όν, (*κράτος*), Sept. mostly for קָרַע, *mighty*: ἡ *κρ. χεῖρ τοῦ θεοῦ*, i. e. *the power of God*, 1 Pet. v. 6; τοῦ κυρίου, Bar. ii. 11; 1 Esdr. viii. 46 (47), 60 (61), and often in Sept. (In earlier Grk. only poetic [Hom., al.] for the more com. *κατερός*; but later, used in prose also [Plut., al.].)*

κραταίως, -ῶ: Pass., pres. impv. 2 pers. plur. *κραταίουσθε* impf. 3 pers. sing. *ἐκραταιούτο*; 1 aor. inf. *κραταιωθῆναι*; (*κράτος*); only bibl. and eccles., for the classic *κρατύω*; Sept. mostly for קָרַע; in pass. several times for קָרַע; *to strengthen*, *make strong*, (Vulg. *conforto* [and in Eph. iii. 16 *conbororo*]); Pass. *to be made strong*, *to increase in strength*, *to grow strong*: pass. with dat. of respect, *πνεύματι*, Lk. i. 80; ii. 40 [here G L T Tr WH om. *πνεύ-*

ματι; *δυνάμεις*, Eph. iii. 16, (cf. *ισχύειν τοῖς σώμασι*, Xen. mem. 2, 7, 7); *ἀνδρίζεσθε, κραταιούσθε*, i. e. show yourselves brave [A. V. *be strong*], 1 Co. xvi. 13 (*ἀνδρίζεσθε ε. κραταιούσθε ἢ καρδία ἰμῶν*, Ps. xxx. (xxxii). 25; *κραταιούσθε κ. γίνεσθε εἰς ἄνδρας*, 1 S. iv. 9; *ἀνδρίζου κ. κραταιωθῶμεν*, 2 S. x. 12).*

κρατέω; impf. 2 pers. plur. *ἐκρατέετε*, Mk. xiv. 49 Tr mrg. WH mrg.; fut. *κρατήσω*; 1 aor. *ἐκράτησα*; pf. inf. *κεκρατηκέναι*; Pass., pres. *κρατούμαι*; impf. *ἐκρατούμην*; pf. 3 pers. plur. *κεκράτηται*; (*κράτος* [q. v.]); Sept. chiefly for *רָצַח*, also for *רָצַח* (to seize), etc.; fr. Hom. down; 1. *to have power, be powerful; to be chief, be master of, to rule*: absol. for *ἡγεῖν*, Esth. i. 1; 1 Esdr. iv. 38; *ὁ κρατῶν*, Sap. xiv. 19; *οἱ κρατοῦντες*, 2 Macc. iv. 50; *τινός*, to be ruler of one, Prov. xvi. 32; xvii. 2, (for *ἡγεῖν*); Sap. iii. 8; never so in the N. T. 2. *to get possession of*; i. e. a. *to become master of, to obtain*: *τῆς προθέσεως*, Acts xxvii. 13 [(Diod. Sic. 16, 20; al.) cf. B. 161 (140); on the tense, W. 334 (313)]. b. *to take hold of*: *τῆς χειρὸς τινος* [cf. W. § 30, 8 d.; B. u. s.], Mt. ix. 25; Mk. i. 31; v. 41; ix. 27 L T Tr WH; Lk. viii. 54; *τινὰ τῆς χειρὸς*, to take one by the hand, Mk. ix. 27 R G, cf. Matthiae § 331; *τινά*, to hold one fast in order not to be sent away, Acts iii. 11, cf. Meyer ad loc.; *τοὺς πόδας τινός*, to embrace one's knees, Mt. xxviii. 9; *τὸν λόγον*, to lay hold of mentally [cf. our 'catch at'; but al. refer this ex. to 3 b. below], Mk. ix. 10 (join *πρὸς ἑαυτοὺς* with *συζητοῦντες*). c. *to lay hold of, take, seize*: *τινά*, to lay hands on one in order to get him into one's power, Mt. xiv. 3; xviii. 28; xxi. 46; xxii. 6; xxvi. 4, 48, 50, 55, 57; Mk. iii. 21; vi. 17; xii. 12; xiv. 1, 44, 46, 49, 51; Acts xxiv. 6; Rev. xx. 2, (2 S. vi. 6; Ps. cxxxi. (cxxxvii). 9); *τί*, Mt. xii. 11. 3. *to hold*; i. e. a. *to hold in the hand*: *τὸ ἐν τῇ δεξιᾷ*, Rev. ii. 1 (*τῇ ἀριστερᾷ τὸν ἄρον*, Plut. mor. p. 99 d.). b. *to hold fast, i. e. trop. not to discard or let go; to keep carefully and faithfully*: *ὁ ἔχετε, ἔχετε*, Rev. ii. 25; iii. 11; *τὸ δομά μου*, Rev. ii. 13; one's authority, *τὴν κεφαλὴν*, i. e. *ἐκείνον ὃς ἐστὶν ἡ κεφαλὴ*, Christ, Col. ii. 19; *τὴν παράδοσιν*, Mk. vii. 3 sq. 8; *τὰς παραδόσεις*, 2 Th. ii. 15; *τὴν διδαχὴν*, Rev. ii. 14 sq.; also with a gen. of the thing, of blessings in which different individuals are participants: *τῆς ὁμολογίας*, Heb. iv. 14; *τῆς ἐλπίδος*, Heb. vi. 18 [al. refer this ex. to 2 above], (cf. 2 S. iii. 6). c. *to continue to hold, to retain*: of death continuing to hold one, pass. Acts ii. 24; *τὰς ἀμαρτίας* (opp. to *ἀφήμι*), to retain sins, i. e. not to remit, Jn. xx. 23; *to hold in check, restrain*: foll. by *ἵνα μή*, Rev. vii. 1; by *τοῦ μή* [W. 325 (305); B. § 140, 16 β.], Lk. xxiv. 16. On the constr. of this verb with gen. and acc. cf. Matthiae § 359 sq.; W. § 30, 8 d.; B. 161 (140).*

κράτιστος, -η, -ον, superl. of the adj. *κρατός, (κράτος)*, [fr. (Hom.) Pind. down], *mightiest, strongest, noblest, most illustrious, best, most excellent*: voc. *κράτιστε* used in addressing men of conspicuous rank or office, Acts xxiii. 26; xxiv. 3; xxvi. 25, (*Otto*, De ep. ad Diognetum etc. Jena 1845, p. 79 sqq., and in his Epist. ad Diognet. Leips. ed. p. 53 sq., has brought together exx. fr. later

writ.). Perhaps also it served simply to express friendship in Lk. i. 3 (as in Theophr. char. 5; Dion. Hal. de oratt. 1; Joseph. antt. 4, 6, 8), because in Acts i. 1 it is omitted in addressing the same person. Cf. Grimm in Jahrb. f. deutsche Theol. for 1871, p. 50 sq.*

κράτος, -εος (-ους), [fr. a root meaning 'to perfect, complete' (Curtius § 72); fr. Hom. down], *τό*, Hebr. *ἰך*; 1. *force, strength*. 2. *power, might*: *τὸ κράτος τῆς ἰσχύος αὐτοῦ*, the might of his strength, Eph. i. 19; vi. 10; *τῆς δόξης αὐτοῦ*, Col. i. 11; *κατὰ κράτος, mightily, with great power, ἠδξανε*, Acts xix. 20; meton. *a mighty deed, a work of power*: *ποιεῖν κρ.* (cf. *ποιεῖν δυνάμεις*), Lk. i. 51. 3. *dominion*: in the doxologies, 1 Tim. vi. 16; 1 Pet. iv. 11; v. 11; Jude 25; Rev. i. 6; v. 13; *τινός* (gen. of obj.), Heb. ii. 14 (*τὸ Περισσὸν κράτος ἔχοντα*, Hdt. 3, 69). [SΞN. see *δύναμις*, fin.]*

κραυγάζω; impf. 3 pers. plur. *ἐκραύγαζον*; fut. *κραυγάσω*; 1 aor. *ἐκραύγασα*; (*κραυγή*); *to cry out, cry aloud*, (i. q. *κράζω* [see *βοάω*, fin., and below]): Mt. xii. 19; Acts xxii. 23; *to shout*, foll. by direct disc., Jn. xix. 15 and L T Tr WH in xii. 13; with *λέγων* added, to cry out in these words, foll. by direct disc.: Jn. xviii. 40; xix. 6 (where T om. *λέγοντες*), and L T Tr WH also in 12; *κραυγάζειν κ. λέγειν*, Lk. iv. 41 L T Tr mrg.; *κραυγάζ. φωνῇ μεγάλῃ*, foll. by direct disc., Jn. xi. 43. *τινὶ*, to cry out to, call to, one (see *κράζω*, 2 and fin.), foll. by direct disc. Mt. xv. 22 R G. The word is rare in Grk. writ.: Dem. p. 1258, 26; of the shouts in the theatres, Epict. diss. 3, 4, 4; of a raven, ib. 3, 1, 37; Galen, al.; first in a poetic fragm. in Plat. rep. 10 p. 607 b.; once in the O. T. viz. 2 Esdr. iii. 13. Cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 337.*

κραυγή, -ῆς, ἡ, [cf. *κράζω*]; on its class. use see Schmidt, Syn. i. ch. 3 § 4; fr. Eur. down], Sept. for *קָרַעַן, קָרַעַן, קָרַעַן, קָרַעַן, קָרַעַן*, etc.; *a crying, outcry, clamor*: Mt. xxv. 6; Lk. i. 42 T WH Tr txt.; Acts xxiii. 9; Eph. iv. 31, and R G in Rev. xiv. 18; of the wailing of those in distress, Heb. v. 7; Rev. xxi. 4.*

κρέας, τό, [cf. Lat. *caro, cruor*; Curtius § 74], plur. *κρέας* (cf. W. 65 (63); [B. 15 (13)]); [fr. Hom. down]; Sept. very often for *קָרַעַן*; (the) *flesh* (of a sacrificed animal): Ro. xiv. 21; 1 Co. viii. 13.*

κρείττων and (1 Co. vii. 38; Phil. i. 23; in other places the reading varies between the two forms, esp. in 1 Co. vii. 9 [here T Tr WH L txt. *-ττ-*]; xi. 17; Heb. vi. 9 [here and in the preced. pass. L T Tr WH *-σσ-*; see *WH*. App. p. 148 sq.; cf. Σ, σ, ε]) *κρείσσω, -ονος, neut. -ον*, (compar. of *κρατός*, see *κράτιστος*, cf. Kühner i. p. 436; [B. 27 (24)]), [fr. Hom. down], *better*; i. e. a. *more useful, more serviceable*: 1 Co. xi. 17; xii. 31 R G; Heb. xi. 40; xii. 24; with *πολλῷ μᾶλλον* added, Phil. i. 23 [cf. *μᾶλλον*, 1 b.]; *κρείσσω* (adv.) *ποιεῖν*, 1 Co. vii. 38; *κρείστων ἐστίν*, it is more advantageous, foll. by an inf., 1 Co. vii. 9; 2 Pet. ii. 21, [cf. B. 217 (188); W. § 41 a. 2 a]. b. *more excellent*: Heb. i. 4; vi. 9; vii. 7, 19, 22; viii. 6; ix. 23; x. 34; xi. 16, 35; *κρ. ἐστί*, foll. by an inf., 1 Pet. iii. 17.*

κρέμαμαι, see the foll. word.

κρεμάννυμι, also *κρεμαννύω* ["scarcely classic" (Veitch

s. v.), κρεμῶν -ῶ ["still later" (ibid.)], and (Sept. Job xxvi. 7 and Byzant. writ.) κρεμῶζω, (in the N. T. the pres. does not occur): 1 aor. ἐκρέμασα; 1 aor. pass. ἐκρεμάσθην; fr. Hom. down; Sept. for ἡλῆ; to hang up, suspend: τὶ ἐπὶ τι (Rec.), περὶ τι (L T Tr WH), [εἰς τι, Tdf. edd. 2, 7], Mt. xviii. 6; τινὰ ἐπὶ ξύλου, Acts v. 30; x. 39, (Gen. xl. 19, 22; Deut. xxi. 22; Esth. vi. 4, etc.); simply κρεμασθεῖς, of one crucified, Lk. xxiii. 39. Mid. κρέμαμαι (for κρεμάννυμαι, cf. Bttm. Ausf. Spr. ii. p. 224); intrans. to be suspended, to hang: foll. by ἐκ with gen. of the thing, Acts xxviii. 4 (see ἐκ, I. 3); ἐπὶ ξύλου, of one hanging on a cross, Gal. iii. 13; trop. ἐν τιμῇ, Mt. xxii. 40, where the meaning is, all the Law and the Prophets (i. e. the teaching of the O. T. on morality) is summed up in these two precepts. [COMP.: ἐκ-κρέμαμαι.]*

[κρεπάλη, see κραιπάλη.]

κρημνός, -οῦ, ὄ, (fr. κρεμάννυμαι), a steep (place), a precipice: Mt. viii. 32; Mk. v. 13; Lk. viii. 33. (2 Chr. xxv. 12; Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down.)*

Κρής, ὄ, plur. Κρήτες, a Cretan, an inhabitant of the island of Crete: Acts ii. 11; Tit. i. 12 [cf. Farrar, St. Paul, ii. 534].*

Κρήσκης [cf. B. 17 (15)], ὄ, Lat. Crescens, an unknown man: 2 Tim. iv. 10.*

Κρήτη, -ης, ἡ, Crete, the largest and most fertile island of the Mediterranean archipelago or Ægean Sea, now called Candia: Acts xxvii. 7, 12 sq. 21; Tit. i. 5. [Dict. of Geog. or McC. and S. s. v.]*

κριθή, -ῆς, ἡ, (in Grk. writ. [fr. Hom. down] only in plur. αἱ κριθαί), Sept. for ἡγῶν, barley: Rev. vi. 6 κριθῆς R G, κριθῶν L T Tr WH.*

κριθίνος, -η, -ον, (κριθή), of barley, made of barley: ἄροισι (2 K. iv. 42, cf. Judg. vii. 13), Jn. vi. 9, 13. [(Hippon., al.)]*

κρίμα [G T WH] or κρίμα [L Tr (more commonly)] (on the accent cf. W. p. 50; Lipsius, Grammat. Untersuch. p. 40 sq. [who gives the preference to κρίμα, as do Bttm. 73 (64); Cobet (N. T. ad fid. etc. p. 49 sq.); Fritzsche (Rom. vol. i. 96, 107); al.; "videtur i antiquitati Graecae, i Alexandrinae aetati placuisse," Tdf. Proleg. to Sept. ed. 4 p. xxx.; on the accent in extant codd. see Tdf. Proleg. p. 101; cf. esp. Lobeck, Paralip. p. 418]), -τος, τό, (fr. κρίνω, q. v.; as κλίμα fr. κλίω), [Aeschyl. down], Sept. very often for ἔρημα; 1. a decree: plur., τοῦ θεοῦ, Ro. xi. 33 [al. here (with A. V.) judgments; cf. Weiss in Meyer ad loc.] (Pa. cxviii. (cxix.) 75). 2. judgment; 1. e. condemnation of wrong, the decision (whether severe or mild) which one passes on the faults of others: κρίματι τιμὴ κρίνειν, Mt. vii. 2. In a forensic sense, the sentence of a judge: with a gen. of the punishment to which one is sentenced, θανάτου, Lk. xxiv. 20; esp. the sentence of God as judge: τὸ κρίμα . . . εἰς κατάκριμα, the judgment (in which God declared sin to be punishable with death) issued in condemnation, i. e. was condemnation to all who sinned and therefore paid the penalty of death Ro. v. 16; esp. where the justice of God in punishing is to be shown, κρίμα denotes condemnatory sentence, penal judgment, sentence, 2 Pet. ii. 3; Jude 4; with gen. of the one who pronounces

judgment, τοῦ θεοῦ, Ro. ii. 2 sq.; λαμβάνεσθαι κρίμα, Mt. xxiii. 13 (14) Rec.; Mk. xii. 40; Lk. xx. 47; Ro. xiii. 2; Jas. iii. 1; the one on whom God passes judgment is said ἔχειν κρίμα, 1 Tim. v. 12; βασιτάειν τὸ κρίμα, to bear the force of the condemnatory judgment in suffering punishment (see βασιτάω, 2), Gal. v. 10; κρίμα ἐσθίειν ἑαυτῷ, so to eat as to incur the judgment or punishment of God, 1 Co. xi. 29; εἰς κρίμα συνέρχεσθαι, to incur the condemnation of God, 34; εἶναι ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ κρίματι, to lie under the same condemnation, pay the same penalty, Lk. xxiii. 40; with gen. of the one on whom condemnation is passed, Ro. iii. 8; 1 Tim. iii. 6; Rev. xvii. 1. the judgment which is formed or passed: by God, through what Christ accomplished on earth, εἰς κρίμα ἐγὼ εἰς τ. κόσμον τοῦτον ἤλθον, where by way of explanation is added ἵνα κτλ. to this end, that etc. Jn. ix. 39; τὸ κρίμα ἀρχεται, the execution of judgment as displayed in the infliction of punishment, 1 Pet. iv. 17; the last or final judgment is called τὸ κρ. τὸ μέλλον, Acts xxiv. 25; κρ. αἰώνιον, eternally in force, Heb. vi. 2; the vindication of one's right, κρίνειν τὸ κρίμα τινὸς ἐκ τινος, to vindicate one's right by taking vengeance or inflicting punishment on another, Rev. xviii. 20 ([R. V. God hath judged your judgment on her], see ἐκ, I. 7); i. q. the power and business of judging: κρ. δίδόναι τιμῇ, Rev. xx. 4. 3. a matter to be judicially decided, a lawsuit, a case in court: κρίματα ἔχειν μετὰ τινος, 1 Co. vi. 7.*

κρίνον, -ου, τό, a lily: Mt. vi. 28; Lk. xii. 27. [From Hdt. down.]*

κρίνω; fut. κρινῶ; 1 aor. ἔκρινα; pf. κέκριμα; 3 pers. sing. plupf., without augm. (W. § 12, 9; [B. 33 (29)]), κέκρικει (Acts xx. 16 G L T Tr WH); Pass., pres. κρινόμεαι; impf. ἐκρινόμην; pf. κέκριμαι; 1 aor. ἐκρίθην [cf. B. 52 (45)]; 1 fut. κριθήσομαι; Sept. for ἔρηψ, and also for ἡρ and ἔρη; Lat. cerno, i. e. 1. to separate, put asunder; to pick out, select, choose, (Hom., Hdt., Aeschyl., Soph., Xen., Plat., al.; μετὰ μερίστων ἀριστων κεκριμένοι [chosen, picked], 2 Macc. xiii. 15; κεκριμένοι ἀρχοντες, Joseph. antt. 11, 3, 10); hence 2. to approve, esteem: ἡμέραν παρ' ἡμέραν, one day above another, i. e. to prefer [see παρά, III. 2 b.], Ro. xiv. 5 (so τὶ πρό τινος, Plat. Phil. p. 57 e.; τὸν Ἀπόλλω πρό Μαρσίου, rep. 3 p. 399 e.); πᾶσαν ἡμ. to esteem every day, i. e. hold it sacred, ibid. 3. to be of opinion, deem, think: ὀρθῶς ἐκρινάς, thou hast decided (judged) correctly, Lk. vii. 43; foll. by an inf. Acts xv. 19; foll. by a direct quest. 1 Co. xi. 13; τοῦτο, ὅτι etc. to be of opinion etc. 2 Co. v. 14; foll. by the acc. with inf. Acts xvi. 15; τινὰ or τί foll. by a predicate acc., κρίνειν τινὰ ἀξίον τινος, to judge one (to be) worthy of a thing, Acts xiii. 46; ἀπιστον κρίνεται, Acts xxvi. 8. 4. to determine, resolve, decree: τί, 1 Co. vii. 37 (κρίναί τι καὶ προθέσθαι, Polyb. 3, 6, 7; τὸ κριθέν, which one has determined on, one's resolve, 5, 52, 6; 9, 13, 7; τοῖς κριθέσι ἐμμένειν δεῖ, Epict. diss. 2, 15, 7 sqq.); δόγματα, pass. [the decrees that had been ordained (cf. A. V.)], Acts xvi. 4; τοῦτο κρίνατε, foll. by an inf. preceded by the art. τό, Ro. xiv. 13; also with ἑαυτῷ added, for myself i. e. for my own benefit

(lest I should prepare grief for myself by being compelled to grieve you), 2 Co. ii. 1; foll. by an inf., Acts xx. 16; xxv. 25; 1 Co. ii. 2 G L T Tr WH [(see below)]; v. 3; Tit. iii. 12, (1 Macc. xi. 33; 3 Macc. i. 6; vi. 30; Judith xi. 13; Sap. viii. 9; Diod. 17, 95; Joseph. antt. 7, 1, 5; 12, 10, 4; 13, 6, 1); with τοῦ prefixed, 1 Co. ii. 2 Rec. [(see above)]; foll. by the acc. with inf. Acts xxi. 25 (2 Macc. xi. 36); with τοῦ prefixed, Acts xxvii. 1 [cf. B. § 140, 16 δ.]; (κρίνεται τι, it is one's pleasure, it seems good to one, 1 Esdr. vi. 20 (21) sq.; viii. 90 (92)). 5. to judge; a. to pronounce an opinion concerning right and wrong; α. in a forensic sense [(differing from δικάζειν, the official term, in giving prominence to the intellectual process, the sifting and weighing of evidence)], of a human judge: τινά, to give a decision respecting one, Jn. vii. 51; κατὰ τὸν νόμον, Jn. xviii. 31; Acts xxiii. 3; xxiv. 6 Rec.; the substance of the decision is added in an inf., Acts iii. 13; pass. to be judged, i. e. summoned to trial that one's case may be examined and judgment passed upon it, Acts xxv. 10; xxvi. 6; Ro. iii. 4 (fr. Ps. l. (li.) 6 (4)); περὶ w. gen. of the thing, Acts xxiii. 6; xxiv. 21; [xxv. 20]; with addition of ἐπὶ and the gen. of the judge, before one, Acts xxv. 9. Where the context requires, used of a condemnatory judgment, i. q. to condemn: simply, Acts xiii. 27. β. of the judgment of God or of Jesus the Messiah, deciding between the righteousness and the unrighteousness of men: absol., Jn. v. 30; viii. 50; δικαίως, 1 Pet. ii. 23; ἐν δικαιοσύνη, Rev. xix. 11; τινά, 1 Co. v. 13; pass. Jas. ii. 12; ζώντας κ. νεκρούς, 2 Tim. iv. 1; 1 Pet. iv. 5; νεκρούς, pass., Rev. xi. 18 [B. 260 (224)]; τὴν οἰκουμένην, the inhabitants of the world, Acts xvii. 31 [cf. W. 389 (364)]; τὸν κόσμον, Ro. iii. 6; τὰ κρυπτὰ τῶν ἀνθρώπων, Ro. ii. 16; κρίνουν τὸ κρίμα τινὸς ἕκ τινος (see κρίμα, 2 sub fin.), Rev. xviii. 20, cf. vi. 10; κρίνουν κατὰ τὸ ἑκάστου ἔργον, 1 Pet. i. 17; τοὺς νεκρούς ἐκ τῶν γεγραμμένων ἐν τοῖς βιβλίοις κατὰ τὰ ἔργα αὐτῶν, pass., Rev. xx. 12 sq.; with acc. of the substance of the judgment, thou didst pronounce this judgment, ταῦτα ἔκρινας, Rev. xvi. 5; contextually, used specifically of the act of condemning and decreeing (or inflicting) penalty on one: τινά, Jn. iii. 18; v. 22; xii. 47 sq.; Acts vii. 7; Ro. ii. 12; 1 Co. xi. 31 sq.; 2 Th. ii. 12; Heb. x. 30; xiii. 4; 1 Pet. iv. 6 [cf. W. 630 (585)]; Jas. v. 9 (where Rec. κατακρ.); Rev. xviii. 8; xix. 2, (Sap. xii. 10, 22); τὸν κόσμον, opp. to σώζειν, Jn. iii. 17; xii. 47; of the devil it is said ὁ ἄρχων τοῦ κόσμου τούτου κέκρικται, because the victorious cause of Christ has rendered the supreme wickedness of Satan evident to all, and put an end to his power to dominate and destroy, Jn. xvi. 11. γ. of Christians as hereafter to sit with Christ at the judgment: τὸν κόσμον, 1 Co. vi. 2; ἀγγέλους, ib. 3 [cf. ἀγγελος, 2 sub fin.; yet see Meyer ed. Heinrici ad ll. cc.]. b. to pronounce judgment; to subject to censure; of those who act the part of judges or arbiters in the matters of common life, or pass judgment on the deeds and words of others: univ. and without case, Jn. viii. 16, 26; κατὰ τὰ, Jn. viii. 15; κατ' ἄψιν, Jn. vii. 24; ἐν κρίματι τινι κρίνουν, Mt. vii. 2; τινά, pass. [with nom.

of pers.], Rom. iii. 7; ἐκ τοῦ στόματός σου κρινῶ σε, out of thine own mouth (i. e. from what thou hast just said) will I take the judgment that must be passed on thee, Lk. xix. 22; τί, 1 Co. x. 15; pass. ib. 29; τὸ δίκαιον, Lk. xii. 57; foll. by εἰ, whether, Acts iv. 19; with acc. of the substance of the judgment: τί i. e. κρίσιν τινά, 1 Co. iv. 5; κρίσιν κρίνουν (Plat. rep. 2 p. 360 d.) δικάϊαν [cf. B. § 131, 5], Jn. vii. 24 (ἀληθινήν κ. δικάϊαν, Tob. iii. 2; κρίσεις ἀδίκους, Sus. 53); of the disciplinary judgment to which Christians subject the conduct of their fellows, passing censure upon them as the facts require, 1 Co. v. 12; of those who judge severely (unfairly), finding fault with this or that in others, Mt. vii. 1; Lk. vi. 37; Ro. ii. 1; τινά, Ro. ii. 1, 3; xiv. 3 sq. 10, 13; foll. by ἐν with dat. of the thing, Col. ii. 16; Ro. xiv. 22; hence i. q. to condemn: Ro. ii. 27; Jas. iv. 11 sq.

6. Hebraistically i. q. to rule, govern; to preside over with the power of giving judicial decisions, because it was the prerogative of kings and rulers to pass judgment: Mt. xix. 28; Lk. xxii. 30, (τὸν λαόν, 2 K. xv. 5; 1 Macc. ix. 73; Joseph. antt. 5, 3, 3; οἱ κρίνοντες τ. γῆν, Ps. ii. 10; Sap. i. 1; cf. Gesenius, Thes. iii. p. 1463 sq.). 7. Pass. and mid. to contend together, of warriors and combatants (Hom., Diod., al.); to dispute (Hdt. 3, 120; Arstph. nub. 66); in a forensic sense, to go to law, have a suit at law: with dat. of the pers. with whom [W. § 31, 1 g.], Mt. v. 40 (Job ix. 3; xiii. 19; Eur. Med. 609); foll. by μετὰ with gen. of the pers. with whom one goes to law, and ἐπὶ with gen. of the judge, 1 Co. vi. (1), 6. [COMP.: ἀνα-, ἀπο-, ἀντ-απο-(-μαι), δια-, ἐν-, ἐπι-, κατα-, συν-, ὑπο-(-μαι), συν-ὑπο-(-μαι).] *

κρίσις, -ως, ἡ, Sept. for קִרְיָ, קִרְיָ (a suit), but chiefly for קִרְיָ; in Grk. writ. [(fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down)]

1. a separating, sundering, separation; a trial, contest. 2. selection. 3. judgment; i. e. opinion or decision given concerning anything, esp. concerning justice and injustice, right and wrong; a. univ.: Jn. viii. 16; 1 Tim. v. 24 (on which see ἐπακολουθῆω); Jude 9; 2 Pet. ii. 11; κρίσιν κρίνουν (see κρίνω, 5 b.), Jn. vii. 24. b. in a forensic sense, of the judgment of God or of Jesus the Messiah: univ., Jas. ii. 13; 2 Th. i. 5; Heb. x. 27; plur., Rev. xvi. 7; xix. 2; of the last judgment: Heb. ix. 27; ἡ ἡμέρα κρίσεως [Mt. x. 15; xi. 22, 24; xii. 36; Mk. vi. 11 RL in br.; 2 Pet. ii. 9; iii. 7] or τῆς κρίσεως [1 Jn. iv. 17], the day appointed for the judgment, see ἡμέρα, 3; εἰς κρίσιν μεγάλης ἡμέρας, Jude 6; ἡ ὥρα τῆς κρίσεως αὐτοῦ, i. e. τοῦ θεοῦ, Rev. xiv. 7; ἐν τῇ κρίσει, at the time of the judgment, when the judgment shall take place, Mt. xii. 41 sq.; Lk. x. 14; xi. 31 sq.; κρίσιν ποιεῖν κατὰ πάντων, to execute judgment against (i. e. to the destruction of) all, Jude 15. spec. sentence of condemnation, damnatory judgment, condemnation and punishment: Heb. x. 27; 2 Pet. ii. 4; with gen. of the pers. condemned and punished, Rev. xviii. 10; ἡ κρίσις αὐτοῦ ἦρθη, the punishment appointed him was taken away, i. e. was ended, Acts viii. 33 fr. Is. liii. 8 Sept.; πίπτει εἰς κρίσιν [R^a εἰς ὑπόκρισιν], to become liable to condemnation, Jas. v. 12; αἰώνιος κρίσις, eternal

damnation, Mk. iii. 29 [Rec.]; ἡ κρίσις τῆς γενένης, the judgment condemning one to Gehenna, the penalty of Gehenna, i. e. to be suffered in hell, Mt. xxiii. 33. In John's usage κρίσις denotes **α.** that judgment which Christ occasioned, in that wicked men rejected the salvation he offered; and so of their own accord brought upon themselves misery and punishment: *αὕτη ἐστὶν ἡ κρίσις, ὅτι* etc. judgment takes place by the entrance of the light into the world and the hatred which men have for this light, iii. 19; κρίσιον ποιεῖν, to execute judgment, v. 27; ἔρχεσθαι εἰς κρ. to come into the state of one condemned, ib. 24; κρ. τοῦ κόσμου τούτου, the condemnatory sentence passed upon this world, in that it is convicted of wickedness and its power broken, xii. 31; περὶ κρίσεως, of judgment passed (see κρίνω, 5 a. β. fin.), xvi. 8, 11. **β.** the last judgment, the damnation of the wicked: *ἀνδραποῖς κρίσεως*, followed by condemnation, v. 29 [cf. W. § 30, 2 β.]. **γ.** both the preceding notions are combined in v. 30; ἡ κρίσις πάντα, the whole business of judging [cf. W. 548 (510)], ib. 22. Cf. *Groos*, Der Begriff der κρίσις bei Johannes (in the Stud. u. Krit. for 1868, pp. 244-273). **4.** Like the Chald. כְּרִיָּה (Dan. vii. 10, 26; cf. Germ. *Gericht*) i. q. *the college of judges* (a tribunal of seven men in the several cities of Palestine; as distinguished from the Sanhedrin, which had its seat at Jerusalem [cf. *Schürer*, Neutest. Zeitgesch. § 23, ii.; *Edersheim*, Jesus the Messiah, ii. 287]): Mt. v. 21 sq. (cf. Deut. xvi. 18; 2 Chr. xix. 6; Joseph. antt. 4, 8, 14; b. j. 2, 20, 5). **5.** Like the Hebr. צִדְקָה (cf. *Gesenius*, Thes. iii. p. 1464^b [also Sept. in Gen. xviii. 19, 25; Is. v. 7; lvi. 1; lix. 8; Jer. xvii. 11; 1 Macc. vii. 18; and other pass. referred to in *Gesenius* l. c.]), *right, justice*: Mt. xxiii. 23; Lk. xi. 42; what shall have the force of right, ἀπαγγέλλειν τινί, Mt. xii. 18; a just cause, Mt. xii. 20 (on which see ἐκβάλλω, 1 g.).*

Κρίσιμος, -ου, ὁ, *Crispus*, the ruler of a synagogue at Corinth, Acts xviii. 8; baptized by Paul, 1 Co. i. 14.*

κριτήριον, -ου, τό, (fr. κριτήρ, i. q. κριτής); **1.** prop. *the instrument or means of trying or judging anything; the rule by which one judges*, (Plat., Plut., al.). **2.** *the place where judgment is given; the tribunal of a judge; a bench of judges*: plur., 1 Co. vi. 2; Jas. ii. 6, (Sept.; Plat., Polyb., Plut., al.). **3.** in an exceptional usage, *the matter judged, thing to be decided, suit, case*: plur. 1 Co. vi. 4 [this sense is denied by many; cf. e. g. Meyer on vs. 2].*

κριτής, -ου, ὁ, (κρίνω), [fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down], Sept. chiefly for צֹדֵק; a judge; **1.** univ. one who passes, or arrogates to himself, judgment on anything: w. gen. of the object, Jas. iv. 11; w. gen. of quality (see *διαλογισμός*, 1), Jas. ii. 4; in a forensic sense, of the one who tries and decides a case [cf. *δικαστής*, fin.]: Mt. v. 25; Lk. xii. 14 L T Tr WH, 58; [xviii. 2]; w. gen. of quality [cf. B. § 132, 10; W. § 34, 3 b.], τῆς ἀδικίας, Lk. xviii. 6; w. gen. of the object (a thing), an arbiter, Acts xviii. 15; of a Roman procurator administering justice, Acts xxiv. 10; of God passing judgment on the charac-

ter and deeds of men, and rewarding accordingly, Heb. xii. 23; Jas. iv. 12; also of Christ returning to sit in judgment, Acts x. 42; 2 Tim. iv. 8; Jas. v. 9; in a peculiar sense, of a person whose conduct is made the standard for judging another and convicting him of wrong: w. gen. of the object (a pers.), Mt. xii. 27; Lk. xi. 19. **2.** like the Hebr. מְשֻׁל, of the leaders or rulers of the Israelites: Acts xiii. 20 (Judg. ii. 16, 18 sq.; Ruth i. 1; Sir. x. 1 sq. 24, etc.).*

κριτικός, -ή, -όν, (κρίνω), relating to judging, fit for judging, skilled in judging, (Plat., Plut., Lucian., al.): with gen. of the obj., ἐνθυμήσεων κ. ἐννοιῶν καρδίας, tracing out and passing judgment on the thoughts of the mind, Heb. iv. 12.*

κρούω; 1 aor. ptep. κρούσας; to knock: τὴν θύραν, to knock at the door, Lk. xiii. 25; Acts xii. 13, (Arstph. eccles. 317, 990; Xen. symp. 1, 11; Plat. Prot. p. 310 a.; 314 d.; symp. 212 c.; but κόπτειν τὴν θύραν is better, acc. to Phryn. with whom Lobeck agrees, p. 177 [cf. Schmidt (ch. 113, 9), who makes κόπτειν to knock with a heavy blow, κρούειν to knock with the knuckles]); without τὴν θύραν [cf. W. 593 (552)], Mt. vii. 7 sq.; Lk. xi. 9, 10; xii. 36; Acts xii. 16; Rev. iii. 20 (on which see θύρα, c. ε.).*

κρυπτή [so R¹ G L T Tr KC], (but some prefer to write it κρύπτη [so WH, Meyer, Bleek, etc., Chandler § 183; cf. Tdf. on Lk. as below]), -ῆς, ἡ, a crypt, covered way, vault, cellar: εἰς κρυπτήν, Lk. xi. 33 (Athen. 5 (4), 205 a. equiv. to κρυπτός περίπατος p. 206; [Joseph. b. j. 5, 7, 4 fin.; Strab. 17, 1, 37]; Sueton. Calig. 58; Juvenal 5, 106; Vitruv. 6, 8 (5); al.). Cf. Meyer ad l. c.; W. 238 (223).*

κρυπτός, -ή, -όν, (κρύπτω), [fr. Hom. down], hidden, concealed, secret: Mt. x. 26; Mk. iv. 22; Lk. viii. 17; xii. 2 [cf. W. 441 (410)]; ὁ κρυπτός τῆς καρδίας ἀνθρώπου, the inner part of man, the soul, 1 Pet. iii. 4; neut., ἐν τῷ κρυπτῷ, in secret, Mt. vi. 4, 6, 18 Rec.; ἐν κρυπτῷ, privately, in secret, Jn. vii. 4, 10; xviii. 20; ὁ ἐν κρυπτῷ Ἰουδαῖος, he who is a Jew inwardly, in soul and not in circumcision alone, Ro. ii. 29; τὰ κρυπτά τοῦ σκοτους, [the hidden things of darkness i. e.] things covered by darkness, 1 Co. iv. 5; τὰ κρ. τῶν ἀνθρ. the things which men conceal, Ro. ii. 16; τὰ κρ. τῆς καρδίας, his secret thoughts, feelings, desires, 1 Co. xiv. 25; τὰ κρ. τῆς αἰσχύνης (see αἰσχύνη, 1), 2 Co. iv. 2; εἰς κρυπτόν into a secret place, Lk. xi. 33 in some edd. of Rec., but see κρυπτή.*

κρύπτω: 1 aor. ἔκρυψα; Pass., pf. 3 pers. sing. κέκρυπται, ptep. κεκρυμμένος; 2 aor. ἐκρύβην (so also in Sept., for the earlier ἐκρύβην, cf. *Bttm.* Ausf. Spr. i. p. 377; Fritzsche on Mt. p. 212; [Veitch s. v.]); [cf. *καλύπτω*; fr. Hom. down]; Sept. for מִבְּרִית, מִבְּרִית, מִבְּרִית, מִבְּרִית, מִבְּרִית; to hide, conceal; **a.** prop.: τί, Mt. xiii. 44 and L T Tr WH in xxv. 18; pass., Heb. xi. 23; Rev. ii. 17; κρυβῆναι i. q. to be hid, escape notice, Mt. v. 14; 1 Tim. v. 25; ἐκρύβη (quietly withdrew [cf. W. § 38, 2 a.]) κ. ἐξῆλθεν, i. e. departed secretly, Jn. viii. 59 [cf. W. 469 (437)]; κρύπτω τι ἐν with dat. of place, Mt. xxv. 25; pass. xiii. 44; κεκρ. ἐν τῷ θεῷ, is kept laid up with God in heaven,

Col. iii. 3; τὶ εἰς τε, Lk. xiii. 21 [R G L ἐπέκρυσεν]; εἰπόντων εἰς with acc. of place, Rev. vi. 15; τινὰ ἀπὸ προσώπου τινός to cover (and remove [cf. W. § 30, 6 b.; 66, 2 d.]) from the view of any one, i. e. to take away, rescue, from the sight, Rev. vi. 16; ἐκρύβη ἀπ' αὐτῶν, withdrew from them, Jn. xii. 36 (in Grk. auth. generally κρ. τινὰ τι; cf. ἀποκρύπτω, b.).
b. metaph. to conceal (that it may not become known): κερυμμένους, clandestine, Jn. xix. 38; τὶ ἀπὸ τινος (gen. of pers.), Mt. xi. 25 L T Tr WH; [Lk. xviii. 34]; κερυμμένα things hidden i. e. unknown, used of God's saving counsels, Mt. xiii. 35; ἀπ' ὀφθαλμῶν τινος, Lk. xix. 42 [cf. B. § 146, 1 fin. COMP.: ἀπο-, ἐν-, περι-κρύπτω.]*

κρυσταλλίζω; (κρύσταλλος, q. v.); to be of crystalline brightness and transparency; to shine like crystal: Rev. xxi. 11. (Not found elsewhere.)*

κρύσταλλος, -ου, ὄ, (fr. κρύος ice; hence prop. anything congealed (cf. Lat. *crusta*) and transparent), [fr. Hom. down], crystal: a kind of precious stone, Rev. iv. 6; xxii. 1; [cf. B. D. s. v. Crystal. On its gen. cf. L. and S. s. v. II.]*

κρυφαῖος, -αῖα, -αῖον, (κρύφα), hidden, secret: twice in Mt. vi. 18 L T Tr WH. (Jer. xxiii. 24; Sap. xvii. 3; in Grk. writ. fr. Aeschyl. and Pind. down.)*

κρυφή [L WH -φή; cf. εἰκῆ, init.], adv., (κρύπτω), secretly, in secret: Eph. v. 12. (Pind., Soph., Xen.; Sept.)*

κτώμαι, -ῶμαι; fut. κτήσομαι (Lk. xxi. 19 L Tr WH); 1 aor. ἐκτησάμην; [fr. Hom. down]; Sept. for קָנָה; to acquire, get or procure a thing for one's self [cf. W. 260 (244)]; (pf. κέκτημαι, to possess [cf. W. 274 (257) note]; not found in the N. T.): τί, Mt. x. 9; Acts viii. 20; ὅσα κτώμαι, all my income, Lk. xviii. 12; with gen. of price added [W. 206 (194)], πολλοῦ, Acts xxii. 28; with ἐκ and gen. of price (see ἐκ, II. 4), Acts i. 18; τὸ ἐάντου σκευὸς ἐν ἀγιασμῷ κ. τιμῆ, to procure for himself his own vessel (i. e. for the satisfaction or the sexual passion; see σκευός, 1) in sanctification and honor, i. e. to marry a wife (opp. to the use of a harlot; the words ἐν ἀγ. κ. τιμῆ are added to express completely the idea of marrying in contrast with the baseness of procuring a harlot as his 'vessel'; cf. κτᾶσθαι γυναῖκα, of marrying a wife, Ruth iv. 10; Sir. xxxvi. 29 (xxxiii. 26); Xen. symp. 2, 10), 1 Th. iv. 4; τὰς ψυχὰς ὑμῶν, the true life of your souls, your true lives, i. e. eternal life (cf. the opp. ζημιούσθαι τὴν ψ. αὐτοῦ under ζημιόω), Lk. xxi. 19; cf. Meyer ad loc. and W. p. 274 (257).*

κτῆμα, -τος, τό, (fr. κτᾶσθαι, as χρῆμα fr. χράσθαι), a possession: as in Grk. writers, of property, lands, estates, etc. Mt. xix. 22; Mk. x. 22; Acts ii. 45; v. 1.*

κτῆνος, -ους, τό, (fr. κτᾶσθαι; hence prop. a possession, property, esp. in cattle); a beast, esp. a beast of burden: Lk. x. 34; plur., Acts xxiii. 24; Rev. xviii. 13; it seems to be used for *quadrupeds* as opp. to fishes and birds in 1 Co. xv. 39; so for קַרְבָּיִם, Gen. i. 25 sq.; ii. 20. [Cf. Hom. hymn. 30, 10; of swine in Polyb. 12, 4, 14.]*

κτῆτωρ, -ορος, ὄ, (κτᾶσθαι), a possessor: Acts iv. 34. (Diod. except. p. 599, 17; Clem. Alex.; Byzant. writ.)*

κτίζω: 1 aor. ἔκτισα; pf. pass. ἔκτισμαι; 1 aor. pass. ἐκτίσθην; Sept. chiefly for קָנָה; prop. to make habitable,

to people, a place, region, island, (Hom., Hdt., Thuc., Diod., al.); hence to found, a city, colony, state, etc. (Pind. et sqq.; 1 Esdr. iv. 53). In the Bible, to create: of God creating the world, man, etc., Mk. xiii. 19; 1 Co. xi. 9; Col. i. 16 [cf. W. 272 (255)]; iii. 10; Eph. iii. 9; 1 Tim. iv. 3; Rev. iv. 11; x. 6, (Deut. iv. 32; Eccl. xii. 1; often in O. T. Apocr., as Judith xiii. 18; Sap. ii. 23; xi. 18 (17); 3 Macc. ii. 9; [Joseph. antt. 1, 1, 1; Philo decal. § 20]); absol. ὁ κτίσις, the creator, Ro. i. 25; [Mt. xix. 4 Tr WH]; i. q. to form, shape, i. e. (for substance) completely to change, to transform (of the moral or new creation of the soul, as it is called), κτισθέντες ἐν Χριστῷ Ἰησοῦ ἐπὶ ἔργοις ἀγαθοῖς, in intimate fellowship with Christ constituted to do good works [see ἐπί, B. 2 a. ζ.], Eph. ii. 10; τοὺς δύο εἰς ἓνα καινὸν ἄνθρωπον, ibid. 15; τὸν κτισθέντα κατὰ θεόν, formed after God's likeness [see κατά, II. 3 c. δ.], Eph. iv. 24, (καρδίαν καθαρὰν κτίσιον ἐν ἐμοί, Ps. l. (li.) 12).*

κτίσις, -εως, ἡ, (κτίζω), in Grk. writ. the act of founding, establishing, building, etc.; in the N. T. (Vulg. everywhere creatura [yet Heb. ix. 11 creatio])

1. the act of creating, creation: τοῦ κόσμου, Ro. i. 20. 2. i. q. κτίσιμα, creation i. e. thing created, [cf. W. 32]; used a. of individual things and beings, a creature, a creation: Ro. i. 25; Heb. iv. 13; any created thing, Ro. viii. 39; after a rabbin. usage (by which a man converted from idolatry to Judaism was called קַרְבָּיִם קָנָה [cf. Schötgen, Horae Hebr. i. 328, 704 sq.]), καινὴ κτίσις is used of a man regenerated through Christ, Gal. vi. 15; 2 Co. v. 17. b. collectively, the sum or aggregate of created things: Rev. iii. 14 (on which see ἀρχή, 3; [ἡ κτίσις τ. ἀνθρώπων, Teaching of the Twelve etc. c. 16]); ἅλη ἡ κτίσις, Sap. xix. 6; πάντα ἡ κτίσις, Judith xvi. 14; and without the art. (cf. Grimm on 3 Macc. [ii. 2] p. 235; [Bp. Lghtft. on Col. as below]), πάντα κτίσις, Col. i. 15; 3 Macc. ii. 2; Judith ix. 12; σωτὴρ πάσης κτίσεως, Acta Thomae p. 19 ed. Thilo [§ 10 p. 198 ed. Tdf.], (see πᾶς, I. 1 c.); ἀπ' ἀρχῆς κτίσεως, Mk. x. 6; xiii. 19; 2 Pet. iii. 4; οὐ ταύτης τῆς κτίσεως, not of this order of created things, Heb. ix. 11; acc. to the demands of the context, of some particular kind or class of created things or beings: thus of the human race, πάση τῇ κτ. Mk. xvi. 15; ἐν πάση (Rec. adds τῇ) κτίσει τῇ ὑπὸ τὸν οὐρ., among men of every race, Col. i. 23; the aggregate of irrational creatures, both animate and inanimate, (what we call nature), Ro. viii. 19-21 (Sap. v. 17 (18); xvi. 24); πάντα ἡ κτ. ibid. 22; where cf. Reiche, Philippi, Meyer, Rückert, al., [Arnold in Bapt. Quart. for Apr. 1867, pp. 143-153]. 3. an institution, ordinance: 1 Pet. ii. 13; cf. Huther ad loc. [(Pind., al.)]*

κτίσιμα, -τος, τό, (κτίζω); thing founded; created thing; (Vulg. creatura) [A. V. creature]: 1 Tim. iv. 4; Rev. v. 13; viii. 9, (Sap. ix. 2; xiii. 5); contextually and metaph. κτ. θεοῦ, transformed by divine power to a moral newness of soul, spoken of true Christians as created anew by regeneration [al. take it here unrestrictedly], Jas. i. 18 (see ἀπαρχή, metaph. a.; also κτίσιμα sub fin., κτίσις, 2 a.); τὰ ἐν ἀρχῇ κτίσιματα θεοῦ, of the Israelites, Sir. xxxvi. 20 (15). [(Strab., Dion. H.)]*

κτίστης (on the accent cf. W. § 6, 1 h. [cf. 94 (89); esp. Chandler §§ 35, 36]), -ου, δ, (κτίζω), a founder; a creator [Aristot., Plut., al.]: of God, 1 Pet. iv. 19 [cf. W. 122 (116)]; (Judith ix. 12; Sir. xxiv. 8; 2 Macc. i. 24, etc.).*

κυβία [-βία T WH; see I, ε], -ας, ἡ, (fr. κυβεύω, and this fr. κύβος a cube, a die), dice-playing (Xen., Plat., Aristot., al.); trop. ἡ κ. τῶν ἀνθρ. the deception [A. V. sleight] of men, Eph. iv. 14, because dice-players sometimes cheated and defrauded their fellow-players.*

κυβέρνησις, -εως, ἡ, (κυβερνάω [Lat. gubernare, to govern]), a governing, government: 1 Co. xii. 28 [al. would take it tropically here, and render it wise counsels (R. V. mrg.); so Hesych.: κυβερνήσεις· προνοητικαὶ ἐπιστήμαι καὶ φρονήσεις; cf. Schleusner, Thesaur. in Sept. s. v., and to the reff. below add Prov. xi. 14; Job xxxvii. 12 Symm.]; (Prov. i. 5; xxiv. 6; Pind., Plat., Plut., al.).*

κυβερνήτης, -ου, δ, (κυβερνάω ['to steer'; see the preceding word]); fr. Hom. down; steersman, helmsman, sailing-master; [A. V. master, ship-master]: Acts xxvii. 11; Rev. xviii. 17. (Ezek. xxvii. 8, 27 sq.).*

κυκλεύω: 1 aor. ἐκύλευσα; to go round (Strabo and other later writ.); to encircle, encompass, surround: τὴν παρεμβολήν, Rev. xx. 9 (where R G Tr ἐκύκλωσαν); [τινά, Jn. x. 24 Tr mrg. WH mrg.]; (see WH. App. p. 171).*

κυκλόθεν, (κύκλος [see κύκλω]), adv. round about, from all sides, all round: Rev. iv. 8; κυκλ. τινός, Rev. iv. 3 sq., and Rec. in v. 11. (Lys. p. 110, 40 [olea sacr. 28]; Qu. Smyrn. 5, 16; Nonn. Dion. 36, 325; Sept. often for כִּבְרִי, כִּבְרִי, and simply כִּבְרִי; many exx. fr. the Apoc. are given in Wahl, Clavis Apocryphorum etc. s. v.).*

κυκλώω, -ῶ: 1 aor. ἐκύκλωσα; Pass., pres. ptep. κυκλούμενος; 1 aor. ptep. κυκλωθείς; (κύκλος); Sept. chiefly for כִּבְרִי; 1. to go round, lead round, (Pind., Eur., Polyb., al.). 2. to surround, encircle, encompass: of persons standing round, τινά, Jn. x. 24 [Tr mrg. WH mrg. ἐκύκλευσαν (q. v.)]; Acts xiv. 20; of besiegers (often so in prof. auth. and in Sept.), Lk. xxi. 20; Heb. xi. 30, and R G Tr in Rev. xx. 9. [COMP.: περι-κυκλώω].*

κύκλω (dat. of the subst. κύκλος, a ring, circle [cf. Eng. cycle]); fr. Hom. down; Sept. times without number for כִּבְרִי, also for כִּבְרִי and כִּבְרִי; in a circle, around, round about, on all sides: Mk. iii. 34; vi. 6; οὐ κύκλω ἀγροί, the circumjacent country [see ἀγρός, c.], Mk. vi. 36 [here WH (rejected) mrg. gives ἔγγιστα]; Lk. ix. 12; ἀπὸ Ἱερουσ. καὶ κύκλω, and in the region around, Ro. xv. 19; τινός, around anything (Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 5; Polyb. 4, 21, 9, al.; Gen. xxxv. 5; Ex. vii. 24, etc.): Rev. iv. 6; v. 11 [here R κυκλόθεν]; vii. 11.*

κύλισμα, -τος, τό, (κυλίω, q. v.), thing rolled: with expeget. gen. βορβόρου, rolled (wallowed) mud or mire, 2 Pet. ii. 22 [R G L Tr mrg.]. The great majority take the word to mean 'wallowing-place', as if it were the same as κλισίτρα, (Vulg. in volutabro luti). But just as τὸ ἐξέραμα signifies the vomit, thing vomited, and not the place of vomiting; so τὸ κύλισμα denotes nothing else than the thing rolled or wallowed. But see [the foll. word, and] βόρβορος.*

κύλισμός, -οῦ, δ, i. q. κύλισις, a rolling, wallowing, (Hippiatr. p. 204, 4; [cf. Prov. ii. 18 Theod.]): εἰς κύλισμ. βορβόρου, to a rolling of itself in mud, [to wallowing in the mire], 2 Pet. ii. 22 F Tr txt. WH. See the preceding word.*

κυλλῶ: (for κυλίνδω more com. in earlier writ.), to roll; Pass. impf. 3 pers. sing. ἐκυλλετο; to be rolled, to wallow: Mk. ix. 20. ([Aristot. h. a. 5, 19, 18, etc.; Dion. Hal.; Sept.]; Polyb. 26, 10, 16; Ael. n. a. 7, 33; Epict. diss. 4, 11, 29.) [COMP.: ἀνα-, ἀπο-, προσκυλίω].*

κυλλός, -ῆ, -όν, [akin to κύκλος, κυλίω, Lat. circus, curvus, etc.; Curtius § 81]; 1. crooked; of the members of the body (Hippocr., Arstph. av. 1879): as distinguished fr. χλωός, it seems to be injured or disabled in the hands [but doubted by many], Mt. xv. 30, 31 [but here Tr mrg. br. κυλ. and WH read it in mrg. only]. 2. maimed, mutilated, (οὖς, Hippocr. p. 805 [iii. p. 186 ed. Kühn]; Mt. xviii. 8; Mk. ix. 43.*

κύμα, -τος, τό, [fr. κινέω to swell; Curtius § 79; fr. Hom. down], a wave [cf. Eng. swell], esp. of the sea or of a lake: Mt. viii. 24; xiv. 24; Mk. iv. 37; Acts xxvii. 41 [R G Tr txt. br.]; κύματα ἀγρια, prop., Sap. xiv. 1; with θαλάσσης added, of impulsive and restless men, tossed to and fro by their raging passions, Jude 13. [SYN. cf. κλύδων].*

κύμβαλον, -ου, τό, (fr. κύμβος, δ, a hollow [cf. cup, cupola, etc.; Vaniček p. 164]), a cymbal, i. e. a hollow basin of brass, producing (when two are struck together) a musical sound [see B. D. s. v. Cymbal; Stainer, Music of the Bible, ch. ix.]: 1 Co. xiii. 1. (1 Chr. xiii. 8; xv. 16, 19, 28; Ps. cl. 5. Pind., Xen., Diod., Joseph., al.).*

κύμνον, -ου, τό, cummin (or cummin), Germ. Kümmel, (for יָצֶבֶת, Is. xxviii. 25, 27): Mt. xxiii. 23. (Theophr., Diosc., Plut., al.) [Tristram, Nat. Hist. etc. p. 443].*

κυνάριον, -ου, τό, (dimin. of κύων, i. q. κυνίδιον, which Phryn. prefers; see Lob. ad Phryn. p. 180; cf. γυναικάριον, a little dog: Mt. xv. 26 sq.; Mk. vii. 27 sq. (Xen., Plat., Theophr., Plut., al.).*

Κύπριος, -ου, δ, a Cyprian or Cypriote, i. e. a native or an inhabitant of Cyprus: Acts iv. 36; xi. 20; xxi. 16, (2 Macc. iv. 29). [(Hdt., al.)].*

Κύπρος, -ου, ἡ, Cyprus, a very fertile and delightful island of the Mediterranean, lying between Cilicia and Syria: Acts xi. 19; xiii. 4; xv. 39; xxi. 3; xxvii. 4, (1 Macc. xv. 23; 2 Macc. x. 13). [BB. DD. s. v.; Lewin, St. Paul, i. 120 sqq.].*

κύπτω: 1 aor. ptep. κύψας; (fr. κύβη the head [cf. Vaniček p. 164; esp. Curtius, index s. v.]); fr. Hom. down; Sept. chiefly for ἵπτω; to bow the head, bend forward, stoop down: Mk. i. 7; with κάτω added (Arstph. vesp. 279), Jn. viii. 6, 8. [COMP.: ἀνα-, παρα-, συγκύπτω].*

Κυρηναίος, -ου, δ, (Κυρήνη, q. v.), a Cyrenaean [A. V. (R. V. Acts vi. 9) Cyrenian], a native of Cyrene: Mt. xxvii. 32; Mk. xv. 21; Lk. xxiii. 26; Acts vi. 9; xi. 20; xiii. 1. [(Hdt., al.)].*

Κυρήνη, -ης, ἡ, Cyrene, a large and very flourishing city of Libya Cyrenaica or Pentapolitana, about 11 Roman miles from the sea. Among its inhabitants were great

numbers of Jews, whom Ptolemy I. had brought thither, and invested with the rights of citizens: Acts ii. 10. [BB. DD. s. v.]*

Κυρήμιος (Lchm. Κυρήμιος [-ρεϊνός Tr mrg. WH mrg. (see ε, ε)], -ου, ό, Quirin[-i]-us (in full, *Publius Sulpicius Quirinus* [correctly *Quirinius*; see *Woolsey* in *Bib. Sacr.* for 1878, pp. 499-513]), a Roman consul A. U. C. 742; afterwards (not before the year 759) governor of Syria (where perhaps he may previously have been in command, 751-752). While filling that office after Archelaus had been banished and Judæa had been reduced to a province of Syria, he made the enrolment mentioned in Acts v. 37 (cf. Joseph. antt. 18, 1, 1). Therefore Luke in his Gospel ii. 2 has made a mistake [yet see added reff. below] in defining the time of this enrolment. For in the last years of Herod the Great, not Quirinius but Sentius Saturninus was governor of Syria. His successor. A. U. C. 750, was Quintilius Varus; and Quirinius (who died in the year 774) succeeded Varus. Cf. *Win. R. W. B. s. vv.* Quirinius und Schatzung; *Strauss, Die Halben u. die Ganzen* (Berl. 1865) p. 70 sqq.; *Hilgenfeld* in the *Zeitschr. f. wissensch. Theologie* for 1865, v. 480 sqq.; *Keim* i. 399 sq. [Eng. trans. ii. 115]; *Schürer, Neutest. Zeitgeschichte*, p. 161 sq.; *Weizsäcker* in *Schenkel v. p. 23* sqq.; [*Keil, Com. üb. Mark. u. Luk. p. 213* sqq.; *McClellan, New Testament etc.*, i. p. 392 sqq.; and *Woolsey* in *B. D. Am. ed. s. v. Cyrenius*, and at length in *Bib. Sacr.* for Apr. 1870, p. 291 sqq.]*

Κυρία, -ας, ή, *Cyria*, a Christian woman to whom the second Ep. of John is addressed: 2 Jn. 1, 5, [G L T K C (and WH mrg. in vs. 1)]. This prop. name is not uncommon in other writers also; cf. *Lücke, Comm. üb. die Brr. des Joh. 3d ed. p. 444*. [But R Tr al. κυρία, regarding the word as an appellative, *lady*; (*αι γυναίκες εὐθὺς ἀπὸ τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα ἐτῶν ὑπὸ τῶν ἀνδρῶν κυριαίαι καλοῦνται*, Epictet. enchir. 40). Cf. *Westcott* on 2 Jn. u. s.]*

κυριακός, -ή, -όν, a bibl. and eccles. word [cf. W. § 34, 3 and *Soph. Lex. s. v.*], of or belonging to the Lord; 1. i. q. the gen. of the author τοῦ κυρίου, thus κυριακὸν δεῖπνον, the supper instituted by the Lord, 1 Co. xi. 20; λόγια κυριακά, the Lord's sayings, Papias ap. Eus. h. e. 3, 39, 1.

2. relating to the Lord, ή κυριακή ήμέρα, the day devoted to the Lord, sacred to the memory of Christ's resurrection, Rev. i. 10 [cf. 'κυριακή κυρίου', Teaching 14, 1 (where see Harnack); cf. B. D. s. v. Lord's Day; Bp. *Lghtft. Ign. ad Magn. p. 129*; Müller on Barn. ep. 15, 9]; γραφαὶ κυρ. the writings concerning the Lord, i. e. the Gospels, Clem. Alex., al. [Cf. *Soph. Lex. s. v.*]*

κυριεύω; fut. κυριεύσω; 1 aor. subjunc. 3 pers. sing. κυριέσῃ; (κύριος); to be lord of, to rule over, have dominion over: with gen. of the obj. [cf. B. 169 (147)], Lk. xxii. 25; Ro. xiv. 9; 2 Co. i. 24; absol. οἱ κυριεύοντες, supreme rulers, kings, 1 Tim. vi. 15; of things and forces i. q. to exercise influence upon, to have power over: with gen. of the obj., ό θάνατος, Ro. vi. 9; ή άμαρτία, 14; ό νόμος, Ro. vii. 1. (Xen., Aristot., Polyb., sqq.; Sept. for ἡγήσῃ [etc.]) [COMP. : κατα-κυριεύω.]*

κύριος, -ου, ό, (prop. an adj. κύριος, -α, -α, also of two

term.; prop. i. q. ό έχων κύριος, having power or authority), [fr. Pind. down], he to whom a person or thing belongs, about which he has the power of deciding; master, lord; used a. univ. of the possessor and disposer of a thing, the owner, (Sept. for קַדְוֹן, לַעֲבָד): with gen. of the thing, as τοῦ ἀμπελώνου, Mt. xx. 8; xxi. 40; Mk. xii. 9; Lk. xx. 15; τοῦ θερισμοῦ, Mt. ix. 38; Lk. x. 2; τῆς οἰκίας, the master, Mk. xiii. 35 (Judg. xix. 12); τοῦ πάλου, Lk. xix. 33; τοῦ σαββάτου, possessed of the power to determine what is suitable to the sabbath, and of releasing himself and others from its obligations, Mt. xii. 8; Mk. ii. 28; Lk. vi. 5. with gen. of a pers., one who has control of the person, the master [A. V. lord]; in the household: δούλου, παιδίσκης, οἰκονόμου, Mt. x. 24; Lk. xii. 46 sq.; xiv. 21; xvi. 3, 5; Acts xvi. 16, 19, etc.; absol., opp. to οἱ δούλοι, Eph. vi. 5, 9; Col. iv. 1, etc.; in the state, the sovereign, prince, chief: the Roman emperor [(on this use of κύριος see at length *Woolsey* in *Bib. Sacr.* for July 1861, pp. 595-608)], Acts xxv. 26; once angels are called κύριος, as those to whom, in the administration of the universe, departments are intrusted by God (see ἄγγελος, 2): 1 Co. viii. 5. b. κύριος is a title of honor, expressive of respect and reverence, with which servants salute their master, Mt. xiii. 27; xxv. 20, 22; Lk. xiii. 8; xiv. 22, etc.; the disciples salute Jesus their teacher and master, Mt. viii. 25; xvi. 22; Lk. ix. 54; x. 17, 40; xi. 1; xxii. 33, 38; Jn. xi. 12; xiii. 6, 9, 13; xxi. 15-17, 20 sq., etc., cf. xx. 13; Lk. xxiv. 34; his followers salute Jesus as the Messiah, whose authority they acknowledge (by its repetition showing their earnestness [cf. W. § 65, 5 a.]), κύριε, κύριε, Mt. vii. 21; and R G in Lk. xiii. 25; employed, too, by a son in addressing his father, Mt. xxi. 30; by citizens towards magistrates, Mt. xxvii. 63; by any one who wishes to honor a man of distinction, Mt. viii. 2, 6, 8; xv. 27; Mk. vii. 28; Lk. v. 12; xiii. 25; Jn. iv. 11, 15, 19; v. 7; xii. 21; xx. 15; Acts ix. 5; xvi. 30; xxii. 8. c. this title is given a. to God, the ruler of the universe (so the Sept. for יְהוָה, אֱלֹהִים, מְלִיכָא, מְלִיכָא, and ה'; [the term κύριος is used of the gods from Pind. and Soph. down, but "the address κύριε, used in prayer to God, though freq. in Epict. does not occur (so far as I am aware) in any heathen writing before the apostolic times; sometimes we find κύριε ό θεός, and once (2, 7, 12) he writes κύριε έλέησον" (Bp. Lghtft. on Philip. p. 314 note *)],—both with the art., ό κύριος: Mt. i. 22 [R G]; v. 33; Mk. v. 19; Lk. i. 6, 9, 28, 46; Acts vii. 33; viii. 24; xi. 21; 2 Tim. i. 16, 18, [but see θεός, 3]; Heb. viii. 2; Jas. iv. 15; v. 15; Jude 5 [R G], etc.; and without the art. (cf. W. 124 (118); B. 88 (77) sq.): Mt. xxi. 9; xxvii. 10; Mk. xiii. 20; Lk. i. 17, 38, 58, 66; ii. 9, 23, 26, 39; Acts vii. 49; Heb. vii. 21; xii. 6; 1 Pet. i. 25; 2 Pet. ii. 9; Jude [5 T Tr txt. WH txt.], 9; κύριος τοῦ οὐρανοῦ κ. τῆς γῆς, Mt. xi. 25; Lk. x. 21; Acts xvii. 24; κύριος τῶν κυριούντων, 1 Tim. vi. 15; κύριος ό θεός, see θεός, 3 p. 288* [and below]; κύριος ό θεός ό παντοκράτωρ, Rev. iv. 8; κύριος σαβαώθ, Ro. ix. 29; ἄγγελος and ό ἄγγελος κυρίου, Mt. i. 20; ii. 13, 19; xxviii. 2; Lk. i. 11; ii. 9;

Acts v. 19; viii. 26; xii. 7; πνεῦμα κυρίου, Lk. iv. 18; Acts viii. 39; with prepositions: ὑπὸ (R G add the art.) κυρίου, Mt. i. 22; ii. 15; παρὰ κυρίου, Mt. xxi. 42 and Mk. xii. 11, fr. Ps. cxvii. (cxviii.) 23; παρὰ κυρίου, 2 Pet. iii. 8. β. to the MESSIAH; and that αα. to the Messiah regarded univ.: Lk. i. 43; ii. 11; Mt. xxi. 3; xxii. 45; Mk. xi. 3; xii. 36; Lk. xix. 34; xx. 44. ββ. to JESUS as the Messiah, since by his death he acquired a special ownership in mankind, and after his resurrection was exalted to a partnership in the divine administration (this force of the word when applied to Jesus appears esp. in Acts x. 36; Ro. xiv. 8; 1 Co. vii. 22; viii. 6; Phil. ii. 9-11): Eph. iv. 5; with the art. ὁ κύρ., Mk. xvi. 19 sq.; Acts ix. 1; Ro. xiv. 8; 1 Co. iv. 5; vi. 13 sq.; vii. 10, 12, 34 sq.; ix. 5, 14; x. 22; xi. 26; [xvi. 22 G L T Tr WH]; Phil. iv. 5; [2 Tim. iv. 22 T Tr WH]; Heb. ii. 3 (cf. 7 sqq.); Jas. v. 7, etc. after his resurrection Jesus is addressed by the title ὁ κύριός μου καὶ ὁ θεός μου, Jn. xx. 28. ἀπὸ τοῦ κυρ., 1 Co. xi. 23; 2 Co. v. 6; πρὸς τὸν κ. 2 Co. v. 8; ὁ κύριος Ἰησοῦς, Acts i. 21; iv. 33; xvi. 31; xx. 35; 1 Co. xi. 23; [xvi. 23 T Tr WH]; 2 Co. i. 14; [2 Tim. iv. 22 Lhm.]; Rev. xxii. 20; ὁ κύρ. Ἰησ. Χριστός, 1 Co. xvi. 22 [R; 23 R G L]; 2 Co. xiii. 13 (14) [WH br. Xp.]; Eph. i. 2; 2 Tim. iv. 22 [R G]; etc.; ὁ κύριος ἡμῶν, 1 Tim. i. 14; 2 Tim. i. 8; Heb. vii. 14; 2 Pet. iii. 15; Rev. xi. 15, etc.; with Ἰησοῦς added, [L T Tr WH in 1 Th. iii. 11 and 13]; Heb. xiii. 20; Rev. xxii. 21 [L T Tr (yet without ἡμ.)]; so with Χριστός, Ro. xvi. 18 [G L T Tr WH]; and Ἰησοῦς Χριστός, 1 Th. i. 3 [cf. B. 155 (136)]; iii. 11 [R G], 13 [Rec.]; v. 23; 2 Th. ii. 1, 14, 16; iii. 6 [(ἡμῶν)]; 1 Co. i. 2; 2 Co. i. 3; Gal. vi. 18 [WH br. ἡμῶν]; Eph. i. 3; vi. 24; Ro. xvi. 24 [R G]; 1 Tim. vi. 3, 14; Philem. 25 [T Tr WH om. ἡμῶν]; Phil. iv. 23 [G L T Tr WH om. ἡμ.], etc.; Ἰησοῦς Χριστὸς ὁ κύριος ἡμῶν, Ro. i. 4; and Χρ. Ἰησ. ὁ κύρ. (ἡμῶν), Col. ii. 6; Eph. iii. 11; 1 Tim. i. 2; 2 Tim. i. 2; ὁ κύρ. καὶ ὁ σωτήρ, 2 Pet. iii. 2 [cf. B. 155 (136)]; with Ἰησοῦς Χριστός added, 2 Pet. iii. 18; without the art., simply κύριος: 1 Co. vii. 22, 25; x. 21; xvi. 10; 2 Co. iii. 17; xii. 1; 2 Tim. ii. 24; Jas. v. 11; 2 Pet. iii. 10; κύριος κυρίων i. e. Supreme Lord (cf. W. § 36, 2; [B. § 123, 12]): Rev. xix. 16 (cf. in a. above; of God, Deut. x. 17); with prepositions: ἀπὸ κυρίου, Col. iii. 24; κατὰ κύριον, 2 Co. xi. 17; πρὸς κύριον, 2 Co. iii. 16; σὺν κυρ. 1 Th. iv. 17; ὑπὸ κυρ. 2 Th. ii. 13; on the phrase ἐν κυρίῳ, freq. in Paul, and except in his writings found only in Rev. xiv. 13, see ἐν, I. 6 b. p. 211^b. The appellation ὁ κύριος, applied to Christ, passed over in Luke and John even into historic narrative, where the words and works of Jesus prior to his resurrection are related: Lk. vii. 13; x. 1; xi. 39; xii. 42; xiii. 15; xvii. 5 sq.; xxii. 31 [R G L Tr br.]; Jn. iv. 1 [here T Tr mrg. Ἰησοῦς]; vi. 23; xi. 2. There is nothing strange in the appearance of the term in the narrative of occurrences after his resurrection: Lk. xxiv. 34; Jn. xx. 2, 18, 20, 25; xxi. 7, 12. d. There are some who hold that Paul (except in his quotations from the O. T. viz. Ro. iv. 8; ix. 28 sq.; xi. 34; 1 Co. i. 31; ii. 16; iii. 20; x. 26; 2 Co. vi. 17 sq.; x. 17; 2 Tim. ii. 19) uses the title κύριος

everywhere not of God, but of Christ. But, to omit instances where the interpretation is doubtful, as 1 Co. vii. 25; 2 Co. viii. 21; 1 Th. iv. 6; 2 Th. iii. 16 (ὁ κύριος τῆς εἰρήνης, cf. ὁ θεὸς τῆς εἰρήνης, 1 Th. v. 23; but most of the blessings of Christianity are derived alike from God and from Christ), it is better at least in the words ἐκάστῳ ὡς ὁ κύριος ἔδωκεν, 1 Co. iii. 5, to understand God as referred to on account of what follows, esp. on account of the words κατὰ τὴν χάριν τοῦ θεοῦ τὴν δοθεῖσάν μοι in vs. 10. On the other hand, κρινόμενοι ὑπὸ τοῦ κυρ. in 1 Co. xi. 32 must certainly, I think, be taken of Christ, on account of x. 22, cf. 21. Cf. Gabler, Kleinere theol. Schriften, Bd. i. p. 186 sqq.; Winer, De sensu vocum κύριος et ὁ κύριος in actis et epistolis apostolorum. Erlang. 1828; Wesselus Scheffer, diss. theol. exhibens disquisitionem de vocis κύριος absolute positae in N. T. usu. Lugd. 1846 (a monograph I have not seen); [Stuart in the Bib. Repos. for Oct. 1831 pp. 733-776; cf. Weiss, Bibl. Theol. d. N. T. § 76; Cremer, Bibl.-theol. Lex. s. v.; Abbot in the Journ. Soc. Bib. Lit. and Exeg. for June and Dec. 1881 p. 126 sqq., June and Dec. 1883 p. 101 sq. On the use of a capital initial, see WH. Intr. § 414]. The word does not occur in the [Ep. to Tit. (crit. edd.), the] 1 Ep. of John, [nor in the Second or the Third; for in 2 Jn. 3 κυρίον is dropped by the critical editors. SYN. see δεσπότης, fin.].

κυριότης, -ητος, ἡ, (ὁ κύριος), dominion, power, lordship; in the N. T. one who possesses dominion (see ἐξουσία, 4 c. β.; cf. Germ. Herrschaft, [or Milton's "dominations"]); in Tac. ann. 13, 1 dominationes is equiv. to dominantes, so used of angels (κύριοι, 1 Co. viii. 5; see κύριος, a. fin.): Eph. i. 21; 2 Pet. ii. 10; Jude 8; plur. Col. i. 16. (Eccles. [e. g. 'Teaching' c. 4] and Byzant. writ.)*

κυρῶω, -ῶ: 1 aor. inf. κυρῶσαι; pf. pass. ptc. κεκυρωμένος; (κύρος the head, that which is supreme, power, influence, authority); fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down; to make valid; to confirm publicly or solemnly, to ratify: διαθήκην, pass. Gal. iii. 15; ἀγάπην εἰς τινα, to make a public decision that love be shown to a transgressor by granting him pardon, 2 Co. ii. 8. [COMP.: προ-κυρῶω.]*

κύων, κυνός; in prof. auth. of the com. gen., in the N. T. masc.; Hebr. כּוּלֵּב; a dog; prop.: Lk. xvi. 21; 2 Pet. ii. 22; metaph. (in various [but always reproachful] senses; often so even in Hom.) a man of impure mind, an impudent man, [cf. Bp. Lightf. on Phil. l. s.]: Mt. vii. 6; Phil. iii. 2. Rev. xxii. 15, in which last pass. others less probably understand sodomites (like סוֹדוֹמִיִּם in Deut. xxiii. 18 (19)) [cf. B. D. s. v. Dog].*

κάλων, -ου, τό; in Grk. writ. fr. Aeschyl. down; a member of the body, particularly the more external and prominent members, esp. the feet; in Sept. (Lev. xxvi. 30; Num. xiv. 29, 32 sq.; 1 S. xvii. 46; Is. lxvi. 24) for רגל and מֵתָה, a dead body, carcase, inasmuch as the members of a corpse are loose and fall apart: so the plur. in Heb. iii. 17 fr. Num. xiv. 29, 32, [A. V. carcasses].*

κάλυω; impf. 1 pers. plur. ἐκωλύομεν (Mk. ix. 38 T Tr txt. WH); 1 aor. ἐκάλυσα; Pass., pres. κωλύομαι; 1 aor. ἐκωλύθη; (fr. κόλος, lopped, clipped; prop. to cut off, cut

short, hence) *to hinder, prevent, forbid*; [fr. Pind. down]; Sept. for כָּלַם, twice (viz. 1 S. xxv. 26; 2 S. xiii. 13) for כָּלַם: τινά foll. by an inf. [W. § 65, 2 β.; cf. B. § 148, 13], Mt. xix. 14; Lk. xxiii. 2; Acts xvi. 6; xxiv. 23; 1 Th. ii. 16; Heb. vii. 23; τί κωλύει με βαπτισθῆναι; what doth hinder me from being (to be) baptized? Acts viii. 36; the inf. is omitted, as being evident from what has gone before, Mk. ix. 38 sq.; x. 14; Lk. ix. 49; xi. 52; xviii. 16; Acts xi. 17; Ro. i. 13; 3 Jn. 10; αὐτόν is wanting, because it has preceded, Lk. ix. 50; the acc. is wanting, because easily supplied from the context, 1 Tim. iv. 3; as often in Grk. writ., constr. w. τινά τινος, to keep one from a thing, Acts xxvii. 43; with acc. of the thing, τὴν παραφρονίαν, to restrain, check, 2 Pet. ii. 16; τὸ λαλεῖν γλώσσαις, 1 Co. xiv. 39; τί, foil. by τοῦ μή, can any one hinder the water (which offers itself), that these should not be baptized? Acts x. 47; in imitation of the Hebr. כָּלַם foll. by יָד of the pers. and the acc. of the thing, to withhold a thing from any one, i. e. to deny or refuse one a thing: Lk. vi. 29 [B. § 132, 5] (τὸ μνημεῖον ἀπὸ σοῦ, Gen. xxiii. 6). [COMP.: διακωλύω.]*

κώμη, -ης, ἡ, (akin to κείμαι, κοιμάω, prop. the common sleeping-place to which laborers in the fields return; Curtius § 45 [related is Eng. home]), [fr. Hes., Hdt. down], a village: Mt. ix. 35; x. 11; Mk. xi. 2; Lk. v. 17; ix. 52 [here Tdf. πόλιν], and often in the Synopt. Gospels; Jn. xi. 1, 30; with the name of the city near which the villages lie and to whose municipality they belong: Καισαρείας, Mk. viii. 27 (often so in Sept. for כְּנַס with the name of a city; cf. Gesenius, Thes. i. p. 220* [B. D. s. v. Daughter, 7]; also for יְרֵיָה and מִיְרֵיָה with the name of a city); by meton. the inhabitants of villages, Acts viii. 25; used also of a small town, as Bethsaida, Mk. viii. 23, 26, cf. 22; Jn. i. 45; of Bethlehem, Jn. vii. 42; for יְרֵיָה, Josh. x. 39; xv. 9 [Compl.]; Is. xlii. 11. [B. D. s. v. Villages.]

κωμό-πολις, -εως, ἡ, a village approximating in size and number of inhabitants to a city, a village-city, a town (Germ. Marktflecken): Mk. i. 38. (Strabo; [Josh. xviii. 28 Aq., Theod. (Field)]; often in the Byzant. writ. of the middle ages.)*

κῶμος, -ου, ὁ, (fr. κείμαι; accordingly i. q. Germ. Gelag; cf. Curtius § 45); fr. [Hom. h. Merc., Theogn.] Hdt. down; a revel, carousal, i. e. in the Grk. writ. prop. a nocturnal and riotous procession of half-drunken and frolicsome fellows who after supper parade through the streets with torches and music in honor of Bacchus or some other deity, and sing and play before the houses of their male and female friends; hence used generally, of feasts and drinking-parties that are protracted till late at night and indulge in revelry; plur. [revellings]: Ro. xiii. 13; Gal. v. 21; 1 Pet. iv. 3. (Sap. xiv. 23; 2 Macc. vi. 4.) [Trench § lxi.]*

κόνωψ, -ωπος, ὁ, a gnat ([Aeschyl., Hdt., Hippocr., al.); of the wine-gnat or midge that is bred in (fermenting and) evaporating wine (Aristot. h. an. 5, 19 [p. 552*, 5; cf. Bochart, Hierozoicon, iii. 444; Buxtorf, Lex. talm. etc. 927 (474* ed. Fischer)]): Mt. xxiii. 24.*

Κῶς, gen. Κῶ, ἡ, Cos [A. V. Coos] (now Stanco or Stanchio [which has arisen from a slurred pronunciation of ἐς τὰν Κῶ (mod. Grk.) like Stambul fr. ἐς τὰν πόλιν. (Hackett)]), a small island of the Ægean Sea, over against the cities of Cnidus and Halicarnassus, celebrated for its fertility and esp. for its abundance of wine and corn: Acts xxi. 1, where for the Rec. Κῶν Grsb. [foll. by subsequent editors] has restored Κῶ, as in 1 Macc. xv. 23; see Matthiae § 70 note 3; W. § 8, 2 a.; [B. 21 (19); WH. App. p. 157]. Cf. Kuester, De Co insula, Hal. 1833; ["but the best description is in Ross, Reisen nach Kos u. s. w. (Halle 1852)"] (Howson); cf. Lewin, St. Paul, ii. 96].*

Κωσάμ, ὁ, (fr. כּוּסָא to divine, [but cf. B. D.]), Cosam, one of Christ's ancestors: Lk. iii. 28.*

κωφός, -ή, -όν, (κόπτω to beat, pound), blunted, dull, prop. βέλος, Hom. II. 11, 390; hence a. blunted (or lamed) in tongue; dumb: Mt. ix. 32 sq.; xii. 22; xv. 30 sq.; Lk. i. 22; xi. 14, (Hdt. et sqq.; Sept. for כּוֹף Hab. ii. 18). b. blunted, dull, in hearing; deaf: Mt. xi. 5; Mk. vii. 32, 37; ix. 25; Lk. vii. 22, (Hom. h. Merc. 92; Aeschyl., Xen., Plat., sqq.; Sept. for שׁוֹרָה, Ex. iv. 11; Is. xliiii. 8; Ps. xxxvii. (xxxviii.) 14, etc.)*

Λ

λαγχάνω: 2 aor. ἔλαχον; 1. to obtain by lot (fr. Hom. down): with gen. of the thing, Lk. i. 9 [cf. B. 269 (231); W. 319 (299)]; to receive by divine allotment, obtain: τί, Acts i. 17; 2 Pet. i. 1; on the constr. of this verb w. gen. and acc. of the thing, see Matthiae § 328; W. 200 (188); [cf. B. § 132, 8]. 2. to cast lots, determine by lot, (Isocr. p. 144 b.; Diod. 4, 63, [cf. ps-Dem. in Mid. p. 510, 26]): περί τινος, Jn. xix. 24.*

Λάζαρος, -ου, ὁ, (rabb. לָזָרַי, apparently the same as לָזָרַי, whom God helps [cf. Philo, quis haeres § 12]; acc. to others, i. q. לָזָרַי without help), Lazarus; 1. an inhabitant of Bethany, beloved by Christ and raised from the dead by him: Jn. xi. 1 sqq. 43; xii. 1 sq. 9 sq. 17. 2. an imaginary person, extremely poor and wretched: Lk. xvi. 20, 23-25.*

λάβρα [so R G T Tr] (in Hom. λάβρα, fr. λαβάνω.

λαθεῖν), and L [WHKC (see the latter's Praef. p. xii. and s. v. εἰκῆ)] λάθρα (fr. λάθρος, -α, -ον, cf. Passow [esp. L. and S.] s. v.; W. 47; B. 69 (61)), adv. *secretly*: Mt. i. 19; ii. 7; Jn. xi. 28; Acts xvi. 37. (From Hom. down; Sept.)*

λαίλαψ ([L T Tr WH] not λαίλαψ [Grsb.], cf. W. § 6, 1 e.; Lipsius, Grammat. Untersuch. p. 37 sq.; [Chandler § 620; Tdf. Proleg. p. 101]), -απος, ἡ [masc. in * Mk. iv. 37; cf. Thom. Mag. ed. Ritschl p. 226, 4], a whirlwind, tempestuous wind: 2 Pet. ii. 17; λαίλαψ ἀνέμου (cf. Germ. Sturmwind; ἀνεμος σὺν λαίλαπι πολλῇ, Hom. Il. 17, 57), a violent attack of wind [A. V. a storm of wind], a squall [(see below)], Mk. iv. 37; Lk. viii. 23. (Sept. Job xxi. 18; xxxviii. 1; Sap. v. 15, 24; Sir. xlviii. 9.) [Acc. to Schmidt (ch. 55 § 13), λ. is never a single gust, nor a steadily blowing wind, however violent; but a storm breaking forth from black thunder-clouds in furious gusts, with floods of rain, and throwing everything topsy-turvy; acc. to Aristot. de mund. 4 p. 395*, 7 it is 'a whirlwind revolving from below upwards.']*

ΛΑΚΩ and λακίω, see λάσκω.

λακτιζω; (fr. adv. λάξ, with the heel); [fr. Hom. down]; to kick, strike with the heel: Acts xxvi. 14, and Rec. in ix. 5; see κέντρον, 2.*

λαλέω, -ω; impf. 3 pers. sing. ἐλάλει, plur. ἐλάλουν; fut. λαλήσω; 1 aor. ἐλάλησα; pf. λελάληκα; Pass., pres. λαλούμαι; pf. λελάλημαι; 1 aor. ἐλάληθην; 1 fut. λαλήθησομαι; [fr. Soph. down]; found in bibl. Grk. much more freq. than in prof. auth., in Sept. times without number for רַבַּר or רַבֵּר, more rarely for רַבֶּר; prop. to utter a sound (cf. [onomatop. la-la, etc.] Germ. *lallen*), to emit a voice, make one's self heard; hence to utter or form words with the mouth, to speak, having reference to the sound and pronunciation of the words and in general the form of what is uttered, while λέγω refers to the meaning and substance of what is spoken; hence λαλεῖν is employed not only of men, esp. when chatting and prattling, but also of animals (of birds, Mosch. 3, 47; of locusts, Theocr. 5, 34; λαλοῦσι μὲν, οὐ φράζονται δέ, of dogs and apes, Plut. mor. ii. p. 909 a.), and so of inanimate things (as trees, Theocr. 27, 56 (57); of an echo, Dio C. 74, 21, 14). Accordingly, everything λεγόμενον is also λαλούμενον, but not everything λαλούμενον is also λεγόμενον (Eupolis in Plut. Alc. 13 λαλεῖν ἄριστος, ἀδυνατώτατος λέγειν); [the difference between the words is evident where they occur in proximity, e. g. Ro. iii. 19 ὅσα ὁ νόμος λέγει, τοῖς ἐν τῷ νόμῳ λαλεῖ, and the very com. ἐλάλησεν . . . λέγων, Mt. xiii. 3, etc.]. Moreover, the primary meaning of λαλεῖν, to utter one's self, enables us easily to understand its very frequent use in the sacred writers to denote the utterances by which God indicates or gives proof of his mind and will, whether immediately or through the instrumentality of his messengers and heralds. [Perhaps this use may account in part for the fact that, though in classic Grk. λαλ. is the term for light and familiar speech, and so assumes readily a disparaging notion, in bibl. Grk. it is nearly if not quite free from any such suggestion.] Cf. *Dav. Schulz die Geis-*

tesgaben der ersten Christen, p. 94 sqq.; *Tütmann de Synonymis N. T.* p. 79 sq.; *Trench, Syn.* § lxxvi.; [and on class. usage *Schmidt, Syn.* i. ch. 1]. But let us look at the N. T. usage in detail:

1. to utter a voice, emit a sound: of things inanimate, as βρονταί, Rev. x. 4; with τὰς αὐτῶν φωνάς added, each thunder uttered its particular voice (the force and meaning of which the prophet understood, cf. Jn. xii. 28 sq.), ib. 3; σάλπιγγος λαλοῦσης μετ' ἐμοῦ, λέγων (Rec. λέγουσα) foll. by direct disc. Rev. iv. 1; of the expiatory blood of Christ, metaph. to crave the pardon of sins, Heb. xii. 24; of the murdered Abel, long since dead, i. q. to call for vengeance (see Gen. iv. 10, and cf. κράζω, 1 fin.), Heb. xi. 4 acc. to the true reading λαλεῖ [G L T Tr WH]; the Rec. λαλείται must be taken as pass., in the exceptional sense to be talked of, lauded; see below, 5 fin. (πράγμα κατ' ἀγορὰν λαλούμενον, Arstph. Thesm. 578, cf. πάντες αὐτὴν λαλοῦσιν, Alciphro frag. 5, ii. p. 222, 10 ed. Wagner)]. 2. to speak, i. e. to use the tongue or the faculty of speech; to utter articulate sounds: absol. 1 Co. xiv. 11; of the dumb, receiving the power of speech, Mt. ix. 33; xii. 22; xv. 31; Lk. xi. 14; Rev. xiii. 15; (τοῦς [T Tr WH om.] ἀλάλους λαλεῖν, Mk. vii. 37; ἐλάλει ὀρθῶς, ib. 35; of a dumb man, μὴ δυνάμενος λαλῆσαι, Lk. i. 20 (of idols, στόμα ἔχουσι κ. οὐ λαλήσουσι, Ps. cxiii. 13 (cxv. 5); cxxviii. 16; cf. 3 Macc. iv. 16); to speak, i. e. not to be silent, opp. to holding one's peace, λάλει κ. μὴ σιωπήσης, Acts xviii. 9; opp. to hearing, Jas. i. 19; opp. to the soul's inner experiences, 2 Co. iv. 13 fr. Ps. cxv. 1 (cxvi. 10); opp. to ποιεῖν (as λόγος to ἔργον q. v. 3), Jas. ii. 12. 3. to talk; of the sound and outward form of speech: τῇ ἰδίῳ διαλέκτῳ, Acts ii. 6; ἐτέρας καιναῖς γλώσσαις, ib. 4; Mk. xvi. 17 [here Tr txt. WH txt. om. καιν.], from which the simple γλώσσαις λαλεῖν, and the like, are to be distinguished, see γλώσσα, 2. 4. to utter, tell: with acc. of the thing, 2 Co. xii. 4. 5. to use words in order to declare one's mind and disclose one's thoughts; to speak: absol., ἐτι αὐτοῦ λαλοῦντος, Mt. xii. 46; xvii. 5; xxvi. 47; Mk. v. 35; xiv. 43; Lk. viii. 49; xxii. 47, 60; with the advs. κακῶς, καλῶς, Jn. xviii. 23; ὡς νῆπιος ἐλάλουν, 1 Co. xiii. 11; ὡς δράκων, Rev. xiii. 11; στόμα πρὸς στόμα, face to face (Germ. *mündlich*), 2 Jn. 12 (after the Hebr. of Num. xii. 8); εἰς ἀέρα λαλεῖν, 1 Co. xiv. 9; ἐκ τοῦ περισσεύματος τῆς καρδίας τὸ στόμα λαλεῖ, so that it expresses the soul's thoughts, Mt. xii. 34; Lk. vi. 45; ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων λαλεῖν, to utter words in accordance with one's inner character, Jn. viii. 44. with acc. of the thing: τί λαλήσω, λαλήσητε, etc., what I shall utter in speech, etc., Jn. xii. 50; Mt. x. 19; Mk. ix. 6 [here T Tr WH ἀποκριθῆ]; xiii. 11; τί, anything, Mk. xi. 23 L T Tr txt. WH; Ro. xv. 18; 1 Th. i. 8; οὐκ οἶδαμεν τί λαλεῖ, what he says, i. e. what the words uttered by him mean [WH br. τί λαλ.], Jn. xvi. 18; ταῦτα, these words, Lk. xxiv. 36; Jn. viii. 30; xvii. 1, 13; 1 Co. ix. 8; τὸ λαλούμενον, 1 Co. xiv. 9; plur. Acts xvi. 14 (of the words of a teacher); πὸν λόγον λαλούμενον, Mk. v. 36 [see B. 302 (259) note]; λόγους, 1 Co. xiv. 19; ῥήματα, Jn. viii. 20; Acts x. 44;

παραβολήν, Mt. xiii. 33; βλασφημίας, Mk. ii. 7 [L T Tr WH βλάσφημη]; Lk. v. 21; ῥήματα βλάσφημα εἰς τινα, Acts vi. 11; ῥήματα (Rec. adds βλάσφημα) κατὰ τινος, Acts vi. 13; σκληρὰ κατὰ τινος, Jude 15; ὑπέρογκα, ib. 16 (Dan. [Theodot.] xi. 36); τὰ μὴ δέοντα, 1 Tim. v. 13 (ἀ μὴ θέμις, 2 Macc. xii. 14; εἰς τινα τὰ μὴ καθήκοντα, 3 Macc. iv. 16; [cf. W. 480 (448)]); διεστραμμένα, Acts xx. 30; τὸ ψεῦδος, Jn. viii. 44; δόλον, 1 Pet. iii. 10 fr. Ps. xxxiii. (xxxiv.) 14; ἀγαθά, Mt. xii. 34; σοφίαν, 1 Co. ii. 6 sq.; μυστήρια, ib. xiv. 2; foll. by ὅτι (equiv. to περὶ τούτου, ὅτι etc. to speak of this, viz. that they knew him [see ὅτι, I. 2 sub fin.]), Mk. i. 34; Lk. iv. 41; contrary to classic usage, foll. by direct disc., Mk. xiv. 31 L txt. T Tr WH; Heb. v. 5; xi. 18, (but in these last two pass. of the utterances of God); more correctly elsewhere ἐλάλησε λέγων (in imitation of Hebr. רָצַחַל רָצַחַל [cf. above (init.)]), foll. by direct disc.: Mt. xiv. 27; xxiii. 1; xxviii. 18; Jn. viii. 12; Acts viii. 26; xxvi. 31; xxviii. 25; Rev. xvii. 1; xxi. 9; λαλοῦσα κ. λέγουσα, Rev. x. 8. λαλῶ with dat. of pers. to speak to one, address him (esp. of teachers): Mt. xii. 46; xxiii. 1; Lk. xxiv. 6; Jn. ix. 29; xv. 22; Acts vii. 38, 44; ix. 27; xvi. 13; xxiii. 9; xxiii. 9; Ro. vii. 1; 1 Co. iii. 1; xiv. 21, 28; 1 Th. ii. 16; Heb. i. 2 (1); of one commanding, Mt. xxviii. 18; Mk. xvi. 19; to speak to, i. e. converse with, one [cf. B. § 133, 1]: Mt. xii. 46, [47 but WH mrg. only]; Lk. i. 22; xxiv. 32; Jn. iv. 26; xii. 29; ἑαυτοῖς (dat. of pers.) ψαλμοῖς κ. ὕμνοις (dat. of instrument), Eph. v. 19; οὐ λαλεῖν τινι is used of one who does not answer, Jn. xix. 10; to accost one, Mt. xiv. 27; λαλῶ τί τινι, to speak anything to any one, to speak to one about a thing (of teaching): Mt. ix. 18; Jn. viii. 25 (on which see ἀρχή, 1 b.); x. 6; xiv. 25; xv. 11; xviii. 20 sq.; 2 Co. vii. 14; ῥήματα, Jn. vi. 63; xiv. 10; Acts xiii. 42; οἰκοδομῆν κ. παράκλησιν, things which tend to edify and comfort the soul, 1 Co. xiv. 3; of one promulgating a thing to one, τὸν νόμον, pass. Heb. ix. 19; λαλῶ πρὸς τινα, to speak unto one: Lk. i. 19; [ii. 15 L mrg. T WH]; Acts iv. 1; viii. 26; ix. 29; xxi. 39; xxvi. 14 [RG], 26, 31; Heb. v. 5, (ἡ ῥήματα, Gen. xxvii. 6; Ex. xxx. 11, 17, 22); λόγους πρὸς τινα, Lk. xxiv. 44; ἐλάλησαν πρὸς αὐτοὺς εὐαγγελιζόμενοι . . . Ἰησοῦν, Acts xi. 20; ὅσα ἂν λαλήσῃ πρὸς ὑμᾶς, Acts iii. 22; σοφίαν ἔν τισιν, wisdom among etc. 1 Co. ii. 6; λαλ. μετὰ τινος, to speak, converse, with one [cf. B. § 133, 3]: Mk. vi. 50; Jn. iv. 27; ix. 37; xiv. 30; Rev. i. 12; x. 8; xvii. 1; xxi. 9, 15; λαλεῖν ἀλήθειαν μετὰ etc. to show one's self a lover of truth in conversation with others, Eph. iv. 25 [cf. Ellicott]; λαλεῖν περὶ τινος, concerning a person or thing: Lk. ii. 33; ix. 11; Jn. vii. 13; viii. 26; xii. 41; Acts ii. 31; Heb. ii. 5; iv. 8; with τινί, dat. of pers., added, Lk. ii. 38; Acts xxii. 10; τὶ περὶ τινος, Acts xxviii. 21; Lk. ii. 17; εἰς τινα περὶ τινος (gen. of the thing), to speak something as respects a person concerning a thing, Heb. vii. 14 RG; εἰς τινα περὶ w. gen. of pers., ibid. L T Tr WH. Many of the exx. already cited show that λαλεῖν is freq. used in the N. T. of teachers, — of Jesus, the apostles, and others. To those pass. may be added, Lk. v. 4; Jn.

i. 37; vii. 46; viii. 30, 38; xii. 50; Acts vi. 10; xi. 15; xiv. 1, 9; xvi. 14; 1 Co. xiv. 34 sq.; 2 Co. ii. 17; Col. iv. 3; 1 Th. ii. 4; 1 Pet. iv. 11; with παρρησία added. Jn. vii. 26; xvi. 29; ἐπὶ ὀνόματι Ἰησοῦ, Acts v. 40, cf. iv. 17, see ἐπί, B. 2 a. β.; τῷ ὀνόματι κυρίου [where L T Tr WH prefix ἐν], of the prophets, Jas. v. 10 (see δνομα, 2 f.); τινί (to one) ἐν παραβολαῖς, Mt. xiii. 3, 10, 13, 34; ἐν παροιμίαις, Jn. xvi. 25; ἐξ ἑμαντοῦ, to speak from myself (i. e. utter what I myself have thought out), Jn. xii. 49; ἀπ' ἑμαντοῦ (see ἀπό, II. 2 d. aa. p. 59*), Jn. vii. 17 sq.; xiv. 10; xvi. 13; ἐκ τῆς γῆς (see ἐκ, II. 2 sub fin.), Jn. iii. 31; ἐκ τοῦ κόσμου, 1 Jn. v. 5 (see κόσμος, 6); ἐκ θεοῦ, prompted by divine influence, 2 Co. ii. 17; λαλεῖν τὸν λόγον, to announce or preach the word of God or the doctrine of salvation: Mk. viii. 32; Acts xiv. 25 [here in T WH mrg. foll. by εἰς τὴν Πέργην; see εἰς, A. I. 5 b.]; xvi. 6; Phil. i. 14, etc.; τὸν λόγ. τοῦ θεοῦ, Acts iv. 29, 31; τινί τ. λόγον, Mk. ii. 2; Acts xi. 19; with παραβολαῖς added, Mk. iv. 33; τινί τὸν λόγ. τοῦ κυρίου [WH txt. θεοῦ], Acts xvi. 32 (Barn. ep. 19, 9); τινί τ. λόγ. τοῦ θεοῦ, Acts xiii. 46; Heb. xiii. 7; τὰ ῥήματα τοῦ θεοῦ, Jn. iii. 34; τὰ ῥήμ. τῆς ζωῆς, Acts v. 20; πρὸς τινα τὸ εὐαγγ. τοῦ θεοῦ, 1 Th. ii. 2; λαλεῖν κ. διδάσκειν τὰ περὶ τοῦ Ἰησοῦ [RG κυρίου], Acts xviii. 25; τὸ μυστήριον τοῦ Χριστοῦ, Col. iv. 3. λαλεῖν is used of the O. T. prophets uttering their predictions: Lk. xxiv. 25; Acts iii. 24; xxvi. 22 [cf. B. § 144, 20, and p. 301 (258)]; 2 Pet. i. 21; Jas. v. 10; of the declarations and prophetic announcements of God: Lk. i. 45, 55; Jn. ix. 29; Acts vii. 6; esp. in the Ep. to the Heb.: i. 1, 2 (1); iii. 5; iv. 8; xi. 18; xii. 25; God, the Holy Spirit, Christ, are said λαλεῖν ἐν τινι: Heb. i. 1, 2 (1); Mt. x. 20; 2 Co. xiii. 3; διὰ στόματός τινος, Lk. i. 70; Acts iii. 21; διὰ Ἡσαίου, Acts xxviii. 25; of the sayings of angels: Lk. ii. 17, 20; Jn. xii. 29; Acts x. 7; xxiii. 9; xxvii. 25; the Holy Spirit is said λαλήσειν what it will teach the apostles, Jn. xvi. 13; ὁ νόμος as a manifestation of God is said λαλεῖν τινι what it commands, Ro. iii. 19; finally, even voices are said λαλεῖν, Acts xxvi. 14 [RG]; Rev. i. 12; x. 8. i. q. to make known by speaking, to speak of, relate, with the implied idea of extolling: Mt. xxvi. 13; Mk. xiv. 9; Lk. xxiv. 36; Acts iv. 20; [cf. Heb. xi. 4 Rec. (see 1 fin. above)]. 6. Since λαλεῖν strictly denotes the act of one who utters words with the living voice, when writers speak of themselves or are spoken of by others as λαλοῦντες, they are conceived of as present and addressing their readers with the living voice, Ro. vii. 1; 1 Co. ix. 8; 2 Co. xi. 17, 23; xii. 19; Heb. ii. 5; vi. 9; 2 Pet. iii. 16, or λαλεῖν is used in the sense of commanding, Heb. vii. 14. The verb λαλεῖν is not found in the Epp. to Gal. and 2 Thess. [COMP.: δια-, ἐκ-, κατα-, προσ-, συλ-λαλέω; cf. the catalogue of comp. in Schmidt, Syn. ch. 1 § 60.] λαλιά, -ᾶς, ἡ, (λάλος, cf. Btm. Ausf. Sprchl. § 119 Anm. 21), in prof. auth. [fr. Arstph. down] loquacity, talkativeness, talk (Germ. Gerede) [see λαλέω, init.]; in a good sense conversation; in the N. T. 1. speech, i. q. story: Jn. iv. 42. 2. dialect, mode of speech, pro-

nunciation, [W. 23]: Mk. xiv. 70 Rec.; Mt. xxvi. 73; speech which discloses the speaker's native country: hence of the speech by which Christ may be recognized as having come from heaven, Jn. viii. 43 [where cf. Meyer].*

λαμά [R G (on the accent see Tdf. Proleg. 102)] in Mt. xxvii. 46 and λαμμά [R G] Mk. xv. 34, (the Hebr. word לָמָה fr. Ps. xxi. (xxii.) 1), why; in the former pass. Lchm. reads λημά, in the latter λεμά, Tdf. λεμά in both, Tr WH λεμά in Mt. but λαμά in Mk.; the form in η or ε reproduces the Chald. ܠܡܐ or ܠܡܐ; on the remarkable diversity of spelling in the codd. cf. Tdf. on each pass., [WH on Mt. l. c.], and Fritzsche on Mk. p. 693.*

λαμβάνω; impf. ἐλάμβανον; fut. λήψομαι, (L T Tr WH λήψομαι, an Alexandrian form; see s. v. Μ, μ); 2 aor. ἔλαβον (2 pers. plur. once [in Tdf. 7 after B*] ἐλάβετε, 1 Jn. ii. 27; see ref. s. v. ἀπέρχομαι, init.), impv. λάβε (Rev. x. 8 sq.), not λαβέ (W. § 6, 1 a.; B. 62 (54)); pf. εἴληφα, 2 pers. εἴληφας [and εἴληφες (Rev. xi. 17 WH; see κοπιάω)]; on the use of the pf. interchangeably with an aor. (Rev. v. 7; viii. 5, etc.) cf. B. 197 (170); W. 272 (255); *Jebb* in Vincent and Dickson's Mod. Grk. 2d ed. App. §§ 67, 68, ptcp. εἴληφώς; [Pass., pres. ptcp. λαμβανόμενος; pf. 3 pers. sing. εἴληπται, Jn. viii. 4 WH mrg. (rejected section)]; Sept. hundreds of times for ܠܡܐ, very often for ܠܡܐ, also for ܠܡܐ and several times for ܠܡܐ; [fr. Hom. down];

I. to take, i. e. 1. to take with the hand, lay hold of, any pers. or thing in order to use it: absol., where the context shows what is taken, Mt. xxvi. 26; Mk. xiv. 22; (τὸν ἄρτον, Mt. xxvi. 26; Acts xxvii. 35; τὸ βιβλίον, Rev. v. 7-9, [see B. and W. u. s.]; μάχαραν (grasp, lay hand to), Mt. xxvi. 52, and in many other exx. After a circumstantial style of description (see ἀνίστημι, II. 1 c.) in use from Hom. down (cf. Passow s. v. C.; [L. and S. s. v. I. 11]; Matthiae § 558, Anm. 2; [W. § 65, 4 c.]), the ptcp. λαβών with acc. of the object is placed before an act. verb where it does not always seem to us necessary to mention the act of taking (as λαβὼν κύσε χεῖρα [cf. our 'he took and kissed'], Hom. Od. 24, 398): Mt. xiii. 31, 33; xvii. 27; Mk. ix. 36; Lk. xiii. 19, 21; Jn. xii. 3; Acts ii. 23 Rec.; ix. 25; xvi. 3; λαβὼν τὸ αἷμα . . . τὸν λαὸν ἐρράντισε (equiv. to τῷ αἵματι . . . τὸν λ. ἐρρ.), Heb. ix. 19; or the verb λαβεῖν in a finite form foll. by καὶ precedes, as ἔλαβε τὸν Ἰησοῦν καὶ ἐμαστίγωσεν, Jn. xix. 1; add, ib. 40; xxi. 13; Rev. viii. 5; also λαβεῖν τὸν ἄρτον . . . καὶ βαλεῖν etc., Mt. xv. 26; Mk. vii. 27; ἔλαβον . . . καὶ ἐποίησαν, Jn. xix. 23. metaph., ἀφορμὴν (see the word, 2), Ro. vii. 8, 11; ὑπόδειγμά τινός (gen. of the thing) τινά, to take one as an example of a thing, for imitation, Jas. v. 10; to take in order to wear, τὰ ἱμάτια, i. e. to put on: Jn. xiii. 12 (ἐσθῆτα, ὑπόδηματα, Hdt. 2, 37; 4, 78); μορφήν δούλου, Phil. ii. 7. to take in the mouth: something to eat, Jn. xiii. 30; Acts ix. 19; 1 Tim. iv. 4, (cf. Lat. cibum capio, to take food); to take anything to drink, i. e. drink, swallow, ὕδωρ, Rev. xxii. 17; to drink, τὸ ἄξος, Jn. xix. 30; οὐκ ἔλαβε, he did not take it, i. e. refused to drink it, Mk. xv. 23. to take

up a thing to be carried; to take upon one's self: τὸν σταυρὸν αὐτοῦ, Mt. x. 38 [L mrg. ἀρη]; to take with one for future use: ἄρτους, Mt. xvi. 5, 7; λαμπάδας, Mt. xxv. 1; ἔλαιον μεθ' ἑαυτῶν, ibid. 3. 2. to take in order to carry away: without the notion of violence, τὰς ἀσθενείας, i. e. to remove, take away, Mt. viii. 17; with the notion of violence, to seize, take away forcibly: Mt. v. 40; Rev. iii. 11; τὴν εἰρήνην ἐκ [Rec. ἀπό, (WH br. ἐκ)] τῆς γῆς, Rev. vi. 4. 3. to take what is one's own, to take to one's self; to make one's own; a. to claim, procure, for one's self: τί, Jn. iii. 27 (opp. to what is given); ἑαυτῷ βασιλείαν, Lk. xix. 12; with acc. of the pers. to associate with one's self as companion, attendant, etc.: λαβὼν τ. σπείραν ἔρχεται, taking with him the band of soldiers (whose aid he might use) he comes, Jn. xviii. 3 (στρατὸν λαβὼν ἔρχεται, Soph. Trach. 259); λαμβ. γυναῖκα, to take i. e. marry a wife, Mk. xii. 19-22; Lk. xx. 28-31, (Gen. iv. 19, etc.; Xen. Cyr. 8, 4, 16; Eur. Alc. 324; with ἑαυτῷ added, Gen. iv. 19; vi. 2, and often). b. of that which when taken is not let go, like the Lat. capio, i. q. to seize, lay hold of, apprehend: τινά, Mt. xxi. 35, 39; Mk. xii. 3, 8, and very often in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down; trop. τί, i. e. to get possession of, obtain, a thing, Phil. iii. 12 [cf. W. 276 (259)]; metaph., of affections or evils seizing on a man (Lat. capio, occupo): τινά ἔλαβεν ἔκστασις, Lk. v. 26; φόβος, Lk. vii. 16 (very often so even in Hom., as τρόμος ἔλλαβε γυῖα, Il. 3, 34; μὲ ἴμερος αἰρεῖ, 3, 446; χόλος, 4, 23; Sept. Ex. xv. 15; Sap. xi. 13 (12)); πνεῦμα (i. e. a demon), Lk. ix. 39; πειρασμός, 1 Co. x. 13. c. to take by craft (our catch, used of hunters, fishermen, etc.): οὐδέν, Lk. v. 5; trop. τινά, to circumvent one by fraud, 2 Co. xi. 20; with δόλω added, ib. xii. 16. d. to take to one's self, lay hold upon, take possession of, i. e. to appropriate to one's self: ἑαυτῷ τὴν τιμὴν, Heb. v. 4. e. Lat. capio, catch at, reach after, strive to obtain: τί παρά τινος (gen. of pers.), Jn. v. 34, 41; alternating with ζητεῖν, ib. 44. f. to take a thing due acc. to agreement or law, to collect, gather (tribute): τὰ δίδραχμα, Mt. xvii. 24; τέλη ἀπό τινος, ib. 25; δεκάτας, Heb. vii. 8 sq.; καρπούς, Mt. xxi. 34; παρὰ τῶν γεωργῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ καρποῦ, Mk. xii. 2. 4. to take i. e. to admit, receive: τινά ῥαπίσματος, Mk. xiv. 65 L T Tr WH [cf. Lat. verberibus aliquem accipere], but see βάλλω, 1; τινά εἰς τὰ ἴδια, unto his own home [see ἴδιος, 1 b.], Jn. xix. 27; εἰς οἰκίαν, 2 Jn. 10; εἰς τὸ πλοῖον, Jn. vi. 21. to receive what is offered; not to refuse or reject: τινά, one, in order to obey him, Jn. i. 12; v. 43; xiii. 20; τί, prop., to receive, Mt. xxvii. 6; trop.: τὸν λόγον, to admit or receive into the mind, Mt. xiii. 20; Mk. iv. 16, (for which in Lk. viii. 13 δέχονται); τὴν μαρτυρίαν, to believe the testimony, Jn. iii. 11, 32 sq.; τὰ ῥήματά τινος, Jn. xii. 48; xvii. 8. In imitation of the Hebr. ܠܡܐ (on the various senses of which in the O. T. cf. Gesenius, Thes. ii. p. 915 sq.), πρόσωπον λαμβάνω, to receive a person, give him access to one's self, i. e. to regard any one's power, rank, external circumstances, and on that account to do some injustice or neglect something: used of partiality [A. V. to accept the person], Lk. xx. 21; with ἀνθρώπου added, Gal.

ii. 6, (Lev. xix. 15; Mal. ii. 9, etc.; θαυμάζειν τὸ πρόσωπ., Deut. x. 17; Job xxxii. 22); [cf. Bp. Lghtft. on Gal. i. c.]. 5. to take, i. q. to choose, select: τινὰ ἐκ τινῶν, pass. Heb. v. 1. 6. To the signification to take may be referred that use, freq. in Grk. auth. also (cf. Passow s. v. B. d. fin.; [L. and S. II. 3]), by which λαμβάνειν joined to a subst. forms a periphrasis of the verb whose idea is expressed by the subst.: λαμβ. ἀρχὴν to take beginning, i. q. ἀρχομαι to begin, Heb. ii. 3 (Polyb. 1, 12, 9, and often; Ael. v. h. 2, 28; 12, 53, and in other auth.); λήθην τινός, to forget, 2 Pet. i. 9 (Joseph. antt. 2, 6, 10; 9, 1; 4, 8, 44; Ael. v. h. 3, 18 sub fin.; h. anim. 4, 35); ὑπόμνησίν τινος, to be reminded of a thing, 2 Tim. i. 5; πείραν τινος, to prove anything, i. e. either to make trial of: ἤs sc. θαλάσσης, which they attempted to pass through, Heb. xi. 29; or to have trial of, to experience: also with gen. of the thing, ib. 36, (in both senses often also in class. Grk.; see πείρα, and Bleek, Br. a. d. Heb. ii. 2 p. 811); συμβούλιον λαμβ. to take counsel, i. q. συμβουλεύεσθαι, to deliberate (a combination in imitation apparently of the Lat. phrase *consilium capere*, although that signifies to form a plan, to resolve): Mt. xii. 14; xxii. 15; xxvii. 1, 7; xxviii. 12; θάρσος, to take, receive, courage, Acts xxviii. 15; τὸ χάραμά τινος, i. q. χάρασσομαί τι, to receive the mark of, i. e. let one's self be marked or stamped with: Rev. xiv. 9, 11; xix. 20; xx. 4.

II. to receive (what is given); to gain, get, obtain: absol., opp. to αἰτεῖν, Mt. vii. 8; Lk. xi. 10; Jn. xvi. 24; opp. to διδοῦμαι, Acts xx. 35; Mt. x. 8; with acc. of the thing, Mt. xx. 9 sq.; Mk. x. 30; [Lk. xviii. 30 L txt. WH txt. Tr mrg.]; Jn. vii. 39; Acts ii. 38; x. 43; Ro. i. 5; v. 11; 1 Co. ii. 12; ix. 24 sq.; 2 Co. xi. 4; Gal. iii. 14; Heb. ix. 15; [xi. 13 R G, see ἐπαγγελία, 2 b.; cf. W. 237 (222)]; Jas. i. 12; v. 7; 1 Pet. iv. 10; Rev. iv. 11; v. 12, and many other exx.; μισθόν, Mt. x. 41; Jn. iv. 36; 1 Co. iii. 8, 14; ελεημοσύνην, Acts iii. 3; ελεος, Heb. iv. 16; τόπον ἀπολογίας, Acts xxv. 16; τὴν ἐπισκοπήν, Acts i. 20; διάδοχον, Acts xxiv. 27 (successorem accipio, Plin. ep. 9, 13); τὸ ἱκανὸν παρά τινος (gen. of pers.), Acts xvii. 9 (see ἱκανός, a. fin.); of punishments: κρίμα, Mt. xxiii. 14 (13) Rec.; Mk. xii. 40 [cf. W. 183 (172)]; Lk. xx. 47; Jas. iii. 1; with dat. incommodi added, εἰναυφ. Ro. xiii. 2 (δίκην, Hdt. 1, 115; Eur. Bacch. 1312; ποινας, Eur. Tro. 360). οἰκοδομήν, to receive edifying, i. q. οἰκοδομοῦμαι, 1 Co. xiv. 5; περιτομήν, i. q. περιτέμνομαι, Jn. vii. 23; τὶ ἐκ τινος [?], Jn. i. 16; ἐξ ἀναστάσεως τοῦς νεκρούς, substantially i. q. to receive, get back, Heb. xi. 35 [see ἐκ, II. 6]; ἐκ, a part of a thing [see ἐκ, II. 9], Rev. xviii. 4; τὶ παρά τινος (gen. of pers.), [Lk. vi. 34 T Tr txt. WH]; Jn. x. 18; Acts ii. 33; iii. 5; xx. 24; xxvi. 10; Jas. i. 7; 1 Jn. iii. 22 R G; 2 Jn. 4; Rev. ii. 28 (27); ἀπό τινος (gen. of pers.), 1 Jn. ii. 27; [iii. 22 L T Tr WH]; on the difference betw. παρά and ἀπό τινος λαμβ. cf. W. 370 (347) note; [B. § 147, 5; yet see Bp. Lghtft. on Gal. i. 12]; ὑπό τινος, 2 Co. xi. 24; πῶς εἰληφας, how thou hast received by instruction in the gospel, i. e. hast learned, Rev. iii. 3. The verb λαμβάνω does not occur in the Epp. to the Thess., Philem., Titus, nor in the Ep. of Jude.

[COMP. : ἀνα-, ἀντι-, συν-αντι-(-μαι), ἀπο-, ἐπι-, κατα-, μετα-, παρα-, συν-παρα-, προ-, προσ-, συν-, συν-περι-, ὑπο-λαμβάνω. SYN. see δέχομαι, fin.]

Δάμωχ, δ. (Hebr. דָּמֶחַ), Lamech, the father of Noah (Gen. v. 25 sqq.): Lk. iii. 36.*

λαμμά, see λαμά.

λαμπάς, -άδος, ἡ, (λάμπω, cf. our lamp), [fr. Aeschyl. and Thuc. down], Sept. for ἱγῆ; 1. a torch: Rev. iv. 5 [where A. V. lamps]; viii. 10. 2. a lamp, the flame of which is fed with oil: Mt. xxv. 1; 3 sq. 7 sq.; Jn. xviii. 3; Acts xx. 8. [Cf. Trench, Syn. § xlvi.; Ederheim, Jesus the Messiah, ii. 455 sqq.; Becker, Charicles, Sc. ix. (Eng. trans. p. 153).]*

λαμπρός, -ά, -όν, (λάμπω); a. shining; brilliant: ἀστὴρ, Rev. xxii. 16 (Hom. II. 4, 77, etc.); clear, transparent, Rev. xxii. 1.

b. splendid, magnificent, [A. V. gorgeous, bright (see below)]: ἐσθής, Lk. xxiii. 11; Acts x. 30; Jas. ii. 2 sq.; λίων [L Tr WH λίθων], Rev. xv. 6; βύσσωος, xix. 8; neut. plur. splendid [(R. V. sumptuous)] things, i. e. elegancies or luxuries in dress and style, Rev. xviii. 14. The word is sometimes used of brilliant and glistening whiteness (hence λαμπρὰ τήβεννα, toga candida, Polyb. 10, 4, 8; 10, 5, 1); accordingly the Vulg. in Acts x. 30; Jas. ii. 2; Rev. xv. 6 renders it by candidus; and some interpreters, following the Vulg. ("indutum veste alba"), understand 'white apparel' to be spoken of in Lk. xxiii. 11 [A. V. gorgeous; (see above)]; cf. Keim iii. p. 380 note [Eng. trans. vi. 104].*

λαμπρότης, -ητος, ἡ, brightness, brilliancy: τοῦ ἡλίου, Acts xxvi. 13. [From Hdt. (metaph.) down].*

λαμπρῶς, adv., splendidly, magnificently: of sumptuous living, Lk. xvi. 19. [From Aeschyl. down].*

λάμπω; fut. λάμψω (2 Co. iv. 6 L txt. T Tr WH); 1 aor. ἐλαμψα; [fr. Hom. down]; to shine: Mt. v. 15 sq.; xvii. 2; Lk. xvii. 24; Acts xii. 7; 2 Co. iv. 6. [COMP. : ἐκ-, περι-λάμπω].*

λανθάνω (lengthened form of λήθω); 2 aor. ἔλαθον, (whence Lat. *latere*); Sept. several times for λήθη, etc.; [fr. Hom. down]; to be hidden: Mk. vii. 24; Lk. viii. 47; τινὰ, to be hidden from one, Acts xxvi. 26; 2 Pet. iii. 5 (on which see θέλω, 1 sub fin.), 8; acc. to the well-known classic usage, joined in a finite form to a ptep. i. q. secretly, unawares, without knowing, (cf. Matthiae § 552 β.; Passow s. v. ii. p. 18^b; [L. and S. s. v. A. 2]; W. § 54, 4; [B. § 144, 14]): ἔλαθον ξενίσαντες, have unawares entertained, Heb. xiii. 2. [COMP. : ἐκ-, ἐπι-(-μαι)].*

λαξευτός, -ή, -όν, (fr. λαξεύω, and this fr. λᾶς a stone, and ξέω to polish, hew), cut out of stone: μνήμα, Lk. xxiii. 53, and thence in Evang. Nicod. c. 11 fin.; (once in Sept., Deut. iv. 49; Aquila in Num. xxi. 20; xxiii. 14; Deut. xxxiv. 1; [Josh. xiii. 20]; nowhere in Grk. auth.).*

Λαοδικεία [-κία T WH (see I, ε)]; R G L Tr accent -δικεα, cf. Chandler § 104], -ας, ἡ, Laodicea, a city of Phrygia, situated on the river Lycus not far from Colossæ. After having been successively called Diospolis and Rhoas, it was named Laodicea in honor of Laodice, the wife of Antiochus II. [B. c. 261-246]. It was de-

stroyed by an earthquake, A. D. 66 [or earlier, see Bp. *Lghtft.* Com. on Col. and Philem. p. 38 sq.], together with Colossæ and Hierapolis (see *Κολοσσαί*); and afterwards rebuilt by Marcus Aurelius. It was the seat of a Christian church: Col. ii. 1; iv. 13, 15 sq. [(on the 'Ep. to (or 'from') the Laodiceans' see Bp. *Lghtft.* Com. u. s. pp. 274-300)]; Rev. i. 11; iii. 14, and in the [Rec.] subscription of the 1 Ep. to Tim. [See Bp. *Lghtft.* Com. on Col. and Philem. Intr. § 1; *Forbiger*, *Hndbch.* d. alten Geogr. 2te Ausg. ii. 347 sq.]*

Λαοδικεύς, -έως, ὁ, a Laodicean, inhabitant of Laodicea: Col. iv. 16, and Rec. in Rev. iii. 14.*

λαός, -οῦ, ὁ, [(cf. Curtius § 535)]; Sept. more than fifteen hundred times for **אָל**; rarely for **יָד** and **בְּנֵי**; [fr. Hom. down]; *people*; **1. a people, tribe, nation, all those who are of the same stock and language:** univ. of any people; joined with **γλῶσσα, φυλή, ἔθνος**, Rev. v. 9; vii. 9; x. 11; xi. 9; xiii. 7 [Rec. om.]; xiv. 6; xvii. 15, (see **γλῶσσα**, 2); **πάντες οἱ λαοί**, Lk. ii. 31; Ro. xv. 11; esp. of the people of Israel: Mt. iv. 23; xiii. 15; Mk. vii. 6; Lk. ii. 10; Jn. xi. 50 (where it alternates with **ἔθνος**); xviii. 14; Acts iii. 23; Heb. ii. 17; vii. 11, etc.; with **Ἰσραήλ** added, Acts iv. 10; distinguished fr. **τοῖς ἔθνεσιν**, Acts xxvi. 17, 23; Ro. xv. 10; the plur. **λαοὶ Ἰσραήλ** [R. V. *the peoples of Is.*] seems to be used of the tribes of the people (like **בְּנֵי**, Gen. xlix. 10; Deut. xxxii. 8; Is. iii. 13, etc.) in Acts iv. 27 (where the plur. was apparently occasioned by Ps. ii. 1 in its reference to Christ, cf. 25); **οἱ πρεσβύτεροι τοῦ λαοῦ**, Mt. xxi. 23; xxvi. 3, 47; xxvii. 1; **οἱ γραμματεῖς τοῦ λαοῦ**, Mt. ii. 4; **οἱ πρῶτοι τοῦ λαοῦ**, Lk. xix. 47; **τὸ πρεσβυτέριον τοῦ λαοῦ**, Lk. xxii. 66; **ἀρχοντες τοῦ λαοῦ**, Acts iv. 8. with a gen. of the possessor, **τοῦ θεοῦ, αὐτοῦ, μου** (i. e. **τοῦ θεοῦ**, Hebr. **הַיְהוָה עָם, מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל הָעָם**), *the people whom God has chosen for himself, selected as peculiarly his own*: Heb. xi. 25; Mt. ii. 6; Lk. i. 68; vii. 16; without the art. Jude 5 (Sir. xlvi. 7; Sap. xviii. 13); cf. W. § 19, 1; the name is transferred to the community of Christians, as that which by the blessing of Christ has come to take the place of the theocratic people of Israel, Heb. iv. 9; Rev. xviii. 4; particularly to a church of Christians gathered from among the Gentiles, Acts xv. 14; Ro. ix. 25 sq.; 1 Pet. ii. 10; with **εἰς περιποίησιν** added, 1 Pet. ii. 9; **περιούσιος**, Tit. ii. 14, cf. Acts xviii. 10; Lk. i. 17. **ὁ λαός** the people (of Israel) is distinguished from its princes and rulers [(1 Esdr. i. 10; v. 45; Judith viii. 9, 11; etc.)], Mt. xxvi. 5; Mk. xi. 32 [here WH Tr mrg. read **δῆλος**]; xiv. 2; Lk. xx. 19; xxii. 2; xxiii. 5; Acts v. 26, etc.; from the priests, Heb. v. 3; vii. 5, 27. **2. indefinitely, of a great part of the population gathered together anywhere:** Mt. xxvii. 25; Lk. i. 21; iii. 15; vii. 1, 29; viii. 47; ix. 13; xviii. 43, etc.; **τὸ πλῆθος τοῦ λαοῦ**, Lk. i. 10. [The Gospels of Mk. and Jn. use the word but three times each. SYN. see **δῆμος**, fin.]

λάρυγξ, -γγος, ὁ, the throat (Etym. Magn. [557, 16]: **λάρυγξ μὲν δὲ οὐ λαλοῦμεν . . . φάρυγξ δὲ δι' οὗ ἐσθίομεν κ. πίνομεν**): of the instrument or organ of speech (as Ps. v. 10; Prov. viii. 7; Sir. vi. 5 (4)), Ro. iii. 13, where

the meaning is, their speech threatens and imprecates destruction to others. (Arstph., Eur., Aristot., Galen. al.; Sept. several times for **לָרָג**; oftener for **לָרַח**, the palate.)*

Λασαία, -ας, ἡ, (Lchm. Ἄλασσα, Tr WH Λασαία [see WH. App. p. 160], Vulg. *Thalassa*), Lasæa, Acts xxvii. 8, a city of Crete not mentioned by any ancient geographical or other writer. But this need not excite surprise, since probably it was one of the smaller and less important among the ninety or a hundred cities of the island; cf. Kuinoel ad loc. [Its site was discovered in 1856, some five miles to the E. of Fair Havens and close to Cape Leonda; see *Smith*, *Voyage and Shipwr. of St. Paul*, (3d ed. p. 259 sq.) 4th ed. p. 262 sq.; *Alford*, *Grk. Test.* vol. ii. Proleg. p. 27 sq.]*

λάσσω: 1 aor. ἐλάκησα; (cf. *Bttm.* *Ausf. Sprchl.* ii. p. 233; Krüger ii. 1, p. 134; Kühner § 343, i. p. 858; [Veitch s. v.]; W. 88 (84)); **1. to crack, crackle, crash:** Hom., Hes., Tragg., Arstph. **2. to burst asunder with a crack, crack open:** Acts i. 18; **ὁ δράκων φυσήθεις** (after having sucked up the poison) **ἐλάκησε καὶ ἀπέθανε καὶ ἐξεχύθη ὁ ἰδὸς αὐτοῦ καὶ ἡ χολή**, Act. Thomae § 33, p. 219 ed. Tdf.*

λατομία, -ῶ: 1 aor. ἐλατόμησα; pf. pass. pter. **λελατομημένος;** (fr. **λατόμος** a stone-cutter, and this fr. **λάσ** a stone, and **τέμνω**); *to cut stones, to hew out stones:* Mt. xxvii. 60; Mk. xv. 46. (Sept. several times for **כָּרַח**; once for **כָּרַח**, Ex. xxi. 33 sqq.; Diod., [Dion. H., Strab., al. (cf. *Soph.* *Lex.* s. v.)], Justin Mart.)*

λατρεία, -ας, ἡ, (λατρεύω, q. v.); 1. in Grk. auth. service rendered for hire; then *any service or ministration* (Tragg., Plut., Leian.); *the service of God:* **τοῦ θεοῦ**, Plat. apol. 23 b.; **καταφυγεῖν πρὸς θεῶν εὐχάς τε καὶ λατρείας**, ibid. Phaedr. p. 244 e.; *servitus religionis, quam λατρείαν Graeci vocant*, August. civ. dei 5, 15. **2. in the Grk. Bible, the service or worship of God acc. to the requirements of the levitical law** (Hebr. **לְבָרָה**, Ex. xii. 25 sq., etc.): Ro. ix. 4; Heb. ix. 1, (1 Macc. ii. 19, 22); **λατρείαν προσφέρειν τῷ θεῷ** [to offer service to God] i. q. **θυσίαν προσφέρειν εἰς λατρείαν** [to offer a sacrifice in service], Jn. xvi. 2; **ἐπιτελεῖν τὰς λατρείας**, *to perform the sacred services* (see **ἐπιτελέω**, 1), spoken of the priests, Heb. ix. 6; univ. of any worship of God, **ἡ λογικὴ λ.** Ro. xii. 1 [cf. W. § 59, 9 a.]; (of the worship of idols, 1 Macc. i. 43).*

λατρεύω; fut. λατρεύσω; 1 aor. ἐλάτρευσα; (λάτρις a hireling, Lat. *latro* in Enn. and Plaut.; *λάτρον* hire); in Grk. writ. a. to serve for hire; b. univ. to serve, minister to, either gods or men, and used alike of slaves and of freemen; in the N. T. to render religious service or homage, to worship, (Hebr. **בָּרַח**, Deut. vi. 13; x. 12; Josh. xxiv. 15); in a broad sense, **λατρ. θεῷ:** Mt. iv. 10 and Lk. iv. 8, (after Deut. vi. 13); Acts vii. 7; xxiv. 14; xxvii. 23; Heb. ix. 14; Rev. vii. 15; xxii. 3; of the worship of idols, Acts vii. 42; Ro. i. 25, (Ex. xx. 5; xxiii. 24; Ezek. xx. 32). Phrases relating to the *manner of worshipping* are these: **θεῷ** [so R G] **λατρεύω πνεύματι** (dat. of instr.), with the spirit or soul, Phil. iii. 3,

but L T Tr WH have correctly restored πνεύματι θεοῦ, i. e. prompted by, filled with, the Spirit of God, so that the dat. of the pers. (τῷ θεῷ) is suppressed; ἐν τῷ πνεύματι μου ἐν τῷ εὐαγγ., in my spirit in delivering the glad tidings, Ro. i. 9; τῷ θεῷ ἐν καθαρῷ συνειδήσει, 2 Tim. i. 3; μετὰ αἰδούς καὶ εὐλαβείας or [so L T Tr WH] μετ' εὐλαβ. κ. δέους, Heb. xii. 28; ἐν οὐσίῳ κ. δικαιοσύνῃ, Lk. i. 74; (without the dat. θεῷ) ηἰστέλαις κ. δειήσεσι, Lk. ii. 37; λατρεύειν, absol., to worship God [cf. W. 593 (552)], Acts xxvi. 7. in the strict sense; to perform sacred services, to offer gifts, to worship God in the observance of the rites instituted for his worship: absol., Heb. ix. 9; x. 2; spec. of the priests, to officiate, to discharge the sacred office: with a dat. of the sacred thing to which the service is rendered, Heb. viii. 5; xiii. 10. [(Eur., al.)]*

λάχανον, -ου, τό, (fr. λαχαίνω to dig; hence herbs grown on land cultivated by digging; garden-herbs, as opp. to wild plants); any *potherb, vegetables*: Mt. xiii. 32; Mk. iv. 32; Lk. xi. 42; Ro. xiv. 2. (1 K. xx. (xxi.) 2; Gen. ix. 3; Ps. xxxvi. (xxxvii.) 2, etc.; Arstph., Plat., Plut., al.)*

Λεββαίος, see Θαδδαῖος.

λεγιών and (so T, Tr [but not in Mt. xxvi. 53], WH [see fin.], also Lchm. in Mk. v. 9, 15) λεγιών (cf. *Tdf.* ed. 7 Proleg. p. 1; [esp. ed. 8 p. 83; B. 16 (15)]; so, too, in inscr. in Boeckh; [Diod., Plut., al.], -ώνος, ἡ, (a Lat. word), a legion (a body of soldiers whose number differed at different times, and in the time of Augustus seems to have consisted of 6826 men [i. e. 6100 foot, and 726 horse]): Mt. xxvi. 53; Mk. v. 9, 15; Lk. viii. 30 [here WH¹ (ex errore) λεγιών (cf. Chandler § 598)].*

λέγω (in the N. T. only the pres. and impf. act. and pres. pass. are in use; 3 pers. plur. impf. ἔλεγον, Jn. xi. 56 *Tdf.* [cf. ἔχω, init.]): I. in its earliest use in Hom. to lay (like Lat. *lego*, Germ. *legen*; cf. *J. G. Müller* in *Theol. Stud. u. Krit.* for 1835, p. 127 sqq.; *Curtius* § 538); to cause to lie down, put to sleep; 1. to collect, gather; to pick out. 2. to lay with, count with; to enumerate, recount, narrate, describe; [cf. Eng. *tale*, Germ. *zählen*]. II. to put word to word in speaking, join words together, i. e. to say (how it differs fr. λαλεῖν, see under that word ad init.); once so by Hom. in *Il.* 2, 222 [yet cf. *Schmidt*, *Syn.* i. ch. 1, §§ 20; 48, 2; L. and S. s. v. B. II. 2]; often in Pind., and by far the most com. use in Attic; Sept. more than thirteen hundred times for אָמַר; often also for דָּבַר (saying, *dictum*); very rarely for רָצַח; and so in N. T. 1. univ. a. absol. to speak: Acts xiii. 15; xxiv. 10; to say, foll. by direct disc., Mt. ix. 34; xii. 44; xvi. 2 [here T br. WH reject the pass.]; Mk. iii. 30; Lk. v. 39 [WH br. the cl.]; Jn. i. 29, 38; [1 Co. xii. 3 L T Tr WH]; Jas. iv. 13, and very often; the direct discourse is preceded by ὅτι recitative, Mt. ix. 18 [T om. ὅτι]; Mk. i. 15 [T om. WH br. λέγ.]; ii. 12 [L and WH br. λέγ.]; iii. 21 sq.; v. 28; vi. 14 sq. 35; vii. 20; Lk. i. 24; iv. 41; xvii. 10; Jn. vi. 14; vii. 12; viii. 33; ix. 9, 41; xvi. 17; Acts ii. 13; xi. 3; Heb. x. 8; Rev. iii. 17, etc.; foll. by acc. with inf., Lk. xi. 18; xxiv. 23; Jn. xii. 29; Acts iv. 32; xxviii. 6, etc.; foll. by ὅτι, Lk. xxii. 70;

Jn. viii. 48; xviii. 37; 1 Tim. iv. 1, (for other exx. see 2 a. below); foll. by an indir. question, Mt. xxi. 27; Mk. xi. 33; Lk. xx. 8. b. The N. T. writers, particularly the historical, are accustomed to add the verb λέγω foll. by direct disc. to another verb which already contains the idea of speaking, or which states an opinion concerning some person or thing; as τὸ βῆθαι . . . προφήτου λέγοντος, Mt. ii. 17; viii. 17; xii. 17; xiii. 35; κηρύσσω κ. [L T WH om. Tr br. καὶ] λέγω, Mt. iii. 2; κράξεν καὶ λέγει, Mt. ix. 27; xxi. 15; Mk. x. 47; Lk. iv. 41 [here L T Tr mrg. κραυγάζειν]; Acts xiv. 15; προσφωνεῖν κ. λέγει, Mt. xi. 17; Lk. vii. 32; ἀπεκρίθη καὶ λέγει, Mk. vii. 28; αἰνεῖν τ. θεὸν κ. λέγειν, Lk. ii. 13; γογγύζειν κ. λέγειν, Jn. vi. 42. to verbs of speaking, judging, etc., and those which denote in general the nature or the substance of the discourse reported, the ptp. λέγων is added (often so in Sept. for רִמָּה [W. 535 sq. (499), cf. 602 (560)]) foll. by direct disc.: ἀπεκρίθη λέγων, Mt. xxv. 9, 44 sq.; Mk. ix. 38 [T WH om. λέγων]; Acts xv. 13; Rev. vii. 13, etc. (see ἀποκρίνομαι, 1 c.); εἶπε λ., Mk. [viii. 28 T WH Tr mrg.]; xii. 26; Lk. xx. 2, (in Grk. writ. ἔφη λέγων); ἐλάλησε λέγων (see λαλῶ, 5); ἐμαρτύρησε, Jn. i. 32; κέκραγε λ. ib. 15; ἐδίδασκε λ. Mt. v. 2; [ἐβόησε or] ἀνεβόησε λ., Mt. xxvii. 46; Lk. ix. 38; ἀνέκραξε λ., Mk. i. 24; Lk. iv. 34 [T WH om. Tr br. λέγ.]; also after ἄδου, Rev. v. 9; xv. 3; αἶρεν [or ἐπαίρ.] φωνήν, Lk. xvii. 13; Acts xiv. 11; θαυμάζειν, Mt. viii. 27; ix. 33; xxi. 20; after προφητεύειν, Mt. xv. 7; γογγύζειν, Mt. xx. 12; εἶπεν ἐν παραβολαῖς, Mt. xxii. 1; παρέθηκε παραβολήν, Mt. xiii. 24; διεμαρτύρατο, Heb. ii. 6; ἐπήγγελται, Heb. xii. 26, and a great many other exx. It is likewise added to verbs of every kind which denote an act conjoined with speech; as ἐφώνη, φαίνεται λέγων, Mt. i. 20; ii. 13; προσεκύει λέγων, Mt. viii. 2; ix. 18; xiv. 33; xv. 25; add, Mt. viii. 3; ix. 29; xiv. 15; Mk. v. 35; Lk. i. 66; v. 8; viii. 38; x. 17; xv. 9; xviii. 3; xix. 18; Acts viii. 10, 18 sq.; xii. 7; xxvii. 23 sq.; 1 Co. xi. 25, etc. On the other hand, the verb λέγω in its finite forms is added to the participles of other verbs: Mt. xxvii. 41; Mk. viii. 12; xiv. 45, 63, 67; xv. 35; Lk. vi. 20; Jn. i. 36; ix. 8; Acts ii. 13; Heb. viii. 8; ἀποκριθεὶς λέγει, Mk. viii. 29; ix. 5, 19; x. 24, 51; xi. 22, 33 [L Tr mrg. br. T Tr WH om. ἀπ.]; Lk. iii. 11; xi. 45; xiii. 8, (nowhere so in Acts, nor in Mt. nor in Jn.); κράξας λέγει, Mk. v. 7 [Rec. εἶπε]; ix. 24. ἔγραψε λέγων (רָצַח לְכַתְּבָא, 2 K. x. 6; 2 S. xi. 15, etc.), he wrote in these words, or he wrote these words [A. V. retains the idiom, he wrote saying (cf. e. below)]; Lk. i. 63; 1 Macc. viii. 31; xi. 57; Joseph. ant. 11, 2, 2; 13, 4, 1; exx. fr. the Syriac are given by *Gesenius* in *Rosenmüller's Repertor.* i. p. 135. ἔπεμψε or ἀπέστειλε λέγων, i. e. he ordered it to be said by a messenger: Mt. xxii. 16; xxvii. 19; Lk. vii. 19 sq.; xix. 14; Jn. xi. 3; Acts xiii. 15; xvi. 35, (see in εἶπον, 3 b.); otherwise in Mt. xxi. 37; Mk. xii. 6. c. ἡ φωνὴ λέγουσα: Mt. iii. 17; xvii. 5; Lk. iii. 22 [G L T Tr WH om. λέγ.]; Rev. vi. 6; x. 4, 8; xii. 10; xiv. 13, etc. λέγειν φωνὴ μεγάλη, Rev. v. 12; viii. 13; ἐν φωνῇ μ., ib. xiv. 7, 9. d. In

accordance with the Hebr. conception which regards thought as internal speech (see *εἶπον*, 5), we find λέγειν *ἐν ἑαυτῷ*, to say within one's self, i. e. to think with one's self: Mt. iii. 9; ix. 21; Lk. iii. 8; ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ αὐτοῦ, Rev. xviii. 7. e. One is said to speak, λέγειν, not only when he uses language orally, but also when he expresses himself in writing [(cf. b. sub fin.)]: 2 Co. vii. 3; viii. 8; ix. 3, 4; xi. 16, 21; Phil. iv. 11, and often in Paul; so of the writers of the O. T.: Ro. x. 16, 20; xi. 9; xv. 12; λέγει ἡ γραφή, Ro. iv. 3; x. 11; xi. 2; Jas. ii. 23, etc.; and simply λέγει, sc. ἡ λέγουσα, i. e. ἡ γραφή (our *it is said*): Ro. xv. 10, [1 L Tr mrg.]; Gal. iii. 16; Eph. iv. 6; v. 14; cf. W. 522 (486 sq.) and 588 (547); B. § 129, 16; λέγει, sc. ὁ θεός, 2 Co. vi. 2; λέγει Δαυιδ ἐν ψαλμῷ, Acts xiii. 35; λέγει ὁ θεός, Heb. v. 6; ἐν τῷ Ὄση, Ro. ix. 25; ἐν Ἡλίᾳ, Ro. xi. 2; ἐν Δαυιδ, Heb. iv. 7; λέγει τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ ἅγιον, Heb. iii. 7; ὁ νόμος λέγει, 1 Co. xiv. 34; τί, 1 Co. ix. 8; Ro. iii. 19. f. λέγειν is used of every variety of speaking: as of inquiry, Mt. ix. 14; xv. 1; xvii. 25; xviii. 1; Mk. ii. 18; v. 30 sq.; Lk. iv. 22; vii. 20; Jn. vii. 11; ix. 10; xix. 10; Ro. x. 18 sq.; xi. 1, 11, etc.; foll. by εἰ interrog. [see εἰ, II. 2], Acts xxi. 37; λέγει τις, i. q. one bids the question be asked, Mk. xiv. 14; Lk. xxii. 11; of reply, Mt. xvii. 25; xx. 7; Mk. viii. 24 [L mrg. εἶπεν]; Jn. i. 21; xviii. 17; of acclaim, Rev. iv. 8, 10; of exclamation, Rev. xviii. 10, 16, of entreaty, Mt. xxv. 11; Lk. xiii. 25; i. q. to set forth in language, make plain, Heb. v. 11. g. λέγω w. acc. of the thing. to say a thing: δ, Lk. ix. 33 (i. e. not knowing whether what he said was appropriate or not); Lk. xxii. 60; to express in words, Philem. 21; τοῦτο, Jn. viii. 6; xii. 33; τοιαῦτα, Heb. xi. 14; ταῦτα, Lk. viii. 8; xi. 27, 45; xiii. 17, Jn. v. 34; Acts xiv. 18; 1 Co. ix. 8; τάδε (referring to what follows), Acts xxi. 11; Rev. ii. 1, 8, 12, 18, iii. 1, 7, 14; τί, what? Ro. x. 8; xi. 4; Gal. iv. 30; 1 Co. xiv. 16; πολλά, Jn. xvi. 12; τὰ λεγόμενα, Lk. xviii. 34; Acts xxviii. 24; Heb. viii. 1; ὑπὸ τινος, Acts viii. 6; xiii. 45 [L T Tr WH λαλοῦμενος]; xxvii. 11; λέγω ἀλήθειαν, Jn. viii. 45 sq.; Ro. ix. 1; 1 Tim. ii. 7; ἀληθῆ, Jn. xix. 35; ἀνθρώπων, Ro. vi. 19; σὺ λέγεις, sc. αὐτό, prop. thou sayest, i. e. thou grantest what thou askest, equiv. to *it is just as thou sayest*; to be sure, certainly, [see εἶπον, 1 c.]: Mt. xxvii. 11; Mk. xv. 2; Lk. xxiii. 3, cf. xxii. 70; Jn. xviii. 37, [(all these pass. WH mrg. punctuate interrogatively)]; παραβολῆν, to put forth, Lk. xiv. 7; τὸ αὐτό, to profess one and the same thing, 1 Co. i. 10 cf. 12. h. with dat. of the pers. to whom anything is said: foll. by direct discourse, Mt. viii. 20; xiv. 4; xviii. 32; xix. 10; Mk. ii. 17, 27; vii. 9; viii. 1; Jn. i. 43 (44); ii. 10, and scores of other exx.; λέγειν τινὶ κύριε, κύριε, to salute any one as lord, Mt. vii. 21; impv. λέγε μοι, Acts xxii. 27 (generally εἰπέ μοι, ἡμῖν); plur. Lk. x. 9; ἀμὴν λέγω ὑμῖν, I solemnly declare to you, (in the Gospels of Mt. Mk. and Lk.): for which the Greek said ἐπ' ἀληθείας λέγω ὑμῖν. Lk. iv. 25, and λέγω ὑμῖν ἀληθῶς, ib. ix. 27; in Jn. everywhere [twenty-five times, and always uttered by Christ] ἀμὴν ἀμὴν λέγω σοι (ὑμῖν), I most solemnly declare to thee

(you), i. 51 (52); iii. 11, etc.; with the force of an asseveration λέγω τινὶ, without ἀμὴν: Mt. xi. 22; xii. 36; xxiii. 39; Lk. vii. 9, 28; x. 12; xii. 8; xvii. 34; xviii. 8, 14; καὶ λέγω ὑμῖν, Mt. xi. 9; Lk. vii. 26; xi. 51; xii. 5; λέγω σοι, Lk. xii. 59. with a dat. of the thing, in the sense of commanding (see 2 c. below), Mt. xxi. 19; Lk. xvii. 6; in the sense of asking, imploring, Lk. xxiii. 30; Rev. vi. 16. λέγω τινὶ τι, to tell a thing to one: Mt. x. 27; 2 Th. ii. 5; τὴν ἀλήθειαν, Jn. xvi. 7; μυστήριον, 1 Co. xv. 51; παραβολῆν, Lk. xviii. 1; of a promise, Rev. ii. 7, 11, 17, 29; iii. 6; i. q. to unfold, explain, Mk. x. 32; foll. by indirect disc., Mt. xxi. 27; Mk. xi. 33; Lk. xx. 8; τινὶ τινα, to speak to one about one, Jn. viii. 27; Phil. iii. 18. i. λέγω foll. by prepositions: πρὸς τινα, which denotes — either to one (equiv. to the dat.): foll. by direct disc., Mk. iv. 41; x. 26; Lk. viii. 25; ix. 23; xvi. 1; Jn. ii. 3; iii. 4; iv. 15; vi. 5; viii. 31; Acts ii. 7 [R G], 12; xxviii. 4, 17; foll. by ὅτι recitative, Lk. iv. 21; πρὸς τινὰ τι, Lk. xi. 53 R G L Tr mrg.; xxiv. 10; — or as respects one, in reference to one [cf. B. § 133, 3; W. § 31, 5; 405 (378); Krüger § 48, 7, 13; Bleek on Heb. i. 7; Meyer on Ro. x. 21]: Lk. xii. 41; Heb. i. 7, [al. add 8, 13; vii. 21]; μετὰ τινος, to speak with one, Jn. xi. 56; περὶ τινος, of, concerning, one [cf. W. § 47, 4], Mt. xxi. 45; Jn. i. 47 (48); ii. 21; xi. 13; xiii. 18, 22; Heb. ix. 5; περὶ τινος, ὅτι, Lk. xxi. 5; τι περὶ τινος, Jn. i. 22; ix. 17; Acts viii. 34; Tit. ii. 8; τινὶ περὶ τινος, Mt. xi. 7; Mk. i. 30; viii. 30 [Lchm. εἰπωσιν]; πρὸς τινα περὶ τινος, Lk. vii. 24; ὑπὲρ τινος, to speak for, on behalf of, one, to defend one, Acts xxvi. 1 [L T Tr WH mrg. περὶ]; ἐπὶ τινα, to speak in reference to, of [see ἐπί, C. I. 2 g. γγ.; B. § 147, 23], one, Heb. vii. 13; εἰς τινα (τὶ βλασφημῶν), against one, Lk. xxii. 65; in speaking to have reference to one, speak with respect to one, Acts ii. 25 [cf. W. 397 (371)]; in speaking to refer (a thing) to one, with regard to, Eph. v. 32; εἰς τὸν κόσμον, to the world (see εἰς, A. I. 5 b.), Jn. viii. 26 [L T Tr WH λαλῶ]. k. with adverbs, or with phrases having adverbial force: καλῶς, rightly, Jn. viii. 48; xiii. 13; ὡσαύτως, Mk. xiv. 31; τὴν κατὰ συγγνώμην, ἐπιταγὴν, by way of advice [concession (see συγγνώμη)], by way of command, 1 Co. vii. 6; 2 Co. viii. 8; κατὰ ἀνθρώπων [see ἀνθρώπος, 1 c.], Ro. iii. 5; Gal. iii. 15; 1 Co. ix. 8; Λυκαονιστί, Acts xiv. 11. In conformity with the several contexts where it is used, λέγω, like the Lat. *dico*, is 2. specifically a. i. q. to asseverate, affirm, aver, maintain: foll. by an acc. with inf., Mt. xxii. 23; Mk. xii. 18; Lk. xx. 41; xxiii. 2; xxiv. 23; Acts v. 36; viii. 9; xvii. 7; xxviii. 6; Ro. xv. 8; 2 Tim. ii. 18; Rev. ii. 9; iii. 9; with the included idea of insisting on, περιμένεσθαι (that you must be [cf. W. § 44, 3 b.; B. § 141, 2]), Acts xv. 24 Rec.; with the simple inf. without a subject-acc., Lk. xxiv. 23; Jas. ii. 14; 1 Jn. ii. 6, 9; foll. by ὅτι (where the acc. with inf. might have been used), Mt. xvii. 10; Mk. ix. 11; xii. 35; Lk. ix. 7; Jn. iv. 20; xii. 34; 1 Co. xv. 12; λέγω τινὶ ὅτι etc. to declare to one that etc. [cf. B. § 141, 1]: Mt. iii. 9; v. 20, 22; xii. 36; xiii. 17; xvii. 12; xxi. 43 [WH mrg. om. ὅτι]; xxvi. 21; Mk. ix. 13; xiv. 18

25, 30; Lk. iii. 8; x. 12; xiii. 35 [Tr WH om. L br. *ἔτι*]; xiv. 24; xviii. 8; xix. 26, 40 [WH txt. om. Tr br. *ἔτι*]; xxi. 3; xxii. 16, 37, etc.; Jn. iii. 11; v. 24 sq.; viii. 34; x. 7 [Tr WH om. L br. *ἔτι*]; xvi. 20; Gal. v. 2; λέγω *τινά, ἔτι*, by familiar attraction [cf. W. § 66, 5 a.; B. § 151, 1] for λέγω, *ἔτι τις*: Jn. viii. 54; ix. 19; x. 36 (where for *ὑμεῖς λέγετε, ἔτι οὗτος, ὅν . . . ἀπίστευτε, βλασφημεί*; the indirect discourse passes into the direct, and *βλασφημεί* is put for *βλασφημεί* [B. § 141, 1]). b. i. q. *to teach*: with dat. of pers. foll. by direct disc., 1 Co. vii. 8, 12; *τί τινα*, Jn. xvi. 12; Acts i. 3; *τοῦτο* foll. by *ἔτι*, 1 Th. iv. 15. c. *to exhort, advise; to command, direct*: with an acc. of the thing, Lk. vi. 46; λέγουσι (sc. *αὐτά*) κ. οὐ ποιοῦσιν, Mt. xxiii. 3; *τί τινα*, Mk. xiii. 37; Jn. ii. 5; *τινί* foll. by an imperative, Mt. v. 44; Mk. ii. 11; Lk. vii. 14; xi. 9; xii. 4; xvi. 9; Jn. ii. 8; xiii. 29; 1 Co. vii. 12; λέγω with an inf. of the thing to be done or to be avoided [cf. W. § 44, 3 b.; B. § 141, 2]: Mt. v. 34, 39; Acts xxi. 4, 21; Ro. ii. 22; xii. 3; foll. by *ἵνα*, Acts xix. 4; *περί τινος* (gen. of the thing) foll. by *ἵνα*, 1 Jn. v. 16. (see *ἵνα*, II. 2 b.); foll. by *μή* with subjunc. 2 Co. xi. 16. in the sense of *asking, seeking, entreating*: with dat. of pers. foll. by an impv., 1 Co. x. 15; 2 Co. vi. 13; foll. by an inf. [W. 316 (296 sq.); B. u. s.], Rev. x. 9 [Rec. impv.]. *χαίρειν τινί λέγω*, *to give one a greeting, bid him welcome, salute him*, 2 Jn. 10 sq. (see *χαίρω*, fin.). d. *to point out with words, intend, mean, mean to say*, (often so in Grk. writ.; cf. Passow s. v. p. 30*; [L. and S. s. v. C. 10]): *τινά*, Mk. xiv. 71; Jn. vi. 71; *τί*, 1 Co. x. 29; *τοῦτο* foll. by direct disc., Gal. iii. 17; *τοῦτο* foll. by *ἔτι*, 1 Co. i. 12. e. *to call by a name, to call, name*; i. q. *καλῶ τινα* with acc. of pred.: *τί με λέγεις ἀγαθόν*; Mk. x. 18; Lk. xviii. 19; add, Mk. xii. 37; Jn. v. 18; xv. 15; Acts x. 28; [1 Co. xii. 9 RG]; Rev. ii. 20; pass. with predicate nom.: Mt. xiii. 55; 1 Co. viii. 5; Eph. ii. 11; 2 Th. ii. 4; Heb. xi. 24; *ὁ λεγόμενος*, with pred. nom. *he that is surnamed*, Mt. i. 16 (so xxvii. 17); x. 2; Jn. xx. 24; Col. iv. 11; *he that is named*: Mt. ix. 9; xxvi. 3, 14; xxvii. 16; Mk. xv. 7; Lk. xxii. 47; Jn. ix. 11; cf. *Fritzsche* on Mt. p. 31 sq.; of things, places, cities, etc.: *τὸ ὄνομα λέγεται*, Rev. viii. 11; ptc. *called*, Mt. ii. 23; xxvi. 36; xxvii. 33; Jn. iv. 5; xi. 54; xix. 13; Acts iii. 2; vi. 9; Heb. ix. 3; with *ἐβραϊστί* added, Jn. xix. 13, 17; [cf. v. 2 Tdf.]; applied to foreign words translated into Greek, in the sense that is: Mt. xxvii. 33; Jn. iv. 25; xi. 16; xxi. 2; also *ὁ λέγεται*, Jn. xx. 16; *ὁ λέγεται ἑρμηνεύμενον* [L Tr WH *μεθερμ.*], Jn. i. 38 (39); *διεμνην. λέγεται*, Acts ix. 36. f. *to speak out, speak of, mention*: *τί*, Eph. v. 12 (with which cf. *ὁκνῶ καὶ λέγειν*, Plat. rep. 5 p. 465 c.); [Mk. vii. 36 T Tr txt. WII. On the apparent ellipsis of λέγω in 2 Co. ix. 6, cf. W. 596 sq. (555); B. 394 (338). COMP. : ἀντι-, δια- (-μαι), ἐκ-, ἐπι-, κατα-, παρα- (-μαι), προ-, συν-λέγω; cf. the catalogue of comp. in *Schmidt*, Syn. ch. 1, 60.]

λείμμα [WH *λίμμα*, see their App. p. 154 and cf. I, ε], -τος, τό, (λείπω), a remnant: Ro. xi. 5. (Hdt. 1, 119; Plut. de profect. in virtut. c. 5; for *Ἰνῶν*, 2 K. xix. 4.)* λείος, -εῖα, -εῖον, [(cf. Lat. *levis*)], smooth, level: opp.

το *τραχός*, of ways, Lk. iii. 5. (Is. xl. 4 Alex.; Prov. ii. 20; 1 S. xvii. 40; in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down.)*

λείπω; [2 aor. subj. 3 pers. sing. *λίπη*, Tit. iii. 13 T WH mrg.; pres. pass. *λείπομαι*; fr. Hom. down.]; 1. trans. *to leave, leave behind, forsake*; pass. *to be left behind* (prop. by one's rival in a race, hence), a. *to lag, be inferior*: *ἐν μηδενί*, Jas. i. 4 (Hdt. 7, 8, 1); [al. associate this ex. with the two under b.]. b. *to be destitute of, to lack*: with gen. of the thing, Jas. i. 5; ii. 15, (Soph., Plat., al.). 2. intrans. *to be wanting or absent, to fail*: *λείπει τί τινα*, Lk. xviii. 22; Tit. iii. 13, (Polyb. 10, 18, 8; al.); *τὰ λείποντα*, the things that remain [so Justin Mart. apol. 1, 52, cf. 32; but al. *are wanting*], Tit. i. 5. [COMP. : ἀπο-, δια-, ἐκ-, ἐπι-, κατα-, ἐν-κατα-, περ-, ὑπο-λείπω.]*

λειτουργία, ptc. *λειτουργῶν*; 1 aor. inf. *λειτουργῆσαι*; (fr. *λειτουργός*, q. v.); 1. in Attic, esp. the orators, *to serve the state at one's own cost; to assume an office which must be administered at one's own expense; to discharge a public office at one's own cost; to render public service to the state*, (cf. *Melanchthon* in *Apol. Confes.* August. p. 270 sq. [Corpus Reform. ed. *Bindseil* (post *Bretschn.*) vol. xxvii. p. 623, and *F. Francke*, *Conf. Luth.*, Pt. i. p. 271 note (Lips. 1846)]; *Wolf*, *Dem. Lept.* p. lxxxv. sqq.; *Böckh*, *Athen. Staatshaush.* i. p. 480 sqq.; *Lübker*, *Reallex. des class. Alterth.* [or *Smith*, *Dict. of Grk. and Rom. Antiq.*] s. v. *λειτουργία*). 2. univ. *to do a service, perform a work*; *Vulg. ministro*, [A. V. *to minister*]; a. of the priests and Levites who were busied with the sacred rites in the tabernacle or the temple (so Sept. often for *יהוה*; as Num. xviii. 2; Ex. xxviii. 31, 39; xxix. 30; Joel i. 9, etc.; several times for *כֹּהֵן*, Num. iv. 37, 39; xvi. 9; xviii. 6 sq.; add, *Sir.* iv. 14 [xiv. 15; l. 14; Judith iv. 14]; 1 Macc. x. 42; [Philo, vit. Moys. iii. 18; cf. *ὑμῖν λειτουργοῦσι κ. αὐτοὶ τὴν λειτουργίαν τῶν προφητῶν κ. διδασκάλων* (of bishops and deacons), *Teaching of the Twelve Apost.* c. 15 (cf. *Clem. Rom.* 1 Cor. 44, 2 etc.)); Heb. x. 11. b. λ. *τῷ κυρίῳ*, of Christians serving Christ, whether by prayer, or by instructing others concerning the way of salvation, or in some other way: Acts xiii. 2; cf. *De Wette ad loc.* c. of those who aid others with their resources, and relieve their poverty: *τινὶ ἔν τινα*, Ro. xv. 27, cf. *Sir.* x. 25.*

λειτουργία, -ας, ἡ, (fr. *λειτουργέω*, q. v.); 1. prop. *a public office which a citizen undertakes to administer at his own expense*: Plat. legg. 12 p. 949 c.; Lys. p. 163, 22; *Isocr.* p. 391 d.; *Theophr. Char.* 20 (29), 5; 23 (29), 4, and others. 2. univ. *any service*: of military service, Polyb.; *Diod.* 1, 63. 73; of the service of workmen, c. 21; of that done to nature in the cohabitation of man and wife, *Aristot. oec.* 1, 3 p. 1343^b, 20. 3. in biblical Greek a. *the service or ministry of the priests relative to the prayers and sacrifices offered to God*: Lk. i. 23; Heb. viii. 6; ix. 21, (for *יהוה*, Num. viii. 22; xvi. 9; xviii. 4; 2 Chr. xxxi. 2; *Diod.* 1, 21; *Joseph.*; [Philo de *caritat.* § 1 sub fin.; al.; see *Soph. Lex.* s. v.]); hence the phrase in *Phil.* ii. 17, explained s. v. *θεοσία*, b. fin. [(cf. *Bp. Lghtft.* on *Clem. Rom.* 1 Cor. 44)]. b. a

gift or benefaction, for the relief of the needy (see *λειτουργία*, 2 c.): 2 Co. ix. 12; Phil. ii. 30.*

λειτουργικός, -ή, -όν, (*λειτουργία*), relating to the performance of service, employed in ministering: *σκεύη*, Num. iv. [12], 26, etc.; *στολαί*, Ex. xxxi. 10, etc.; *πνεύματα*, of angels executing God's behests, Heb. i. 14; also *αι λειτ. του θεου δυναμεις*, Ignat. ad Philad. 9 (longer recension); *το παν πληθος των αγγελων αυτοου, πως τω θελήματι αυτοου λειτουργούσαι παρεστώτες*, Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 34, 5, cf. Dan. (Theodot.) vii. 10. (Not found in prof. auth.)*

λειτουργός, -ου, -ός, (fr. ΕΡΓΩ i. e. *εργάζομαι*, and unused *λείτος* i. q. *λήϊτος* equiv. to *δημόσιος* public, belonging to the state (Hesych.), and this from *λεώς* Attic for *λαός*), Sept. for *ληψή* (Piel ptp. of *ληψ*); 1. a public minister; a servant of the state: *της πόλεως*, Inscr.; of the lictors, Plut. Rom. 26; (it has not yet been found in its primary and proper sense, of one who at Athens assumes a public office to be administered at his own expense [cf. L. and S. s. v. I.]; see *λειτουργίω*).

2. a minister, servant: so of military laborers, often in Polyb.; of the servants of a king, 1 K. x. 5; Sir. x. 2; [of Joshua, Josh. i. 1 Alex.; univ. 2 S. xiii. 18 (cf. 17)]; of the servants of the priests, joined with *σημέται*, Dion. Hal. antt. 2, 73; *των αγίων*, of the temple, i. e. *one busied with holy things*, of a priest, Heb. viii. 2, cf. [Philo, alleg. leg. iii. § 46]; Neh. x. 39; Sir. vii. 30; *των θεών*, of heathen priests, Dion. H. 2, 22 cf. 73; Plut. mor. p. 417 a; *Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ*, of Paul likening himself to a priest, Ro. xv. 16; plur. *του θεου*, those by whom God administers his affairs and executes his decrees: so of magistrates, Ro. xiii. 6; of angels, Heb. i. 7 fr. Ps. ciii. (civ.) 4 [cf. Philo de caritat. § 3]; *της χάριτος του θεου*, those whose ministry the grace of God made use of for proclaiming to men the necessity of repentance, as Noah, Jonah: Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 8, 1 cf. c. 7; *των ἀπόστολων και λειτουργῶν ὑμῶν της χρείας μου*, by whom ye have sent to me those things which may minister to my needs, Phil. ii. 25.*

[*λαμά*, see *λαμά*.]

λίντων, -ου, τό, (a Lat. word, *linteum*), a linen cloth, towel (Arr. peripl. mār. rubr. 4): of the towel or apron, which servants put on when about to work (Suet. Calig. 26), Jn. xiii. 4 sq.; with which it was supposed the nakedness of persons undergoing crucifixion was covered, Ev. Nicod. c. 10; cf. *Thilo*, Cod. Apocr. p. 582 sq.*

λεπίς, -ιδος, ή, (*λέπω* to strip off the rind or husk, to peel, to scale), a scale: Acts ix. 18. (Sept.; Aristot. al. [cf. Hdt. 7, 61].)*

λέπρα, -ας, ή, (fr. the adj. *λεπρός*, q. v.), Hebr. *לִצְרָעַת*, leprosy [lit. morbid scalliness], a most offensive, annoying, dangerous, cutaneous disease, the virus of which generally pervades the whole body; common in Egypt and the East (Lev. xiii. sq.): Mt. viii. 3; Mk. i. 42; Lk. v. 12 sq. (Hdt., Theophr., Joseph., Plut., al.) [Cf. *Orelli* in Herzog 2 s. v. *Aussatz*; *Greenhill* in Bible Educator iv. 76 sq. 174 sq.; *Ginsburg* in Alex.'s Kitto s. v.; *Edersheim*, Jesus the Messiah, i. 492 sqq.; McCl. and S. s. v.]*

λεπρός, -ου, ό, (as if for *λεπερός*, fr. *λεπίς*, *λέπος* -εος,

τό, a scale, husk, bark); 1. in Grk. writ. *scaly, rough*.

2. specifically, *leprous, affected with leprosy*, (Sept. several times for *לִצְרָעַת* and *לִצְרָעַת*; [Theophr. c. p. 2, 6, 4] see *λέπρα*): Mt. viii. 2; x. 8; xi. 5; Mk. i. 40; Lk. iv. 27; vii. 22; xvii. 12; of one [(Simon)] who had formerly been a leper, Mt. xxvi. 6; Mk. xiv. 3.*

λεπτός, -ή, -όν, (*λέπω* to strip off the bark, to peel), thin; small; *το λεπτόν*, a very small brass coin, equiv. to the eighth part of an as, [A. V. a mite; cf. Alex.'s Kitto and B.D. s. v.; cf. *F. R. Conder* in the Bible Educator, iii. 179]; Mk. xii. 42; Lk. xii. 59; xxi. 2; (Alciph. epp. 1, 9 adds *κέρμα*; Pollux, onom. 9, 6, sect. 92, supplies *νόμισμα*).*

Λευί and *Λευίς* (T Tr (yet see below) WH *Λευίς* [but Lchm. -ίς; see *ει, ε*]), gen. *Λευί* (T Tr WH *Λευεί*), acc. *Λευίῳ* (T WH *Λευείῳ*, so Tr exc. in Mk. ii. 14), [B. 21 (19); W. § 10, 1], *δ*, (Hebr. *לֵוִי* a joining, fr. *לֵוִי*, cf. Gen. xxix. 34), *Levi*; 1. the third son of the patriarch Jacob by his wife *Leah*, the founder of the tribe of Israelites which bears his name: Heb. vii. 5, 9; [Rev. vii. 7].

2. the son of Melchi, one of Christ's ancestors: Lk. iii. 24. 3. the son of Simeon, also an ancestor of Christ: Lk. iii. 29. 4. the son of Alphæus, a collector of customs [(A. V. *publican*)]: Mk. ii. 14 [here WH (rejected) mrg. *Ἰάκωβον* (see their note ad loc., cf. *Weiss* in Mey. on Mt. 7te Aufl. p. 2)]; Lk. v. 27, 29; acc. to com. opinion he is the same as *Matthew* the apostle (Mt. ix. 9); but cf. *Grimm* in the Theol. Stud. u. Krit. for 1870 p. 727 sqq.; [their identity is denied also by Nicholson on Matt. ix. 9; yet see *Patritius*, De Evangeliiis, l. i. c. i. quaest. 1; *Venables* in Alex.'s Kitto, s. v. *Matthew*; *Meyer*, Com. on Matt., Intr. § 1].*

Λευίτης (T WH *Λευίτης* [so Tr exc. in Acts iv. 36; see *ει, ε*]), -ου, ό, a *Levite*; a. one of Levi's posterity. b. in a narrower sense those were called Levites (Hebr. *לֵוִיִּם*, *לֵוִיִּים*) who, not being of the race of Aaron, for whom alone the priesthood was reserved, served as assistants of the priests. It was their duty to keep the sacred utensils and the temple clean, to provide the sacred loaves, to open and shut the gates of the temple, to sing sacred hymns in the temple, and do many other things; so Lk. x. 32; Jn. i. 19; Acts iv. 36; [(Plut. quaest. conv. l. iv. quaest. 6, 5; Philo de vit. Moys. i. § 58). See BB.DD. s. v. *Levites*; *Edersheim*, The Temple, 2d ed. p. 63 sqq.]*

Λευιτικός [T WH *Λευιτικός*; see *ει, ε*], -ή, -όν, *Levitical, pertaining to the Levites*: Heb. vii. 11. [Philo de vit. Moys. iii. § 20].*

λευκαίνω: 1 aor. *ἐλευκῶνα* [cf. W. § 13, 1 d.; B. 41 (35)]; (*λευκός*); fr. Hom. down; Sept. for *לְבָיִן*; to whiten, make white: *τί*, Mk. ix. 3; Rev. vii. 14.*

[*λευκοβύσσινον*: Rev. xix. 14 WH mrg., al. *βύσσινον* *λευκ.* see in *βύσσινος*.]

λευκός, -ή, -όν, (*λευσκώ* to see, behold, look at; akin to Lat. *luceo*, Germ. *leuchten*; cf. Curtius p. 113 and § 87; [Vaniček p. 817]), Sept. for *לְבָיִן*; 1. *light, bright, brilliant*: *τὰ ἱμάτια . . . λευκά ὡς τὸ φῶς*, Mt. xvii. 2; esp. *bright or brilliant from whiteness, (dazzling) white*:

λευκός, -ή, -όν, (*λευσκώ* to see, behold, look at; akin to Lat. *luceo*, Germ. *leuchten*; cf. Curtius p. 113 and § 87; [Vaniček p. 817]), Sept. for *לְבָיִן*; 1. *light, bright, brilliant*: *τὰ ἱμάτια . . . λευκά ὡς τὸ φῶς*, Mt. xvii. 2; esp. *bright or brilliant from whiteness, (dazzling) white*:

spoken of the garments of angels, and of those exalted to the splendor of the heavenly state, Mk. xvi. 5; Lk. ix. 29; Acts i. 10; Rev. iii. 5; iv. 4; vi. 11; vii. 9, 13; xix. 14, (shining or white garments were worn on festive and state occasions, Eccles. ix. 8; cf. Heindorf on Hor. sat. 2, 2, 61); with *ὡσει* or *ὡς ὁ χιών* added: Mk. ix. 3 R L; Mt. xxviii. 3, (*ἵπποι λευκότεροι χιώνος*, Hom. Il. 10, 437); *ἐν λευκοῖς* sc. *ἱματίοις* (added in Rev. iii. 5; iv. 4), Jn. xx. 12; Rev. iii. 4; cf. W. 591 (550); [B. 82 (72)]; used of white garments as the sign of innocence and purity of soul, Rev. iii. 18; of the heavenly throne, Rev. xx. 11. 2. (dead) *white*: Mt. v. 36 (opp. to *μέλας*); Rev. i. 14; ii. 17; iv. 4; vi. 2; xiv. 14; xix. 11; spoken of the whitening color of ripening grain, Jn. iv. 35.*

Λίων, -οντος, ὁ, [fr. Hom. down], Sept. for *לִיּוֹן*, *לִיּוֹן* (a young lion), etc.; *a lion*; a. prop.: Heb. xi. 33; 1 Pet. v. 8; Rev. iv. 7; ix. 8, 17; x. 3; xiii. 2. b. metaph. *ἐρρύσθη ἐκ στόματος λέοντος*, I was rescued out of the most imminent peril of death, 2 Tim. iv. 17 (the fig. does not lie in the word lion alone, but in the whole phrase); equiv. to *a brave and mighty hero*: Rev. v. 5, where there is allusion to Gen. xlix. 9; cf. Nah. ii. 13.*

λήθη, -ης, ἡ, (*λήθω* to escape notice, *λήθωμαι* to forget), [fr. Hom. down], *forgetfulness*: *λήθην τινὸς λαβεῖν* (see *λαμβάνω*, I. 6), 2 Pet. i. 9.*

[*λημά*, see *λαμά*.]

ληνός, -οῦ, ἡ, (also ὁ, Gen. xxx. 38, 41 [cf. below], [Theocr., Diod., al.]; 1. *a tub- or trough-shaped receptacle, vat*, in which grapes are trodden [A. V. *wine-press*] (Hebr. *תַּב*): Rev. xiv. 20; xix. 15; *τὴν ληνὸν . . . τὸν μέγαν* (for R Tr mrg. *τὴν μεγάλην*), Rev. xiv. 19 — a variation in gender which (though not rare in Hebrew, see *Gesenius*, *Lehrgeb.* p. 717) can hardly be matched in Grk. writ.; cf. W. 526 (490) and his *Exeget. Studd.* i. p. 153 sq.; B. 81 (71). 2. i. q. *ὑπολήμιον* (Is. xvi. 10; Mk. xii. 1) or *προλήμιον* (Is. v. 2), Hebr. *בְּרֵי*, *the lower vat*, dug in the ground, into which the must or new wine flowed from the press: Mt. xxi. 33. Cf. *Win.* RWB. s. v. *Kelter*; *Roskoff* in *Schenkel* iii. 513; [BB.DD. s. v. *Wine-press*].*

ληρος, -ου, ὁ, *idle talk, nonsense*: Lk. xxiv. 11. (4 Macc. v. 10; Xen. an. 7, 7, 41; Arstph., al.; plur. joined with *παιδαί*, Plat. *Protag.* p. 347 d.; with *φλυαρία*, ib. *Hipp. maj.* p. 304 b.)*

ληροτής, -οῦ, ὁ, (for *ληροτής* fr. *ληρίζομαι*, to plunder, and this fr. Ion. and Epic *ληρίς*, for which the Attics use *λεία*, booty), [fr. Soph. and Hdt. down], *a robber; a plunderer, freebooter, brigand*: Mt. xxvi. 55; Mk. xiv. 48; Lk. xxii. 52; Jn. x. 1; xviii. 40; plur., Mt. xxi. 13; xxvii. 38, 44; Mk. xi. 17; xv. 27; Lk. x. 30, 36; xix. 46; Jn. x. 8; 2 Co. xi. 26. [Not to be confounded with *κλέπτης thief*, one who takes property by stealth, (although the distinction is obscured in A. V.); cf. *Trench* § xlv.]*

λήψις (L T Tr WH *λήψις*, see M, μ), -εως, ἡ, (*λαμβάνω*, *λήγωμαι*), [fr. Soph. and Thuc. down], *a receiving*: Phil. iv. 15, on which pass. see *δόσις*, 1.*

λίαν (in Hom. and Ion. *λίην*), [for *λι-λαν*, *λάω* to desire; cf. *Curcius* § 532], adv., *greatly, exceedingly*: Mt. ii. 16;

iv. 8; viii. 28; xxvii. 14; Mk. i. 35; ix. 3; xvi. 2; Lk. xxiii. 8; 2 Tim. iv. 15; 2 Jn. 4; 3 Jn. 3; (2 Macc. xi. 1; 4 Macc. viii. 16; Tob. ix. 4, etc.; for *לִיאַן*, Gen. i. 31; iv. 5; 1 S. xi. 15); *λίαν ἐκ περιμετροῦ*, *exceedingly beyond measure*, Mk. vi. 51 [WH om. Tr br. *ἐκπερισ*]. See *ὑπερλίαν*.*

λίβανος, -ου, ὁ, (more rarely ἡ [cf. Lob. u. i.]); 1. *the frankincense-tree* (Pind., Hdt., Soph., Eur., Theophr., al.). 2. *frankincense* (Hebr. *לְבָנוֹן*; Lev. ii. 1 sq.; 16; Is. lx. 6, etc.): Mt. ii. 11; Rev. xviii. 13; (Soph., Theophr., al.). Cf. *Lob.* ad Phryn. p. 187; [*Vaniček*, *Fremdwörter*, s. v. On frankincense see esp. *Birdwood* in the *Bible Educator*, i. 328 sqq. 374 sqq.]*

λιβανωτός, -οῦ, ὁ, (*λίβανος*); 1. in prof. auth. *frankincense*, the gum exuding ἐκ τοῦ *λίβανου*, (1 Chr. ix. 29; Hdt., Menand., Eur., Plat., Diod., Ildian., al.). 2. *a censer* (which in prof. auth. is ἡ *λιβανωτής* [or rather *-ρίς*, cf. *Lob.* ad Phryn. p. 255]): Rev. viii. 3, 5.*

λιβερίτιος, -ου, ὁ, a Lat. word, *libertinus*, i. e. either *one who has been liberated from slavery, a freedman, or the son of a freedman* (as distinguished fr. *ingenuus*, i. e. the son of a free man): ἡ *συναγωγή ἡ λεγομένη* (or τῶν *λεγομένων* Tdf.) *λιβερίτιων*, Acts vi. 9. Some suppose these libertini [A. V. *Libertines*] to have been manumitted Roman slaves, who having embraced Judaism had their synagogue at Jerusalem; and they gather as much from Tac. Ann. 2, 85, where it is related that four thousand libertini, infected with the Jewish superstition, were sent into Sardinia. Others, owing to the names *Κυρηναίων καὶ Ἀλεξανδρέων* that follow, think that a geographical meaning is demanded for *λιβερίτιος*, and suppose that Jews are spoken of, the dwellers in *Libertum*, a city or region of proconsular Africa. But the existence of a city or region called *Libertum* is a conjecture which has nothing to rest on but the mention of a bishop with the prefix "libertinensis" at the synod of Carthage A. D. 411. Others with far greater probability appeal to Philo, leg. ad Gaium § 23, and understand the word as denoting Jews who had been made captives by the Romans under Pompey but were afterwards set free; and who, although they had fixed their abode at Rome, had built at their own expense a synagogue at Jerusalem which they frequented when in that city. The name *Libertines* adhered to them to distinguish them from the free-born Jews who had subsequently taken up their residence at Rome. Cf. *Win.* RWB. s. v. *Libertiner*; *Hausrath* in *Schenkel* iv. 38 sq.; [B. D. s. v. *Libertines*. Evidence seems to have been discovered of the existence of a "synagogue of the libertines" at Pompeii; cf. *De Rossi*, *Bullet. di Arch. Christ.* for 1864, pp. 70, 92 sq.]*

λιβύη, -ης, ἡ, *Libya*, a large region of northern Africa, bordering on Egypt. In that portion of it which had Cyrene for its capital and was thence called *Libya Cyrenaica* (ἡ πρὸς *Κυρήνην* *λιβύη*, Joseph. antt. 16, 6, 1; ἡ *Ἀ. ἡ κατὰ* *Κυρήνην* [q. v.], Acts ii. 10) dwelt many Jews (Joseph. antt. 14, 7, 2; 16, 6, 1; b. j. 7, 11; c. Apion. 2, 4 [where cf. Müller's notes]): Acts ii. 10.*

λιθάζω; 1 aor. *ἐλίθασα*; 1 aor. pass. *ἐλίθασθην*; (*λίθος*);

to stone; i. e. a. to overwhelm or bury with stones, (*lapidibus cooperio*, Cic.) : τινά, of stoning, which was a Jewish mode of punishment, (cf. *Win.* RWB. s. v. Steiningung; [B. D. s. v. Punishment, III. a. 1]): Jn. x. 31-33 (where λιβάζετε and λιβάζομεν are used of the act of beginning; [cf. W. § 40, 2 a.; B. 205 (178)]; Jn. xi. 8; Heb. xi. 37. b. to pelt one with stones, in order either to wound or to kill him: Acts xiv. 19; pass., Acts v. 26 [cf. W. 505 (471); B. 242 (208)]; 2 Co. xi. 25. (Aristot., Polyb., Strab.; λιβάζειν ἐν λίθοις, 2 S. xvi. 6.) [COMP. : κατα-λιβάζω.]*

λίθινος, -η, -ον, (λίθος); fr. Pind. down; of stone: Jn. ii. 6; 2 Co. iii. 3; Rev. ix. 20.*

λιθοβολία, -ᾶ; impf. 3 pers. plur. ἐλιθοβολοῦμαι; 1 aor. ἐλιθοβολήσα; Pass., pres. λιθοβολοῦμαι; 1 fut. λιθοβολήσομαι; (λιθοβόλος, and this fr. λίθος and βάλλω [cf. W. 102 (96); 25, 26]); Sept. for לָרַב and דָּרַר; i. q. λιβάζω (q. v.), to stone; i. e. a. to kill by stoning, to stone (of a species of punishment, see λιβάζω): τινά, Mt. xxi. 35; xxiii. 37; Lk. xiii. 34; Acts vii. 58 sq.; pass., Jn. viii. 5; Heb. xii. 20. b. to pelt with stones: τινά, Mk. xii. 4 [Rec.]; Acts xiv. 5. ([Diod. 17, 41, 8]; Plut. mor. p. 1011 e.)*

λίθος, -ου, ὁ, Sept. for לִיָּת, [fr. Hom. down]; a stone: of small stones, Mt. iv. 6; vii. 9; Lk. iii. 8; iv. [3], 11; xi. 11; xxii. 41; Jn. viii. 7; plur., Mt. iii. 9; iv. 3; Mk. v. 5; Lk. iii. 8; xix. 40; Jn. viii. 59; x. 31; of a large stone, Mt. xxvii. 60, 66; xxviii. 2; Mk. xv. 46; xvi. 3 sq.; Lk. xxiv. 2; Jn. xi. 38 sq. 41; xx. 1; of building stones, Mt. xxi. 42, 44 [T om. L WH Tr mrg. br. the vs.]; xxiv. 2; Mk. xii. 10; xiii. 1 sq.; Lk. xix. 44; xx. 17 sq.; xxi. 5 sq.; Acts iv. 11; 1 Pet. ii. 7; metaph. of Christ: λίθος ἀκρογωνιαίος (q. v.), ἐκλεκτός (cf. 2 Esdr. v. 8), ἔγγιμος, 1 Pet. ii. 6 (Is. xxviii. 16); ζών (see ζάω, II. b.), 1 Pet. ii. 4; λίθος προσκόμματος, one whose words, acts, end, men (so stumble at) take such offence at, that they reject him and thus bring upon themselves ruin, *ibid.* 8 (7); Ro. ix. 33; of Christians: λίθοι ζῶντες, living stones (see ζάω, u. s.), of which the temple of God is built, 1 Pet. ii. 5; of the truths with which, as with building materials, a teacher builds Christians up in wisdom, λίθοι τίμοι, costly stones, 1 Co. iii. 12. λίθος μυλικός, Mk. ix. 42 R G; Lk. xvii. 2 L T Tr WH, cf. Rev. xviii. 21. of precious stones, gems: λίθ. τίμος, Rev. xvii. 4; xviii. 12, 16; xxi. 11, 19, (2 S. xii. 30; 1 K. x. 2, 11); ἱασπις, Rev. iv. 3; ἐνδεδυμένοι λίθον (for R G T λίνον) καθαρόν, Rev. xv. 6 L Tr txt. WH (Ezek. xxviii. 13 πάντα [or πᾶν] λίθον χρῆστον ἐνδέξασαι; [see WH. Intr. ad l. c.]); but (against the reading λίθον) [cf. *Scrivener, Plain Introduction etc.* p. 658]. spec. stones cut in a certain form: stone tablets (engraved with letters), 2 Co. iii. 7; statues of idols, Acts xvii. 29 (Deut. iv. 28; Ezek. xx. 32).*

λιθόστρωτος, -ον, (fr. λίθος and the verbal adj. στρωτός fr. στρώννυμι), spread (paved) with stones (νυμφεῖον, Soph. Antig. 1204-5); τὸ λιθ., substantively, a mosaic or tessellated pavement: so of a place near the praetorium or palace at Jerusalem, Jn. xix. 13 (see Γαββαθᾶ); of places in the outer courts of the temple, 2 Chr. vii. 3; Joseph.

b. j. 6, 1, 8 and 3, 2; of an apartment whose pavement consists of tessellated work, Epict. diss. 4, 7, 37, cf. Esth. i. 6; Suet. Jul. Caes. 46; Plin. h. n. 36, 60 cf. 64.*

λικμάω, -ᾶ; fut. λικμήσω; (λικμός a winnowing-van); 1. to winnow, cleanse away the chaff from grain by winnowing, (Hom., Xen., Plut., al.; Sept.). 2. in a sense unknown to prof. auth., to scatter (opp. to συναίω, Jer. xxxi. (or xxxviii.) 10; add, Is. xviii. 13; Am. ix. 9).

3. to crush to pieces, grind to powder: τινά, Mt. xxi. 44 [R G L br. WH br.]; Lk. xx. 18; cf. Dan. ii. 44 [Theodot.]; Sap. xi. 19 (18). [But in Dan. l. c. it represents the Aphel of חָרַב *finem facere*, and on Sap. l. c. see Grimm. Many decline to follow the rendering of the Vulg. (*conterere, comminuerē*), but refer the *exx.* under this head to the preceding.]*

λικμά, so Tdf. ed. 7, for λικμά, q. v.

λικμήν, -ένος, ὁ, [allied with λικμή, q. v.; fr. Hom. down], a harbor, haven: Acts xxvii. 8, 12; see καλοὶ λιμένες, p. 322.*

λικμήν, -ης, ἡ, (fr. λείβω to pour, pour out [cf. Curtius § 541]), [fr. Hom. down], a lake: λ. Γεννησαρέτ [q. v.], Lk. v. 1; absol., of the same, Lk. v. 2; viii. 22 sq. 33; τοῦ πυρός, Rev. xix. 20; xx. 10, 14 sq.; καιρομένη πυρᾶ, Rev. xxi. 8.*

λικμός, -οῦ, ὁ, (and ἡ in Doric and later writ.; so L T Tr WH in Lk. xv. 14; Acts xi. 28; so, too, in Is. viii. 21; 1 K. xviii. 2; cf. *Lob.* ad Phryn. p. 188; [L. and S. s. v. init.; WH. App. p. 157*]; B. 12 (11); W. 63 (62) [cf. 36], and 526 (490)); Sept. very often for חָרַב; hunger: Lk. xv. 17; Ro. viii. 35; ἐν λικμῷ κ. δίψει, 2 Co. xi. 27; Xen. mem. 1, 4, 13; i. q. scarcity of harvest, famine: Lk. iv. 25; xv. 14; Acts vii. 11; xi. 28 [cf. B. 81 (71)]; Rev. vi. 8; xviii. 8; λιμοὶ, famines in divers lands, Mk. xiii. 8; λιμοὶ κ. λοιμοὶ, Mt. xxiv. 7 [L T Tr txt. WH om. κ. λοιμ.]; Lk. xxi. 11; Theoph. ad Autol. 2, 9; the two are joined in the sing. in Hes. opp. 226; Hdt. 7, 171; Philo, vit. Moys. i. § 19; Plut. de Is. et Osir. 47.*

λίον (Treg. λίων [so R G in Mt. as below]), incorrectly, for εἰ is short; [cf. *Lipsius*, Gramm. Untersuch. p. 42]), -ου, τό, Sept. several times for חֲרָשָׁה, in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down, flax: Ex. ix. 31; linen, as clothing, Rev. xv. 6 R G T Tr mrg.; the wick of a lamp, Mt. xii. 20, after Is. xlii. 3.*

Λίνος (not Λίνος [with R G Tr]; see Passow [or L. and S.] s. v.; cf. *Lipsius*, Gramm. Untersuch. p. 42]), -ου, ὁ, Linus, one of Paul's Christian associates; acc. to eccl. tradition bishop of the church at Rome (cf. *Hase*, Polemik, ed. 3 p. 131; *Lipsius*, Chronologie d. röm. Bischöfe, p. 146; [Dict. of Chris. Biog. s. v.]); 2 Tim. iv. 21.*

λιπαρός, -ά, -όν, (λίπα [or rather, λίπος grease, akin to ἀλείφω]); fr. Hom. down; fat: τὰ λιπαρά (joined with τὰ λαμπρά, q. v.) things which pertain to a sumptuous and delicate style of living [A. V. *daintily*], Rev. xviii. 14.*

λίτρα, -ας, ἡ, a pound, a weight of twelve ounces: Jn. xii. 3; xix. 39. [Polyb. 22, 26, 19; Diod. 14, 116, 7; Plut. Tib. et G. Grac. 2, 3; Joseph. antt. 14, 7, 1; al.]*

λίψ, λιβός, ὁ, (fr. λείβω [to pour forth], because it

brings moisture); 1. *the SW. wind*: Hdt. 2, 25; Polyb. 10, 10, 3; al. 2. *the quarter of the heavens* whence the SW. wind blows: Acts xxvii. 12 [on which see βλέπω, 3 and κατά, II. 1 c.] (Gen. xiii. 14; xx. 1; Num. ii. 10; Deut. xxxiii. 23).*

λογία, -ας, ἡ, (fr. λέγω to collect), (Vulg. collecta), a collection: of money gathered for the relief of the poor, 1 Co. xvi. 1 sq. (Not found in prof. auth. [cf. W. 25].)*

λογίζομαι; impf. ἐλογίζομην; 1 aor. ἐλογισάμην; a depon. verb with 1 aor. pass. ἐλογίσθην and 1 fut. pass. λογισθήσομαι; in bibl. Grk. also the pres. is used passively (in prof. auth. the pres. ptcp. is once used so, in Hdt. 3, 95; [cf. Veitch s. v.; W. 259 (243); B. 52 (46)]); (λόγος); Sept. for ἄσπῃ; [a favorite word with the apostle Paul, being used (exclusive of quotations) some 27 times in his Epp., and only four times in the rest of the N. T.]; 1. (rationes conferre) to reckon, count, compute, calculate, count over; hence a. to take into account, to make account of: τί τιμῶν, Ro. iv. 3, [4]; metaph. to pass to one's account, to impute, [A. V. reckon]: τί, 1 Co. xiii. 5; τινί τε, 2 Tim. iv. 16 [A. V. lay to one's charge]; τινὶ δικαιοσύνην, ἁμαρτίαν, Ro. iv. 6, [8 (yet here L mrg. T Tr WH txt. read οὐ)]; τὰ παραπτώματα, 2 Co. v. 19; in imitation of the Hebr. לָ אֲשֶׁר, λογίζετ' αὐτὸν εἰς τὴν (equiv. to εἰς τὸ or ὥστε εἰναί τε), a thing is reckoned as or to be something, i. e. as availing for or equivalent to something, as having the like force and weight, (cf. Fritzsche on Rom. vol. i. p. 137; [cf. W. § 29, 3 Note a.; 228 (214); B. § 131, 7 Rem.]): Ro. ii. 26; ix. 8; εἰς οὐδέν, Acts xix. 27; Is. xl. 17; Dan. [(Theodot. ὡς)] iv. 32; Sap. iii. 17; ix. 6; ἡ πίστις εἰς δικαιοσύνην, Ro. iv. 3, 5, 9-11, 22 sq. 24; Gal. iii. 6; Jas. ii. 23; Gen. xv. 6; Ps. cv. (cvi.) 31; 1 Macc. ii. 52. b. i. q. to number among, reckon with: τινὰ μετὰ τινῶν, Mk. xv. 28 [yet G T WH om. Tr br. the vs.] and Lk. xxii. 37, after Is. liiii. 12, where Sept. ἐν τοῖς ἀνόμοις. c. to reckon or account, and treat accordingly: τινὰ ὡς τε, Ro. viii. 36 fr. Ps. xliii. (xliv.) 23; cf. B. 151 (132); [W. 602 (560)]; [Ro. vi. 11 foll. by acc. w. inf., but G L om. Tr br. the inf.; cf. W. 321 (302)].

2. (in animo rationes conferre) to reckon inwardly, count up or weigh the reasons, to deliberate, [A. V. reason]: πρὸς ἑαυτοῦς, one addressing himself to another, Mk. xi. 31 R G (πρὸς ἑμᾶυτόν, with myself, in my mind, Plat. apol. p. 21 d.). 3. by reckoning up all the reasons to gather or infer; i. e. a. to consider, take account, weigh, meditate on: τί, a thing, with a view to obtaining it, Phil. iv. 8; foll. by ὅτι, Heb. xi. 19; [Jn. xi. 50 (Rec. διαλογ.); τοῦτο foll. by ὅτι, 2 Co. x. 11. b. to suppose, deem, judge: absol. 1 Co. xiii. 11; ὡς λογίζομαι, 1 Pet. v. 12; τί, anything relative to the promotion of the gospel, 2 Co. iii. 5; τί εἰς τινα (as respects one) ὑπὲρ (τοῦτο) ὅ etc. to think better of one than agrees with what etc. [‘account of one above that which’ etc.], 2 Co. xii. 6; foll. by ὅτι, Ro. viii. 18; τοῦτο foll. by ὅτι, Ro. ii. 3; 2 Co. x. 7; foll. by an inf. belonging to the subject, 2 Co. xi. 5; foll. by an acc. with inf., Ro. iii. 28; xiv. 14; Phil. iii. 13 [cf. W. 321 (302)]; τινὰ ὡς τινα, to hold [A. V. ‘count’] one as, 2 Co. x. 2 [cf. W. 602 (560)];

with a preparatory οὗτος preceding, 1 Co. iv. 1. c. to determine, purpose, decide, [cf. American ‘calculate’] foll. by an inf. (Eur. Or. 555): 2 Co. x. 2 [Comp.: ἀνα-, δια-, παρα-, συλ-λογίζομαι].*

λογικός, -ή, -όν, (fr. λόγος reason), [Tim. Locr., Dem., al.], rational (Vulg. rationalis); agreeable to reason, following reason, reasonable: λατρεία λογική, the worship which is rendered by the reason or soul, [‘spiritual’], Ro. xii. 1 (λογική καὶ ἀναιμάκτος προσφορά, of the offering which angels present to God, Test. xii. Patr. [test. Levi § 3] p. 547 ed. Fabric.; [cf. Athenag. suppl. pro Christ. § 13 fin.]); τὸ λογικὸν γάλα, the milk which nourishes the soul (see γάλα), 1 Pet. ii. 2 (λογικὴ τροφή, Eus. h. e. 4, 23 fin.).*

λόγιον, -ου, τό, (dimin. of λόγος [so Bleek (on Heb. v. 12) et al.; al. neut. of λόγιος (Mey. on Ro. iii. 2)]), prop. a little word (so Schol. ad Arstph. ran. 969 (973)), a brief utterance, in prof. auth. a divine oracle (doubtless because oracles were generally brief); Hdt., Thuc., Arstph., Eur.; Polyb. 3, 112, 8; 8, 30, 6; Diod. 2, 14; Ael. v. h. 2, 41; of the Sibylline oracles, Diod. p. 602 [fr. l. 34]; Plut. Fab. 4; in Sept. for ἄσπῃ the breast-plate of the high priest, which he wore when he consulted Jehovah, Ex. xxviii. 15; xxix. 5, etc.; [once for ἄσπῃ, of the words of a man, Ps. xviii. (xix.) 15]; but chiefly for ἄσπῃ of any utterance of God, whether precept or promise; [cf. Philo de congr. erud. grat. § 24; de profug. § 11 sub fin.]; of the prophecies of God in the O. T., Joseph. b. j. 6, 5, 4; νόμους καὶ λόγια θεοπισθέντα διὰ προφητῶν καὶ ὕμνων, Philo vit. contempl. § 3; τὸ λόγιον τοῦ προφήτου (Moses), vit. Moys. iii. 35, cf. [23, and] de praem. et poen. § 1 init.; τὰ δέκα λόγια, the ten commandments of God or the decalogue, in Philo, who wrote a special treatise concerning them (Opp. ed. Mang. ii. p. 180 sqq. [ed. Richter iv. p. 246 sqq.]); [Constit. Apost. 2, 36 (p. 63, 7 ed. Lagarde)]; Euseb. h. e. 2, 18. In the N. T. spoken of the words or utterances of God: of the contents of the Mosaic law, Acts vii. 38; with τοῦ θεοῦ or θεοῦ added, of his commands in the Mosaic law and his Messianic promises, Ro. iii. 2, cf. Philippi and Umbreit ad loc.; of the substance of the Christian religion, Heb. v. 12; of the utterances of God through Christian teachers, 1 Pet. iv. 11. (In eccl. writ. λόγια τοῦ κυρίου is used of Christ's precepts, by Polyc. ad Philipp. 7, 1; κυριακὰ λόγια of the sayings and discourses of Christ which are recorded in the Gospels, by Papias in Euseb. h. e. 3, 39; Phot. c. 228 p. 248 [18 ed. Bekk.]; [τὰ λόγια τ. θεοῦ] of the words and admonitions of God in the sacred Scriptures, Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 53, 1 [where parallel with αἱ ἱερὰ γραφαί], cf. 62, 3; [and τὰ λόγ. simply, like αἱ γραφαί, of the New T. in the interpol. ep. of Ign. ad Smyrn. 3]. Cf. Schwegler [(also Heinichen)], Index iv. ad Euseb. h. e. s. v. λόγιον; [esp. Soph. Lex. s. v. and Lghtft. in the Contemp. Rev. for Aug. 1875, p. 399 sqq. On the general use of the word cf. Bleek, Br. a. d. Hebr. iii. pp. 114-117].)*

λόγιος, -ον, (λόγος), in class. Grk. 1. learned, a man of letters, skilled in literature and the arts; esp. versed

in history and antiquities. 2. skilled in speech, eloquent: so Acts xviii. 24 [which, however, al. refer to 1 (finding its explanation in the foll. *δυνατός κτλ.*)]. The use of the word is fully exhibited by *Lobeck ad Phryn. p. 198.* [(Hdt., Eur., al.)]*

λογισμός, -ου, ὁ, (λογίζομαι); 1. a reckoning, computation. 2. a reasoning: such as is hostile to the Christian faith, 2 Co. x. 4 (5) [A. V. *imaginations*]. 3. a judgment, decision: such as conscience passes, Ro. ii. 15 [A. V. *thoughts*]. (Thuc., Xen., Plat., Dem., al.; Sept. for *רַבְרַב*, as Prov. vi. 18; Jer. xi. 19; Ps. xxxii. (xxxiii.) 10.)*

λογομαχείω, -ῶ; (fr. λογομάχος, and this fr. λόγος and μάχομαι); to contend about words; contextually, to wrangle about empty and trifling matters: 2 Tim. ii. 14. (Not found in prof. auth.)*

λογομαχία, -ας, ἡ, (λογομαχέω), dispute about words, war of words, or about trivial and empty things: plur. 1 Tim. vi. 4. (Not found in prof. auth.)*

λόγος, -ου, ὁ, (λέγω), [fr. Hom. down], Sept. esp. for *רַבְרַב*, also for *רָכַז* and *רָכַז*; prop. a collecting, collection, (see *λέγω*),—and that, as well of those things which are put together in thought, as of those which, having been thought i. e. gathered together in the mind, are expressed in words. Accordingly, a twofold use of the term is to be distinguished: one which relates to speaking, and one which relates to thinking.

I. As respects SPEECH: 1. a word, yet not in the grammatical sense (i. q. *vocabulum*, the mere name of an object), but language, *vox*, i. e. a word which, uttered by the living voice, embodies a conception or idea; (hence it differs from *ῥῆμα* and *ἔπος* [q. v.; cf. also *λαλέω*, ad init.]): Heb. xii. 19; ἀποκριθῆναι λόγον, Mt. xxii. 46; εἰπεῖν λόγον, Mt. viii. 8 [Rec. λόγον (cf. εἶπον, 3 a. fin.)]; Lk. vii. 7; λαλήσαι πέντε, μυρίου, λόγους, 1 Co. xiv. 19; διδοῖναι λόγον εἰσημμον, to utter a distinct word, intelligible speech, 1 Co. xiv. 9; εἰπεῖν λόγον κατὰ τινος, to speak a word against, to the injury of, one, Mt. xii. 32; also εἰς τινα, Lk. xii. 10; to drive out demons λόγον, Mt. viii. 16; ἐπερωτῶν τινα ἐν λόγοις ἰκανοῖς. Lk. xxiii. 9; of the words of a conversation, ἀντιβάλλειν λόγους, Lk. xxiv. 17.

2. what some one has said; a saying; a. univ.: Mt. xix. 22 [T om.]; Mk. v. 36 [cf. B. 302 (259) note]; vii. 29; Lk. i. 29; xx. 20; xxii. 61 [Tr mrg. WH *ῥήματος*]; Jn. ii. 22; iv. 39, 50; vi. 60; vii. 36; xv. 20; xviii. 9; xix. 8; Acts vii. 29; ὁ λόγος οὗτος, this (twofold) saying (of the people), Lk. vii. 17, cf. 16; τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον εἰπών, Mt. xxvi. 44; [Mk. xiv. 39]; παυδεύειν τινα ἐν λόγον, in a word or saying which they might elicit from him and turn into an accusation, Mt. xxii. 15; ἀγρεύειν τινα λόγον, i. e. by propounding a question, Mk. xii. 13; plur., Lk. i. 20; Acts v. 5, 24; with gen. of the contents: ὁ λ. ἐπαγγελίας, Ro. ix. 9; ὁ λ. τῆς ὀρκωμοσίας, Heb. vii. 28; λ. παρακλήσεως, Acts xiii. 15; ὁ λ. τῆς μαρτυρίας, Rev. xii. 11; οἱ λ. τῆς προφητείας, Rev. i. 3 [Tdf. τὸν λ.]; xxii. 6 sq. 10, 18; ὁ προφητικὸς λόγος, the prophetic promise, collectively of the sum of the O. T. prophecies, particularly the Messianic,

2 Pet. i. 19; of the sayings and statements of teachers: οἱ λόγοι οὗτοι, the sayings previously related, Mt. vii. 24 [here L Tr WH br. *τούτ.*]; 26; Lk. ix. 28; οἱ λόγοι τινός, the words, commands, counsels, promises, etc., of any teacher, Mt. x. 14; xxiv. 35; Mk. viii. 38; Lk. ix. 44; Jn. xiv. 24; Acts xx. 35; λόγοι ἀληθινοί, Rev. xix. 9; xxi. 5; πιστοί, Rev. xxii. 6; κενοί, Eph. v. 6: πλαστοί, 2 Pet. ii. 3 [cf. W. 217 (204)]; b. of the sayings of God; a. i. q. decree, mandate, order: Ro. ix. 28; with τοῦ θεοῦ added, 2 Pet. iii. 5, 7 [R* G Tr txt.]; ὁ λ. τοῦ θεοῦ ἐγένετο πρὸς τινα (a phrase freq. in the O. T.), Jn. x. 35. β. of the moral precepts given by God in the O. T.: Mk. vii. 13; [Mt. xv. 6 L Tr WH txt.]; Ro. xiii. 9; Gal. v. 14, (cf. οἱ δέκα λόγοι, [Ex. xxxiv. 28; Dent. x. 4 (cf. ῥήματα, iv. 13)]; Philo, quis rer. div. her. § 35; de decalog. § 9]; Joseph. antt. 3, 6, 5 [cf. 5, 5]). γ. i. q. promise: ὁ λ. τῆς ἀκοῆς (equiv. to ὁ ἀκουσθεῖς), Heb. iv. 2; ὁ λ. τοῦ θεοῦ, Ro. ix. 6; plur. Ro. iii. 4; univ. a divine declaration recorded in the O. T., Jn. xii. 38; xv. 25; 1 Co. xv. 54. δ. διὰ λόγον θεοῦ etc. through prayer in which the language of the O. T. is employed: 1 Tim. iv. 5; cf. De Wette and Huther ad loc. e. ὁ λόγος τοῦ θεοῦ, as *הַיְהוָה רַבְרַב* often in the O. T. prophets, an oracle or utterance by which God discloses, to the prophets or through the prophets, future events: used collectively of the sum of such utterances, Rev. i. 2, 9; cf. Düsterdieck and Bleek ad ll. cc. o. what is declared, a thought, declaration, aphorism, (Lat. *sententia*): τὸν λόγον τοῦτον (reference is made to what follows, so that γὰρ in vs. 12 is explicative), Mt. xix. 11; a dictum, maxim or weighty saying: 1 Tim. i. 15; iii. 1; 2 Tim. ii. 11; Tit. iii. 8; i. q. proverb, Jn. iv. 37 (as sometimes in class. Grk., e. g. [Aeschyl. Sept. adv. Theb. 218]; ὁ παλαιὸς λόγος, Plat. Phaedr. p. 240 c.; conviv. p. 195 b.; legg. 6 p. 757 a.; Gorg. p. 499 c.; verum est verbum quod memoratur, ubi amici, ibi opes, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 32; add, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 15; al.). 3. discourse (Lat. *oratio*); a. the act of speaking, speech: Acts xv. 12; 2 Co. x. 10; Jas. iii. 2; διὰ λόγον, by word of mouth, Acts xv. 27; opp. to δὲ ἐπιστολῶν, 2 Th. ii. 15; διὰ λόγον πολλοῦ, Acts xv. 32; λόγον πολλῶν, Acts xx. 2; περὶ οὐ πολλὸν ἡμῖν ὁ λόγος, of whom we have many things to say, Heb. v. 11; ὁ λόγος ἡμῶν, Mt. v. 37; Col. iv. 6; λ. κολακείας, 1 Th. ii. 5. λόγος is distinguished from σοφία in 1 Co. ii. 1; fr. ἀναστροφῆ, 1 Tim. iv. 12; fr. δύναμις, 1 Co. iv. 19 sq.; 1 Th. i. 5; fr. ἔργον, Ro. xv. 18; 2 Co. x. 11; Col. iii. 17; fr. ἔργον κ. ἰλήθεια, 1 Jn. iii. 18 (see ἔργον, 3 p. 248* bot.); οὐδενὸς λόγου τίμιον, not worth mentioning (λόγος ἄξιον, Hdt. 4, 28; cf. Germ. *der Rede werth*), i. e. a thing of no value, Acts xx. 24 T Tr WH (see II. 2 below). b. i. q. the faculty of speech: Eph. vi. 19; skill and practice in speaking: ἰδιώτης τῷ λόγον ἀλλ' οὐ τῇ γνώσει, 2 Co. xi. 6; δυνατὸς ἐν ἔργον κ. λόγον, Lk. xxiv. 19 (ἄνδρας λόγον δυνατοῦς, Diod. 13, 101); λόγος σοφίας or γνώσεως, the art of speaking to the purpose about things pertaining to wisdom or knowledge, 1 Co. xii. 8. c. a kind (or style) of speaking: ἐν παντὶ λόγον, 1 Co. i. 5 [A. V. *utterance*]. d. continuous speak-

ing, discourse, such as in the N. T. is characteristic of teachers: Lk. iv. 32, 36; Jn. iv. 41; Acts iv. 4 (cf. iii. 12-26); xx. 7; 1 Co. i. 17; ii. 1; plur., Mt. vii. 28; xix. 1; xxvi. 1; Lk. ix. 26; Acts ii. 40; *δυνατός ἐν λόγοις κ. ἔργοις αὐτοῦ*, Acts vii. 22. Hence, the thought of the subject being uppermost, **e. instruction**: Col. iv. 3; Tit. ii. 8; 1 Pet. iii. 1; joined with *διδασκαλία*, 1 Tim. v. 17; with a gen. of the teacher, Jn. v. 24; viii. 52; xv. 20; xvii. 20; Acts ii. 41; 1 Co. ii. 4; 2 Co. i. 18 (cf. 19); *ὁ λόγος ὁ ἐμός*, Jn. viii. 31, 37, 43, 51; xiv. 23; *τίνι λόγῳ*, with what instruction, 1 Co. xv. 2 (where construe, *εἰ κατέχετε, τίνι λόγῳ* etc.; cf. B. §§ 139, 58; 151, 20); i. q. *κήρυγμα*, preaching, with gen. of the obj.: λ. ἀληθείας, 2 Co. vi. 7; Jas. i. 18; δ λ. τῆς ἀληθείας, Col. i. 5; Eph. i. 13; 2 Tim. ii. 15; τῆς καταλλαγῆς, 2 Co. v. 19; δ λ. τῆς σωτηρίας ταύτης, concerning this salvation (i. e. the salvation obtained through Christ) [cf. W. 237 (223); B. 162 (141)], Acts xiii. 26; *ὁ λόγος τῆς βασιλείας (τοῦ θεοῦ)*, Mt. xiii. 19; τοῦ σταυροῦ, 1 Co. i. 18; *ὁ τῆς ἀρχῆς τοῦ Χριστοῦ λόγος*, the first instruction concerning Christ [cf. B. 155 (136); W. 188 (177)], Heb. vi. 1. Hence **4.** in an objective sense, what is communicated by instruction, *doctrine*: univ. Acts xviii. 15; *ὁ λόγ. αὐτῶν*, 2 Tim. ii. 17; plur. *ἡμέτεροι λόγοι*, 2 Tim. iv. 15; *ὑγιαίνοντες λόγοι*, 2 Tim. i. 13; with a gen. of obj. added, τοῦ κυρίου, 1 Tim. vi. 3; τῆς πίστεως, the doctrines of faith [see πίστις, 1 c. β.], 1 Tim. iv. 6. specifically, *the doctrine concerning the attainment through Christ of salvation in the kingdom of God*: simply, Mt. xiii. 20-23; Mk. iv. 14-20; viii. 32; xvi. 20; Lk. i. 2; viii. 12; Acts viii. 4; x. 44; xi. 19; xiv. 25; xvii. 11; Gal. vi. 6; Phil. i. 14; 1 Th. i. 6; 2 Tim. iv. 2; 1 Pet. ii. 8; τὸν λόγον, ὃν ἀπίστευε τοῖς etc. the doctrine which he commanded to be delivered to etc. Acts x. 36 [but L WH txt. om. Tr br. δν; cf. W. § 62, 3 fin.; B. § 131, 13]; τὸν λόγον ἀκούειν, Lk. viii. 15; Jn. xiv. 24; Acts iv. 4; 1 Jn. ii. 7; λαλεῖν, Jn. xv. 3 (see other exx. s. v. λαλέω, 5 sub fin.); ἀπειθεῖν τῷ λ., 1 Pet. ii. 8; iii. 1; διδαχὴ πιστοῦ λόγου, Tit. i. 9; with gen. of the teacher: δ λ. αὐτῶν, Acts ii. 41; with gen. of the author: τοῦ θεοῦ, Lk. v. 1; viii. 11, 21; xi. 28; Jn. xvii. 6, 14; 1 Co. xiv. 36; 2 Co. iv. 2; Col. i. 25; 2 Tim. ii. 9; Tit. i. 3; ii. 5; Heb. xiii. 7; 1 Jn. i. 10; ii. 5, 14; Rev. vi. 9; xx. 4; very often in the Acts: iv. 29, 31; vi. 2, 7; viii. 14; xi. 1, 19; xii. 24; xiii. 5, 7, 44, 46; xvii. 13; xviii. 11; opp. to λ. ἀνθρώπων [B. § 151, 14], 1 Th. ii. 13; *λόγος ζῶν θεοῦ*, 1 Pet. i. 23; δ λ. τοῦ κυρίου, Acts viii. 25; xiii. 48 [(WH txt. Tr mrg. θεοῦ)] sq.; xv. 35 sq.; xix. 10, 20; 1 Th. i. 8; 2 Th. iii. 1; τοῦ Χριστοῦ, Col. iii. 16; Rev. iii. 8; with gen. of apposition, τοῦ εὐαγγελίου, Acts xv. 7; with gen. of the obj., τῆς χάριτος τοῦ θεοῦ, Acts xiv. 3; xx. 32; δικαιοσύνης (see δικαιοσύνη, 1 a.), Heb. v. 13; with gen. of quality, τῆς ζωῆς, containing in itself the true life and imparting it to men, Phil. ii. 16. **5.** anything reported in speech; a narration, narrative: of a written narrative, a continuous account of things done, Acts i. 1 (often so in Grk. writ. fr. Hdt. down [cf. L. and S. s. v. A. IV.]); a fictitious narrative, a story, Mt. xxviii. 15, cf. 13. report (in a good sense): ὁ λόγ.

the news concerning the success of the Christian cause, Acts xi. 22; *περὶ τινος*, Lk. v. 15; *rumor*, i. e. current story, Jn. xxi. 23; *λόγον ἔχειν τινός*, to have the (unmerited) reputation of any excellence, Col. ii. 23 (so *λόγος ἔχει τις* foll. by an inf., Hdt. 5, 66; Plat. epin. p. 987 b.; [see esp. Bp. Lghtft. on Col. i. c. (cf. L. and S. s. v. A. III. 3)]). **6.** matter under discussion, thing spoken of, affair: Mt. xxi. 24; Mk. xi. 29; Lk. xx. 3; Acts viii. 21; xv. 6, and often in Grk. writ. [L. and S. s. v. A. VIII.]; a matter in dispute, case, suit at law, (as רָבַר in Exod. xviii. 16; xxii. 8): *ἔχειν λόγον πρὸς τινα*, to have a ground of action against any one, Acts xix. 38, cf. Kypke ad loc.; *παρεκτός λόγου πορνείας* [(cf. II. 6 below] טַנְיָן רָבַר [-עַל-יִתְלַבּ or] רָבַר רָבַר, Delitzsch), Mt. v. 32; [xix. 9 L WH mrg.]. **7.** thing spoken of or talked about; event; deed, (often so in Grk. writ. fr. Hdt. down): *διαφημίζω τὸν λόγον*, to blaze abroad the occurrence, Mk. i. 45; plur. Lk. i. 4 (as often in the O. T.; *μετὰ τοὺς λόγους τούτους*, 1 Macc. vii. 33).

II. Its use as respects the MIND alone, Lat. *ratio*; **I. e.** **1.** reason, the mental faculty of thinking, meditating, reasoning, calculating, etc.: once so in the phrase *ὁ λόγος τοῦ θεοῦ*, of the divine mind, pervading and noting all things by its proper force, Heb. iv. 12. **2.** account, i. e. regard, consideration: *λόγον ποιῆσαι τινος*, to have regard for, make account of a thing, care for a thing, Acts xx. 24 R G (Job xxii. 4; Hdt. 1, 4. 13 etc.; Aeschyl. Prom. 231; Theocr. 3, 33; Dem., Joseph., Dion. H., Plut., al. [cf. L. and S. s. v. B. II. 1]); also *λόγον ἔχειν τινός*, Acts i. c. Lchm. (Tob. vi. 16 (15)) [cf. I. 3 a. above]. **3.** account, i. e. reckoning, score: *δόσεις κ. λήψεις* (see δόσις, 1), Phil. iv. 15 [where cf. Bp. Lghtft.]; *εἰς λόγον ὑμῶν*, to your account, i. e. trop. to your advantage, ib. 17; *συναίρειν λόγον* (an expression not found in Grk. auth.), to make a reckoning, settle accounts, Mt. xviii. 23; xxv. 19. **4.** account, i. e. answer or explanation in reference to judgment: *λόγον δίδόναι* (as often in Grk. auth.), to give or render an account, Ro. xiv. 12 R G T WH L mrg. Tr mrg.; also *ἀποδιδόναι*, Heb. xiii. 17; 1 Pet. iv. 5; with gen. of the thing, Lk. xvi. 2; Acts xix. 40 [R G]; *περὶ τινος*, Mt. xii. 36; [Acts xix. 40 L T Tr WH]; *τινὶ περὶ ἑαυτοῦ*, Ro. xiv. 12 L txt. br. Tr txt.; *αἰτεῖν τινα λόγον περὶ τινος*, 1 Pet. iii. 15 (Plat. polit. p. 285 e.). **5.** relation: *πρὸς ὃν ἡμῖν ὁ λόγος*, with whom as judge we stand in relation [A. V. *have to do*], Heb. iv. 13; *κατὰ λόγον*, as is right, justly, Acts xviii. 14 [A. V. *reason would* (cf. Polyb. 1, 62, 4. 5; 5, 110, 10)], (*παρὰ λόγον*, unjustly, 2 Macc. iv. 36; 3 Macc. vii. 8). **6.** reason, cause, ground: *τίνι λόγῳ*, for what reason? why? Acts x. 29 (*ἐκ τίνος λόγου*; Aeschyl. Choeph. 515; *ἐξ οὐδενὸς λόγου*, Soph. Phil. 730; *τίνι δικαίῳ λόγῳ κτλ.*; Plat. Gorg. p. 512 c.); *παρεκτός λόγου πορνείας* (Vulg. *exceptā fornicationis causā*) is generally referred to this head, Mt. v. 32; [xix. 9 L WH mrg.]; but since where *λόγος* is used in this sense the gen. is not added, it has seemed best to include this passage among those mentioned in I. 6 above.

III. In several passages in the writings of John *ὁ λόγος*

denotes the essential WORD of God, i. e. the personal (hypostatic) wisdom and power in union with God, his minister in the creation and government of the universe, the cause of all the world's life both physical and ethical, which for the procurement of man's salvation put on human nature in the person of Jesus the Messiah and shone forth conspicuously from his words and deeds: Jn. i. 1, 14; (1 Jn. v. 7 Rec.); with τῆς ζωῆς added (see ζωῆ, 2 a.), 1 Jn. i. 1; τοῦ θεοῦ, Rev. xix. 13 (although the interpretation which refers this passage to the hypostatic λόγος is disputed by some, as by Baur, Neutest. Theologie p. 216 sq.). Respecting the combined Hebrew and Greek elements out of which this conception originated among the Alexandrian Jews, see esp. Lücke, Com. üb. d. Evang. des Johan. ed. 3, i. pp. 249-294; [cf. esp. B. D. Am. ed. s. v. Word (and for works which have appeared subsequently, see Weiss in Meyer on Jn. ed. 6; Schürer, Neutest. Zeitgesch. § 34 II.); Bp. Lghtft. on Col. i. 15 p. 143 sq.; and for ref. to the use of the term in heathen, Jewish, and Christian writ., see Soph. Lex. s. v. 10].

λόγχη, -ης, ἡ; 1. the iron point or head of a spear: Hdt. 1, 52; Xen. an. 4, 7, 16, etc. 2. a lance, spear, (shaft armed with iron): Jn. xix. 34. (Sept.; Pind., Tragg., sqq.)*

λοιδορέω, -ω; 1 aor. ἐλοιδόρησα; pres. pass. ptcp. λοιδορούμενος; (λοιδορος); to reproach, rail at, revile, heap abuse upon: τινά, Jn. ix. 28; Acts xxiii. 4; pass., 1 Co. iv. 12; 1 Pet. ii. 23. (From Pind. and Aeschyl. down; Sept. several times for ܠܘܕܪܐ.) [COMP.: ἀντι-λοιδορέω.]*

λοιδορία, -ας, ἡ, (λοιδορέω), railing, reviling: 1 Tim. v. 14; 1 Pet. iii. 9. (Sept.; Arstph., Thuc., Xen., sqq.)*

λοιδορος, -ου, ὁ, a railer, reviler: 1 Co. v. 11; vi. 10. (Prov. xxv. 24; Sir. xxiii. 8; Eur. [as adj.], Plut., al.)*

λοιμός, -οῦ, ὁ, [fr. Hom. down], pestilence; plur. a pestilence in divers regions (see λιμός), Mt. xxiv. 7 [R G Tr mrg. br.]; Lk. xxi. 11; metaph., like the Lat. pestis (Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 35; Cic. Cat. 2, 1), a pestilent fellow, pest, plague: Acts xxiv. 5 (so Dem. p. 794, 5; Ael. v. h. 14, 11; Prov. xxi. 24; plur., Ps. i. 1; 1 Macc. xv. 21; ἄνδρες λοιμοί, 1 Macc. x. 61, cf. 1 S. x. 27; xxv. 17, etc.)*

λοιπός, -ή, -όν, (λείπω, λέλοιπα), [fr. Pind. and Hdt. down], Sept. for ܠܘܝܢ, ܠܘܝܢܝܢ, ܠܘܝܢܝܢ, left; plur. the remaining, the rest: with substantives, as οἱ λοιποὶ ἀπόστολοι, Acts ii. 37; 1 Co. ix. 5; add, Mt. xxv. 11; Ro. i. 13; 2 Co. xii. 13; Gal. ii. 13; Phil. iv. 3; 2 Pet. iii. 16; Rev. viii. 13; absol. the rest of any number or class under consideration: simply, Mt. xxii. 6; xxvii. 49; Mk. xvi. 13; Lk. xxiv. 10; Acts xvii. 9; xxvii. 44; with a description added: οἱ λοιποὶ οἱ etc., Acts xxviii. 9; 1 Th. iv. 13; Rev. ii. 24; οἱ λοιποὶ πάντες, 2 Co. xiii. 2; Phil. i. 13; πᾶσι τοῖς λ. Lk. xxiv. 9; with a gen.: οἱ λοιποὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων, Rev. ix. 20; τοῦ σπέρματος, ib. xii. 17; τῶν νεκρῶν, ib. xx. 5; with a certain distinction and contrast, the rest, who are not of the specified class or number: Lk. viii. 10; xviii. 9; Acts v. 13; Ro. xi. 7; 1 Co. vii. 12; 1 Th. v. 6; 1 Tim. v. 20; Rev. xi. 13; xix. 21; τὰ λοιπά, the rest, the things that remain: Mk. iv. 19; Lk. xii. 26; 1 Co. xi. 34; Rev. iii. 2. Neut. sing. adverbially, τὸ

λοιπὸν what remains (Lat. quod superest), i. e. a. hereafter, for the future, henceforth, (often so in Grk. writ. fr. Pind. down): Mk. xiv. 41 R T WH (but τό in br.); Mt. xxvi. 45 [WH om. Tr br. τό]; 1 Co. vii. 29; Heb. x. 13; and without the article, Mk. xiv. 41 G L Tr [WH (but see above)]; 2 Tim. iv. 8; cf. Herm. ad Vig. p. 706. τοῦ λοιποῦ, henceforth, in the future, Eph. vi. 10 L T Tr WH; Gal. vi. 17; Hdt. 2, 109; Arstph. pax 1084; Xen. Cyr. 4, 4, 10; oec. 10, 9; al; cf. Herm. ad Vig. p. 706; often also in full τοῦ λ. χρόνου. [Strictly, τὸ λ. is 'for the fut.' τοῦ λ. 'in (the) fut.'; τὸ λ. may be used for τοῦ λ., but not τοῦ λ. for τὸ λ.; cf. Meyer and Ellicott on Gal. u. s.; B. §§ 128, 2; 132, 26; W. 463 (432).] b. at last; already: Acts xxvii. 20 (so in later usage, see Passow or L. and S. s. v.). c. τὸ λοιπὸν, dropping the notion of time, signifies for the rest, besides, moreover, [A. V. often finally], forming a transition to other things, to which the attention of the hearer or reader is directed: Eph. vi. 10 R G; Phil. iii. 1; iv. 8; 1 Th. iv. 1 Rec.; 2 Th. iii. 1; δ δὲ λοιπὸν has the same force in 1 Co. iv. 2 R G; λοιπὸν in 1 Co. i. 16; iv. 2 L T Tr WH; 1 Th. iv. 1 G L T Tr WH.

Λουκάς, -ᾶ, ὁ, (contr. fr. Λουκανός; [cf. Bp. Lghtft. on Col. iv. 14], W. 103 (97) [cf. B. 20 (18)]; on the diverse origin of contr. or abbrev. prop. names in ᾶs cf. Lobeck, Patholog. Proleg. p. 506; Bp. Lghtft. on Col. iv. 15]), Luke, a Christian of Gentile origin, the companion of the apostle Paul in preaching the gospel and on many of his journeys (Acts xvi. 10-17; xx. 5-15; xxi. 1-18; xxviii. 10-16); he was a physician, and acc. to the tradition of the church from Irenæus [3, 14, 1 sq.] down, which has been recently assailed with little success, the author of the third canonical Gospel and of the Acts of the Apostles: Col. iv. 14; 2 Tim. iv. 11; Philem. 24.*

Λούκιος, -ου, ὁ, (a Lat. name), Lucius, of Cyrene, a prophet and teacher of the church at Antioch: Acts xiii. 1; perhaps the same Lucius that is mentioned in Ro. xvi. 21.*

λουτρὸν, -οῦ, τό, (λούω), fr. Hom. down (who uses λουετρὸν fr. the uncontr. form λούω), a bathing, bath, i. e. as well the act of bathing [a sense disputed by some (cf. Ellicott on Eph. v. 26)], as the place; used in the N. T. and in eccles. writ. of baptism [for exx. see Soph. Lex. s. v.]: with τοῦ ὕδατος added, Eph. v. 26; τῆς πλυσί-γενεσίας, Tit. iii. 5.*

λούω: 1 aor. ἔλουσα; pf. pass. ptcp. λελουμένος and (in Heb. x. 23 T WH) λελουσμένος, a later Greek form (cf. Lobeck on Soph. Aj. p. 324; Steph. Thesaur. v. 397 c.; cf. Kühner § 343 s. v.; [Veitch s. v., who cites Cant. v. 12 Vat.]); 1 aor. mid. ptcp. λουσάμενος; fr. Hom. down; Sept. for ܠܘܬܪܐ; to bathe, wash: prop. τινά, a dead person, Acts ix. 37; τινά ἀπὸ τῶν πληγῶν, by washing to cleanse from the blood of the wounds, Acts xvi. 33 [W. 372 (348), cf. § 30, 6 a.; B. 322 (277)]; ὁ λελουμένος, absol., he that has bathed, Jn. xiii. 10 (on the meaning of the passage see καθάρσις, a. [and cf. Syn. below]); λελ. τὸ σῶμα, with dat. of the instr., ὕδατι, Heb. x. 22 (23); mid. to wash one's self [cf. W. § 38, 2 a.]: 2 Pet. ii. 22; trop.

Christ is described as *ὁ λούσας ἡμᾶς ἀπὸ τῶν ἀμαρτιῶν ἡμῶν*, i. e. who by suffering the bloody death of a vicarious sacrifice cleansed us from the guilt of our sins, Rev. 1. 5 R G [al. *λύσας* (q. v. 2 fin.). COMP.: *ἀπο-λούω*.]*

[Syn. *λούω*, *νίπτω*, *πλύνω*: *πλ.* is used of things, esp. garments; *λ.* and *ν.* of persons, — *ν.* of a part of the body (hands, feet, face, eyes), *λ.* of the whole. All three words occur in Lev. xv. 11. Cf. *Trench*, N. T. Syn. § xlv.]

Λύδδα, *-ης* [Acts ix. 38 R G L, but *-ας* T Tr WH; see WH. App. p. 156], *ἡ*, and *Λύδδα*, *-ων*, *τά* ([L T Tr WH in] Acts ix. 32, 35; cf. *Tdf.* Proleg. p. 116; B. 18 (16) sq. [cf. W. 61 (60)]); Hebr. *לדדא* (1 Chr. viii. 12; Ezra ii. 33; Neh. xi. 35); *Lydda*, a large Benjamite [cf. 1 Chr. i. c.] town (*Λύδδα κόμη, πόλις τοῦ μεγέθους οὐκ ἀποδέουσα*, Joseph. antt. 20, 6, 2), called also *Diospolis* under the Roman empire, about nine ['eleven' (Ordnance Survey p. 21)] miles distant from the Mediterranean; now *Ludd*: Acts ix. 32, 35, 38. Cf. *Robinson*, Palestine ii. pp. 244–248; *Arnold* in Herzog viii. p. 627 sq.; [BB. DD. s. v.]*

Λύδδα, *-ας*, *ἡ*, *Lydia*, a woman of Thyatira, a seller of purple, converted by Paul to the Christian faith: Acts xvi. 14, 40. The name was borne by other women also, Horat. carm. 1, 8; 3, 9.*

Λυκαονία, *-ας*, *ἡ*, *Lycaonia*, a region of Asia Minor, situated between Pisidia, Cilicia, Cappadocia, Galatia and Phrygia, whose chief cities were Lystra, Derbe and Iconium [cf. reff. in Bp. Lghtft. on Col. p. 1]. Its inhabitants spoke a peculiar and strange tongue the character of which cannot be determined: Acts xiv. 6. Cf. *Win.* RWB. s. v.; *Lassen*, Zeitschr. d. deutsch. morgenl. Gesellsch. x. ('56) p. 378; [*Wright*, Hittites ('84) p. 56].*

Λυκαονιστί, (*λυκαονίζω*, to use the language of Lycaonia), adv., in the speech of Lycaonia: Acts xiv. 11 (see *Λυκαονία*).*

Λυκία, *-ας*, *ἡ*, *Lycia*, a mountainous region of Asia Minor, bounded by Pamphylia, Phrygia, Caria and the Mediterranean: Acts xxvii. 5 (1 Macc. xv. 23). [B. D. s. v.; Dict. of Geogr. s. v.; reff. in Bp. Lghtft. on Col. p. 1.]*

λύκος, *-ου*, *ὁ*, Hebr. *לוק*, a wolf: Mt. x. 16; Lk. x. 3; Jn. x. 12; applied figuratively to cruel, greedy, rapacious, destructive men: Mt. vii. 15; Acts xx. 29; (used trop. even in Hom. Il. 4, 471; 16, 156; in the O. T., Ezek. xxii. 27; Zeph. iii. 3; Jer. v. 6).*

λυμαίνωμαι: impf. *ἐλυμαινόμην*; dep. mid.; (*λύμη* injury, ruin, contumely); fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down; 1. to affix a stigma to, to dishonor, spot, defile, (Ezek. xvi. 25; Prov. xxiii. 8; 4 Macc. xviii. 8). 2. to treat shamefully or with injury, to ravage, devastate, ruin: *ἐλυμαίνετο τὴν ἐκκλησίαν*, said of Saul as the cruel and violent persecutor, [A. V. *made havoc of*], Acts viii. 3.*

λυπῶ, *-ῶ*; 1 aor. *ἐλύπησα*; pf. *λελύπηκα*; Pass., pres. *λυπούμαι*; 1 aor. *ἐλυπήθην*; fut. *λυπηθήσομαι*; (*λύπη*); [fr. Hes. down]; to make sorrowful; to affect with sadness, cause grief; to throw into sorrow: *τυνά*, 2 Co. ii. 2, 6; vii. 8; pass., Mt. xiv. 9; xvii. 23; xviii. 31; xix. 22; vlt. 22; Mk. x. 22; xiv. 19; Jn. xvi. 20; xxi. 17; 2 Co.

ii. 4; 1 Th. iv. 13; 1 Pet. i. 6; joined with *ἀθροονεῖν*, Mt. xxvi. 37; opp. to *χαίρειν*, 2 Co. vi. 10; *κατὰ θεόν*, in a manner acceptable to God [cf. W. 402 (375)], 2 Co. vii. 9, 11; in a wider sense, to grieve, offend: *τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ ἄγιον*, Eph. iv. 30 (see *πνεῦμα*, 4 a. fin.); to make one uneasy, cause him a scruple, Ro. xiv. 15. [COMP.: *συλ-λυπέω*. Syn. see *θρηνέω*, fin.]*

λύπη, *-ης*, *ἡ*, [fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down], *sorrow, pain, grief*: of persons mourning, Jn. xvi. 6; 2 Co. ii. 7; opp. to *χαρά*, Jn. xvi. 20; Heb. xii. 11; *λύπην ἔχω* (see *ἔχω*, I. 2 g. p. 267*), Jn. xvi. 21 sq.; Phil. ii. 27; with addition of *ἀπὸ* and gen. of pers., 2 Co. ii. 3; *λ. μοί ἐστι*, Ro. ix. 2; *ἐν λύπῃ ἔρχεσθαι*, of one who on coming both saddens and is made sad, 2 Co. ii. 1 (cf. *λυπῶ ἡμᾶς*, vs. 2; and *λύπην ἔχω*, vs. 3); *ἀπὸ τῆς λύπης*, for sorrow, Lk. xxii. 45; *ἐκ λύπης*, with a sour, reluctant mind [A. V. *grudgingly*], (opp. to *λαρός*), 2 Co. ix. 7; *ἡ κατὰ θεόν λύπη*, sorrow acceptable to God, 2 Co. vii. 10 (see *λυπέω*), and *ἡ τοῦ κόσμου λύπη*, the usual sorrow of men at the loss of their earthly possessions, *ibid.*; objectively, *annoyance, affliction*, (Hdt. 7, 152): *λύπας ὑποφέρειν* [R. V. *griefs*], 1 Pet. ii. 19.*

Λυσανίας, *-ου*, *ὁ*, *Lysanias*; 1. the son of Ptolemy, who from B. C. 40 on was governor of Chalcis at the foot of Mount Lebanon, and was put to death B. C. 34 at the instance of Cleopatra: Joseph. antt. 14, 7, 4 and 13, 3; 15, 4, 1; b. j. 1, 13, 1, cf. b. j. 1, 9, 2. 2. a tetrarch of Abilene (see *Ἀβιληνή*), in the days of John the Baptist and Jesus: Lk. iii. 1. Among the regions assigned by the emperors Caligula and Claudius to Herod Agrippa I. and Herod Agrippa II., Josephus mentions *ἡ Λυσανίου τετραρχία* (antt. 18, 6, 10, cf. 20, 7, 1), *βασιλεία ἡ τοῦ Λυσανίου καλουμένη* (b. j. 2, 11, 5), *Ἀβίλα ἡ Λυσανίου* (antt. 19, 5, 1); accordingly, some have supposed that in these passages Lysanias the son of Ptolemy must be meant, and that the region which he governed continued to bear his name even after his death. Others (as Credner, Strauss, Gfrörer, Weisse), denying that there ever was a second Lysanias, contend that Luke was led into error by that designation of Abilene (derived from Lysanias and retained for a long time afterwards), so that he imagined that Lysanias was tetrarch in the time of Christ. This opinion, however, is directly opposed by the fact that Josephus, in antt. 20, 7, 1 and b. j. 2, 12, 8, expressly distinguishes Chalcis from the tetrarchy of Lysanias; nor is it probable that the region which Lysanias the son of Ptolemy governed for only six years took its name from him ever after. Therefore it is more correct to conclude that in the passages of Josephus where the tetrarchy of Lysanias is mentioned a second Lysanias, perhaps the grandson of the former, must be meant; and that he is identical with the one spoken of by Luke. Cf. *Winer*, RWB. s. v. Abilene; *Wieseler* in Herzog i. p. 64 sqq., [esp. in Beiträge zur richtig. Würdigung d. Evang. u. s. w. pp. 196–204]; *Bleek*, Synopt. Erklär. u. s. w. i. p. 154 sq.; *Kneucker* in Schenkel i. p. 26 sq.; *Schürer*, Neutest. Zeitgesch. § 19 Anh. 1 p. 313 [also in Riehm s. v.; *Robinson* in Bib. Sacra for 1848, pp. 79 sqq.;

Renan, La Dynastie des Lysanias d'Abilène (in the Mémoires de l'Acad. des inscrip. et belles-lettres for 1870, Tom. xxvi. P. 2, pp. 49-84); BB.DD. s. v.]*

Λυσίας, -ου, ὁ, (Claudius) Lysias, a Roman chiliarch [A. V. 'chief captain']: Acts xxiii. 26; xxiv. 7 [Rec.], 22. [B. D. Am. ed. s. v.]*

λύσις, -εως, ἡ, (λύω), [fr. Hom. down], a loosing of any bond, as that of marriage; hence once in the N. T. of divorce, 1 Co. vii. 27.*

λυσιτελέω, -ῶ; (fr. λυσιτελής, and this fr. λύω to pay, and τὰ τέλη [cf. τέλος, 2]); [fr. Hdt. down]; prop. to pay the taxes; to return expenses, hence to be useful, advantageous; impers. λυσιτελεῖ, it profits; foll. by ἤ (see ἤ, 3 f.), it is better: τῷ foll. by εἰ, Lk. xvii. 2.*

Λύστρα, -ας, ἡ, and [in Acts xiv. 8; xvi. 2; 2 Tim. iii. 11] -ων, τὰ, (see Λύδδα), Lystra, a city of Lycaonia: Acts xiv. 6, 8, 21; xvi. 1 sq.; 2 Tim. iii. 11. [Cf. reff. in Bp. Lightft. on Col. p. 1.]*

λύτρον, -ου, τό, (λύω), Sept. passim for רָפָז, הָלָמָן, יִרְמָה, etc.; the price for redeeming, ransom (paid for slaves, Lev. xix. 20; for captives, Is. xlv. 13; for the ransom of a life, Ex. xxi. 30; Num. xxxv. 31 sq.): ἀντὶ πολλῶν, to liberate many from the misery and penalty of their sins, Mt. xx. 28; Mk. x. 45. (Pind., Aeschyl., Xen., Plat., al.)*

λύτρωω, -ῶ: Pass., 1 aor. λυτρώθη; Mid., pres. inf. λυτροῦσθαι; 1 aor. subj. 3 pers. sing. λυτρώσῃται; (λύτρον, q. v.); Sept. often for לָמָן and רָפָז; 1. to release on receipt of ransom: Plat. Theaet. p. 165 e.; Diod. 19, 73; Sept., Num. xviii. 15, 17. 2. to redeem, liberate by payment of ransom, [(Dem., al.)], generally expressed by the mid.; univ. to liberate: τινὰ ἀργυρίῳ, and likewise ἐκ with the gen. of the thing; pass. ἐκ τῆς ματαίας ἀναστροφῆς, 1 Pet. i. 18; Mid. to cause to be released to one's self [cf. W. 254 (238)] by payment of the ransom, i. e. to redeem; univ. to deliver: in the Jewish theocratic sense, τὸν Ἰσραήλ, viz. from evils of every kind, external and internal, Lk. xxiv. 21; ἀπὸ πάσης ἀνομίας, Tit. ii. 14 [cf. W. § 30, 6 a.]; τινὰ ἐκ, spoken of God, Deut. xiii. 5; 2 S. vii. 23; Hos. xiii. 14.*

λύτρωσις, -εως, ἡ, (λυτρώω), a ransoming, redemption: prop. αἰχμαλώτων, Plut. Arat. 11; for הָלָמָן, Lev. xxv. [29], 48; univ. deliverance, redemption, in the theocratic sense (see λυτρώω, 2 [cf. Graec. Ven. Lev. xxv. 10, etc.; Ps. xlvi. (xlix.) 9]: Lk. i. 68; ii. 38; specifically, redemption from the penalty of sin: Heb. ix. 12. [(Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 12, 7; 'Teaching' 4, 6; etc.)]*

λυτρωτής, -ου, ὁ, (λυτρώω), redeemer; deliverer, liberator: Acts vii. 35; [Sept. Lev. xxv. 31, 32; Philo de sacrif. Ab. et Cain. § 37 sub fin.]; for לָמָן, of God, Ps. xviii. (xix.) 15; lxxvii. (lxxviii.) 35. Not found in prof. auth.*

λυχνία, -ας, ἡ, a later Grk. word for the earlier λυχνίον, see Lob. ad Phryn. p. 313 sq.; [Wetst. on Mt. v. 15; W. 24]; Sept. for ἡνῆρη; a (candlestick) lampstand, candelabrum: Mt. v. 15; Mk. iv. 21; Lk. viii. 16; [xi. 33]; Heb. ix. 2; the two eminent prophets who will precede Christ's return from heaven in glory are likened to 'candlesticks,'

Rev. xi. 4 [B. 81 (70); W. 536 (499)]; to the seven 'candlesticks' (Ex. xxv. 37 [A. V. lamps; cf. B. D. (esp. Am. ed.) s. v. Candlestick]) also the seven more conspicuous churches of Asia are compared in Rev. i. 12 sq. 20; ii. 1; κινεῖν τὴν λυχνίαν τινός (ἐκκλησίας) ἐκ τοῦ τόπου αὐτῆς, to move a church out of the place which it has hitherto held among the churches; to take it out of the number of churches, remove it altogether, Rev. ii. 5.*

λύχνος, -ου, ὁ, Sept. for ἡ, [fr. Hom. down]; a lamp, candle [?], that is placed on a stand or candlestick (Lat. candelabrum), [cf. Trench, N. T. Syn. § xlvi.; Becker, Charicles, Sc. ix. (Eng. trans. p. 156 n. 5)]: Mt. v. 15; Mk. iv. 21; [Lk. xi. 36]; xii. 35; Rev. xxii. 5; φῶς λύχνου, Rev. xviii. 23; opp. to φῶς ἡλίου, xxii. 5 L T Tr WH; ἀπτεν λύχνον ([Lk. viii. 16; xi. 33; xv. 8], see ἀπτεω, 1). To a "lamp" are likened — the eye, ὁ λύχνος τοῦ σώματος, i. e. which shows the body which way to move and turn, Mt. vi. 22; Lk. xi. 34; the prophecies of the O. T., inasmuch as they afforded at least some knowledge relative to the glorious return of Jesus from heaven down even to the time when by the Holy Spirit that same light, like the day and the day-star, shone upon the hearts of men, the light by which the prophets themselves had been enlightened and which was necessary to the full perception of the true meaning of their prophecies, 2 Pet. i. 19; to the brightness of a lamp that cheers the beholders a teacher is compared, whom even those rejoiced in who were unwilling to comply with his demands, Jn. v. 35; Christ, who will hereafter illumine his followers, the citizens of the heavenly kingdom, with his own glory, Rev. xxi. 23.*

λύω; impf. ἔλυον; 1 aor. ἔλυσα; Pass., pres. λύομαι; impf. ἐλύομην; pf. 2 pers. sing. ἔελυσαι, pter. ἔελυμένος; 1 aor. ἐλύθην; 1 fut. λυθήσομαι; fr. Hom. down; Sept. several times for פָּתַח to open, רָחַץ and Chald. קָרַח (Dan. iii. 25; v. 12); to loose; i. e. 1. to loose any person (or thing) tied or fastened: prop. the bandages of the feet, the shoes, Mk. i. 7; Lk. iii. 16; Jn. i. 27; Acts [xiii. 25]; vii. 33, (so for ἔψα to take off, Ex. iii. 5; Josh. v. 15); πῶλον (δεδεμένον), Mt. xxi. 2; Mk. xi. 2, [3 L. mrg.], 4 sq.; Lk. xix. 30 sq. 33; bad angels, Rev. ix. 14 sq.; τὸν βούν ἀπὸ τῆς φάτνης, Lk. xiii. 15; trop. of husband and wife joined together by the bond of matrimony, ἔελυσαι ἀπὸ γυναικός (opp. to δέδεσαι γυναικί), spoken of a single man, whether he has already had a wife or has not yet married, 1 Co. vii. 27. 2. to loose one bound, i. e. to unbind, release from bonds, set free: one bound up (swathed in bandages), Jn. xi. 44; bound with chains (a prisoner), Acts xxii. 30 (where Rec. adds ἀπὸ τῶν δεσμῶν); hence i. q. to discharge from prison, let go, Acts xxiv. 26 Rec. (so as far back as Hom.); in Apocalyptic vision of the devil (κεκλεισμένον), Rev. xx. 3; ἐκ τῆς φυλακῆς αὐτοῦ, 7; metaph. to free (ἀπὸ δεσμοῦ) from the bondage of disease (one held by Satan) by restoration to health, Lk. xiii. 16; to release one bound by the chains of sin, ἐκ τῶν ἀμαρτιῶν, Rev. i. 5 L T Tr WH (see λούω fin. [cf. W. § 30, 6 a.]). 3. to loosen, undo, dissolve, anything bound, tied, or compacted to-

gether: the seal of a book, Rev. v. 2, [5 Rec.]; trop., τὸν δεσμόν τῆς γλώσσης τινός, to remove an impediment of speech, restore speech to a dumb man, Mk. vii. 35 (Justin, hist. 18, 7, 1 cui nomen Battos propter linguæ obligationem fuit; 6 linguæ nodis solutis loqui primum coepit); an assembly, i. e. to dismiss, break up: τὴν συναγωγὴν, pass., Acts xiii. 43 (ἀγορῆν, Hom. Il. 1, 305; Od. 2, 257, etc.; Apoll. Rh. 1, 708; τὴν στρατιάν, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 2); of the bonds of death, λύειν τὰς ὀδύνας τοῦ θανάτου, Acts ii. 24 (see ὀδίν). Laws, as having binding force, are likened to bonds; hence λύειν is i. q. to annul, subvert; to do away with; to deprive of authority, whether by precept or by act: ἐντολήν, Mt. v. 19; τὸν νόμον, Jn. vii. 23; τὸ ἀβάβατον, the commandment concerning the sabbath, Jn. v. 18; τὴν γραφήν, Jn. x. 35; cf. Kuinoel on Mt. v. 17; [on the singular reading λύει τὸν Ἰησοῦν, 1 Jn. iv. 3 WH mrg. see Westcott, Com. ad loc.]; by a Chald. and Talmud. usage (equiv. to רָפָא, אָרַפָּ [cf.

W. 32]), opp. to δέω (q. v. 2 c.), to declare lawful: Mt. xvi. 19; xviii. 18, [but cf. Weiss in Meyer 7te Aufl. ad ll. cc.]. to loose what is compacted or built together, to break up, demolish, destroy: prop. in pass. ἐλύετο ἢ πρῶμα, was breaking to pieces, Acts xvii. 41; τὸν ναόν, Jn. ii. 19; τὸ μεσότοιχον τοῦ φραγμοῦ, Eph. ii. 14 (τὰ τεῖχη, 1 Esdr. i. 52; γέφυραν, Xen. an. 2, 4, 17 sq.); to dissolve something coherent into parts, to destroy: pass., [τούτων πάντων λυομένων, 2 Pet. iii. 11]; τὰ στοιχεῖα (καυσοῦμενα), 2 Pet. iii. 10; οὐρανοί (πυρούμενοι), ib. 12; metaph. to overthrow, do away with: τὰ ἔργα τοῦ διαβόλου, 1 Jn. iii. 8. [COMP.: ἀνα-, ἀπο-, δια-, ἐκ-, ἐπι-, κατα-, παρα-λύω.]*
Λωῖς [WH Λωῖς], -ῖδος, ἡ, Lois, a Christian matron, the grandmother of Timothy: 2 Tim. i. 5.*
Λώτ, ὁ, (צִלְ a covering, veil), [indecl.; cf. B.D.], Lot, the son of Haran the brother of Abraham (Gen. xi. 27, 31; xii. 4 sqq.; xiii. 1 sqq.; xiv. 12 sqq.; xix. 1 sqq.): Lk. xvii. 28 sq. 32; 2 Pet. ii. 7.*

M

[M, μ: on its (Alexandrian, cf. Sturz, De dial. Maced. et Alex. p. 130 sq.) retention in such forms as ἀμφομαι, ἀνελημφθη, προσωπολημπτῆς, ἀνέλημφις, and the like, see (the several words in their places, and) W. 48; B. 62 (54); esp. Tdf. Proleg. p. 72; Kuenen and Cobet, Praef. p. lxx.; Scribener, Collation etc. p. lv. sq., and Introd. p. 14; Fritzsche, Rom. vol. i. p. 110; on -μ- or -μμ- in pf. pass. ptcps. (e. g. διεστραμμένος, περιεραμμένος, etc., see each word in its place, and) cf. WH. App. p. 170 sq.; on the dropping of μ in ἐμπιπλωμι, ἐμπιπρώω, see the words.]

Μαάθ, ὁ, (צָרָא to be small), Maath, one of Christ's ancestors: Lk. iii. 26.*

Μαγαδάν, see the foll. word.

Μαγδαλά, a place on the western-shore of the Lake of Galilee, about three miles distant from Tiberias towards the north; according to the not improbable conjecture of Gesenius (Thesaur. i. p. 267) identical with מִגְדָּל (i. e. tower of God), a fortified city of the tribe of Naphtali (Josh. xix. 38); in the Jerus. Talmud מִגְדָּל (Magdal or Migdal); now Medschel or Medjdel, a wretched Mohammedan village with the ruins of an ancient tower (see Win. RWB. s. v.; Robinson, Palest. ii. p. 396 sq.; Arnold in Herzog viii. p. 661; Kneucker in Schenkel iv. p. 84; [Hackett in B.D. s. v.; Edersheim, Jesus the Messiah, i. 571 sq.]): Mt. xv. 39 R G, with the var. reading (adopted by L T Tr WH [cf. WH. App.

p. 160]) Μαγαδάν, Vulg. Magedan, (Syr. ܡܘܓܕܐܢ); if either of these forms was the one used by the Evangelist it could very easily have been changed by the copyists into the more familiar name Μαγδαλά.*

Μαγδαληνή, -ῆς, ἡ, (Μαγδαλά, q. v.), Magdalene, a woman of Magdala: Mt. xxvii. 56, 61; xxviii. 1; Mk. xv. 40, 47; xvi. 1, 9; Lk. viii. 2; xxiv. 10; Jn. xix. 25; xx. 1, 18.*

[Μαγεδών (Rev. xvi. 16 WH), see Ἄρμαγεδών.]

μαγεία (T WH μαγία, see I, ε), -ας, ἡ, (μάγος, q. v.), magic; plur. magic arts, sorceries: Acts viii. 11. (Theophil., Joseph., Plut., al.)*

μαγεύω; (μάγος); to be a magician; to practise magical arts: Acts viii. 9. (Eur. Iph. 1338; Plut. Artax. 3, 6, and in other auth.)*

μαγία, see μαγεία.

μάγος, -ου, ὁ, (Hebr. מָגִי, plur. מַגִּי; a word of Indo-Germanic origin; cf. Gesenius, Thes. ii. p. 766; J. G. Müller in Herzog viii. p. 678; [Vanček, Fremdwörter, s. v.; but the word is now regarded by many as of Babylonian origin; see Schrader, Keilinschriften u.s.w. 2te Aufl. p. 417 sqq.]); fr. Soph. and Hdt. down; Sept. Dan. ii. 2 and several times in Theodot. ad Dan. for מַגִּי; a magus; the name given by the Babylonians (Chaldæans), Medes, Persians, and others, to the wise men, teachers, priests, physicians, astrologers, seers, interpreters of dreams, augurs, soothsayers, sorcerers etc.; cf. Win. RWB. s. v.; J. G. Müller in Herzog l. c. pp. 675-685; Holtzmann in Schenkel iv. p. 84 sq.; [BB.DD. s. v. Magi]. In the N. T. the name is given 1. to the oriental wise men (astrologers) who, having discovered by the rising of a remarkable star [see ἀστήρ, and cf. Edersheim, Jesus the Messiah, i. 209 sqq.] that the Messiah had just been born, came to Jerusalem to

worship him: Mt. ii. 1, 7, 16. 2. to false prophets and sorcerers: Acts xiii. 6, 8, cf. viii. 9, 11.*

Μαγώγ, ὁ, see Γώγ.

Μαδίμ, ἡ, (Hebr. מִדְיָן [i. e. 'strife']), *Midian* [in A. V. (ed. 1611) N. T. *Madian*], prop. name of the territory of the Midianites in Arabia; it took its name from Midian, son of Abraham and Keturah (Gen. xxv. 1 sq.): Acts vii. 29.*

μαῖσος, -οῦ, ὁ, *the breast*: of a man, Rev. i. 13 Lchm. [(see *μαστός*). From Hom. down.]*

μαθητεύω: 1 aor. ἐμαθήτευσα; 1 aor. pass. ἐμαθητεύθην; (*μαθητής*); 1. intrans. *τινά*, to be the disciple of one; to follow his precepts and instruction: Mt. xxvii. 57 R G WH mrg., cf. Jn. xix. 38 (so Plut. mor. pp. 832 b. (vit. Antiph. 1), 837 c. (vit. Isocr. 10); Jamblichus, vit. Pythag. c. 23). 2. trans. (cf. W. p. 23 and § 38, 1; [B. § 131, 4]) to make a disciple; to teach, instruct: *τινά*, Mt. xxviii. 19; Acts xiv. 21; pass. with a dat. of the pers. whose disciple one is made, Mt. xxvii. 57 L T Tr WH txt.; *μαθητευθεὶς εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν τῶν οὐρ.* (see *γραμματεὺς*, 3), Mt. xiii. 52 Rec., where long since the more correct reading τῇ βασ. τῶν οὐρ. was adopted, but without changing the sense; [yet Lchm. inserts ἐν].*

μαθητής, -οῦ, ὁ, (*μανθάνω*), a learner, pupil, disciple: univ., opp. to διδάσκαλος, Mt. x. 24; Lk. vi. 40; *τισὺς*, one who follows one's teaching: Ἰωάννου, Mt. ix. 14; Lk. vii. 18 (19); Jn. iii. 25; τῶν Φαρισ., Mt. xxii. 16; Mk. ii. 18; Lk. v. 33; Μαυσιεύς, Jn. ix. 28; of Jesus,— in a wide sense, in the Gospels, those among the Jews who favored him, joined his party, became his adherents: Jn. vi. 66; vii. 3; xix. 38; ὄχλος μαθητῶν αὐτοῦ, Lk. vi. 17; οἱ μ. αὐτοῦ ἱκανοί, Lk. vii. 11; ἅπαν τὸ πλῆθος τῶν μαθ. Lk. xix. 37; but especially the twelve apostles: Mt. x. 1; xi. 1; xii. 1; Mk. viii. 27; Lk. viii. 9; Jn. ii. 2; iii. 22, and very often; also simply οἱ μαθηταί, Mt. xiii. 10; xiv. 19; Mk. x. 24; Lk. ix. 16; Jn. vi. 11 [Rec.], etc.; in the Acts οἱ μαθηταί are all those who confess Jesus as the Messiah, Christians: Acts vi. 1 sq. 7; ix. 19; xi. 26, and often; with τοῦ κυρίου added, Acts ix. 1. The word is not found in the O. T., nor in the Epp. of the N. T., nor in the Apocalypse; in Grk. writ. fr. [Hdt.], Arstph., Xen., Plato, down.

μαθήτρια, -ας, ἡ, (a fem. form of *μαθητής*; cf. ψάλτης, ψάλτρια, etc., in *Btm.* Ausf. Spr. ii. p. 425), a female disciple; i. q. a Christian woman: Acts ix. 36. (Diod. 2, 52; Diog. Laërt. 4, 2; 8, 42.)*

[*Μαθηθίας*, see *Ματθαίας*.]

Μαθηαίος, *Μαθηάν*, see *Ματθαίος*, *Μαρθάν*.

Μαθθά, see *Μαρθά*.

Μαθουσαλά, T WH *Μαθουσαλά* [cf. *Tdf.* Proleg. p. 103], ὁ, (ἡ)Ψιηρ man of a dart, fr. ἡηρ, construct form of the unused ἡηρ a man, and ἡηΨ a dart [cf. B. D. s. v.], *Methuselah*, the son of Enoch and grandfather of Noah (Gen. v. 21): Lk. iii. 37.*

Μαϊνάν (T Tr WH *Μεννά*), indecl., (Lchm. *Μέννας*, gen. *Μεννά*), ὁ, *Menna* or *Menan*, [A. V. (1611) *Menam*], the name of one of Christ's ancestors: Lk. iii. 31 [Lchm. br. τοῦ Μ.].*

μαίνομαι; [fr. Hom. down]; to be mad, to rave: said of one who so speaks that he seems not to be in his right mind, Acts xii. 15; xxvi. 24; 1 Co. xiv. 23; opp. to σωφροσύνης ῥήματα ἀποφθέγγεσθαι, Acts xxvi. 25; joined with δαιμόνιον ἔχειν, Jn. x. 20. [COMP.: ἐμ-μαίνομαι.]*

μακαρίζω; Attic fut. μακαριῶ [cf. B. 37 (32)]; (*μακάριος*); fr. Hom. down; Sept. for רָצַח; to pronounce blessed: *τινά*, Lk. i. 48; Jas. v. 11 (here Vulg. *beatifico*).*

μακάριος, -α, -ον, (poetic *μάκαρ*), [fr. Pind., Plat. down], *blessed, happy*: joined to names of God, 1 Tim. i. 11; vi. 15 (cf. *μάκαρες θεοί* in Hom. and Hes.); ἑλπίς, Tit. ii. 13; as a predicate, Acts xx. 35; 1 Pet. iii. 14; iv. 14; ἡγοῦμαι *τινα μακ.* Acts xxvi. 2; *μακάρ. ἐν τινι*, Jas. i. 25. In congratulations, the reason why one is to be pronounced blessed is expressed by a noun or by a ptc. taking the place of the subject, *μακάριος ὁ* etc. (Hebr. בָּרַךְ אֶת-יְהוָה, Ps. i. 1; Deut. xxxiii. 29, etc.) *blessed the man, who* etc. [W. 551 (512 sq.)]: Mt. v. 3-11; Lk. vi. 20-22; Jn. xx. 29; Rev. i. 3; xvi. 15; xix. 9; xx. 6; xxii. 14; by the addition to the noun of a ptc. which takes the place of a predicate, Lk. i. 45; x. 23; xi. 27 sq.; Rev. xiv. 13; foll. by ὅς with a finite verb, Mt. xi. 6; Lk. vii. 23; xiv. 15; Ro. iv. 7 sq.; the subject noun intervening, Lk. xii. 37, 43; xxiii. 29; Jas. i. 12; *μακ. . . ὅτι*, Mt. xiii. 16; xvi. 17; Lk. xiv. 14; foll. by ἐάν, Jn. xiii. 17; 1 Co. vii. 40. [See Schmidt ch. 187, 7.]

μακαρισμός, -οῦ, ὁ, (*μακαρίζω*), *declaration of blessedness*: Ro. iv. 9; Gal. iv. 15; λέγειν τὸν μακ. τιμὸς, to utter a declaration of blessedness upon one, a fuller way of saying *μακαρίζειν τινά*, to pronounce one blessed, Ro. iv. 6. (Plat. rep. 9 p. 591 d.; [Aristot. rhet. 1, 9, 34]; Plut. mor. p. 471 c.; eccles. writ.)*

Μακεδονία, -ας, ἡ [on use of art. with cf. W. § 18, 5 a. c.], *Macedonia*, a country bounded on the S. by Thessaly and Epirus, on the E. by Thrace and the Aegean Sea, on the W. by Illyria, and on the N. by Dardania and Moesia [cf. B. D. (esp. Am. ed.)]: Acts vi. 9 sq. 12; xviii. 5; xix. 21 sq.; xx. 1, 3; Ro. xv. 26; 1 Co. xvi. 5; 2 Co. i. 16; ii. 13; vii. 5; viii. 1; xi. 9; Phil. iv. 15; 1 Th. i. 7 sq.; iv. 10; 1 Tim. i. 3.*

Μακεδόν, -όνος, ὁ, a *Macedonian*: Acts xvi. 9 [cf. B. § 123, 8 Rem.]; xix. 29; xxvii. 2; 2 Co. ix. 2, 4.*

μάκελλον, -ου, τό, a Lat. word, *macellum* [prob. akin to μάχη; Vaniček p. 687 (cf. Plut. as below)], a place where meat and other articles of food are sold, *meat-market, provision-market*, [A. V. *shambles*]: 1 Co. x. 25. (Dio Cass. 61, 18 τὴν ἀγορὰν τῶν ὄψων, τὸ μάκελλον; [Plut. ii. p. 277 d. (quaest. Rom. 54)].)*

μακράν (prop. fem. acc. of the adj. *μακρός*, sc. ὁδόν, a long way [W. 230 (216); B. § 131, 12]), adv., Sept. for רַחֵק, [fr. Aeschyl. down]; *far, a great way*: absol., ἀπέχειν, Lk. xv. 20; of the terminus to which, *far hence*, ἐξοπιστεῶ σε, Acts xxii. 21; with ἀπὸ τιμὸς added, Mt. viii. 30; Lk. vii. 6 [T om. ἀπὸ]; Jn. xxi. 8; τὸν θεὸν . . . οὐ μακρὰν ἀπὸ ἐνὸς ἐκάστου ἡμῶν ὑπάρχοντα, i. e. who is near every one of us by his power and influence (so that we have no need to seek the knowledge of him from without), Acts xvii. 27; οἱ εἰς μακρὰν [cf. W. 415 (387)]

those that are afar off, the inhabitants of remote regions, i. e. the Gentiles, Acts ii. 39, cf. Is. ii. 2 sqq.; Zech. vi. 15. metaph. οὐ μακρὸν εἰ ἀπὸ τῆς βασιλ. τοῦ θεοῦ, but little is wanting for thy reception into the kingdom of God, or thou art almost fit to be a citizen in the divine kingdom, Mk. xii. 34; οἱ ποτε ὄντες μακρὰν (opp. to οἱ ἑγγύς), of heathen (on the sense, see ἑγγύς, 1 b.), Eph. ii. 13; also οἱ μακρὰν, ib. 17.*

μακρόθεν, (μακρός), adv., esp. of later Grk. [Polyb., al.; cf. *Lod.* ad Phryn. p. 93]; Sept. for רִיחֵךְ, רִיחֵךְ, etc.; from afar, afar: Mk. viii. 3; xi. 13; Lk. xviii. 13; xxii. 54; xxiii. 49; with the prep. ἀπὸ prefixed (cf. W. 422 (393); § 65, 2; B. 70 (62)): Mt. xxvi. 58 [here T om. WH fr. ἀπὸ]; xxvii. 55; Mk. v. 6; xiv. 54; xv. 40; Lk. xvi. 23; Rev. xviii. 10, 15, 17; also L T Tr WH in Mk. xi. 13; L T Tr mrg. WH in Lk. xxiii. 49; T Tr WH in Mk. viii. 3, (Ps. cxxxvii. (cxxxviii.) 6; 2 K. xix. 25 cod. Alex.; 2 Esdr. iii. 13).*

μακροθυμία, -ῶ, 1 aor., impv. μακροθύμησον, ptcp. μακροθυμήσας; (fr. μακρόθυμος, and this fr. μακρός and θυμός); to be of a long spirit, not to lose heart; hence 1. to persevere patiently and bravely (i. q. καρτερῶ, so Plut. de gen. Socr. c. 24 p. 593 f.; Artem. oneir. 4, 11) in enduring misfortunes and troubles: absol., Heb. vi. 15; Jas. v. 8; with the addition of εὖος and a gen. of the desired event, ib. 7; with ἐπὶ and a dat. of the thing hoped for, ibid.; add. Sir. ii. 4. 2. to be patient in bearing the offences and injuries of others; to be mild and slow in avenging; to be long-suffering, slow to anger, slow to punish, (for ἡσυχία, to defer anger, Prov. xix. 11): absol. 1 Co. xiii. 4; πρὸς τινα, 1 Th. v. 14; ἐπὶ with dat. of pers. (see ἐπὶ, B. 2 a. δ.), Mt. xviii. 26, 29 [here L Tr with the acc., so Tr in 26; see ἐπὶ, C. I. 2 g. β.]; Sir. xviii. 11; xxix. 8; hence spoken of God deferring the punishment of sin: εἰς τινα, towards one, 2 Pet. iii. 9 [here L T Tr mrg. δά (q. v. B. II. 2 b. sub fin.)]; ἐπὶ with dat. of pers., Lk. xviii. 7; in this difficult passage we shall neither preserve the constant usage of μακροθυμεῖν (see just before) nor get a reasonable sense, unless we regard the words ἐπ' αὐτοῖς as negligently (see αὐτός, II. 6) referring to the enemies of the ἐκλεκτῶν, and translate καὶ μακροθυμῶν ἐπ' αὐτοῖς even though he is long-suffering, indulgent, to them;—this negligence being occasioned by the circumstance that Luke seems to represent Jesus as speaking with Sir. xxxii. (xxxv.) 22 (18) in mind, where ἐπ' αὐτοῖς must be referred to ἀνελεημόνων. The reading [of L T Tr WH] καὶ μακροθυμεῖ ἐπ' αὐτοῖς; by which τὸ μακροθυμεῖν is denied to God [cf. W. § 55, 7] cannot be accepted, because the preceding parable certainly demands the notion of slowness on God's part in avenging the right; cf. De Wette ad loc.; [but to this it is replied, that the denial of actual delay is not inconsistent with the assumption of apparent delay; cf. Meyer (ed. Weiss) ad loc.].*

μακροθυμία, -ας, ἡ, (μακρόθυμος [cf. μακροθυμῶς]), (Vulg. longanimitias, etc.), i. e. 1. patience, endurance, constancy, steadfastness, perseverance; esp. as shown in bearing troubles and ills, (Plut. Luc. 32 sq.; ἄνθρωπος ὄν

μηδέποτε τὴν ἀλπιάν αὐτοῦ παρὰ θεῶν, ἀλλὰ μακροθυμίαν, Menand. frag. 19, p. 203 ed. Meineke [vol. iv. p. 238 Frag. comic. Graec. (Berl. 1841)]): Col. i. 11; 2 Tim. iii. 10; Heb. vi. 12; Jas. v. 10; Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 64; Barn. ep. 2, 2; [Is. lvii. 15; Joseph. b. j. 6, 1, 5; cf. 1 Macc. viii. 4]. 2. patience, forbearance, long-suffering, slowness in avenging wrongs, (for ὀργὴ ἡσυχία, Jer. xv. 15): Ro. ii. 4; ix. 22; 2 Co. vi. 6; Gal. v. 22; Eph. iv. 2; Col. iii. 12; 1 Tim. i. 16 [cf. B. 120 (105)]; 2 Tim. iv. 2; 1 Pet. iii. 20; 2 Pet. iii. 15; (Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 13, 1; Ignat. ad Eph. 3, 1).*

[Syn. μακροθυμία, ὑπομονή (occur together or in the same context in Col. i. 11; 2 Cor. vi. 4, 6; 2 Tim. iii. 10; Jas. v. 10, 11; cf. Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 64; Ignat. ad Eph. 3, 1): Bp. Lightf. remarks (on Gal. i. c.), "The difference of meaning is best seen in their opposites. While ὑπο. is the temper which does not easily succumb under suffering, μακ. is the self-restraint which does not hastily retaliate a wrong. The one is opposed to cowardice or despondency, the other to wrath or revenge (Prov. xv. 18; xvi. 32) . . . This distinction, though it applies generally, is not true without exception" . . .; cf. also his note on Col. iii. 12, and see (more at length) Trench, N. T. Syn. § liii.]

μακροθύμως, adv., with longanimity (Vulg. longanimitate, Heb. vi. 15), i. e. patiently: Acts xxvi. 3.*

μακρός, -ά, -όν, [fr. Hom. down], long; of place, remote, distant, far off: χώρα, Lk. xv. 13; xix. 12. of time, long, lasting long: μακρὰ προσεύχομαι, to pray long, make long prayers, Mt. xxiii. 14 (13) Rec.; Mk. xii. 40; Lk. xx. 47.*

μακροχρόνιος, -ον, (μακρός and χρόνος), lit. 'long-timed' (Lat. longaevus), long-lived: Eph. vi. 3. (Ex. xx. 12; Deut. v. 16; very rare in prof. auth.)*

μαλακία, -ας, ἡ, (μαλακός); 1. prop. softness [fr. Hdt. down]. 2. in the N. T. (like ἀσθένεια, ἀρρωστία) infirmity, debility, bodily weakness, sickness, (Sept. for ἡγή, disease, Deut. vii. 15; xxviii. 61; Is. xxxviii. 9, etc.); joined with νόσος, Mt. iv. 23; ix. 35; x. 1.*

μαλακός, -ή, -όν, soft: soft to the touch: ἱμάτια, Mt. xi. 8 R G L br.; Lk. vii. 25, (ἱματίων πολυτελῶν κ. μαλακῶν, Artem. oneir. 1, 78; ἐσθῆς, Hom. Od. 23, 290; Artem. oneir. 2, 3; χιτῶν, Hom. Il. 2, 42); and simply τὰ μαλακά, soft raiment (see λευκός, 1): Mt. xi. 8 T Tr WH. Like the Lat. mollis, metaph. and in a bad sense: effeminate, of a catamite, a male who submits his body to unnatural lewdness, 1 Co. vi. 9 (Dion. Hal. antt. 7, 2 sub fin.; [Diog. Laërt. 7, 173 fin.]).*

Μαλελεήλ (Μελελεήλ, Tdf.), δ, (לְמַלְלֵיִךְ praising God, fr. לְהַלְלֵךְ and לָא), Mahalaleel [A. V. Maleleel], son of Cainan: Lk. iii. 37.*

μάλιστα (superlative of the adv. μάλα), [fr. Hom. down], adv., especially, chiefly, most of all, above all: Acts xx. 38; xxv. 26; Gal. vi. 10; Phil. iv. 22; 1 Tim. iv. 10; v. 8, 17; 2 Tim. iv. 13; Tit. i. 10; Philem. 16; 2 Pet. ii. 10; μάλιστα γνώστης, especially expert, thoroughly well-informed, Acts xxvi. 3.*

μᾶλλον (compar. of μάλα, very, very much), [fr. Hom. down], adv., more, to a greater degree; rather; 1 added to verbs and adjectives, it denotes increase, a

greater quantity, a larger measure, a higher degree, *more, more fully*, (Germ. in *höherem Grade, Maasse*); a. words defining the measure or size are joined to it in the ablative (dat.): πολλῶ *much, by far*, Mk. x. 48; Lk. xviii. 39; Ro. v. 15, 17, (in both these verses the underlying thought is, the measure of salvation for which we are indebted to Christ is far greater than that of the ruin which came from Adam; for the difference between the consequences traceable to Adam and to Christ is not only one of quality, but of quantity also; cf. *Rückert*, Com. on Rom. vol. i. 281 sq. [al. (fr. Chrys. to Meyer and Godet) content themselves here with a logical increase, *far more certainly*]); 2 Co. iii. 9, 11; Phil. ii. 12; πόσῳ *how much*, Lk. xii. 24; Ro. xi. 12; Philem. 16; Heb. ix. 14; τοσοῦτῳ *by so much*, ὅσῳ *by as much*, (sc. μᾶλλον), Heb. x. 25. b. in comparison it often so stands that *than before* must be mentally added, [A. V. *the more, so much the more*], as Mt. xxvii. 24 (μᾶλλον θόρυβος γίνεται [but al. refer this to 2 b. a. below]); Lk. v. 15 (διήρχετο μᾶλλον); Jn. v. 18 (μᾶλλον ἐζήτουν); xix. 8; Acts v. 14; ix. 22; xxii. 2; 2 Co. vii. 7; 1 Th. iv. 1, 10; 2 Pet. i. 10; ἔτι μᾶλλον καὶ μᾶλλον, Phil. i. 9; or the person or thing with which the comparison is made is evident from what precedes, as Phil. iii. 4; it is added to comparatives, Mk. vii. 36; 2 Co. vii. 13; πολλῶ μᾶλλον κρείσσον, Phil. i. 23; see [Wetstein on Phil. i. c.]; W. § 35, 1 cf. 603 (561); [B. § 123, 11]; to verbs that have a comparative force, μᾶλλον διαφέρειν τιός, to be of much more value than one, Mt. vi. 26. μᾶλλον ἢ, *more than*, Mt. xviii. 13; μᾶλλον with gen., πάντων ὑμῶν, 1 Co. xiv. 18 (Xen. mem. 3, 12, 1). joined to positive terms it forms a periphrasis for a comparative [cf. W. § 35, 2 a.], foll. by ἢ, as μακάριον μ. for μακαριώτερον, Acts xx. 35; add, 1 Co. ix. 15; Gal. iv. 27; πολλῶ μᾶλλον ἀναγκαία, 1 Co. xii. 22; sometimes μᾶλλον seems to be omitted before ἢ; see under ἢ, 3 f. c. μᾶλλον δέ, *what moreover is of greater moment*, [A. V. *yea rather*]; Ro. viii. 34 (2 Macc. vi. 23). 2. it marks the preference of one thing above another, and is to be rendered *rather, sooner*, (Germ. *eher, vielmehr, lieber*); a. it denotes that which occurs *more easily* than something else, and may be rendered *sooner*, (Germ. *eher*): thus πολλῶ μᾶλλον in arguing from the less to the greater, Mt. vi. 30; Ro. v. 9 sq.; Heb. xii. 9 [here L T Tr WII πολὺ μ.]; also πολὺ [R G πολλῶ] μᾶλλον sc. οὐκ ἐκφευξόμεθα, i. e. much more shall we not escape (cf. W. p. 633 (588) note [B. § 148, 3 b.]), or even ἐνδικον μισθοποδοσίαν ληψόμεθα (Heb. ii. 2), or something similar (cf. Matthiae § 634, 3), Heb. xii. 25. πόσῳ μᾶλλον, Mt. vii. 11; x. 25; Lk. xii. 28; Ro. xi. 12, 24; Philem. 16. in a question, οὐ μᾶλλον; (Lat. *nonne potius?*) [do not . . . more], 1 Co. ix. 12. b. it is opposed to something else and does away with it; accordingly it may be rendered *the rather* (Germ. *vielmehr*); a. after a preceding negative or prohibitive sentence: Mt. x. 6, 28; xxv. 9; Mk. v. 26; Ro. xiv. 13; 1 Tim. vi. 2; Heb. xii. 13; μᾶλλον δέ, Eph. iv. 28; v. 11. οὐχὶ μᾶλλον; (*nonne potius?*) *not rather* etc.? 1 Co. v. 2; vi. 7. β. so that μᾶλλον belongs to the thing which is preferred, consequently to a noun, not to a

verb: Jn. iii. 19 (ἠγάπησαν μᾶλλον τὸ σκότος ἢ τὸ φῶς, i. e. when they ought to have loved the light they (hated it, and) loved the darkness, vs. 20); xii. 43; Acts iv. 19; v. 29; 2 Tim. iii. 4. that which it opposes and sets aside must be learned from the context [cf. W. § 35, 4]: Mk. xv. 11 (sc. ἢ τὸν Ἰησοῦν); Phil. i. 12 (where the meaning is, 'so far is the gospel from suffering any loss or disadvantage from my imprisonment, that the number of disciples is increased in consequence of it'). γ. by way of correction, μᾶλλον δέ, *nay rather; to speak more correctly*: Gal. iv. 9 (Joseph. antt. 15, 11, 3; Ael. v. h. 2, 13 and often in prof. auth.; cf. *Grimm*, Exeg. Hdbch. on Sap. p. 176 sq.). c. it does not do away with that with which it is in opposition, but marks what has the preference: *more willingly, more readily, sooner* (Germ. *lieber*), θέλω μᾶλλον and εὐδοκῶ μᾶλλον, to prefer, 1 Co. xiv. 5; 2 Co. v. 8, (βούλομαι μᾶλλον, Xen. Cyr. 1, 1, 1); ζηλοῦν, 1 Co. xiv. 1 (μᾶλλον sc. ζηλοῦτε); χρώμαι, 1 Co. vii. 21.

Μάλαχος (ἤλῃ Grecized; cf. *Delitzsch* in the Zeitschr. f. Luth. Theol., 1876, p. 605), -ου, ὁ, *Malchus*, a servant of the high-priest: Jn. xviii. 10. [Cf. *Hackett* in B. D. s. v.]*

μάμη, -ης, ἡ, 1. in the earlier Grk. writ. *mother* (the name infants use in addressing their mother). 2. in the later writ. ([Philo], Joseph., Plut., App., Hdian., Artem.) i. q. *τήθη, grandmother* (see *Lob. ad Phryn.* pp. 133-135 [cf. W. 25]); 2 Tim. i. 5; 4 Macc. xvi. 9.*

μαμωνᾶς (G L T Tr WH), incorrectly *μαμμωνᾶς* (Rec. [in Mt.]), -ᾶ [B. 20 (18)]; W. § 8, 1], ὁ, *mammon* (Chald. מַמְוֹנָא, to be derived, apparently, fr. מָנָא; hence *what is trusted in* [cf. *Buxtorf*, Lex. chald. talmud. et rabbin. col. 1217 sq. (esp. ed. Fischer p. 613 sq.); acc. to *Gesenius* (Thesaur. i. 552) contr. fr. מַמְוֹנָא *treasure* (Gen. xliii. 23); cf. B. D. s. v.; *Edersheim*, Jesus the Messiah, ii. 269]), *riches*: Mt. vi. 24 and Lk. xvi. 13, (where it is personified and opposed to God; cf. Phil. iii. 19); Lk. xvi. 9, 11. ("lucrum punice mammon dicitur," Augustine [de serm. Dom. in monte, l. ii. c. xiv. (§ 47)]; the Sept. trans. the Hebr. מַמְוֹנָא in Is. xxxiii. 6 θησαυροί, and in Ps. xxxvi. (xxxvii.) 3 πλοῦτος.)*

Μαναήν, ὁ, (מַנְיָנָא consoler), *Manaen*, a certain prophet in the church at Antioch: Acts xiii. 1. [See *Hackett* in B. D. s. v.]*

Μανασσῆς [Treg. *Manv.* in Rev.], gen. and acc. -ῆ [B. 19 (17); W. § 10, 1; but see *WH.* App. p. 159*], ὁ, (מַנְסֵינָא causing to forget, fr. מָנָא to forget), *Manasseh*: 1. the firstborn son of Joseph (Gen. xli. 51): Rev. vii. 6. 2. the son of Hezekiah, king of Judah (2 K. xxi. 1-18): Mt. i. 10.*

μανθάνω; 2 aor. ἔμαθον; pf. ptcp. *μαθητικός*; Sept. for μάθη; [fr. Hom. down]; to learn, be apprised; a. univ.: absol. to increase one's knowledge, 1 Tim. ii. 11; 2 Tim. iii. 7; to be increased in knowledge, 1 Co. xiv. 31; τί, Ro. xvi. 17; 1 Co. xiv. 35; Phil. iv. 9; 2 Tim. iii. 14; Rev. xiv. 3; in Jn. vii. 15 supply *αὐτά*; foll. by an indir. quest., Mt. ix. 13; Χριστόν, to be imbued with the knowledge of Christ, Eph. iv. 20; τί foll. by *ἔσω* w.

gen. of the thing furnishing the instruction, Mt. xxiv. 32; Mk. xiii. 28; ἀπό w. gen. of the pers. teaching, Mt. xi. 29; Col. i. 7; as in class. Grk. (cf. Krüger § 68, 34, 1; B. § 147, 5 [cf. 167 (146) and ἀπό, II. 1 d.]); foll. by παρά w. gen. of pers. teaching, 2 Tim. iii. 14 cf. Jn. vi. 45; foll. by ἐν w. dat. of pers., in one i. e. by his example [see ἐν, I. 3 b.], 1 Co. iv. 6 [cf. W. 590 (548 sq.); B. 394 sq. (338)]. b. i. q. to hear, be informed: foll. by εἶ, Acts xxiii. 27; τὶ ἀπό τινος (gen. of pers.), Gal. iii. 2 [see ἀπό, u. s.]. c. to learn by use and practice; [in the Pret.] to be in the habit of, accustomed to: foll. by an inf., 1 Tim. v. 4; Tit. iii. 14; Phil. iv. 11, (Aeschyl. Prom. 1068; Xen. an. 3, 2, 25); ἔμαθεν ἀφ' ὧν ἔπαθε τὴν ὑπακοήν, Heb. v. 8 [cf. W. § 68, 1 and ἀπό, u. s.]. In the difficult passage 1 Tim. v. 13, neither ἀργαί depends upon the verb μαθάνουσι (which would mean "they learn to be idle", or "learn idleness"; so Bretschneider [Lex. s. v. 2 b.], and W. 347 (325 sq.); [cf. Stallbaum's note and ref. on Plato's Euthydemus p. 276 b.]), nor περιερχόμενοι ("they learn to go about from house to house,"—so the majority of interpreters; for, acc. to uniform Grk. usage, a ptc. joined to the verb μαθάνειν and belonging to the subject denotes what sort of a person one learns or perceives himself to be, as ἔμαθεν ἑγκνος οὔσα, "she perceived herself to be with child," II dt. 1, 5); but μαθάνειν must be taken absolutely (see a. above) and emphatically, of what they learn by going about from house to house and what it is unseemly for them to know; cf. Bengel ad loc., and B. § 144, 17; [so Wordsworth in loc.]. [COMP.: κατα-μαθάνω.]*

μανία, -as, ἡ, (μαίνομαι), madness, frenzy: Acts xxvi. 24. [From Theognis, Hdt., down.]*

μάννα, τό, indecl.; [also] ἡ μάννα in Joseph. (antt. 3, 13, 1 [etc.]; ἡ μάννη, Orac. Sibyll. 7, 149); Sept. τὸ μάν [also τὸ μάννα, Num. xi. 7] for Hebr. מַן (fr. the unused מַן,

Arab. مَنَّ, to be kind, beneficent, to bestow liberally;

whence the subst. مَنَّ, prop. a gift [al. prefer the deriv. given Ex. xvi. 15, 31; Joseph.antt. 3, 1, 6. The word mannu is said to be found also in the old Egyptian; Ebers, Durch Gosen u. s. w. p. 226; cf. "Speaker's Commentary" Exod. xvi. note]; manna (Vulg. in N. T. manna indecl.; in O. T. man; yet manna, gen. -ae, is used by Pliny [12, 14, 32, etc.], and Vegetius [Vet. 2, 39] of the grains of certain plants); according to the accounts of travellers a very sweet dew-like juice, which in Arabia and other oriental countries exudes from the leaves [acc. to others only from the twigs and branches; cf. Robinson, Pal. i. 115] of certain trees and shrubs, particularly in the summer of rainy years. It hardens into little white pellucid grains, and is collected before sunrise by the inhabitants of those countries and used as an article of food, very sweet like honey. The Israelites in their journey through the wilderness met with a great quantity of food of this kind; and tradition, which the biblical writers follow, regarded it as bread sent down in profusion from heaven, and in various ways gave the occurrence the dig-

nity of an illustrious miracle (Ex. xvi. 12 sq.; Ps. lxxvii. (lxxviii.) 24; civ. (cv.) 40; Sap. xvi. 20); cf. Win. RWB. s. v. Manna; Knobel on Exod. p. 171 sq.; Furrer in Schenkel iv. 109 sq.; [Robinson as above, and p. 590; Tischendorf, Aus dem heil. Lande, p. 54 sq. (where on p. vi. an analysis of diff. species of natural manna is given after Berthelot (Comptes rendus hebdom. d. séances de l'acad. des sciences. Paris 1861, 2de semestre (30 Sept.) p. 583 sq.); esp. Ritter, Erdkunde Pt. xiv. pp. 665-695 (Gage's trans. vol. i. pp. 271-292, where a full list of ref. is given); esp. E. Renaud and E. Lacour, De la manne du désert etc. (1881). Against the identification of the natural manna with the miraculous, see BB. DD. s. v.; esp. Riehm in his HWB.; Caruthers in the Bible Educator ii. 174 sq.]. In the N. T. mention is made of a. that manna with which the Israelites of old were nourished: Jn. vi. 31, 49, and R L in 58; b. that which was kept in the ark of the covenant: Heb. ix. 4 (Ex. xvi. 33); c. that which in the symbolic language of Rev. ii. 17 is spoken of as kept in the heavenly temple for the food of angels and the blessed; [see δίδωμι, B. Γ. p. 146*].*

μαντεύομαι; (μάντις [a seer; allied to μανία, μαινομαι; cf. Curtius § 429]); fr. Hom. down; to act as seer; deliver an oracle, prophesy, divine: Acts xvi. 16 μαντευομένη, of a false prophetess [A. V. by soothsaying]. Sept. for μαντεῖον, to practise divination; said of false prophets. [On the heathen character of the suggestions and associations of the word, as distinguished fr. προφητεῖα, see Trench, N. T. Syn. § vi.]*

μαραίνω: 1 fut. pass. μαρανθήσομαι; fr. Hom. II. 9, 212; 23, 228 on; to extinguish (a flame, fire, light, etc.); to render arid, make to waste away, cause to wither; pass. to wither, wilt, dry up (Sap. ii. 8 of roses; Job xv. 30). Trop. to waste away, consume away, perish, (νόσφ, Eur. Alc. 203; τῷ λιμῷ, Joseph. b. j. 6, 5, 1); i. q. to have a miserable end: Jas. i. 11, where the writer uses a fig. suggested by what he had just said (10); [B. 52 (46)].*

μαραναθά [so Lchm., but μαρὰν ἀθά R G T Tr WH], the Chald. words מַרְאָתָא אֲתָרָא, i. e. our Lord cometh or will come: 1 Co. xvi. 22. [BB. DD.; cf. Klostermann, Probleme etc. (1883) p. 220 sq.; Kautzsch, Gr. pp. 12, 174; Nestle in Theol. Stud. aus Würtem. 1884 p. 186 sq.]*

μαργαρίτης, -ου, ὁ, a pearl: Mt. xiii. 45 sq.; 1 Tim. ii. 9; Rev. xvii. 4; xviii. [12], 16; xxi. 21 [here L T WH accent -ρίται, R G Tr -ρίται (cf. Tdf. Proleg. p. 101)]; τοὺς μαργαρίτας βάλλειν ἔμπροσθεν χοίρων, a proverb, i. e. to thrust the most sacred and precious teachings of the gospel upon the most wicked and abandoned men (incompetent as they are, through their hostility to the gospel, to receive them), and thus to profane them, Mt. vii. 6 (cf. Prov. iii. 15 sq.; Job xxviii. 18 sq.).*

Μάρθα, -as (Jn. xi. 1 [cf. B. 17 (15); WH. App. p. 156]), ἡ, (Chald. מַרְתָּא mistress, Lat. domina), Martha, the sister of Lazarus of Bethany: Lk. x. 38, 40 sq.; Jn. xi. 1, 5, 19-39; xii. 2. [On the accent cf. Kautzsch p. 8].*

Μαριάμ indecl., and Μαρία, -as, ἡ, (מַרְיָם 'obstinacy,' 'rebelliousness'; the well-known prop. name of the sister

of Moses; in the Targums מִרְיָם; cf. *Delitzsch*, *Zeitschr. f. luth. Theol.* for 1877 p. 2 [Maria is a good Lat in name also]), *Mary*. The women of this name mentioned in the N. T. are the foll.

1. the mother of Jesus Christ, the wife of Joseph; her name is written Μαρία [in an oblique case] in Mt. i. 16, 18; ii. 11; Mk. vi. 3; Lk. i. 41; Acts i. 14 [RGL]; Μαριάμ in Mt. xiii. 55; Lk. i. 27, 30-56 [(in 38 L mrg. Μαρία)]; ii. 5, 16, 34; [Acts i. 14 Tr WH]; the reading varies between the two forms in Mt. i. 20 [WH txt. -ρίαν]; Lk. ii. 19 [L T Tr WH txt. -ρία]; so where the other women of this name are mentioned, [see *Tdf. Proleg.* p. 116, where it appears that in his text the gen. is always (seven times) -ρίας; the nom. in Mk. always (seven times) -ρία; that in Jn. -ριάμ occurs eleven times, -ρία (or -ω) only three times, etc.; for the facts respecting the Mss., see (*Tdf. u. s. and*) *WH. App.* p. 156]; cf. B. 17 (15).

2. *Mary Magdalene* (a native of Magdala): Mt. xxvii. 56, 61; xxviii. 1; Mk. xv. 40, 47; xvi. 1, 9; Lk. viii. 2; xxiv. 10; Jn. xix. 25; xx. 1, 11, 16, 18.

3. the mother of James the less and Joseph, the wife of Clopas (or Alphæus) and sister of the mother of Jesus: Mt. xxvii. 56, 61; xxviii. 1; Mk. xv. 40, 47; xvi. 1; Lk. xxiv. 10; Jn. xix. 25 (see Ἰάκωβος, 2). There are some, indeed, who, thinking it improbable that there were two living sisters of the name of Mary (the common opinion), suppose that not three but four women are enumerated in Jn. xix. 25, and that these are distributed into two pairs so that ἡ ἀδελφή τῆς μητρὸς Ἰησοῦ designates Salome, the wife of Zebedee; so esp. *Wieseler* in the *Theol. Stud. u. Krit.* for 1840, p. 648 sqq., [cf. *Bp. Lghtft. com. on Gal., Dissert.* ii. esp. pp. 255 sq. 264] with whom Lücke, Meyer, Ewald and others agree; in opp. to them cf. *Grimm* in *Ersch and Gruber's Encykl. sect. 2 vol. xxii. p. 1 sq.* In fact, instances are not wanting among the Jews of two living brothers of the same name, e. g. *Onias*, in *Joseph. antt.* 12, 5, 1; *Herod*, sons of Herod the Great, one by Mariamne, the other by Cleopatra of Jerusalem, *Joseph. antt.* 17, 1, 3; b. j. 1, 28, 4; [cf. B. D. s. v. *Mary of Cleophas*; *Bp. Lghtft. u. s. p. 264*].

4. the sister of Lazarus and Martha: Lk. x. 39, 42; Jn. xi. 1-45; xii. 3. 5. the mother of John Mark: Acts xii. 12. 6. a certain Christian woman mentioned in Ro. xvi. 6.*

Μάρκος, -ου, δ, *Mark*; acc. to the tradition of the church the author of the second canonical Gospel and identical with the *John Mark* mentioned in the Acts (see Ἰωάννης, 5). He was the son of a certain Mary who dwelt at Jerusalem, was perhaps converted to Christianity by Peter (Acts xii. 11 sq.), and for this reason called (1 Pet. v. 13) Peter's son. He was the cousin of Barnabas and the companion of Paul in some of his apostolic travels; and lastly was the associate of Peter also: Acts xii. 12, 25; xv. 37, 39; Col. iv. 10; 2 Tim. iv. 11; Philem. 24 (23); 1 Pet. v. 13, cf. *Euseb. h. e. 2, 15 sq.*; 3, 39. Some, as *Grotius*, [*Tillemont, Hist. Eccl.* ii. 89 sq. 503 sq.]; *Patrius*, *De Evangelii l. 1, c. 2, quaest. 1* (cf. *Cotelerius, Patr. Apost. i. 262 sq.*), *Kienlen* (in the *Stud. u. Krit.* for 1843, p. 423), contend that there were two Marks, one the

disciple and companion of Paul mentioned in the Acts and Pauline Epp., the other the associate of Peter and mentioned in 1 Pet. v. 13; [cf. *Jas. Morison, Com. on Mk. Introd. § 4*; *Bp. Lghtft. on Col. iv. 10*].*

μάρμαρος, -ου, δ, ἡ, (*μαρμαίρω* to sparkle, glisten); 1. a stone, rock, (*Hom., Eur.*). 2. marble ([cf. *Ep. Jer. 71*], *Theophr., Strabo, al.*): *Rev. xviii. 12*.*

μάρτυρ, -υρος, δ, see μάρτυρ.

μαρτυρέω, -ῶ; impf. 3 pers. plur. ἐμαρτύρουν; fut. μαρτυρήσω; 1 aor. ἐμαρτύρησα; pf. μεμαρτύρηκα; Pass., pres. μαρτυρούμαι; impf. ἐμαρτυρούμην; pf. μεμαρτύρημαι; 1 aor. ἐμαρτυρήθην; fr. [*Simon., Pind., Aeschyl., Hdt. down*]; to be a witness, to bear witness, testify, i. e. to affirm that one has seen or heard or experienced something, or that (so in the N. T.) he knows it because taught by divine revelation or inspiration, (sometimes in the N. T. the apostles are said μαρτυρεῖν, as those who had been eye- and ear- witnesses of the extraordinary sayings, deeds and sufferings of Jesus, which proved his Messiahship; so too Paul, as one to whom the risen Christ had visibly appeared; cf. *Jn. xv. 27*; *xix. 35*; *xxi. 24*; *Acts xxiii. 11*; *1 Co. xv. 15*; *1 Jn. i. 2*, cf. *Acts i. 22 sq.*; *ii. 32*; *iii. 15*; *iv. 33*; *v. 32*; *x. 39, 41*; *xiii. 31*; *xxvi. 16*; [cf. *Westcott, ("Speaker's") Com. on Jn., Introd. p. xlv. sq.*]);

a. in general; absol. to give (not to keep back) testimony: *Jn. xv. 27*; *Acts xxvi. 5*; foll. by ὅτι recitative and the orat. direct., *Jn. iv. 39*; also preceded by λέγων, *Jn. i. 32*; μαρτυρεῖν εἰς with an acc. of the place into (unto) which the testimony (concerning Christ) is borne, *Acts xxiii. 11* [see *εἰς, A. I. 5 b.*]; μαρτυρῶ, inserted parenthetically (*W. § 62, 2*), *2 Co. viii. 3*; i. q. to prove or confirm by testimony, *1 Jn. v. 6 sq.*; used of Jesus, predicting what actually befell him, *Jn. xiii. 21*; of God, who himself testifies in the Scriptures that a thing is so (viz. as the author declares), foll. by the recitative ὅτι, *Heb. vii. 17 R.* μαρτ. foll. by περί w. gen. of a pers., to bear witness concerning one: *Jn. i. 7 sq.*; περί τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, concerning man, i. e. to tell what one has himself learned about the nature, character, conduct, of men, *Jn. ii. 25* [see *ἄνθρωπος, 1 a.*]; περί τινος, foll. by direct disc., *Jn. i. 15*; the Scriptures are said to testify περί Ἰησοῦ, i. e. to declare things which make it evident that he was truly sent by God, *Jn. v. 39*; God is said to do the same, — through the Scriptures, *ib. 37 cf. viii. 18*; through the expiation wrought by the baptism and death of Christ, and the Holy Spirit giving souls assurance of this expiation, *1 Jn. v. 6-9*; so *John the Baptist*, as being a 'prophet', *Jn. v. 32*; so the works which he himself did, *ib. 36* (there foll. by ὅτι); *x. 25*; so the Holy Spirit, *Jn. xv. 26*; the apostles, *27*; so *Christ himself* περί ἑαυτοῦ, *Jn. v. 31*; *viii. 13 sq. 18*. περί w. gen. of the thing, *Jn. xxi. 24*; περί τοῦ κακοῦ, to bring forward evidence to prove τὸ κακόν, *Jn. xviii. 23*. with the acc. of a cognate noun, μαρτυρίαν μαρτυρεῖν περί w. a gen. of the pers., *Jn. v. 32*; *1 Jn. v. 9 Rec.*; *10, (τῆν αὐτὴν μαρτυρίαν μαρτυρεῖν, Plat. Eryx. p. 399 b.*; τῆν μαρτυρίαν αὐτοῦ ἦν τῇ ἀρετῇ μαρτυρεῖ, *Epict. diss. 4, 8, 32* [cf. *W. 225 (211)*]; *B. 148 (129)*]; w. an acc. of the thing, w.

testify a thing, bear witness to (of) anything: Jn. iii. 11, 32; supply *αὐτό* in Jn. xix. 35; *τις* *τε*, 1 Jn. i. 2; *ὁ μαρτύρησε* . . . *Χριστοῦ*, who has borne witness of (viz. in this book, i. e. the Apocalypse) what God has spoken and Jesus Christ testified (sc. concerning future events; see *λόγος*, I. 2 b, c.), Rev. i. 2; *ὁ μαρτυρῶν ταῦτα* he that testifieth these things i. e. has caused them to be testified by the prophet, his messenger, Rev. xxii. 20; *μαρτυρήσας ὑμῖν ταῦτα ἐπὶ* [LTr mrg. WH mrg. ἐπὶ] *ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις*, to cause these things to be testified to you in the churches or for, on account of, the churches, Rev. xxii. 16, — unless *ἐπὶ* be dropped from the text and the passage translated, to you, viz. the (seven) churches (of Asia Minor), the prophet reverting again to i. 4; cf. De Wette, Bleek, Düsterdieck, ad loc.; [al., retaining *ἐπὶ*, render it *over, concerning*, cf. x. 11; W. 393 (368) c.; see *ἐπὶ*, B. 2 f. β. fin.]. of testimony borne not in word but by deed, in the phrase used of Christ *μαρτυρεῖν τὴν καλὴν ὁμολογίαν*, to witness the good confession, to attest the truth of the (Christian) profession by his sufferings and death, 1 Tim. vi. 13, where cf. Hofmann. Pass.: Ro. iii. 21 (a righteousness such as the Scriptures testify that God ascribes to believers, cf. iv. 3). *μαρτ.* foll. by *ὅτι* that, Jn. i. 34 [cf. W. 273 (256)]; [iv. 44]; xii. 17 [here R^a Trtxt. WH ὅτε]; 1 Jn. iv. 14; *περὶ* w. gen. of a pers. foll. by *ὅτι*, Jn. v. 36; vii. 7; *κατὰ τινος*, against [so W. 382 (357), Mey., al.; yet see *κατά*, I. 2 b.] one, foll. by *ὅτι*, 1 Co. xv. 15. w. a dat. of the thing i. e. for the benefit of, in the interests of, a thing [cf. B. § 133, 11]: *τῇ ἀληθείᾳ*, Jn. v. 33; xviii. 37; *σοῦ τῇ ἀληθείᾳ* (see *ἀλήθεια*, II.), to bear witness unto thy truth, how great it is, 3 Jn. 3, 6; used of the testimony which is given in deeds to promote some object: *τῷ λόγῳ*, Acts xiv. 3 [T prefixes *ἐπι*]; with a dat. (of a thing) incommodi: *μαρτυρεῖτε* (T Tr WH *μαρτυρές ἐστε*) *τοῖς ἔργοις τῶν πατέρων*, by what ye are doing ye add to the deeds of your fathers a testimony which proves that those things were done by them, Lk. xi. 48. w. a dat. of the person: to declare to one by testimony (by suggestion, instruction), Heb. x. 15; foll. by direct discourse, Rev. xxii. 18 G L T Tr VII; to testify to one what he wishes one to testify concerning him: Acts xxii. 5; foll. by *ὅτι*, Mt. xxiii. 31; Jn. iii. 28; Ro. x. 2; Gal. iv. 15; Col. iv. 13; foll. by an acc. w. inf. Acts x. 43; to give testimony in one's favor, to commend [W. § 31, 4 b.; B. as above]: Jn. iii. 26; Acts xiii. 22; xv. 8; pass. *μαρτυροῦμαι* witness is borne to me, it is witnessed of me (W. § 39, 1; B. § 134, 4): foll. by *ὅτι*, Heb. vii. 8; foll. by *ὅτι* recitative and direct disc., Heb. vii. 17 L T Tr WH; foll. by an inf. belonging to the subject, Heb. xi. 4 sq. b. emphatically; to utter honorable testimony, give a good report: w. a dat. of the pers., Lk. iv. 22; *ἐπί τινι*, on account of, for a thing, Heb. xi. 4 [here L Tr read *μαρ. ἐπί κτλ. τῷ θεῷ* (but see the Comm.)]; *μεμαρτυρηταί τιμῃ ὑπό τινος*, 3 Jn. 12; pass. *μαρτυροῦμαι* to be borne (good) witness to, to be well reported of, to have (good) testimony borne to one, accredited, attested, of good report, approved: Acts vi. 3 (Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 17, 1 sq.; 13,

1; 19, 1; 47, 4); foll. by *ἐν* w. a dat. of the thing in which the commended excellence appears, 1 Tim. v. 10; Heb. xi. 2, (*ἐπί τινι*, for a thing, Athen. 1 p. 25 f.; [yet cf. W. 387 (362) note]); *διὰ τινος*, to have (honorable) testimony borne to one through (by) a thing, Heb. xi. 39; *ὑπό τινος* w. gen. of the pers. giving honorable testimony, Acts x. 22; xvi. 2; xxii. 12, (Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 38, 2; 44, 3; Ignat. ad Philad. c. 5, 2 cf. 11, 1 and ad Eph. 12, 2; Antonin. 7, 62); w. dat. of the pers. testifying (i. q. *ὑπό τινος*), Acts xxvi. 22 R G. o. Mid., acc. to a false reading, to conjure, implore: 1 Th. ii. 12 (11), where T Tr WH have rightly restored *μαρτυρόμενοι* [COMP.: *ἐπι-, συν-επι-, κατα-, συμ-μαρτυρέω.*]*

μαρτυρία, -as, ἡ, (μαρτυρέω, q. v.), [fr. Hom. down]; 1. a testifying: the office committed to the prophets of testifying concerning future events, Rev. xi. 7. 2. what one testifies, testimony: univ. Jn. v. 34; in a legal sense, of testimony before a judge: Lk. xxii. 71; Mk. xiv. 56; w. gen. of the subj., Mk. xiv. 59; Jn. viii. 17; 1 Jn. v. 9; *κατὰ τινος*, against one, Mk. xiv. 55; in an historical sense, of the testimony of an historian: Jn. xix. 35; xxi. 24; in an ethical sense, of testimony concerning one's character: 3 Jn. 12; 1 Tim. iii. 7; Tit. i. 13; in a predominantly dogmatic sense respecting matters relating to the truth of Christianity: of the testimony establishing the Messiahship and the divinity of Jesus (see *μαρτυρέω*, a.), given by—John the Baptist: Jn. i. 7; v. 32; ἡ *μαρτ. τοῦ Ἰωάννου*, i. 19; Jesus himself, w. a gen. of the subj., Jn. v. 31; viii. 13 sq.; God, in the prophecies of Scripture concerning Jesus the Messiah, in the endowments conferred upon him, in the works done by him, Jn. v. 36; through the Holy Spirit, in the Christian's blessed consciousness of eternal life and of reconciliation with God, obtained by baptism [(cf. reff. s. v. *βάπτισμα*, 3)] and the expiatory death of Christ, w. a subject. gen. *τοῦ θεοῦ*, 1 Jn. v. 9–11, cf. 6–8; the apostles, *σοῦ τὴν μαρτ. περὶ ἐμοῦ*, Acts xxii. 18 [W. 137 (130)]; the other followers of Christ: Rev. vi. 9; w. a gen. of the subj. *αὐτῶν*, Rev. xii. 11; w. a gen. of the obj. *Ἰησοῦ*, ib. 17; xix. 10; xx. 4 (*ἔχειν* this *μαρτ.* is to hold the testimony, to persevere steadfastly in bearing it, Rev. vi. 9; xii. 17; xix. 10, [see *ἔχειν*, I. 1 d.]; others, however, explain it to have the duty of testifying laid upon one's self); elsewhere the "testimony" of Christ is that which he gives concerning divine things, of which he alone has thorough knowledge, Jn. iii. 11, 32 sq.; ἡ *μαρτ. Ἰησοῦ*, that testimony which he gave concerning future events relating to the consummation of the kingdom of God, Rev. i. 2 (cf. xxii. 16, 20); *διὰ τὴν μ. Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ*, to receive this testimony, ib. 9.*

μαρτύριον, -ον, τό, (μαρτυρ [cf. *μαρτυρ*]), [fr. Pind., Hdt. down], Sept. for *עֵד*, *עֵדוּת*, oftener for *עֲדוּת* (an ordinance, precept); most freq. for *מוֹעֵד* (an assembly), as though that came fr. *עָד* to testify, whereas it is fr. *עָד* to appoint; testimony; a. w. a gen. of the subj.: *τῆς συνεδήσεως*, 2 Co. i. 12; w. gen. of obj.: *ἀποδοῦναι τὸ μ. τῆς ἀναστάσεως Ἰησοῦ*, Acts iv. 33. b. *τοῦ Χριστοῦ*, concerning Christ the Saviour [cf. W. § 30,

1 a.]: the proclamation of salvation by the apostles is so called (for reasons given under *μαρτυρέω*, init.), 1 Co. i. 6; also *τοῦ κυρίου ἡμῶν*, 2 Tim. i. 8; *τοῦ θεοῦ*, concerning God [W. u. s.], i. e. concerning what God has done through Christ for the salvation of men, 1 Co. ii. 1 [here WH txt. *μωστήριον*]; w. the subject. gen. *ἡμῶν*, given by us, 2 Th. i. 10. *εἰς μαρτ. τῶν λαληθησομένων*, to give testimony concerning those things which were to be spoken (in the Messiah's time) i. e. concerning the Christian revelation, Heb. iii. 5; cf. Delitzsch ad loc. [al. refer it to the Mosaic law (Num. xii. 7, esp. 8); cf. *Riehm*, Lehrbegriff d. Heb. i. 312]. c. *εἰς μαρτύριον αὐτοῖς for a testimony unto them*, that they may have testimony, i. e. evidence, in proof of this or that: e. g. that a leper has been cured, Mt. viii. 4; Mk. i. 44; Lk. v. 14; that persons may get knowledge of something the knowledge of which will be for their benefit, Mt. x. 18; xxiv. 14; Mk. xiii. 9; that they may have evidence of their impurity, Mk. vi. 11; in the same case we find *εἰς μαρτ. ἐπ' αὐτοῖς*, for a testimony against them [cf. *ἐπί*, C. I. 2 g. γ. ββ.], Lk. ix. 5; *ἀποβήσεται ὑμῖν εἰς μαρτ.* it will turn out to you as an opportunity of bearing testimony concerning me and my cause, Lk. xxi. 13; *εἰς μ. ὑμῖν ἔσται*, it will serve as a proof of your wickedness, Jas. v. 3; by apposition to the whole preceding clause (W. § 59, 9 a.), *τὸ μαρτ. καυοῖς ἰδίοις*, that which (to wit, that Christ gave himself as a ransom) would be (the substance of) the testimony i. q. was to be testified (by the apostles and the preachers of the gospel) in the times fitted for it, 1 Tim. ii. 6 [where *Lehm. om. τὸ μαρτ.*]; cf. the full exposition of this pass. in *Fritzsche*, Ep. ad Rom. iii. p. 12 sqq. *ἡ σκηπὴ τοῦ μαρτυρίου*, Acts vii. 44; Rev. xv. 5; in Sept. very often for *עַד לְהָאָהָרָא* (see above), and occasionally for *עַד עַד לְהָאָהָרָא*, as Ex. xxxviii. 26; Lev. xxiv. 3, etc.*

μαρτύρομαι (fr. *μάρτυρ* [cf. *μάρτυς*]); 1. *to cite a witness, bring forward a witness, call to witness*, (Tragg., Thuc., Plato, sqq.); *to affirm by appeal to God, to declare solemnly, protest*: *ταῦτα*, Plat. Phil. p. 47 c.; *ὅτι*, Acts xx. 26; Gal. v. 3. 2. *to conjure, beseech as in God's name, exhort solemnly*: *τινί*, Acts xxvi. 22 L T Tr WH; foll. by the acc. w. inf., Eph. iv. 17; *εἰς τό* foll. by acc. w. inf. [cf. B. § 140, 10, 3], 1 Th. ii. 12 (11) T Tr WH. [COMP.: *δια-προ-μαρτύρομαι*.]*

μάρτυς (Aeolic *μάρτυρ*, a form not found in the N. T.; [etymologically *one who is mindful, heeds*; prob. allied with Lat. *memor*, cf. Vaníček p. 1201; Curtius § 466]), *-υρος*, acc. *-υρα*, δ; plur. *μάρτυρες*, dat. plur. *μάρτυσι*; Sept. for *עַד*; [Hes., Simon., Theogn., al.]; *a witness* (one who avers, or can aver, what he himself has seen or heard or knows by any other means); a. in a legal sense: Mt. xviii. 16; xxvi. 65; Mk. xiv. 63; Acts vi. 13; vii. 58; 2 Co. xiii. 1; 1 Tim. v. 19; Heb. x. 28. b. in an historical sense: Acts x. 41; 1 Tim. vi. 12; [2 Tim. ii. 2]; one who is a spectator of anything, e. g. of a contest, Heb. xii. 1; w. a gen. of the obj., Lk. xxiv. 48; Acts i. 22; ii. 32; iii. 15; v. 32 G L T Tr WH; x. 39; xxvi. 16; 1 Pet. v. 1; w. a gen. of the possessor 'one

who testifies for one', Acts i. 8 L T Tr WH; xiii. 31; w. a gen. of the possessor and of the obj., Acts v. 32 Rec.; *μάρτυρα εἶναι τινί*, to be a witness for one, serve him by testimony, Acts i. 8 R G; xxii. 15; [Lk. xi. 48 T Tr WH]. He is said to be a witness, to whose attestation appeal is made; hence the formulas *μάρτυς μου ἔστιν ὁ θεός*, Ro. i. 9; Phil. i. 8; *θεός μάρτυς*, 1 Th. ii. 5; *μάρτυρα τὸν θεὸν ἐπικαλοῦμαι*, 2 Co. i. 23; *ὑμεῖς μάρτυρες κ. ὁ θεός*, 1 Th. ii. 10; the faithful interpreters of God's counsels are called *God's witnesses*: Rev. xi. 3; Christ is reckoned among them, Rev. i. 5; iii. 14. c. in an ethical sense those are called *μάρτυρες Ἰησοῦ*, who after his example have proved the strength and genuineness of their faith in Christ by undergoing a violent death [cf. B. D. Am. ed. and Dict. of Chris. Antiq. s. v. *Martyr*]: Acts xxii. 20; Rev. ii. 13; xvii. 6.*

μασθός, Doric for *μαστός* (q. v.): Rev. i. 13 Tdf. ["this form seems to be Western" (*Hort*, App. p. 149)].

μασάομαι (R G) more correctly *μασάομαι* (L T Tr WH): impf. 3 pers. plur. *ἐμασῶντο*; (MAO, *μάσσω*, to knead); *to chew, consume, eat, devour*, (*κρέας*, Arstph. Plut. 321; *τὰ δέρματα τῶν θυρεῶν*, Joseph. b. j. 6, 3, 3; *ρίξας ξύλων*, Sept. Job xxx. 4, and other exx. in other auth.): *ἐμασῶντο τὰς γλώσσας αὐτῶν*, they gnawed their tongues (for pain), Rev. xvi. 10.*

μαστιγῶ, -ῶ, 3 pers. sing. *μαστιγοῖ*; fut. *μαστιγώσω*; 1 aor. *ἐμαστιγῶσα*; (*μάστιξ*); fr. Hdt. down; Sept. chiefly for *מַסְתִּי*; *to scourge*; prop.: *τινά*, Mt. x. 17; xx. 19; xxiii. 34; Mk. x. 34; Lk. xviii. 33; Jn. xix. 1; [cf. B. D. s. v. *Scourging*; *Farrar*, St. Paul, vol. i. excurs. xi.]. metaph. of God as a father chastising and training men as children by afflictions: Heb. xii. 6; cf. Jer. v. 3; Prov. iii. 12; Judith viii. 27.*

μαστιξ; i. q. *μαστιγῶ*, q. v.; *τινά*, Acts xxii. 25. (Num. xxii. 25; Sap. v. 11, and often in Hom.)*

μάστιξ, -υγος, ἡ, *a whip, scourge*, (for *μῆτις*, 1 K. xii. 11, 14; Prov. xxvi. 3): Acts xxii. 24; Heb. xi. 36; metaph. *a scourge, plague*, i. e. *a calamity, misfortune*, esp. as sent by God to discipline or punish (Ps. lxxxviii. (lxxxix.) 33; with *Διός* added, Hom. Il. 12, 37; 13, 812; *θεοῦ*, Aeschyl. sept. 607): of distressing bodily diseases, Mk. iii. 10; v. 29, 34; Lk. vii. 21; 2 Macc. ix. 11.*

μαστός, -οῦ, ὁ, (*μάσσω* to knead [more prob. akin to *μαδάω*, Lat. *madidus*, etc.; cf. Vaníček p. 698; Curtius § 456]), fr. Soph., Hdt. down; *the breast* (for *ῥῆ*, Job iii. 12; Cant. i. 13, etc.); plur., the breasts (nipples) of a man, Rev. i. 13 R G Tr WH [here Tdf. *μασθοῖς* (cf. *WH*. App. p. 149*), *I. chm. μαθοῖς*]; breasts of a woman, Lk. xi. 27; xxiii. 29.*

[*Ματαθίας*, see *Ματθαίος*.]

ματαιολογία, -ας, ἡ, (*ματαιολόγος*), *vain talking, empty talk*, (Vulg. *vaniloquium*): 1 Tim. i. 6. (Plut. mor. p. 6 f.; Porphyr. de abstin. 4, 16.)*

ματαιολόγος, -ου, ὁ, (*μάταιος* and *λέγω*), *an idle talker*, one who utters empty, senseless things: Tit. i. 10.*

μάταιος, -αία (1 Co. xv. 17; [1 Pet. i. 18]), *-αιον*, also *-ος*, -ου, (Jas. i. 26; Tit. iii. 9), [cf. *WH*. App. p. 157; W. § 11, 1], (fr. *μάτην*), Sept. for *לָאֵשׁ, אַיִן, וְאֵל* (a lie), etc.;

as in prof. auth. (Lat. *vanus*) devoid of force, truth, success, result, [A.V. uniformly *vain*]: univ.: ἡ θρησκεία, Jas. i. 26; *useless, to no purpose, ἡ πίστις*, 1 Co. xv. 17; foolish, *διαλογισμοί*, 1 Co. iii. 20; *ζητήσεις*, Tit. iii. 9; given to vain things and leading away from salvation, *ἀναστροφή*, 1 Pet. i. 18. τὰ μάταια, *rain things, vanities*, of heathen deities and their worship (לְבָרָה, Jer. ii. 5; x. 3; לְבָרָה וְאֲרָרָה לְךָ, πορεύεσθαι ὀπίσω τῶν ματ. 2 K. xvii. 15; מִלְּבָרָה, μάταια, Jer. viii. 19; εἶδωλα, Deut. xxxii. 21; Jer. xiv. 22): Acts xiv. 15. [Cf. *Trench*, Syn. § xlix.]*

ματαιότης, -ητος, ἡ, (μάταιος, γ. v.), a purely bibl. and eccles. word [(Pollux l. 6 c. 32 § 134)]; Sept. for לְבָרָה (often in Eccles.), also for מִצַּד, etc.; *vanity*; a. *what is devoid of truth and appropriateness: ὑπέρογκα ματαιότητος* (gen. of quality), 2 Pet. ii. 18. b. *perverse-ness, depravation: τοῦ νοός*, Eph. iv. 17. c. *frailty, want of vigor: Ro. viii. 20.**

ματαιῶς: (μάταιος); 1 aor. pass. ἐματαιώθη; *to make empty, vain, foolish: ἐματαιώθησαν ἐν τοῖς διαλογισμοῖς αὐτῶν*, were brought to folly in their thoughts, i. e. fell into error, Ro. i. 21. (2 K. xvii. 15; Jer. ii. 5; 1 Chr. xxi. 8; [etc.]; nowhere in Grk. auth.)*

μάτην (accus. [cf. W. 230 (216); B. § 131, 12] of μάτη, i. q. *ματία*, a futile attempt, folly, fault), adv., fr. Pind., Aeschyl. down, *in vain, fruitlessly*: Mt. xv. 9 and Mk. vii. 7, after Isa. xxix. 13 Sept.*

Μαθαῖος (L T Tr WH *Μαθθαῖος*, cf. B. 8 (7); [WH. App. 159^b; *Scrivener*, *Introd.* ch. viii. § 5 p. 562]), -ου [B. 18 (16)], ὁ, (commonly regarded as Hebr. מַתְתָּי gift of God, fr. מתן and יה; but מתת is in Greek *Μαθθίας*, and the analogy of the names מתן (fr. מתן a festival) in Greek Ἀγγαῖος, זַי Ζαχαῖος, and others, as well as the

Syriac form of the name before us ܡܬܬܝ, [and its form in the Talmud, viz. מתת or מתתא; Sanhedrin 43^a; *Meuschen*, N. T. ex Talm. illustr. p. 8] certainly lead us to adopt the Aramaic form מתת, and to derive that from the unused sing. מת, a man, plur. מתים; hence i. q. manly, cf. *Grimm* in the *Stud. u. Krit.* for 1870, p. 723 sqq.), *Matthæw*, at first a collector of imposts, afterwards an apostle of Jesus: Mt. ix. 9 sqq. (cf. Mk. ii. 14; Lk. v. 27 sqq.; see *Levi*, 4); Mt. x. 3; Mk. iii. 18; Lk. vi. 15; Acts i. 13. Acc. to Papias (in Euseb. h. e. 3, 39) he wrote down ἑβραϊδὶ διαλέκτῳ τὰ (κυριακὰ) λόγια, i. e. *the sayings of our Lord*; this collection of discourses, perhaps already retouched by some one else and translated into Greek, the author of our first canonical Gospel combined with accounts of the acts and sufferings of Christ, and so it came to pass that this Gospel was ascribed by the church to Matthew as its author. [But this theory seems to be rendered unnecessary by the fact that λόγια had already come to denote "sacred oracles" i. q. *ἱερὰ γράμματα*, Joseph. b. j. 6, 5, 4, or *ἱερὰ γραφαί*, Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 53, 1; see the added reff. s. v. *λόγιον*. Cf. *Fisher*, *Supernat. Origin of Christianity*, pp. 160-167; and reff. in *Schaff*, *Hist. of the Christ. Church*, i. 622 sq.; *Bleek*, *Einl. ins N. T.* (ed. Mangold) p. 115 sq.]*

Μαθάων (L T Tr WH *Μαθθάν* [see reff. s. v. *Μαθαῖος*]),

ὁ, (מתת a gift), *Matthan*, one of Christ's ancestors: Mt. i. 15.*

Μαθάων (Tdf. *Μαθθάβ*, [see reff. s. v. *Μαθαῖος*]), ὁ, (מתת, fr. מתת), *Matthal*; 1. one of Christ's ancestors, the son of Levi: Lk. iii. 24. 2. one of the ancestors of the man just spoken of: Lk. iii. 29 [here Tr WH *Μαθθάων* (see as above)].*

Μαθθίας (T Tr WH *Μαθθίας* [see reff. s. v. *Μαθαῖος*]), -α [yet cf. B. 18 (16)], ὁ, (see *Μαθαῖος*), *Matthias*, the apostle who took the place of Judas Iscariot: Acts i. 23, 26.*

Ματταθά, ὁ, (see the preceding names), *Mattatha*, the son of Nathan and grandson of David: Lk. iii. 31.*

Ματταθίας, -ου [B. 18 (16)], ὁ, *Mattathias*; 1. one of Christ's ancestors: Lk. iii. 25 [here Treg. *Μαθθαβίου* (cf. reff. s. v. *Μαθαῖος*, init.)]. 2. one of the ancestors of the man just mentioned: Lk. iii. 26 [Tr mrg. *Μαθαβίου*].*

μάχαιρα, gen. -ας [so (with R G) Lchm. in Lk. xxi. 24] and -ης, dat. -α [so (with R G) Lchm. in Lk. xxii. 49; Acts xii. 2] and -η (betw. which forms the codd. vary, cf. [*Scrivener*, *Collation*, etc. p. lvi.; Tdf. *Proleg.* p. 117; *WH. App.* p. 156^b]; W. 62 (61); B. 11; Delitzsch on Heb. xli 34 p. 584 note), ἡ, (akin to μάχη and Lat. *mactare*); 1. *a large knife*, used for killing animals and cutting up flesh: Hom., Pind., Hdt., al.; hence Gen. xxii. 6, 10; Judg. xix. 29 Alex., for מַחֲרֵיבָה. 2. *a small sword*, distinguished fr. the large sword, the *ρομφαία* (Joseph. antt. 6, 9, 5 ἀποτέμνει τὴν κεφαλὴν τῆ ρομφαία τῆ ἐκείνου (Goliath's), μάχαιραν οὐκ ἔχων αὐτός), and *curved, for a cutting stroke*; distinct also fr. *ξίφος*, a *straight sword, for thrusting*, Xen. r. eq. 12, 11, cf. Hell. 3, 3, 7; but the words are freq. used interchangeably. In the N. T. univ. a *sword* (Sept. often for כַּרְדֵּי) : as a weapon for making or repelling an attack, Mt. xxvi. 47, 51, 52, [55]; Mk. xiv. 43, 47 sq.; Lk. xxii. 36, 38, 49, 52; Jn. xviii. 10 sq.; Acts xvi. 27; Heb. xi. 37; Rev. vi. 4; xiii. 10, [14]; by a Hebraism, *στόμα μαχαιρας, the edge of the sword* (מַחֲרֵיבָה, Gen. xxxiv. 26; Josh. viii. 24; 1 S. xiii. 22; Judg. iii. 16, etc. [but in the Sept. the rendering στ. *ξίφος* or στ. *ρομφαίας* is more com.]): Lk. xxi. 24; Heb. xi. 34; *μάχαιρα δίστομος* (see *δίστομος*), Heb. iv. 12. of the sword as the instrument of a magistrate or judge: death by the sword, Ro. viii. 35; ἀναρῆναι τινα *μαχαιρᾷ*, Acts xii. 2; τὴν μ. *φορεῖν, to bear the sword*, is used of him to whom the sword has been committed, viz. to use when a malefactor is to be punished; hence i. q. *to have the power of life and death*, Ro. xiii. 4 (so *ξίφος, ξίφη ἔχειν*, Philostr. vit. Apoll. 7, 16; vit. *sophist.* 1, 25, 2 (3), cf. *Dion Cass.* 42, 27; and in the Talmud *the king who bears the sword*, of the Hebrew king). Metaph. *μάχ.*, a weapon of war, is used for *war*, or for quarrels and dissensions that destroy peace; so in the phrase *βαλεῖν μάχαιραν ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν*, to send war on earth, Mt. x. 34 (for which Lk. xii. 51 says *διαμερισμόν*); ἡ *μάχ. τοῦ πνεύματος*, the sword with which the Spirit subdues the impulses to sin and proves its own power and efficacy (which sword is said to be *ῥῆμα θεοῦ* [cf. B. 128 (112)]), Eph. vi. 17 [on the gen. in this pass. cf. *Ellicott* or *Meyer*].*

μάχη, -ης, ἡ, [μάχομαι; fr. Hom. down], Sept. several times for מַחָה, מִחָה, etc.; a *fight, combat*; 1. of those in arms, a *battle*. 2. of persons at variance, disputants, etc., *strife, contention*; a *quarrel*: 2 Co. vii. 5; 2 Tim. ii. 23; Jas. iv. 1; μάχαι νομικαί, contentions about the law, Tit. iii. 9.*

μάχομαι; impf. 3 pers. plur. ἐμάχοντο; [allied with μάχαιρα; Curtius § 459; Vaniček p. 687; fr. Hom. down]; to *fight*: prop. of armed combatants, or those who engage in a hand-to-hand struggle, Acts vii. 26; trop. of those who engage in a war of words, to *quarrel, wrangle, dispute*: 2 Tim. ii. 24; πρὸς ἀλλήλους, Jn. vi. 52 [cf. W. § 31, 5; B. § 133, 8]; of those who contend at law for property and privileges, Jas. iv. 2. [COMP.: διαμάχομαι. SYN. see πόλεμος, b.]*

μεγαλ-αυχέω, -ῶ; (μεγαλαυχος, and this fr. μεγάλη and αἰχέω); to be *grandiloquent*; to *boast great things, to bear one's self loftily in speech or action*: ἡ γλῶσσα μεγαλαυχεῖ (LT Tr WH μεγάλη αἰχέϊ), Jas. iii. 5, where it seems to denote any kind of haughty language which wounds and provokes others, and stirs up strife. (Aeschyl. Ag. 1528; Polyb. 12, 13, 10; 8, 23, 11; Diod. 15, 16, al.; mid. γυναῖκα πρὸς θεοῦ ἐρίζουσαν καὶ μεγαλαυχομένην, Plat. rep. 3 p. 395 d.; for ἐζῆ, to exalt one's self, carry one's self haughtily, Ezek. xvi. 50; Zeph. iii. 11; add, 2 Macc. xv. 32; Sir. xlviii. 18.)*

μεγαλειος, -εία, -εῖον. (μέγας), *magnificent, excellent, splendid, wonderful*, (Xen., Joseph., Artem., al.); absol. μεγαλεία (ποιεῖν τι) to do great things for one (show him conspicuous favors), Lk. i. 49 R G; τὰ μεγαλεία τοῦ θεοῦ (Vulg. *magnalia dei* [A. V. *the mighty works of God*]), i. e. the glorious perfections of God and his marvellous doings (ΓΓ'ῆ, Ps. lxx. (lxxi.) 19; Sir. xxiii. (xxxvi.) 10; xlii. 21), Acts ii. 11.*

μεγαλειότης, -ητος, ἡ, (fr. the preceding word), *greatness, magnificence*, (Athen. 4, 6 p. 130 fin.; for ΓΓΓΓ, Jer. xl. (xxxiii.) 9; *the majesty of God*, Lk. ix. 43; τῆς Ἀρτεμιδος, Acts xix. 27; of the visible splendor of the divine majesty as it appeared in the transfiguration of Christ, 2 Pet. i. 16.*

μεγαλοπρεπής, -ές, gen. -οῦς, (μέγας, and πρέπει it is becoming [see πρέπω]), *befitting a great man, magnificent, splendid; full of majesty, majestic*: 2 Pet. i. 17. (2 Macc. viii. 15; xv. 13; 3 Macc. ii. 9; Hdt., Xen., Plat., al.)*

μεγαλύνω; impf. ἐμεγάλυνον; Pass., [impf. 3 pers. sing. ἐμεγαλύνετο]; 1 aor. inf. μεγαλυνθήναι; 1 fut. μεγαλυνθήσομαι; (μέγας); fr. [Aeschyl. and] Thuc. down; Sept. mostly for ΓΓΓῆ; 1. to *make great, magnify*, (Vulg. *magnifico*): τινα ἢ τί, prop. of dimension, Mt. xxiii. 5 [here A. V. *enlarge*]; pass. to *increase*: of bodily stature, ἐμεγαλύνθη τὸ παιδάριον, 1 S. ii. 21; so in a figure, 2 Co. x. 15, of Paul, that his apostolic efficiency among the Corinthians may increase more and more and have more abundant results [al. refer this to 2; see Meyer (ed. Heinrici) in loc.]. metaph. to *make conspicuous*: Lk. i. 58 (on which see ἔλεος, 2 a.). 2. to *deem or declare great*, i. e. to *esteem highly, to extol, laud, celebrate*: Lk. i. 46; Acts v. 13; x. 46; xix. 17, (often so in class. Grk.

also); pass. i. q. to get glory and praise: ἐν τῷ, in a thing, Phil. i. 20.*

μεγάλως, adv., *greatly*: Phil. iv. 10. [Fr. Hom. down.]*
μεγαλωσύνη, -ης, ἡ, only in bibl. and eccl. writ. [cf. W. 26, 95 (90); B. 73, and see ἀγαθωσύνη], (μέγας), Sept. for ἡγῆ and ἡγῆγῆ; *majesty*: of the majesty of God, Heb. i. 3; viii. 1; Jude 25, (so 2 S. vii. 23; Ps. cxliv. (cxlv.) 3, 6; Sap. xviii. 24; Sir. ii. 18, and often).*

μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα, [(related to Lat. *magnus, magister*, Goth. *maist* (cf. τὸ πλείστον), etc.; Vaniček p. 682; Curtius § 462)], acc. μέγαν, μεγάλην, μέγα; plur. μεγάλοι, -αι, -α; comp. μείζων, -ον, (acc. masc. and fem. μείζονα, once contr. μείζω, Jn. v. 36 [R G T WH, but L Tr μείζων (cf. Tdf. Proleg. p. 119)]; neut. plur. μείζονα, once contr. μείζω, Jn. i. 50 (51)) and μειζότερος, 3 Jn. 4 (fr. the compar. μείζων), a poet. compar., on which see the remark quoted under ἐλαχιστότερος, cf. Matthiae § 136; superl. μέγιστος (found only in 2 Pet. i. 4); [fr. Hom. down]; Sept. for ἡγῆ; also for Γῆ; *great*; 1. predicated a. of the external form or sensible appearance of things (or of persons); in particular, of space and its dimensions, — as respects a. mass and weight: λίθος, Mt. xxvii. 60; Mk. xvi. 4; Rev. xviii. 21; ὄρος, Rev. viii. 8; ἀστήρ, ibid. 10; δράκων Rev. xii. 3, 9; ἀετός, ibid. 14; δένδρον, Lk. xiii. 19 [T WH om. L Tr br. μέγ.]; κλάδοι, Mk. iv. 32; ἰχθύες, Jn. xxi. 11; β. compass and extent; *large, spacious*: σπηνή (μείζων), Heb. ix. 11; ἀνάγειον [R ἀνώγειον, q. v.], Mk. xiv. 15; ἀποθήκη, Lk. xii. 18; κάμνος, Rev. ix. 2; πόλις, Rev. xi. 8; xvi. 19; xvii. 18; xviii. 2, 16, 18, 19; ποταμός, Rev. ix. 14; xvi. 12; θύρα, 1 Co. xvi. 9; ληρός, Rev. xiv. 19; δόση, Acts x. 11; xi. 5; χάσμα, Lk. xvi. 26 (2 S. xviii. 17). γ. measure and height: οἰκοδομαί, Mk. xiii. 2; θρόνος, Rev. xx. 11; *long, μάχαιρα*, Rev. vi. 4; as respects stature and age, μικροὶ καὶ μεγάλοι, small and great, young and old, Acts viii. 10; xxvi. 22; Heb. viii. 11; Rev. xi. 18; xiii. 16; xix. 5, 18; xx. 12, (Gen. xix. 11; 2 K. xxiii. 2; Chr. xxxiv. 30). [neut. sing. used adverbially: ἐν μεγάλῳ, Acts xxvi. 29 L T Tr WH (for R G ἐν πολλῷ, q. v. in πολὺς, d.) in great sc. degree. The apostle plays upon Agrippa's words ἐν δλίγῳ (q. v.) in a little (time) thou wouldst fain etc. . . I would to God that both in little and in great i. e. in all respects etc.; cf. the use of δλίγον κ. μέγα ἢ σμικρόν κ. μέγα (yet in negative sentences) to express totality; e. g. Plat. Phileb. 21 e.; Apol. 19 c.; 21 b.; 26 b.; but see d. below.] b. of number and quantity, i. q. *numerous, large*: ἀγέλη, Mk. v. 11; *abundant, πορισμός*, 1 Tim. vi. 6; *μισθοποδοσία*, Heb. x. 35. c. of age: ὁ μείζων, the elder, Ro. ix. 12 after Gen. xxv. 23, (Σακπίων ὁ μέγας, Polyb. 13, 18 (35), 9; 32, 12, 1). d. used of intensity and its degrees: δύναμις, Acts iv. 33; viii. 10; neut. ἐν μεγάλῳ, with great effort, Acts xxvi. 29 L T Tr WH [but see γ. above]; of the affections and emotions of the mind: χαρά, Mt. ii. 10; xxviii. 8; Lk. ii. 10; xxiv. 52; Acts xv. 3; φόβος, Mk. iv. 41; Lk. ii. 9; viii. 37; Acts v. 5, 11; Rev. xi. 11; θυμός, Rev. xii. 12; λύπη, Ro. ix. 2; ἔκστασις, Mk. v. 42 (Gen. xxvii. 33); πίστις, Mt. xv. 28; χάρις, Acts iv. 33; ἀγάπη, Jn. xv. 18. of natural events

powerfully affecting the senses, i. q. *violent, mighty, strong*: *ἀνεμος*, Jn. vi. 18; Rev. vi. 13; *βροντή*, Rev. xiv. 2; *χάλαξα*, Rev. xi. 19; xvi. 21; *σεισμός*, Mt. viii. 24; xxviii. 2; Lk. xxi. 11; Acts xvi. 26; Rev. vi. 12; xi. 13; xvi. 18; *λαϊλαψ*, Mk. iv. 37; *πτῶσις*, Mt. vii. 27. of other external things, such as are perceived by hearing: *κραυγή*, Acts xxiii. 9; Rev. xiv. 18 [R G]; *μείζον κράζειν*, to cry out the louder, Mt. xx. 31; *φωνή*, Mt. xxiv. 31 [T om. φ., WH only in mrg.]; xxvii. 46, 50; Lk. xxiii. 23; Jn. xi. 43; Acts viii. 7; Rev. i. 10; v. 2, 12; vi. 10; vii. 2, 10; viii. 13; x. 3; xi. 12, 15; [xiv. 18 L T Tr WH; xviii. 2 Rec.], and elsewhere; *γαλήνη*, Mt. viii. 26; Mk. iv. 39. of objects of sight which excite admiration and wonder: *φῶς*, Mt. iv. 16; *σημεῖον*, Mt. xxiv. 24; Lk. xxi. 11; Acts vi. 8; viii. 13; Rev. xiii. 13; *ἔργα*, Rev. xv. 3; *μείζω, μείζονα τούτων*, greater things than these, i. e. more extraordinary, more wonderful, Jn. i. 50 (51); v. 20; xiv. 12. of things that are felt: *καῦμα*, Rev. xvi. 9; *πυρετός*, Lk. iv. 38; of other things that distress: *ἀνάγκη*, Lk. xxi. 23; *θλίψις*, Mt. xxiv. 21; Acts vii. 11; Rev. ii. 22; vii. 14; *διωγμός*, Acts viii. 1; *λιμός*, Lk. iv. 25; Acts xi. 28; *πληγή*, Rev. xvi. 21. 2. predicated of rank, as belonging to a persons, eminent for ability, virtue, authority, power; as God, and sacred personages: *θεός*, Tit. ii. 13 [on which see Prof. Abbot, Note C. in Journ. Soc. Bibl. Lit. etc. i. p. 19, and cf. *ἐπιφάνεια*]; *Ἄρτεμις*, Acts xix. 27 sq. 34 sq.; *ἀρχιερεύς*, Heb. iv. 14; *ποιμὴν*, Heb. xiii. 20; *προφήτης*, Lk. vii. 16; absol. *οἱ μεγάλοι*, great men, leaders, rulers, Mt. xx. 25; Mk. x. 42; univ. *eminent, distinguished*: Mt. v. 19; xx. 26; Lk. i. 15, 32; Acts viii. 9. *μείζων* is used of those who surpass others — either in nature and power, as God: Jn. x. 29 [here T Tr WH txt. give the neut. (see below)]; xiv. 28; Heb. vi. 13; 1 Jn. iv. 4; add, Jn. iv. 12; viii. 53; or in excellence, worth, authority, etc.: Mt. xi. 11; xviii. 1; xxiii. 11; Mk. ix. 34; Lk. vii. 28; ix. 46; xxii. 26 sq.; Jn. xiii. 16; xv. 20; 1 Co. xiv. 5; *δυνάμει μείζονες*, 2 Pet. ii. 11; neut. *μείζον, something higher, more exalted, more majestic* than the temple, to wit the august person of Jesus the Messiah and his preëminent influence, Mt. xii. 6 L T Tr WH; [cf. Jn. x. 29 above]; contextually i. q. *strict in condemning*, of God, 1 Jn. iii. 20. b. things to be esteemed highly for their importance, i. q. *Lat. gravis*; of *great moment, of great weight, important*: *ἐπαγγελματα*, 2 Pet. i. 4; *ἐντολή*, Mt. xxii. 36, 38; *μυστήριον*, Eph. v. 32; 1 Tim. iii. 16; *ἁμαρτία*, Jn. xix. 11; *μείζων μαρτυρία*, of greater proving power, Jn. v. 36 [see above ad init.]; 1 Jn. v. 9, (*μαρτυρίαν μείζω κ. σαφεστέραν*, Isocr. Archid. § 32). *μέγας* i. q. *solemn, sacred*, of festival days [cf. Is. i. 13 Sept.]: *ἡμέρα*, Jn. vii. 37; xix. 31; *notable, august, ἡμέρα*, of the day of the final judgment, Acts ii. 20; Jude 6; Rev. vi. 17; xvi. 14. neut. *μέγα, a great matter, thing of great moment*: 1 Co. ix. 11 (Gen. xlv. 28; Is. xlix. 6); *οὐ μέγα*, 2 Co. xi. 15. c. a thing to be highly esteemed for its excellence, i. q. *excellent*. 1 Co. xiii. 13 [cf. W. § 35, 1; B. § 123, 13]; *τὰ χαρίσματα τὰ μείζονα* (R G κρείττονα), 1 Co. xii. 31 L T Tr WH. 3. *splendia, prepared on a grand scale,*

stately: *δοχή*, Lk. v. 29 (Gen. xxi. 8); *δείπνον*, Lk. xiv. 16; Rev. xix. 17 [G L T Tr WH], (Dan. v. 1 [Theodot.]); *οἰκία*, 2 Tim. ii. 20 (Jer. lii. 13; [οἶκος], 2 Chr. ii. 5, 9). 4. neut. plur. *μεγάλα, great things*: of God's preëminent blessings, Lk. i. 49 L T Tr WH (see *μεγαλείος*); of things which overstep the province of a created being, *proud* (presumptuous) *things, full of arrogance*, derogatory to the majesty of God: *λαλεῖν μεγ-* joined with *βλασφημίας*, Rev. xiii. 5; Dan. vii. 8, 11, 20; like *μέγα εἰπεῖν*, Hom. Od. 3, 227; 16, 243; 22, 288. *μέγεθος, -ους, τό, (μέγας)*, [fr. Hom. down], *greatness*: Eph. i. 19.*

μεγιστάν, -άνος, ὁ, (fr. *μέγιστος*, as *νεάν* fr. *νέος, ξυνάν* fr. *ξυνός*), a later Grk. word (see *Lob. ad Phryn. p. 196*), once in sing. Sir. iv. 7; commonly in plur. *οἱ μεγιστάνες, the grandees, magnates, nobles, chief men* of a city or a people, the associates or courtiers of a king, (Vulg. *principes*): Rev. vi. 15; *τῆς γῆς*, xviii. 23; *τοῦ Ἡρώδου*, Mk. vi. 21. (Sept. for מַגִּישָׁן, Jer. xiv. 3; Nah. ii. 6; Zech. xi. 2; מַגִּישָׁן, Jon. iii. 7; Nah. iii. 10; מַגִּישָׁן, Dan. Theodot. iv. 33, etc.; מַגִּישָׁן, Is. xxxiv. 12; Jer. xxiv. 8, etc.; 1 Macc. ix. 37; often in Sir. Manetho 4, 41; Joseph., Artem. In Lat. *megistanes*, Tac. ann. 15, 27; Suet. Calig. 5.)*

μέγιστος, see *μέγας*, init.

μεθ-ερμηνεύω: Pass., 3 pers. sing. *μεθερμηνεύεται, περ μεθερμηνεύομενον*; to translate into the language of one with whom I wish to communicate, to interpret: Mt. i. 23; Mk. v. 41; xv. 22, 34; Jn. i. 38 (39) L T Tr WH, 41 (42); Acts iv. 36; xiii. 8. (Polyb., Diod., Plut., [Sir. prol. l. 19; al.])*

μέθη, -ης, ἡ, (akin to *μέθυ*, wine; perh. any intoxicating drink, Lat. *temetum*; cf. Germ. *Meth* [mead]), *intoxication; drunkenness*: Lk. xxi. 34; plur., Ro. xiii. 13; Gal. v. 21. (Hebr. מַדְּוֶה, intoxicating drink, Prov. xx. 1; Is. xxviii. 7; and מַדְּוֶה, intoxication, Ezek. xxiii. 32; xxxix. 19; [Antipho], Xen., Plat., al.) [Cf. Trench § lxi.]*

μεθ-ίστημι and (in 1 Co. xiii. 2 R G WH [cf. *ίστημι*]) *μεθιστάνω*; 1 aor. *μετέστησα*; 1 aor. pass. subj. *μετασταθῶ*; fr. Hom. down; prop. *to transpose, remove, remove from one place to another*: prop. of change of situation or place, *ὄρη*, 1 Co. xiii. 2 (Isa. liv. 10); *τινὰ εἰς τὸ*, Col. i. 13; *τινὰ* [T Tr WH add *ἐκ*, so L in br.] *τῆς οἰκονομίας*, to remove from the office of steward, pass. Lk. xvi. 4 (*τῆς χρείας*, 1 Macc. xi. 63); *τινὰ ἐκ τοῦ ζῆν*, to remove from life, Diod. 2, 57, 5; 4, 55, 1; with *ἐκ τοῦ ζῆν* omitted, Acts xiii. 22 (in Grk. writ. also in the mid. and in the intrans. tenses of the act. *to depart from life, to die*, Eur. Alc. 21; Polyb. 32, 21, 3; Heliod. 4, 14). metaph. *τινὰ*, without adjunct (cf. Germ. *verrücken*, [Eng. *pervert*]), i. e. *to lead aside* [A. V. *turn away*] to other tents: Acts xix. 26 (*τὴν καρδίαν τοῦ λαοῦ*, Josh. 8).*

μεθ-οδεία (T WH *μεθοδία*, see I, 4), *-ας, ἡ*, (fr. *μεθοδεύω*), i. e. 1. to follow up or investigate by method and settled plan; 2. to follow craftily, frame devices, deceive: Diod. 7, 16; 2 S. xix. 27; [Ex. xxi. 13 Aq.; (mid.) Charit. 7, 6 p. 166, 21 ed. Reiske (1783); Polyb. 38, 4, 10], a noun occurring neither in the O. T. nor in prof. auth.

cunning arts, deceit, craft, trickery: ἡ μεθ. τῆς πλάνης, which ἡ πλάνη uses, Eph. iv. 14; τοῦ διαβόλου, plur. ib. vi. 11 [A. V. *wiles*. Cf. Bp. *Lghift*. Polyc. ad Phil. 7 p. 918.]*
μεθ-όριον, -ου, τό, (neut. of adj. μεθόριος, -α, -ον; fr. μετά with, and ὄρος a boundary), a border, frontier: τὰ μεθόρια τινος, the confines (of any land or city), i. e. the places adjacent to any region, the vicinity, Mk. vii. 24 R G. (Thuc., Xen., Plat., al.)*

μεθύσκω: Pass., pres. μεθύσκομαι; 1 aor. ἐμεθύσθην; (fr. μέθυ, see μέθη); fr. Hdt. down; Sept. for הִיָּר, הִיָּרָה, (Kal הִיָּר), and רָבַשׁ, to intoxicate, make drunk; pass. [cf. W. 252 (237)] to get drunk, become intoxicated: Lk. xii. 45; Jn. ii. 10; 1 Th. v. 7 [B. 62 (54)]; οἶνον [W. 217 (203)], Eph. v. 18; ἐκ τοῦ οἴνου, Rev. xvii. 2 (see ἐκ, II. 5); τοῦ νέκταρος, Plat. symp. p. 203 b.; Lcian. dial. deor. 6, 3; ἀπό τινος, Sir. i. 16; xxxv. 13.*

μέθυσος, -ύση, -υσον, in later Grk. also of two terminations, (μέθυ, see μέθη), drunken, intoxicated: 1 Co. v. 11; vi. 10. (Phryn.: μέθυσος ἀνήρ, οὐκ ἐρείς, ἀλλὰ μεθυστικός· γυναικαὶ δὲ ἐρείς μέθυσον καὶ μεθύσθη [Arstph.]; but Menand., Plut., Lcian., Sext. Empir., al., [Sept. Prov. xxiii. 21, etc.; Sir. xix. 1, etc.] use it also of men; cf. *Lod.* ad Phryn. p. 151.)*

μεθύω (fr. μέθυ, see μέθη); fr. Hom. down; Sept. for הִיָּר and רָבַשׁ; to be drunken: Mt. xxiv. 49; Acts ii. 15; 1 Co. xi. 21; 1 Th. v. 7 [cf. B. 62 (54)]; ἐκ τοῦ αἵματος [see ἐκ, II. 5; Tr mrg. τῷ αἵματι], of one who has shed blood profusely, Rev. xvii. 6 (Plin. h. n. 14, 28 (22) ebrius jam sanguine civium et tanto magis eum sitiens).*

μεζότερος, -α, -ον, see μέγας, init.

μεζών, see μέγας, init.

μέλαν, -ανος, τό, see the foll. word.

μέλας, -αινα, -αν, gen. -ανος, -αίνης, -ανος, [fr. Hom. down], Sept. several times for רִיָּשׁ, black: Rev. vi. 5, 12; opp. to λευκός, Mt. v. 36. Neut. τὸ μέλαν, subst. black ink (Plat. Phaedr. p. 276 c.; Dem. p. 313, 11; Plut. mor. p. 841 e.; al.): 2 Co. iii. 3; 2 Jn. 12; 3 Jn. 13; [cf. *Gardthausen*, Palaeographie, Buch i. Kap. 4; *Edersheim*, Jesus the Messiah, ii. 270 sq.; B. D. s. v. Writing, sub fin.]*

Μελεά, gen. -ᾶ [B. 20 (17) sq.], (T Tr WH *Μελεά*, indecl., [on the accent in codd. cf. *Tdf.* Proleg. p. 103]), δ, (רִיָּשׁ abundance), *Melea*, one of king David's descendants: Lk. iii. 31.*

μέλει, 3 pers. sing. pres. of μέλω used impers.; impf. ἔμελεν; it is a care: τινί, to one; as in Grk. writ. with nom. of the thing, οὐδὲν τούτων, Acts xviii. 17; with gen. of the thing (as often in Attic), μὴ τῶν βοῶν μέλει τῷ θεῷ; 1 Co. ix. 9 [B. § 132, 15; cf. W. 595 (554)]; the thing which is a care to one, or about which he is solicitous, is evident from the context, 1 Co. vii. 21; περί τινος, gen. of obj., to care about, have regard for, a pers. or a thing: Mt. xxii. 16; Mk. xii. 14; Jn. x. 13; xii. 6; 1 Pet. v. 7, (Hdt. 6, 101; Xen. mem. 3, 6, 10; Cyr. 4, 5, 17; Hier. 9, 10; 1 Macc. xiv. 43; Sap. xii. 13; Barnab. ep. 1, 5; cf. W. § 30, 10 d.); foll. by ὅτι, Mk. iv. 38; Lk. x. 40.*

[*Μελετή*: Lk. iii. 37 *Tdf.*, see Μαλ.]

μελετώ, -ῶ; 1 aor. ἐμελέτησα; (fr. μελέτη care, prac-

tice); esp. freq. in Grk. writ. fr. Soph. and Thuc. down; Sept. chiefly for הִיָּר; to care for, attend to carefully, practise: τί, 1 Tim. iv. 15 [R. V. *be diligent in*]; to meditate i. q. to devise, contrive: Acts iv. 25 fr. Ps. ii. 1; used by the Greeks of the meditative pondering and the practice of orators and rhetoricians, as μ. τὴν ἀπολογία ἐν ἐρ εἰνῶν, Dem. p. 1129, 9 (cf. Passow s. v. d. [L. and S. s. v. II. 2 and III. 4 b.]), which usage seems to have been in the writer's mind in Mk. xiii. 11 [R L br. *Comp.*: *προ-μελετάω*].*

μέλι, -τος, τό, Sept. for הִיָּר, [fr. Hom. down], honey: Rev. x. 9 sq.; ἄγριον (q. v.), Mt. iii. 4; Mk. i. 6.*

μελισσός, -α, -ον, (fr. μέλισσα a bee, as θαλάσσιος fr. θάλασσα; μελισσα is fr. μέλι), of bees, made by bees: Lk. xxiv. 42 [R G Tr in br.]. (Not found elsewh. [cf. W. 24]; μελισσαίος, -α, -ον is found in Nic. th. 611, in Eust. μελισσεῖος).*

Μελίτη, -ης, ἡ, *Melita*, the name of an island in the Mediterranean, lying between Africa and Sicily, now called *Malta*; (this *Sicula Melita* must not be confounded with *Melita Illyrica* in the Adriatic, now called *Meleda* [see B. D. s. v. *Melita*; *Smith*, Voyage and Shipwr. of St. Paul, Diss. ii.]): Acts xxviii. 1 [where WH *Μελετήση*; see their App. p. 160].*

[*Μελιτήνη*, see the preceding word.]

μέλλω; fut. μελήσω (Mt. xxiv. 6; and L T Tr WH in 2 Pet. i. 12); impf. ἔμελλον [so all edd. in Lk. ix. 31 (exc. T WH); Jn. vi. 6, 71 (exc. R G); vii. 39 (exc. T); xi. 51 (exc. L Tr); Acts xxi. 27; Rev. iii. 2 (where R pres.); x. 4 (exc. L Tr)] and ἤμελλον [so all edd. in Lk. vii. 2; x. 1 (exc. R G); xix. 4; Jn. iv. 47; xii. 33; xviii. 32; Acts xii. 6 (exc. R G L); xvi. 27 (exc. R G); xxvii. 33 (exc. R G T); Heb. xi. 8 (exc. L); cf. reff. s. v. *βούλομαι*, init. and Rutherford's note on Babrius 7, 15], to be about to do anything; so 1. the ptecp., ὁ μέλλων, absol.: τὰ μέλλοντα and τὰ ἐνεστώτα are contrasted, Ro. viii. 38; 1 Co. iii. 22; εἰς τὸ μέλλον, for the future, hereafter, Lk. xiii. 9 [but see εἰς, A. II. 2 (where Grimm supplies ἔτος)]; 1 Tim. vi. 19; τὰ μέλλοντα, things future, things to come, i. e., acc. to the context, the more perfect state of things which will exist in the αἰὼν μέλλον, Col. ii. 17; with nouns, ὁ αἰὼν ὁ μέλλον, Mt. xii. 32; Eph. i. 21; ἡ μέλλ. ζωή, 1 Tim. iv. 8; ἡ οἰκουμένη ἡ μέλλ. Heb. ii. 5; ἡ μ. ὄργη, Mt. iii. 7; τὸ κρίμα τὸ μέλλον, Acts xxiv. 25; πόλις, Heb. xiii. 14; τὰ μέλλοντα ἀγαθά, Heb. ix. 11 [but L Tr mrg. WH txt. *γενομένων*]; x. 1; τοῦ μέλλοντος sc. Ἀδάμ, i. e. the Messiah, Ro. v. 14. 2. joined to an infin. [cf. W. 333 sq. (313); B. § 140, 2], a. to be on the point of doing or suffering something: w. inf. present, ἤμελλον εἰνῶν ἀναρῆν, Acts xvi. 27; τελευτᾶν, Lk. vii. 2; ἀποθήσκειν, Jn. iv. 47; add, Lk. xxi. 7; Acts iii. 3; xviii. 14; xx. 3; xxii. 26; xxiii. 27; w. inf. passive, Acts xxi. 27; xxvii. 33, etc. b. to intend, have in mind, think to: w. inf. present, Mt. ii. 13; Lk. x. 1; xix. 4; Jn. vi. 6, 15; vii. 35; xii. 4; xiv. 22; Acts v. 35; xvii. 31; xx. 7, 13; xxii. 26; xxvi. 2; xxvii. 30; Heb. viii. 5; [2 Pet. i. 12 L T Tr WH]; Rev. x. 4; w. inf. aorist (a constr. censured by Phryn. p. 336, but authenticated more recently

by many exx. fr. the best writ. fr. Hom. down; cf. W. 333 (313) sq.; *Lob.* ad Phryn. p. 745 sqq.; [but see *Rutherford*, New Phryn. p. 420 sqq.]: Acts xii. 6 L T WH; Rev. ii. 10 (βαλεῖν R G); iii. 16; xii. 4; w. fut. inf. ἔσεσθαι, Acts xxiii. 30 R G. c. as in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down, of those things which will come to pass (or which one will do or suffer) by fixed necessity or divine appointment (Germ. *sollen* [are to be, destined to be, etc.]); w. pres. inf. active: Mt. xvi. 27; xvii. 12; xx. 22; Lk. ix. 31; Jn. vi. 71; vii. 39; xi. 51; xii. 33; xviii. 32; Acts xx. 38; xxvi. 22, 23; Heb. i. 14; xi. 8; Rev. ii. 10^{*}; iii. 10; viii. 13, etc.; Ἡλίας ὁ μέλλον ἔρχεσθαι, Mt. xi. 14; ὁ μέλλον λυτροῦσθαι, Lk. xxiv. 21; κρίνειν, 2 Tim. iv. 1 [WH mrg. κρίναι]; w. pres. inf. passive: Mt. xvii. 22; Mk. xiii. 4; Lk. ix. 44; xix. 11; xxi. 36; Acts xxvi. 22; Ro. iv. 24; 1 Th. iii. 4; Jas. ii. 12; Rev. i. 19 [Tdf. γενέσθαι]; vi. 11; τῆς μελλούσης ἀποκαλύπτεσθαι δόξης, 1 Pet. v. 1; w. aor. inf.: τὴν μελλούσαν δόξαν ἀποκαλυφθῆναι, Ro. viii. 18; τὴν μελλούσαν πίστιν ἀποκαλυφθῆναι, Gal. iii. 23; used also of those things which we infer from certain preceding events will of necessity follow: w. inf. pres., Acts xxviii. 6; Ro. viii. 13; w. inf. fut., Acts xxvii. 10. d. in general, of what is sure to happen: w. inf. pres., Mt. xxiv. 6; Jn. vi. 71; 1 Tim. i. 16; Rev. xii. 5; xvii. 8; w. inf. fut. ἔσεσθαι, Acts xi. 28; xxiv. 15. e. to be always on the point of doing without ever doing, i. e. to delay: τί μέλλεις; Acts xxii. 16 (Aeschyl. Prom. 36; τί μέλλετε; Eur. Hec. 1094; Lcian. dial. mort. 10, 13, and often in prof. auth.; 4 Macc. vi. 23; ix. 1).

μέλος, -ους, τό, [fr. Hom. down], a member, limb: prop. a member of the human body, Ro. xii. 4; 1 Co. xii. 12, 14, 18–20, 25 sq.; Jas. iii. 5; τὰ μ. τοῦ σώματος, 1 Co. xii. 12, 22; μου, σοῦ, ἡμῶν, ὑμῶν, Mt. v. 29 sq.; Ro. vi. 13, 19; vii. 5, 23; Col. iii. 5; Jas. iii. 6; iv. 1; πόρνη μὲν is said of bodies given up to criminal intercourse, because they are as it were members belonging to the harlot's body, 1 Co. vi. 15. Since Christians are closely united by the bond of one and the same spirit both among themselves and with Christ as the head, their fellowship is likened to the body, and individual Christians are metaph. styled μέλη—now one of another, ἀλλήλων: Ro. xii. 5; Eph. iv. 25; Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 46, 7, (cf. *Fritzsche*, Com. on Rom. iii. p. 45),—now of the mystical body, i. e. the church: 1 Co. xii. 27; Eph. v. 30, [cf. iv. 16 WH mrg.]; τὰ σώματα of Christians are called μέλη of Christ, because the body is the abode of the spirit of Christ and is consecrated to Christ's service, 1 Co. vi. 15.*

Μελχι (T Tr WH Μελχεί; see εἰ, ι), δ, (ᾠδῆς my king), Melchi; 1. one of Christ's ancestors: Lk. iii. 24. 2. another of the same: ib. iii. 28.*

Μελχισεδέκ (in Joseph. ant. 1, 10, 2 Μελχισεδέκης, -ου), δ, (πρῶτος ᾠδῆς king of righteousness), Melchizedek, king of Salem (see under Σαλήμ) and priest of the most high God, who lived in the days of Abraham: Heb. v. 6, 10; vi. 20; vii. 1, 10 sq. 15, 17, 21 [R G L]; cf. Gen. xiv. 18 sqq.; Ps. cix. (cx.) 4. [Cf. B. D. s. v.]*

μεμβράνα [Soph. Lex. -ᾶνα; cf. Chandler § 136], -ᾶ [B. 17 (15)], ἡ, Lat. *membrana*, i. e. parchment, first made of dressed skins at Pergamum, whence its name: 2 Tim. iv. 13 [Act. Barn. 6 fin. Cf. *Birt*, Antikes Buchwesen, ch. ii.; *Gardthausen*, Palaeographie, p. 39 sq.]*

μεμφομαι; 1 aor. ἐμεμφάμην; in class. Grk. fr. Hesiod (opp. 184) down: to blame, find fault: absol. Ro. ix. 19; the thing found fault with being evident from what precedes, Mk. vii. 2 Rec.; αὐτούς, Heb. viii. 8 L T Tr mrg. WH txt., where R G Tr txt. WH mrg. αὐτοῖς, which many join with μεμφόμενος (for the person or thing blamed is added by Grk. writ. now in the dat., now in the acc.; see Passow [or L. and S.] s. v., cf. *Krüger* § 46, 7, 3); but it is more correct to supply αὐτήν, i. e. διαθήκην, the writer wishes to prove was not "faultless" (cf. 7), and to join αὐτοῖς with λέγει; [B. § 133, 9].*

μεμφόμενος, -ον, (μέμφομαι, and μοῖρα fate, lot), complaining of one's lot, querulous, discontented: Jude 16. (Isocr. p. 234 c. [p. 387 ed. Lange]; Aristot. h. a. 9, 1 [p. 608^b, 10]; Theophr. char. 17, 1; Lcian. dial. deor. 20, 4; Plut. de ira cohib. c. 13.)*

μέν, a weakened form of μήν, and hence properly a particle of affirmation: truly, certainly, surely, indeed,—its affirmative force being weakened, yet retained most in Ionic, Epic, and Herodotus, and not wholly lost in Attic and Hellenistic writers (μέν 'confirmative'; cf. 4 Macc. xviii. 18). Owing to this its original meaning it adds a certain force to the terms and phrases with which it is connected, and thus contrasts them with or distinguishes them from others. Accordingly it takes on the character of a concessive and very often of a merely distinctive particle, which stands related to a following δέ or other adversative conjunction, either expressed or understood, and in a sentence composed of several members is so placed as to point out the first member, to which a second, marked by an adversative particle, is added or opposed. It corresponds to the Lat. *quidem*, *indeed*, Germ. *zwar* (i. e. prop. zu Wahre, i. e. in Wahrheit [in truth]); but often its force cannot be reproduced. Its use in classic Greek is exhibited by Devarius i. p. 122 sqq., and Klotz on the same ii. 2 p. 656 sqq.; Viger i. p. 531 sqq., and Hermann on the same p. 824 sq.; al.; Matthiae § 622; Kühner ii. p. 806 sqq. §§ 527 sqq.; p. 691 sqq.; § 503; [Jelf § 729, 1, 2; §§ 764 sqq.]; Passow, and Pape, [and L. and S.] s. v.

I. Examples in which the particle μέν is followed in another member by an adversative particle expressed. Of these examples there are two kinds: 1. those in which μέν has a concessive force, and δέ (or ἀλλά) introduces a restriction, correction, or amplification of what has been said in the former member, indeed . . . but, yet, on the other hand. Persons or things, or predications about either, are thus correlated: Mt. iii. 11, cf. Mk. i. 8 (where T Tr WH om. L br. μέν); Lk. iii. 16 (where the meaning is, 'I indeed baptize as well as he who is to come after me, but his baptism is of greater efficacy'; cf. Acts i. 5); Mt. ix. 37 and Lk. x. 2 (although the harvest is great, yet the laborers are few);

Mt. xvii. 11 sq. (rightly indeed is it said that Elijah will come and work the ἀποκατάστασις, but he has already come to bring about this very thing); Mt. xx. 23; xxii. 8; xxiii. 28; Jn. xvi. 22; xix. 32 sq.; Acts xxi. 39 (although I am a Jew, and not that Egyptian, yet etc.); Acts xxii. 3 [R]; Ro. ii. 25; vi. 11; 1 Co. i. 18; ix. 24; xi. 14 sq.; xii. 20 [R G L br. Tr br. WH mrg.]; xv. 51 [R G L br.]; 2 Co. x. 10; Heb. iii. 5 sq.; 1 Pet. i. 20, and often. μέν and δέ are added to articles and pronouns: οὐ μέν . . . οὐ δέ, the one indeed . . . but the other (although the latter, yet the former), Phil. i. 16 sq. [acc. to crit. txt.]; ὁς μέν . . . ὁς δέ, the one indeed, but (yet) the other etc. Jude 22 sq.; τινὲς μέν . . . τινὲς δέ καί, Phil. i. 15; with conjunctions: εἰ μέν οὖν, if indeed then, if therefore . . . εἰ δέ, but if, Acts xviii. 14 sq. R G; xix. 38 sq.; xxv. 11 L T Tr WH [εἰ μέν οὖν . . . νυνὶ δέ, Heb. viii. 4 sq. (here R G εἰ μέν γάρ)]; εἰ μὲν . . . νῦν δέ, if indeed (conceding or supposing this or that to be the case) . . . but now, Heb. xi. 15; κἀν μέν . . . εἰ δέ μήγε, Lk. xiii. 9; μέν γάρ . . . δέ, 1 Co. xi. 7; Ro. ii. 25; μέν οὖν . . . δέ, Lk. iii. 18; εἰς μέν . . . εἰς δέ, Heb. ix. 6 sq.; μέν . . . ἀλλά, indeed . . . but, although . . . yet, Ro. xiv. 20; 1 Co. xiv. 17; μέν . . . πλὴν, Lk. xxii. 22. [Cf. W. 443 (413); B. § 149, 12 a.] 2. those in which μέν loses its concessive force and serves only to distinguish, but δέ retains its adversative power: Lk. xi. 48; Acts xiii. 36 sq.; xxiii. 8 [here WH txt. om. Tr br. μέν]; 1 Co. i. 12, 23, Phil. iii. 1; Heb. vii. 8; ἀπὸ μέν . . . ἐπὶ δέ, 2 Tim. iv. 4; ὁ μέν οὖν (Germ. *er nun* [*he, then,*]) . . . οὐ δέ, Acts xxviii. 5 sq.; ὁς μέν . . . ὁς δέ, and one . . . and another, 1 Co. xi. 21; οὐ μέν . . . οὐ δέ (he, on the contrary), Heb. vii. 20 sq. 23 sq.; ἐκεῖνοι μέν οὖν . . . ἡμεῖς δέ, 1 Co. ix. 25; εἰ μέν οὖν . . . εἰ δέ, Acts xviii. 14 sq. [R G]; xix. 38; xxv. 11 [L T Tr WH]; and this happens chiefly when what has already been included in the words immediately preceding is separated into parts, so that the adversative particle contrasts that which the writer especially desires to contrast: ἐκάστω . . . τοῖς μέν ζητοῦσιν . . . τοῖς δὲ ἐξ ἐριθείας etc. Ro. ii. 6-8; πᾶς . . . ἐκεῖνοι μέν . . . ἡμεῖς δέ etc. 1 Co. ix. 25; add, Mt. xxv. 14 sq. 33; Ro. v. 16; xi. 22. 3. μέν . . . δέ serve only to distribute a sentence into clauses: both . . . and; not only . . . but also; as well . . . as: Jn. xvi. 9-11; Ro. viii. 17; Jude 8; πρῶτον μέν . . . ἔπειτα δέ, Heb. vii. 2; ὁ μέν . . . ὁ δέ . . . ὁ δέ, some . . . some . . . some, Mt. xiii. 8; [ἐκάστος . . . ὁ μέν . . . ὁ δέ, each . . . one . . . another, 1 Co. vii. 7 L T Tr WH]; ὁς μέν . . . ὁς δέ, one . . . another, Mt. xxi. 35; Acts xvii. 32; 1 Co. vii. 7 [R G]; οὐ μέν . . . ἀλλοι [L of] δέ . . . ἄλλοι δέ, Mt. xvi. 14; ᾧ μέν γάρ . . . ἀλλὰ δέ . . . ἐτέρῳ δέ [here T Tr WH om. L br. δέ], 1 Co. ii. 8-10; ἃ μέν . . . foll. by ἀλλὰ δέ three times, Mt. xiii. 4 sq. 7 sq.; ἄλλος μέν, ἄλλος δέ, 1 Co. xv. 39; τοῦτο μέν . . . τοῦτο δέ, on the one hand . . . on the other; partly . . . partly, Heb. x. 33, also found in prof. auth. cf. W. 142 (135). μέν is followed by another particle: ἔπειτα, Jn. xi. 6; 1 Co. xii. 28; Jas. iii. 17; καὶ νῦν, Acts xxvi. 4, 6; τὰ νῦν, Acts xvii. 30; πολὺ [R G πολλῶ] μᾶλλον, Heb. xii. 9.

II. Examples in which μέν is followed neither by δέ nor by any other adversative particle (μέν 'solitarium'); cf. W. 575 (534) sq.; B. 365 (313) sq. These exx. are of various kinds; either 1. the antithesis is evident from the context; as, Col. ii. 23 ('have indeed a show of wisdom', but are folly [cf. Bp. Lghtft. in loc.]); ἡ μέν . . . σωτηρίαν, sc. but they themselves prevent their own salvation, Ro. x. 1; τὰ μέν . . . δυνάμειν, sc. but ye do not hold to my apostolic authority, 2 Co. xii. 12; ἄνθρωποι μέν [L T Tr WH om. μέν] . . . ὀμνύουσιν, sc. ὁ δὲ θεὸς καθ' ἑαυτοῦ ὀμνύει, Heb. vi. 16. Or 2. the antithetic idea is brought out by a different turn of the sentence: Acts xix. 4 [Rec.], where the expected second member, Ἰησοῦς δέ ἐστὶν ὁ ἐρχόμενος, is wrapped up in τοῦτ' ἐστὶν εἰς τὸν Ἰησοῦν; Ro. xi. 13 ἐφ' ὅσον μέν κτλ., where the antithesis παραζηλώ δέ κτλ. is contained in εἵπωσ παραζηλώσω; Ro. vii. 12 ὁ μέν νόμος κτλ., where the thought of the second member, 'but sin misuses the law,' is expressed in another form in 13 sqq. by an anacoluthon, consisting of a change from the disjunctive to a conjunctive construction (cf. *Herm.* ad Vig. p. 839), we find μέν . . . τέ, Acts xxvii. 21; μέν . . . καί, 1 Th. ii. 18; in distributions or partitions, Mk. iv. 4-8 [here R G μέν . . . δέ . . . καὶ . . . καί]; Lk. viii. 5-8; or, finally, that member in which δέ would regularly follow immediately precedes (*Herm.* ad Vig. p. 839), Acts xxviii. 22 [yet see Meyer ad loc.; cf. B. § 149, 12 d.]. Or 3. the writer, in using μέν, perhaps had in mind a second member to be introduced by δέ, but was drawn away from his intention by explanatory additions relating to the first member: thus Acts iii. 13 (ὃν ὑμεῖς μέν — Rec. om. this μέν — etc., where ὁ θεὸς δέ ἡγειρεν ἐκ νεκρῶν, cf. 15, should have followed); esp. (as occasionally in class. Grk. also) after πρώτον μέν: Ro. i. 8; iii. 2; 1 Co. xi. 18; τὸν μέν πρώτον λόγον κτλ. where the antithesis τὸν δέ δεύτερον λόγον κτλ. ought to have followed, Acts i. 1. 4. μέν οὖν [in Lk. xi. 28 T Tr WH μενοῦν], Lat. *quidem igitur*, [Eng. *so then, now therefore, verily*, etc.], (where μέν is confirmatory of the matter in hand, and οὖν marks an inference or transition, cf. *Klotz* ad Devar. ii. 2 p. 662 sq.; [*Herm.* Vig. pp. 540 sq. 842; B. § 149, 16]): Acts i. 18; v. 41; xiii. 4; xvii. 30; xxiii. 22; xxvi. 9; 1 Co. vi. 4, 7 [here T om. Tr br. οὖν]; ἀλλὰ μέν οὖν, Phil. iii. 8 G L Tr; εἰ μέν οὖν, Heb. vii. 11. 5. μέν solitarium has a concessive and restrictive force, *indeed, verily*, (Germ. *freilich*), [cf. *Klotz*, Devar. ii. 2 p. 522; *Hartung*, Partikeln, ii. 404]: εἰ μέν, 2 Co. xi. 4; μέν οὖν *now then*, (Germ. *nun freilich*), Heb. ix. 1 [cf. B. u. s. On the use of μέν οὖν in the classics cf. Cope's note on *Aristot.* rhet. 2, 9, 11.] 6. μενοῦνγε, q. v. in its place.

III. As respects the Position of the particle: it never stands at the beginning of a sentence, but yet as near the beginning as possible; generally in the second or third place, by preference between the article and noun, [exx. in which it occupies the fourth place are Acts iii. 21; 2 Co. x. 1; Col. ii. 23; Acts xiv. 12 Rec.; the fifth place, Eph. iv. 11; Ro. xvi. 19 RWH br.; 1 Co. ii. 15 R G; (Jn. xvi. 22, see below)]; moreover, in the

midst of a clause also it attaches itself to a word the force of which is to be strengthened, as *καὶ ὑμεῖς οὖν λύπην μὲν οὖν ἔχετε* [but L T Tr WH . . . οὖν οὖν μὲν λύπ.], Jn. xvi. 22; cf. W. § 61, 6. The word is not found in the Rev. or in the Epp. of John.

Μεννά or **Μέννας**, see **Μαϊνά**.

μεν-οὖν i. q. **μὲν οὖν**, see **μὲν**, II. 4 sq.

μεν-οὖν-γε [μενοῦν γε L Tr], (**μὲν, οὖν, γέ**), *nay surely, nay rather*; three times in answers by which what was previously said is corrected (and standing at the beginning of the clause, contrary to Attic usage where **μὲν οὖν** is never so placed; cf. *Sturz*, De dial. Mac. et Alex. p. 203 sq.; *Lob.* ad Phryn. p. 342; [B. 370 sq. (318)]; W. § 61, 6): Lk. xi. 28 [where T Tr WH μενοῦν]; Ro. ix. 20; x. 18; also Phil. iii. 8 [where L G Tr μὲν οὖν, WH μὲν οὖν γε], and Nicet. ann. 21, 11. 415 [p. 851 ed. Bekk.].*

μὲν-τοι, (**μὲν, τοί**), [Tr μὲν τοι in 2 Tim. ii. 19], a particle of affirmation, and hence also often of opposition (on its various use in class. Grk. cf. *Devar.* p. 124 sq. and *Klotz's* comments, vol. ii. 2 pp. 60 and 663 sqq.; *Herm.* ad Vig. p. 840 sq.), *but yet, nevertheless, howbeit*: Jn. iv. 27; vii. 13; xx. 5; xxi. 4; 2 Tim. ii. 19; Jude 8 (the connection of which vs. with what precedes is as follows: 'although these examples were set forth as warnings, nevertheless' etc.); ὅμως μὲντοι, yet nevertheless, Jn. xii. 42; μὲντοι, i. q. *rather*, Jas. ii. 8 (if ye do not have respect of persons, but rather observe the law of love, with which *προσωποληψία* is incompatible; [if however, howbeit if]).*

μῆνω; impf. ἔμενον; fut. μῆνώ; 1 aor. ἔμεινα; plupf. μεμνήκειν without augm. (1 Jn. ii. 19; cf. ἐκβάλλω, [and see *Tdf.* Proleg. p. 120 sq.]); [fr. Hom. down]; Sept. chiefly for מצב and מצב, also for מצב, מצב, etc.; *to remain, abide*; I. intransitively; in reference I. to PLACE; a. prop. i. q. Lat. *commoror, to sojourn, tarry*: ἐν w. dat. of place, Lk. viii. 27; x. 7; Jn. vii. 9; xi. 6; Acts xx. 15; xxvii. 31; xxviii. 30 [R G L]; 2 Tim. iv. 20; with adverbs of place: ἐκεῖ, Mt. x. 11; Jn. ii. 12; x. 40; [xi. 54 WH Tr txt.]; ὧδε, Mt. xxvi. 38; Mk. xiv. 34; παρά τινι, with one, Jn. i. 39 (40); xiv. 25; Acts xviii. 20 [R G]; xxi. 7; σύν τινι, Lk. i. 56; καθ' ἑαυτόν, dwell at his own house, Acts xxviii. 16, cf. 30. i. q. *tarry as a guest, lodge*: ποῦ, Jn. i. 38 (39); ἐν w. dat. of place, Lk. xix. 5; Acts ix. 43; παρά τινι, in one's house, Acts ix. 43; xviii. 3; xxi. 8; of tarrying for a night, μετὰ τινος, σύν τινι, Lk. xxiv. 29. i. q. *to be kept, to remain*: dead bodies ἐπὶ τοῦ σταυροῦ, Jn. xix. 31; τὸ κλῆμα ἐν τῇ ἀμπέλῳ, Jn. xv. 4. b. tropically; a. i. q. *not to depart, not to leave, to continue to be present*: μετὰ τινος (gen. of pers.), to maintain unbroken fellowship with one, adhere to his party, 1 Jn. ii. 19; to be constantly present to help one, of the Holy Spirit, Jn. xiv. 16 R G; also παρά w. dat. of pers., Jn. xiv. 17; ἐπὶ τινι, to put forth constant influence upon one, of the Holy Spirit, Jn. i. 32 sq.; also of the wrath of God, ib. iii. 36; τὸ κάλυμμα ἐπὶ τῇ ἀναγνώσει, of that which continually prevents the right understanding of what is read, 2 Co. iii.

14. In the mystic phraseology of John, God is said **μῆναι** in Christ, i. e. to dwell as it were within him, to be continually operative in him by his divine influence and energy, Jn. xiv. 10; Christians are said **μῆναι ἐν τῷ θεῷ**, to be rooted as it were in him, knit to him by the spirit they have received from him, 1 Jn. ii. 6, 24, 27; iii. 6; hence one is said **μῆναι** in Christ or in God, and conversely Christ or God is said **μῆναι** in one: Jn. vi. 56; xv. 4 sq.; 1 Jn. iii. 24; iv. 13, 16; ὁ θεὸς μένει ἐν αὐτῷ κ. αὐτὸς ἐν τῷ θεῷ. 1 Jn. iv. 15; cf. *Rückert*, Abendmahl, p. 268 sq. μένει τι ἐν ἐμοί, something has established itself permanently within my soul, and always exerts its power in me: τὰ ῥήματά μου, Jn. xv. 7; ὁ λόγος τοῦ θεοῦ, 1 Jn. ii. 14; ἡ χαρὰ ἡ ἐμὴ (not joy in me i. e. of which I am the object, but the joy with which I am filled), Jn. xv. 11 Rec.; ὁ ἠκούσατε, 1 Jn. ii. 24; the Holy Spirit, Jn. ii. 17; iii. 9; ἡ ἀλήθεια, 2 Jn. 2; love towards God, 1 Jn. iii. 17; in the same sense one is said **ἔχειν τι μόνον ἐν ἑαυτῷ**, as τὸν λόγον τοῦ θεοῦ, Jn. v. 38; ζῶν αἰώνιον, 1 Jn. iii. 15. i. q. *to persevere*; ἐν τινι, of him who cleaves, holds fast, to a thing: ἐν τῷ λόγῳ, Jn. viii. 31; ἐν τῇ ἀγάπῃ, 1 Jn. iv. 16; ἐν πίστει, 1 Tim. ii. 15; ἐν οἷς (ἐν τοῖτοῖς, ἀ) ἔμαθες, 2 Tim. iii. 14; ἐν τῇ διδαχῇ, 2 Jn. 9, (ἐν τῷ ἰουδαϊσμῷ, 2 Macc. viii. 1); differently ἐν τῇ ἀγάπῃ τινός, i. e. to keep one's self always worthy of his love, Jn. xv. 9 sq. β. *to be held, or kept, continually*: ἐν τῷ θανάτῳ, in the state of death, 1 Jn. iii. 14; ἐν τῇ σκοτίᾳ, Jn. xii. 46; ἐν τῷ φωτὶ, 1 Jn. ii. 10. 2. to TIME; *to continue to be, i. e. not to perish, to last, to endure*: of persons, *to survive, live*, (exx. fr. prof. auth. are given in *Kypke*, Observ. i. p. 415 sq.): Phil. i. 25 [so ἐμμένει, Sir. xxxix. 11]; with εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα added, Jn. xii. 34; Heb. vii. 24; also of him who becomes partaker of the true and everlasting life, opp. to παράγεισθαι, 1 Jn. ii. 17; ἕως ἄρτι, opp. to οἱ κοιμηθέντες, 1 Co. xv. 6; ὀλίγον, Rev. xvii. 10; ἕως ἔρχομαι, Jn. xxi. 22 sq.; of things, *not to perish, to last, stand*: of cities, Mt. xi. 23; Heb. xiii. 14; of works, opp. to κατακείσθαι, 1 Co. iii. 14; of purposes, moral excellences, Ro. ix. 11; 1 Co. xiii. 13; Heb. xiii. 1; λόγος θεοῦ, 1 Pet. i. 23; (where Rec. adds εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα); of institutions, Heb. xii. 27. ὁ καρπός, Jn. xv. 16; ὑπαρξίς, Heb. x. 34; ἀμαρτία, Jn. ix. 41; βρώσις, opp. to ἡ ἀπολλυμένη, Jn. vi. 27; one's δικαιοσύνη with εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα added, 2 Co. ix. 9; τὸ ῥῆμα κυρίου, 1 Pet. i. 25. things which one does not part with are said **μῆναι** to him, i. e. *to remain to him, be still in (his) possession*: Acts v. 4 (1 Macc. xv. 7). 3. to STATE or CONDITION; *to remain as one is, not to become another or different*: with a predicate nom. μόνος, Jn. xii. 24; ἀσάλευτος, Acts xxvii. 41; ἀγαμος, 1 Co. vii. 11; πιστός, 2 Tim. ii. 13; ἱερέυς, Heb. vii. 3; with adverbs, οὕτως, 1 Co. vii. 40; ὡς κάθω, ibid. 8; ἐν w. dat. of the state, ibid. 20, 24. II. transitively; τινά, *to wait for, await* one [cf. B. § 131, 4]: Acts xx. 23; with ἐν and dat. of place added, ibid. 5. [COMP.: ἀνα-, δια-, ἐν-, ἐπι-, κατα-, παρα-, συν-παρα-, περι-, προσ-, υπο-μένω.]

μερίζω: 1 aor. ἐμέρισα; pf. μεμέρικα (1 Co. vii. 17 T Tr txt. WH txt.); Pass., pf. μεμέρισμαι; 1 aor. ἐμερίσθη; Mid., 1 aor. inf. μερίσασθαι; (fr. μέρος, as μερίζω

fr. μέλος); fr. Xen. down; Sept. for ῥῆγ; *to divide*; i. e. a. *to separate into parts, cut into pieces*: pass. *μεμέρισται ὁ Χριστός*; i. e. has Christ himself, whom ye claim as yours, been like yourselves divided into parts, so that one has one part and another another part? 1 Co. i. 13 [L WH txt. punctuate so as to take it as an exclamatory declaration; see Meyer in loc.]; trop. *μεμέρισται ἡ γυνὴ καὶ ἡ παρθένος*, differ in their aims, follow different interests, [A. V. *there is a difference between*; but L Tr WH connect μεμ. with what precedes], 1 Co. vii. 33 (34); *to divide into parties, i. e. be split into factions* (Polyb. 8, 23, 9): *καθ' ἑμαυτοῦ* to be at variance with one's self, to rebel [A. V. *divided*] against one's self, Mt. xii. 25; also ἐπ' ἑμαυτόν, ib. 26; Mk. iii. 24-26. b. *to distribute*: τί τισι, a thing among persons, Mk. vi. 41; *to bestow, impart*: τινί, 1 Co. vii. 17; τί τινι, Ro. xii. 3; 2 Co. x. 13; Heb. vii. 2, (Sir. xlv. 20; Polyb. 11, 28, 9); mid. *μερίζομαι τι μετὰ τινος*, to divide (for one's self) a thing with one, Lk. xii. 13 (Dem. p. 913, 1). [COMP.: δια-, συμ-μερίζω.]*

μέριμνα, -ας, ἡ, (fr. μερίζω, μερίζομαι, to be drawn in different directions, cf. [Eng. 'distraction' and 'curae quae meum animum divorce trahunt'] Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 25; Verg. Aen. 4, 285 sq.; [but acc. to al. derived fr. a root meaning to be thoughtful, and akin to μάρις, memor, etc.; cf. Vaniček p. 1201; Curtius § 466; Fick iv. 283; see μάρις]), *care, anxiety*: 1 Pet. v. 7 (fr. Ps. liv. (lv.) 23); Lk. viii. 14; xxi. 34; w. gen. of the obj., care to be taken of, care for a thing, 2 Co. xi. 28; τῷ αἰῶνος (τούτου), anxiety about things pertaining to this earthly life, Mt. xiii. 22; Mk. iv. 19. [(Hom. h. Merc.), Hes., Pind., al.]*

μεριμνάω, -ῶ; fut. μεριμνήσω; 1 aor. subj. 2 pers. plur. μεριμνήσῃτε; (μέριμνα); a. *to be anxious; to be troubled with cares*: absol., Mt. vi. 27, 31; Lk. xii. 25; μηδὲν μερ. be anxious about nothing, Phil. iv. 6; with dat. of the thing for the interests of which one is solicitous [cf. W. § 31, 1 b.]: τῇ ψυχῇ, about sustaining life, τῷ σώματι, Mt. vi. 25; Lk. xii. 22; περί τινος, about a thing, Mt. vi. 28; Lk. xii. 26; εἰς τὴν αὔριον, for the morrow, i. e. about what may be on the morrow, Mt. vi. 34; foll. by an indir. quest. πῶς ἢ τί, Mt. x. 19; Lk. xii. 11 [here Tr mrg. om. Tr txt. WH br. ἢ τί]; joined with τυρβάζεσθαι (θορυβάζ.) foll. by περί πολλά, Lk. x. 41 [WH mrg. om.] b. *to care for, look out for, (a thing)*; *to seek to promote one's interests*: τὰ ἑαυτῆς, Mt. vi. 34 Rec.; τὰ τοῦ κυρίου, 1 Co. vii. 32-34; τὰ τοῦ κόσμου, 1 Co. vii. 34; ἑαυτῆς, Mt. vi. 34 L T Tr WH (a usage unknown to Grk. writ., although they put a gen. after other verbs of caring or providing for, as ἐπιμελείσθαι, φροντίζειν, προνοεῖν, cf. Krüger § 47, 11; W. 205 (193); B. § 133, 25); τὰ περί τινος, Phil. ii. 20; ἵνα τὸ αὐτὸ ὑπὲρ ἀλλήλων μεριμνώσι τὰ μέλη, that the members may have the same care one for another, 1 Co. xii. 25. (Sept. for Ἰῆγ, to be anxious, Ps. xxxvii. (xxxviii.) 19; 1ῆγ to be disturbed, annoyed in spirit, 2 S. vii. 10; 1 Chr. xvii. 9; in Grk. writ. fr. Xen. and Soph. down.) [COMP.: προ-μεριμνάω.]*

μέρις, -ιδος, ἡ, (see μέρος), Sept. chiefly for ῥῆγ, ῥῆγῆ,

ῆγῆ; [fr. Antipho and Thuc. down]; *a part, i. q. 1. a part as distinct from the whole*: (τῆς) Μακεδονίας, Acts xvi. 12 [on which see Hort in WH. App. ad loc.]. 2. *an assigned part, a portion, share*: Lk. x. 42 (see αγαθός, 2); ἔστι μοι μερίς μετὰ τινος, I have a portion, i. e. fellowship, with one, 2 Co. vi. 15. οὐκ ἔστι μοι μερίς ἢ κλῆρος ἐν τινι, I have neither part nor lot, take no share, in a thing, Acts viii. 21; ἰκανοῦν τινα εἰς τὴν μερίδα τινός, to make one fit to obtain a share in a thing [i. e. partit. gen.; al. gen. of apposition], Col. i. 12.*

μερισμός, -οῦ, ὁ, (μερίζω), *a division, partition, (Plat., Polyb., Strab., [al.])*; 1. *a distribution*; plur. distributions of various kinds: πνεύματος ἁγίου, gen. of the obj., Heb. ii. 4. 2. *a separation*: ἀκρι μερισμοῦ ψυχῆς κ. πνεύματος, which many take actively: 'up to the dividing' i. e. so far as to cleave asunder or separate; but it is not easy to understand what the dividing of the 'soul' is. Hence it is more correct, I think, and more in accordance with the context, to take the word passively (just as other verbal subst. ending in μός are used, e. g. ἀγασμός, πειρασμός), and translate even to the division, etc., i. e. to that most hidden spot, the dividing line between soul and spirit, where the one passes into the other, Heb. iv. 12; [cf. Siegfried, Philo von Alex. u. s. w. p. 325 sq.]*

μεριστής, -οῦ, ὁ, (μερίζω), *a divider: of an inheritance*, Lk. xii. 14. (Pollux [4, 176].)*

μέρος, -ους, τό, (μείρομαι to share, receive one's due portion), [fr. Pind., Aeschyl., Hdt. down], *a part*; i. e. 1. *a part due or assigned to one*, (Germ. Antheil): ἀφαίρειν τὸ μέρος τινός (gen. of pers.) ἀπό or ἐκ τινος (gen. of the thing), Rev. xxii. 19; ἔχειν μέρος ἐν with dat. of the thing, Rev. xx. 6; μέρος ἔχειν μετὰ τινος, (participation in the same thing, i. e.) to have part (fellowship) with one, Jn. xiii. 8; hence, as sometimes in class. Grk. (Eur. Alc. 477 [474]), lot, destiny, assigned to one, Rev. xxi. 8; τιθέναι τὸ μέρος τινός μετὰ τινον, to appoint one his lot with certain persons, Mt. xxiv. 51; Lk. xii. 46. 2. *one of the constituent parts of a whole*; a. univ.: in a context where the whole and its parts are distinguished, Lk. xi. 36; Jn. xix. 23; Rev. xvi. 19; w. a gen. of the whole, Lk. xv. 12; xxiv. 42; where it is evident from the context of what whole it is a part, Acts v. 2; Eph. iv. 16; τὸ ἐν μέρος, sc. τοῦ συνεδρίου, Acts xxiii. 6; τοῦ μέρους τῶν Φαρισαίων, of that part of the Sanhedrin which consisted of Pharisees, Acts xxiii. 9 [not Lchm.]; τὰ μέρη, w. gen. of a province or country, the divisions or regions which make up the land or province, Mt. ii. 22; Acts ii. 10; w. gen. of a city, the region belonging to a city, country around it, Mt. xv. 21; xvi. 13; Mk. viii. 10; τὰ ἀνωτερικὰ μέρη, the upper districts (in tacit contrast with τὰ κατώτερα, and with them forming one whole), Acts xix. 1; τὰ μέρη ἐκεῖνα, those regions (which are parts of the country just mentioned, i. e. Macedonia), Acts xx. 2; τὰ κατώτερα μέρη w. gen. of apposition, τῆς γῆς, Eph. iv. 9 (on which see κατώτερος); εἰς τὰ δεξιὰ μέρη τοῦ πλοίου, i. e. into the parts (i. e. spots sc. of the lake) on the right side of the ship, Jn. xxi. 6. Adverbial phrases:

ἀπὸ μέρος (see ἀνά, 1), 1 Co. xiv. 27; κατὰ μέρος, severally, part by part, in detail, Heb. ix. 5 [see κατὰ, II. 3 a. γ.]; μέρος τι (acc. absol.) in part, partly, 1 Co. xi. 18 (Thuc. 2, 64; 4. 30; Isocr. p. 426 d.); ἀπὸ μέρους, in part, i. e. somewhat, 2 Co. i. 14; in a measure, to some degree, ib. ii. 5; [Ro. xv. 24]; as respects a part, Ro. xi. 25; here and there, Ro. xv. 15; ἐκ μέρους as respects individual persons and things, severally, individually, 1 Co. xii. 27; in part, partially, i. e. imperfectly, 1 Co. xiii. 9, 12; τὸ ἐκ μέρους (opp. to τὸ τέλειον) [A. V. that which is in part] imperfect (Luth. well, das Stückwerk), ibid. 10. [Green (Crit. Note on 2 Co. i. 14) says "ἀπὸ μ. differs in Paul's usage from ἐκ μ. in that the latter is a contrasted term in express opposition to the idea of a complete whole, the other being used simply without such aim"; cf. Bnhdy. Syntax. p. 230; Meyer on 1 Co. xii. 27.] b. any particular, Germ. Stück, (where the writer means to intimate that there are other matters, to be separated from that which he has specified): ἐν τῷ μέρει τούτῳ, in this particular i. e. in regard to this, in this respect, 1 Pet. iv. 16 R; 2 Co. iii. 10; ix. 3; w. a gen. of the thing, Col. ii. 16 [where see Bp. Lghtft.]; τοῦτο τὸ μέρος, sc. τῆς ἐργασίας ἡμῶν (branch of business), Acts xix. 27, cf. 25.*

μεσημβρία, -ας, ἡ, (μέσος and ἡμέρα), fr. Hdt. down, mid-day [on the omission of the art. cf. W. 121 (115)]; a. (as respects time) noon: Acts xxii. 6. b. (as respects locality) the south: Acts viii. 26 [al. refer this also to a.; see κατὰ, II. 2].*

μεσιτεύω: 1 aor. ἐμεσίτευσα; (μεσίτης [cf. W. p. 25 e.]); 1. to act as mediator, between litigating or covenanting parties; trans. to accomplish something by interposing between two parties, to mediate, (with acc. of the result): τὴν διάλυσιν, Polyb. 11, 34, 3; τὰς συνθήκας, Diod. 19, 71; Dion. Hal. 9, 59; [cf. Philo de plant. Noë, ii. 2 fin.]. 2. as a μεσίτης is a sponsor or surety (Joseph. antt. 4, 6, 7 ταῦτα ὀμνύντες ἔλεγον καὶ τὸν θεὸν μεσίτην ὃν ὑπισχοῦντο ποιούμενοι [cf. Philo de spec. legg. iii. 7 ὁράτω δὲ πράγματι πάντως ἀόρατος μεσιτεύει θεός etc.]), so μεσιτεύω comes to signify to pledge one's self, give surety: ὄραφ, Heb. vi. 17.*

μεσίτης, -ου, ὁ, (μέσος), one who intervenes between two, either in order to make or restore peace and friendship, or to form a compact, or for ratifying a covenant; a medium of communication, arbitrator, (Vulg. [and A. V.] mediator): ὁ μεσίτης [generic art. cf. W. § 18, 1 sub fin.], i. e. every mediator, whoever acts as mediator, ἐνὸς οὐκ ἔστι, does not belong to one party but to two or more, Gal. iii. 20. Used of Moses, as one who brought the commands of God to the people of Israel and acted as mediator with God on behalf of the people, ib. 19 (cf. Deut. v. 5; hence he is called μεσίτης καὶ διαλλακῆς by Philo also, vit. Moys. iii. § 19). Christ is called μεσ. θεοῦ κ. ἀνθρώπων, since he interposed by his death and restored the harmony between God and man which human sin had broken, 1 Tim. ii. 5; also μεσ. διαθήκης, Heb. viii. 6; ix. 15; xii. 24. (Polyb. 28, 15, 8; Diod. 4, 54; Philo de somn. i. § 22; Joseph. antt. 16, 2, 2; Plut.

de Is. et Os. 46; once in Sept., Job ix. 33.) Cf. Fischer, De vitiiis lexx. N. T. p. 351 sqq.*

μεσονύκτιον, -ου, τό, (neut. of the adj. μεσονύκτιος in Pind. et al., fr. μέσος and νύξ, νυκτός), midnight: μεσονύκτιον, at midnight [W. § 30, 11; B. § 132, 26], Mk. xiii. 35 [here T Tr WH acc.; cf. W. 280 (215 sq.); B. § 131, 11]; Lk. xi. 5; κατὰ τὸ μ. about midnight, Acts xvi. 25; μέχρι μ. until midnight, Acts xx. 7. (Sept.; Hippocr., Aristot., Diod., Strabo, Leian., Plut.; cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 53, [W. p. 23 c.].)*

Μεσοποταμία, -ας, ἡ, (fem. of μεσοποτάμιος, -α, -ον, sc. χώρα; fr. μέσος and ποταμός), Mesopotamia, the name, not so much political as geographical (scarcely in use before the time of Alexander the Great), of a region in Asia, lying between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris (whence it took its name; cf. Arrian. anab. Alex. 7, 7; Tac. ann. 6, 37; אַרַם נְהַרַיִם, Aram of the two rivers, Gen. xxiv. 10), bounded on the N. by the range of Taurus and on the S. by the Persian Gulf; many Jews had settled in it (Joseph. antt. 12, 3, 4): Acts ii. 9; vii. 2. [Cf. Socin in Encycl. Brit. ed. 9 s. v.; Rawlinson, Herodotus, vol. i. Essay ix.]*

μέσος, -η, -ον, [fr. Hom. down], middle, (Lat. medius, -a, -um); 1. as an adjective: μέσης νυκτός, at midnight, Mt. xxv. 6; μέσης ἡμέρας, Acts xxvi. 13 (acc. to Lob. ad Phryn. pp. 53, 54, 465, the better writ. said μέσον ἡμέρας, μεσοῦσα ἡμέρα, μεσημβρία); w. gen.: [ἐκάθητο ὁ Πέτρος μέσος αὐτῶν, Lk. xxii. 55 (BGL ἐν μέσῳ)]; μέσος ὑμῶν ἔστηκε [al. στήκει], stands in the midst of you, Jn. i. 26, (Plat. de rep. 1 p. 330 b.; polit. p. 303 a.); ἐσχίσθη μέσον, (the veil) was rent in the midst, Lk. xxiii. 45 [W. 131 (124) note]; ἐλάκησε μέσος, Acts i. 18; (ἐσταύρωσαν) μέσον τὸν Ἰησοῦν, Jn. xix. 18. 2. the neut. τὸ μέσον or (without the art. in adverb. phrases, as διὰ μέσου, ἐν μέσῳ, cf. W. 123 (117); [cf. B. § 125, 6]) μέσον is used as a substantive; Sept. for מִן (constr. statē מִן), and מִן; the midst: ἀνὰ μέσον (see ἀνά, 1 [and added note below]); διὰ μέσου (τινός), through the midst (Am. v. 17; Jer. xlv. (xxxvii.) 4): αὐτῶν, through the midst of them, Lk. iv. 30; Jn. viii. 59 [Rec.]; Σαμαρείας, Lk. xvii. 11 [R G, but L T Tr WH διὰ μέσον (see διά, B. I.); others take the phrase here in the sense of between (Xen. an. 1, 4, 4; Aristot. de anim. 2, 11 vol. i. p. 423^b, 12; see L. and S. s. v. III. 1 d.); cf. Meyer ed. Weiss in loc. and added note below]; εἰς τὸ μέσον, into the midst, i. e., acc. to the context, either the middle of a room or the midst of those assembled in it: Mk. iii. 3; xiv. 60 Rec.; Lk. iv. 35; v. 19; vi. 8; Jn. xx. 19, 26; εἰς μέσον (cf. Germ. mittenhin), Mk. xiv. 60 G L T Tr WH; ἐν τῷ μέσῳ, in the middle of the apartment or before the guests, Mt. xiv. 6; ἐν μέσῳ, in the midst of the place spoken of, Jn. viii. 3, 9; in the middle of the room, before all, Acts iv. 7; w. gen. of place, Rev. ii. 7 Rec.; Lk. xxi. 21; (i. q. Germ. mittenauf) τῆς πλάτειας, Rev. xxii. 2 [but see below]; add, Lk. xxii. 55*; Acts xvii. 22; τῆς θαλάσσης, in the midst (of the surface of) the sea, Mk. vi. 47; w. gen. plur. in the midst of, amongst: w. gen. of things, Mt. x. 16; Lk. viii. 7; x. 3;

Rev. i. 13; ii. 1; w. gen. of pers., Mt. xviii. 2; Mk. ix. 36; Lk. ii. 46; xxii. 55^b [here T Tr WH μέσος; see 1 above]; xxiv. 36; Acts i. 15; ii. 22; xxvii. 21; Rev. v. 6 [?] (see below); vi. 6]; trop. ἐν μέσῳ αὐτῶν εἰμι, I am present with them by my divine power, Mt. xviii. 20; w. gen. of a collective noun, Phil. ii. 15 R [see 3 below]; Heb. ii. 12; where association or intercourse is the topic, equiv. to among, in intercourse with: Lk. xxii. 27; 1 Th. ii. 7. in the midst of, i. e. in the space within, τοῦ θρόνου (which must be conceived of as having a semicircular shape): Rev. iv. 6; v. 6 [?] where cf. De Wette and Bleek; [but De Wette's note on v. 6 runs "And I saw between the throne and the four living creatures and the elders (i. e. in the vacant space between the throne and the living creatures [on one side] and elders [on the other side], accordingly nearest the throne" etc.); ἀνά μέσον in vii. 17 also he interprets in the same way; further see xxii. 2; cf. *Kliefoth*, Com. vol. ii. p. 40. For ἐν μέσῳ in this sense see Xen. an. 2, 2, 3; 2, 4, 17. 21; 5, 2, 27, etc.; Hab. iii. 2; ἀνά μέσον Polyb. 5, 55, 7; often in Aristot. (see Bonitz's index s. v. μέσος); Num. xvi. 48; Deut. v. 5; Josh. xxii. 25; Judg. xv. 4; 1 K. v. 12; Ezek. xlvi. 18; xlvi. 22; cf. Gen. i. 4; see Meyer on 1 Co. vi. 5; cf. ἀνά, 1]. κατά μέσον τῆς νυκτός, about midnight, Acts xxvii. 27 [see κατά, II. 2]. ἐκ τοῦ μέσου, like the Lat. *e medio*, i. e. out of the way, out of sight: αἶρω τε, to take out of the way, to abolish, Col. ii. 14 [Plut. de curiositate 9; Is. lvii. 2]; γίνομαι ἐκ μέσου, to be taken out of the way, to disappear, 2 Th. ii. 7; w. gen. of pers., ἐκ μέσου τινῶν, from the society or company of, out from among: Mt. xiii. 49; Acts xvii. 33; xxiii. 10; 1 Co. v. 2; 2 Co. vi. 17, (Ex. xxxi. 14; Num. xiv. 44 Alex.). 3. the neut. μέσον is used adverbially with a gen., in the midst of anything: ἦν μέσον τῆς θαλάσσης, Mt. xiv. 24 [otherwise Tr txt. WH txt.; yet cf. W. § 54, 6] ([so Exod. xiv. 27]; Τέων γὰρ μέσον εἶναι τῆς Ἰωνίης, Hdt. 7, 170); γενεᾶς σκολιάς, Phil. ii. 15 L T Tr WH (τῆς ἡμέρας, the middle of the day, Sus. 7 Theodot.); cf. B. 123 (107 sq.), [cf. 319 (274); W. as above].*

μεσοτοιχον, -ου, τό, (μέσος, and τοίχος the wall of a house), a partition-wall: τὸ μ. τοῦ φραγμοῦ (i. e. τὸν φραγμὸν τὸν μεσοτοιχον ὄντα [A. V. the middle wall of partition; W. § 59, 8 a.]), Eph. ii. 14. (Only once besides, and that too in the masc.: τὸν τῆς ἡδονῆς κ. ἀρετῆς μεσοτοιχον, Eratosth. ap. Athen. 7 p. 281 d.)*

μεσουράνημα, -τος, τό, (fr. μεσουρανεῖω; the sun is said μεσουρανεῖν to be in mid-heaven, when it has reached the meridian), mid-heaven, the highest point in the heavens, which the sun occupies at noon, where what is done can be seen and heard by all: Rev. viii. 13 (cf. Düsterdieck ad loc.); xiv. 6; xiv. 17. (Manetho, Plut., Sext. Emp.)*

μεσῶω; (μέσος); to be in the middle, be midway: τῆς ἐορτῆς μεσοῦσης [where a few codd. μεσαζούσης (νυκτὸς μεσαζ. Sap. xviii. 14)], when it was the midst of the feast, the feast half-spent, Jn. vii. 14 (μεσοῦσης τῆς νυκτὸς, Ex. xii. 29; Judith xii. 5; τῆς ἡμέρας, Neh. viii. 3 [Ald., Compl.]; in Grk. writ. fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down; θέρους μεσοῦντος, Thuc. 6, 30).*

Μεσσίας, -ου [cf. B. 18 (16)], ὁ, Messiah; Chald. משיח, Hebr. מָשִׁיחַ, i. q. Grk. χριστός, q. v.: Jn. i. 41 (42); iv. 25. Cf. *Delitzsch* in the Zeitschr. f. d. luth. Theol., 1876, p. 603; [*Lagarde*, Psalt. vers. Memphit., 1875, p. vii. On the general subject see esp. Abbot's supplement to art. Messiah in B. D. Am. ed. and reff. added by *Orelli* (cf. Schaff-Herzog) in Herzog 2 s. v. to *Oehler's* art.]*

μεστός, -ή, -όν, fr. Hom. [i. e. Epigr.] down, Sept. for πληρῆς, full; w. gen. of the thing: prop., Jn. xix. 29; xxi. 11; Jas. iii. 8; trop. in reference to persons, whose minds are as it were filled with thoughts and emotions, either good or bad, Mt. xxiii. 28; Ro. i. 29; xv. 14; 2 Pet. ii. 14; Jas. iii. 17, (Prov. vi. 34).*

μεστόω, -ῶ; (μεστός); to fill, fill full: γλεύκους μεμεστώμενος, Acts ii. 13. (Soph., Plat., Aristot., al.; 3 Macc. v. 1, 10).*

μετά, [on its neglect of elision before proper names beginning with a vowel, and before sundry other words (at least in Tdf.'s text) see *Tdf.* Proleg. p. 95; cf. *WH*. Intr. p. 146^b; W. § 5, 1 a.; B. p. 10.], a preposition, akin to μέσος (as Germ. *mit* to *Mitte*, *mitten*) and hence prop. in the midst of, amid, denoting association, union, accompaniment; [but some recent etymologists doubt its kinship to μέσος; some connect it rather with ἄμα, Germ. *sammt*, cf. Curtius § 212; Vaniček p. 972]. It takes the gen. and acc. (in the Grk. poets also the dat.). [On the distinction between μετά and σύν, see σύν, init.]

I. with the GENITIVE (Sept. for μετ, μετ, μετ, etc.), among, with, [cf. W. 376 (352) sq.]; 1. amid, among; a. prop.: μετά τῶν νεκρῶν, among the dead, Lk. xxiv. 5 (μετὰ νεκρῶν κείσομαι, Eur. Hec. 209; θάψεται μετὰ τῶν πατέρων μου, Gen. xlix. 29 Sept.; μετά ζώντων εἶναι, to be among the living, Soph. Phil. 1312); λογίζεσθαι μετὰ ἀνόμων, to be reckoned, numbered, among transgressors, Mk. xv. 28 [G T WH om. Tr br. the vs.] and Lk. xxii. 37, fr. Is. liii. 12 (where Sept. ἐν ἀνόμοις); μετά τῶν θηρίων εἶναι, Mk. i. 13; γογγύζειν μετ' ἀλλήλων, Jn. vi. 43; σκηνὴ τοῦ θεοῦ μετὰ τ. ἀνθρώπων, Rev. xxi. 3; add, Mt. xxiv. 51; xxv. 58; Mk. xiv. 54; Lk. xii. 46; Jn. xviii. 5, 18; Acts i. 26, etc. b. trop.: μετά διωγμῶν, amid persecutions, Mk. x. 30 (μετὰ κινδύνων, amid perils, Thuc. 1, 18); ἡ ἀγάπη μεθ' ἡμῶν, love among us, mutual love, 1 Jn. iv. 17 [al. understand μεθ' ἡμῶν here of the sphere or abode, and connect it with the verb; cf. De Wette, or Huther, or Westcott, in loc.]. Hence used 2. of association and companionship, with (Lat. *cum*; Germ. *mit*, often also *bei*); a. after verbs of going, coming, departing, remaining, etc., w. the gen. of the associate or companion: Mt. xx. 20; xxvi. 36; Mk. i. 29; iii. 7; xi. 11; xiv. 17; Lk. vi. 17; xiv. 31; Jn. iii. 22; xi. 54; Gal. ii. 1; Jesus the Messiah it is said will come hereafter μετὰ τῶν ἀγγέλων, Mt. xvi. 27; Mk. viii. 38; 1 Th. iii. 13; 2 Th. i. 7; on the other hand, w. the gen. of the pers. to whom one joins himself as a companion: Mt. v. 41; Mk. v. 24; Lk. ii. 51; Rev. xxii. 12; ἄγγελοι μετ' αὐτοῦ, Mt. xxv. 31; μετὰ τινος, contextually i. q. with one as leader, Mt. xxv. 10;

xxvi. 47; Mk. xiv. 43; Acts vii. 45. περιπατεῖν μετὰ τινος, to associate with one as his follower and adherent, Jn. vi. 66; γίνομαι μ. τινος, to come into fellowship and intercourse with, become associated with, one: Mk. xvi. 10; Acts vii. 38; ix. 19; xx. 18. παραλαμβάνειν τινά μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ, to take with or to one's self as an attendant or companion: Mt. xii. 45; xviii. 16; Mk. xiv. 33; ἄγειν, 2 Tim. iv. 11; ἔχειν μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ, to have with one's self: τινά, Mt. xv. 30; xxvi. 11; Mk. ii. 19; xiv. 7; Jn. xii. 8; τί, Mk. viii. 14; λαμβάνειν, Mt. xxv. 3; ἀκολουθεῖν μετὰ τινος, see ἀκολουθῶ, 1 and 2, [cf. W. 233 sq. (219)]. b. εἶναι μετὰ τινος is used in various senses, a. prop. of those who associate with one and accompany him wherever he goes: in which sense the disciples of Jesus are said to be (or to have been) with him, Mk. iii. 14; Mt. xxvi. 69, 71; Lk. xxii. 59, cf. Mk. v. 18; with ἀπ' ἀρχῆς added, Jn. xv. 27; of those who at a particular time associate with one or accompany him anywhere, Mt. v. 25; Jn. iii. 26; ix. 40; xii. 17; xx. 24, 26; 2 Tim. iv. 11; sometimes the ptcp. ὄν, ὄντα, etc., must be added mentally: Mt. xxvi. 51; Mk. ix. 8; Jn. xviii. 26; οἱ (ὄντες) μετὰ τινος, his attendants or companions, Mt. xii. 4; Mk. ii. 25; Lk. vi. 3; Acts xx. 34; ec. ὄντες, Tit. iii. 15. Jesus says that he is or has been with his disciples, Jn. xiii. 33; xiv. 9; and that, to advise and help them, Jn. xvi. 4; Mt. xvii. 17, (Mk. ix. 19 and Lk. ix. 41 πρὸς ὑμᾶς), even as one whom they could be said to have with them, Mt. ix. 15; Lk. v. 34; just as he in turn desires that his disciples may hereafter be with himself, Jn. xvii. 24. ships also are said to be with one who is travelling by vessel, i. e. to attend him, Mk. iv. 36. β. trop. the phrase [to be with, see b.] is used of God, if he is present to guide and help one: Jn. iii. 2; viii. 29; xvi. 32; Acts vii. 9; x. 38; 2 Co. xiii. 11; Phil. iv. 9; with εἶναι omitted, Mt. i. 23; Lk. i. 28; Ro. xv. 33; here belongs ὅσα ἐποίησεν ὁ θεὸς μετ' αὐτῶν sc. ὄν, by being present with them by his divine assistance [cf. W. 376 (353); Green p. 218], Acts xiv. 27; xv. 4, [cf. h. below]; and conversely, πληροῦσαι με εὐφροσύνης μετὰ τοῦ προσώπου σου sc. ὄντα, i. e. being in thy presence [yet cf. W. 376 (352) note], Acts ii. 28 fr. Ps. xv. (xvi.) 11; ἡ χεὶρ κυρίου is used as a substitute for God himself (by a Hebraism [see χεῖρ, sub fin.] in Lk. i. 66; Acts xi. 21; of Christ, who is to be present with his followers by his divine power and aid: Mt. xxviii. 20; Acts xviii. 10, (μένειν μετὰ is used of the Holy Spirit as a perpetual helper, Jn. xiv. 16 R G); at the close of the Epistles, the writers pray that there may be with the readers (i. e. always present to help them) — ὁ θεός, 2 Co. xiii. 11; — ὁ κύριος, 2 Th. iii. 16; 2 Tim. iv. 22; — ἡ χάρις τοῦ κ. Ἰησοῦ Χρ. (where ἔστω must be supplied [cf. W. § 64, 2 b.; B. § 129, 22]), Ro. xvi. 20, 24 [R G]; 1 Co. xvi. 23; 2 Co. xiii. 13 (14); Gal. vi. 18; Phil. iv. 23; 1 Th. v. 28; 2 Th. iii. 18; Philem. 25; Rev. xxii. 21; — ἡ χάρις simply, Eph. vi. 24; Col. iv. 18; 1 Tim. vi. 21 (22); Tit. iii. 15; Heb. xiii. 25; 2 Jn. 3; — ἡ ἀγάπη μου, 1 Co. xvi. 24; the same phrase is used also of truth, compared to a guide, 2 Jn. 2. γ. opp. to εἶναι κατὰ τινος, to be with one i. e. on one's side:

Mt. xii. 30; Lk. xi. 23, (and often in class. Grk.); similarly μένειν μετὰ τινος, to side with one steadfastly, 1 Jn. ii. 19. c. with the gen. of the person who is another's associate either in acting or in his experiences; so after verbs of eating, drinking, supping, etc.: Mt. viii. 11; ix. 11; xxiv. 49; xxvi. 18, 23, 29; Mk. xiv. 18, 20; Lk. v. 30; vii. 36; xxii. 11, 15; xxiv. 30; Jn. xiii. 18; Gal. ii. 12; Rev. iii. 20, etc.; γρηγορεῖν, Mt. xxvi. 38, 40; χαίρειν, κλαίειν, Ro. xii. 15; εὐφραίνεσθαι, Ro. xv. 10; παροικεῖν, Heb. xi. 9; δουλεύειν, Gal. iv. 25; βασιλεύειν, Rev. xx. 4, 6; ζῆν, Lk. ii. 36; ἀποθνήσκειν, Jn. xi. 16; βάλλεσθαι εἰς τὴν γῆν, Rev. xii. 9; κληρονομεῖν, Gal. iv. 30; συνάγειν, Mt. xii. 30; Lk. xi. 23, and other exx. d. with a gen. of the pers. with whom one (of two) does anything mutually or by turns: so after συναίρειν λόγον, to make a reckoning, settle accounts, Mt. xviii. 23; xxv. 19; συναίγεσθαι, Mt. xxviii. 12; Jn. xviii. 2; συμβούλιον ποιεῖν, Mk. iii. 6; λαλεῖν (see λαλέω, 5); συλλαλεῖν, Mt. xvii. 3; Acts xxv. 12; μοιχεύειν, Rev. ii. 22; μολύνεσθαι, Rev. xiv. 4; πορνεύειν, Rev. xvii. 2; xviii. 3, 9; μερίζω, Lk. xii. 13; after verbs of disputing, waging war, contending at law: πολεμεῖν, Rev. ii. 16; xii. 7 (where Rec. κατὰ); xiii. 4; xvii. 14, (so for ὄντα ὄντη), 1 S. xvii. 33; 1 K. xii. 24, a usage foreign to the native Greeks, who say πολεμεῖν τινι, also πρὸς τινα, ἐπὶ τινα, to wage war against one; but πολεμεῖν μετὰ τινος, to wage war with one as an ally, in conjunction with, Thuc. 1, 18; Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 27; [cf. B. § 133, 8; W. § 28, 1; 214 (201); 406 (379) note]; πόλεμον ποιεῖν, Rev. xi. 7; xii. 17; xiii. 7; xix. 19, (so in Lat. bellare cum etc. Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 33; bellum gerere, Cic. de divin. 1, 46); ζήτησις ἐγένετο, Jn. iii. 25; ζητεῖν, Jn. xvi. 19; κρίνεσθαι, κρίματα ἔχειν, 1 Co. vi. 6 sq.; after verbs and phrases which indicate mutual inclinations and pursuits, the entering into agreement or relations with, etc.; as εἰρηνεύειν, εἰρήνην δώκειν, Ro. xii. 18; 2 Tim. ii. 22; Heb. xii. 14; φίλος, Lk. xxxiii. 12; συμφωνεῖν, Mt. xx. 2; μερὶς μετὰ τινος, 2 Co. vi. 15; ἔχειν μέρος, Jn. xiii. 8; συγκατάθεσις, 2 Co. vi. 16; κοινωνίαν ἔχειν, 1 Jn. i. 3, 6 sq.; αἰτία (see the word, 3), Mt. xix. 10. e. of divers other associations of persons or things; — where the action or condition expressed by the verb refers to persons or things besides those specified by the dat. or acc. (somewhat rare in Grk. auth., as ἰσχύν τε καὶ κάλλος μετὰ ὑγείας λαμβάνειν, Plat. rep. 9, p. 591 b. [cf. W. § 47, h.]): εἶδον (Rec. εἶρον) τὸ παιδίον μετὰ Μαρίας, Mt. ii. 11; ἀναποδοῦναι . . . ὑμῖν . . . μεθ' ἡμῶν, 2 Th. i. 6 sq.; after ἐκδέχεσθαι, 1 Co. xvi. 11; after verbs of sending, Mt. xxii. 16; 2 Co. viii. 18. ἀγάπη μετὰ πίστεως, Eph. vi. 23; ἐν πίστει . . . μετὰ σωφροσύνης, 1 Tim. ii. 15; ἡ εὐσέβεια μετὰ ἀταρκείας, 1 Tim. vi. 6; in this way the term which follows is associated as secondary with its predecessor as primary; but when καὶ stands between them they are co-ordinated. Col. i. 11; 1 Tim. i. 14. of mingling one thing with another, μίγνυμι τι μετὰ τινος (in class. auth. τί τιμι [cf. B. § 133, 8]); Lk. xiii. 1; pass. Mt. xxvii. 34. f. with the gen. of mental feelings desires and emotions, of bodily movements, and of other acts which are so to speak the at-

tendants of what is done or occurs; so that in this way the characteristic of the action or occurrence is described,—which in most cases can be expressed by a cognate adverb or participle [cf. W. u. s.]: *μετά αἰδοῦς*, 1 Tim. ii. 9; Heb. xii. 28 [Rec.]; *αἰσχύνης*, Lk. xiv. 9; *ἡσυχίας*, 2 Th. iii. 12; *χαρᾶς*, Mt. xiii. 20; Mk. iv. 16; Lk. viii. 13; x. 17; xxiv. 52; Phil. ii. 29; 1 Th. i. 6; Heb. x. 34; *προθυμίας*, Acts xvii. 11; *φόβου κ. τρόμου*, 2 Co. vii. 15; Eph. vi. 5; Phil. ii. 12; *φόβου κ. χαρᾶς*, Mt. xxviii. 8; *πραῦτητος κ. φόβου*, 1 Pet. iii. 16 (15); *παρησίας*, Acts ii. 29; iv. 29, 31; xxviii. 31; Heb. iv. 16; *εὐχαριστίας*, Acts xxiv. 3; Phil. iv. 6; 1 Tim. iv. 3 sq.; *ἀληθινῆς καρδίας*, Heb. x. 22; *ταπεινοφροσύνης κτλ.*, Eph. iv. 2; Acts xx. 19; *ὄργης*, Mk. iii. 5; *εὐνοίας*, Eph. vi. 7; *βίας*, Acts v. 26; xxiv. 7 Rec.; *μετά δακρύων*, with tears, Mk. ix. 24 [RG WH (rejected) mrg.]; Heb. v. 7; xii. 17, (Plat. apol. p. 34 c.); *εἰρήνης*, Acts xv. 33; Heb. xi. 31; *ἐπιθέσεως τῶν χειρῶν*, 1 Tim. iv. 14 [W. u. s.]; *φωνῆς μεγάλης*, Lk. xvii. 15; *ἡστυεῖν*, Acts xiv. 23; *ὄρκου ἢ ὄρκωμοσίας*, Mt. xiv. 7; xxv. 72; Heb. vii. 21; *θορυβου*, Acts xxiv. 18; *παρακλήσεως*, 2 Co. viii. 4; *παρατηρήσεως*, Lk. xvii. 20; *σπουδῆς*, Mk. vi. 25; Lk. i. 39; *ὑβρεως κ. ζημίας*, Acts xxvii. 10; *φαντασίας*, xxv. 23; *ἀφροῦ*, Lk. ix. 39; to this head may be referred *μετά κουστωδίας*, posting the guard, Mt. xxvii. 66 [so W. (l. c.) et al. (cf. Meyer ad loc.)]; others 'in company with the guard'; cf. Jas. Morison ad loc.; Green p. 218]. g. after verbs of coming, departing, sending, with gen. of the thing with which one is furnished or equipped: *μετά δόξης κ. δυνάμεως*, Mt. xxiv. 30; Mk. xiii. 26; Lk. xxi. 27; *ἐξουσίας κ. ἐπιτροπῆς*, Acts xxvi. 12; *μαχαίρων κ. ξύλων*, Mt. xxvi. 47, 55; Mk. xiv. 43, 48; Lk. xxii. 52; *φανῶν κ. ὄπλων*, Jn. xviii. 3; *μετά σάλπιγγος*, Mt. xxiv. 31 [cf. B. § 132, 10]. where an instrumental dat. might have been used [cf. W. § 31, 8 d.], *μετά βραχίονος ὑψηλοῦ ἐξέγειν τινά*, Acts xiii. 17. h. in imitation of the Hebr.: *ἔλεος ποιῆν μετά τινος*, to show mercy toward one, and *μεγαλύνειν ἔλ. μ. τ.* to magnify, show great, mercy toward one; see τὸ ἔλεος, 1. To this head many refer *ὅσα ἐποίησεν ὁ θεὸς μετ' αὐτῶν*, Acts xiv. 27; xv. 4, but see above, 2 b. β.

II. with the ACCUSATIVE [W. § 49, f.]; 1. prop. into the middle of, into the midst of, among, after verbs of coming, bringing, moving; so esp. in Hom. 2. it denotes (*following accompaniment*), *sequence*, i. e. the order in which one thing follows another; a. in order of Place; *after, behind*, (so fr. Hom. down); once in the N. T. [W. u. s.]; Heb. ix. 3 (Judith ii. 4). b. in order of Time; *after* (Sept. for *ῥηκ, ῥηκ, ῥηκ*, etc.): *μεθ' ἡμέρας ἕξ*, after six days (had passed), Mt. xvii. 1; Mk. ix. 2; add, Mt. xxvi. 2; Mk. xiv. 1; Lk. i. 24; ii. 46, etc., cf. *Fritzsche*, Com. on Mt. p. 22 sq.; *μετ' οὐ πολλὰς ἡμέρας*, Lk. xv. 13; *μετά τινος ἡμ.*, Acts xv. 36; xxiv. 24; οὐ μετὰ πολλὰς ταύτας ἡμέρας, not long after these days [A. V. *not many days hence*], Acts i. 5, cf. De Wette ad loc. and W. 161 (152); [B. § 127, 4]; *μ. τρεῖς μῆνας*, Acts xxviii. 11; *μ. ἕτη τρία*, Gal. i. 18, etc.; *μ. χρόνον πολύν*, Mt. xxv. 19; *μ. τοσοῦτον χρ.* Heb. iv. 7. added to the names of events or achievements, and of festivals: *μ.*

τῆν μετοικεσίαν Βαβ. Mt. i. 12; *μ. τὴν θλίψιν*, Mt. xxiv. 29; Mk. xiii. 24; add, Mt. xxvii. 53; Acts x. 37; xx. 29; 2 Pet. i. 15; *μ. τὴν ἀνάγνωσιν*, Acts xiii. 15; *μ. μίαν κ. δευτέραν νοθεσίαν*, Tit. iii. 10; *μ. τὸ πάσχα*, Acts xii. 4 cf. xx. 6; with the names of persons or things having the notion of time associated with them: *μετά τούτων, αὐτῶν*, etc., Acts v. 37; vii. 5; xiii. 25; xix. 4; *μ. τὸν νόμον*, Heb. vii. 28; *μετὰ τὸ ψωμίον*, after the morsel was taken, Jn. xiii. 27 [cf. B. § 147, 26]; foll. by the neut. demonstr. pron. [cf. W. 540 (503)]: *μετὰ τοῦτο*, Jn. ii. 12; xi. 7, 11; xix. 28; Heb. ix. 27; [Rev. vii. 1 LT Tr WH]; *μετὰ ταῦτα* [cf. W. 162 (153)], Mk. xvi. 12; Lk. v. 27; x. 1; xii. 4 [W. u. s.]; xvii. 8; xviii. 4; Acts vii. 7; xiii. 20; xv. 16; xviii. 1; Jn. iii. 22; v. 1, 14; vi. 1; vii. 1; xiii. 7; xix. 38; xxi. 1; Heb. iv. 8; 1 Pet. i. 11; Rev. i. 19; iv. 1; vii. 1 [Rec.]; 9; ix. 12; xv. 5; xviii. 1; xix. 1; xx. 3, and very often in Grk. writ. it stands before the neut. of adjectives of quantity, measure, and time: *μετ' οὐ πολὺ*, not long after [R. V. *after no long time*], Acts xxvii. 14; *μετὰ μικρόν*, shortly after [A. V. *after a little while*], Mt. xxvi. 73; Mk. xiv. 70; *μετὰ βραχύ*, Lk. xxii. 58; also before infinitives with the neut. art. (Lat. *postquam* with a finite verb, [cf. B. § 140, 11; W. § 44, 6]);—the aorist inf.: Mt. xxvi. 32; Mk. i. 14; xiv. 28; xvi. 19; Lk. xii. 5; xxii. 20 [WH reject the pass.]; Acts i. 3; vii. 4; x. 41; xv. 13; xx. 1; 1 Co. xi. 25; Heb. x. 26.

III. In COMPOSITION, *μετά* denotes 1. association, fellowship, participation, *with*: as in *μεταδίδουαι, μεταλαμβάνειν, μετέχειν, μετοχή*. 2. exchange, transfer, transmutation; (Lat. *trans*, Germ. *um*): *μεταλλάσσω, μεταμέλομαι* [Prof. Grimm prob. means here *μετανοέω*; see 3 and in *μεταμέλομαι*], *μετοικίζω, μεταμορφῶω*, etc. 3. *after*: *μεταμέλομαι*. Cf. Viger. ed. Herm. p. 639.

μεταβαίνω; fut. *μεταβήσομαι*; 2 aor. *μετέβην*, impv. *μετάβηθι* and (in Mt. xvii. 20 LT Tr WH) *μετάβα* (see *ἀναβαίω*, init.); pf. *μεταβέβηκα*; fr. Hom. down; to pass over from one place to another, to remove, depart; toll by ἀπό w. a gen. of the place, Mt. viii. 34; *ἐξ οικίας εἰς οικίαν* [cf. W. § 52, 4. 10], Lk. x. 7; *ἐκ τοῦ κόσμου πρὸς τὸν πατέρα*, Jn. xiii. 1; *ἐντεῦθεν*, Jn. vii. 8; *ἐκεῖθεν*, Mt. xi. 1; xii. 9; xv. 29; Acts xviii. 7; *ἐντεῦθεν* [LT Tr WH *ἐνθεν*] *ἐκεῖ* (for *ἐκεῖσε* [cf. W. § 54, 7; B. 71 (62)]), of a thing, i. q. to be removed, Mt. xvii. 20; metaph. *ἐκ τοῦ θανάτου εἰς τὴν ζωὴν*, Jn. v. 24; 1 Jn. iii. 14.*

μεταβάλλω: prop. to turn round; to turn about; pass. and mid. to turn one's self about, change or transform one's self; trop. to change one's opinion; [Mid., pres. ptep.] *μεταβαλλόμενοι* [(2 aor. ptep. *βαλόμενοι* Tr WH)] *ἔλεγον*, they changed their minds and said, Acts xxviii. 6 (*μεταβαλόμενος λέγεις*, having changed your mind you say, Plat. Gorg. 481 e.; in the same sense, Thuc., Xen., Dem.).*

μετάγω; pres. pass. *μετάγομαι*; to transfer, lead over, (Polyb., Diod., al.); hence univ. to direct [A. V. to turn about]: Jas. iii. 3 sq.*

μεταδίδομι; 2 aor. subj. *μεταδῶ*, impv. 3 pers. sing. *μεταδότω*, inf. *μεταδοῦναι*; [fr. Theogn., Hdt. down]; to share a thing with any one [see *μετά*, III. 1], to impart: absol. *ὁ μεταδίδους, he that imparteth* of his substance. Ro.

xii. 8, cf. Fritzsche ad loc.; τινί, Eph. iv. 28; τινί τι (a constr. somewhat rare in Grk. auth. [Hdt. 9, 34 etc.], with whom μεταθ. τινί τινος is more common; cf. Matthiae ii. p. 798; [W. § 30, 7 b.; B. § 132, 8]), Ro. i. 11; 1 Th. ii. 8; the acc. evident from the preceding context, Lk. iii. 11.*

μετά-θεσις, -εως, ἡ, (μετατίθημι); 1. a transfer: from one place to another (Diod. 1, 23); τινός (gen. of obj.), the translation of a person to heaven, Heb. xi. 5. 2. change (of things instituted or established, as ἱεροσύνης, νόμου): Heb. vii. 12; τῶν σαλευομένων, Heb. xii. 27. (Thuc. 5, 29; Aristot., Plut.)*

μετα-αίρω: 1 aor. μετήρα; 1. trans. to lift up and remove from one place to another, to transfer, (Eur., Theophr., al.). 2. in the N. T. intrans. (cf. W. § 38, 1; [B. § 130, 4]) to go away, depart, (Germ. aufbrechen): ἐκεῖθεν, Mt. xiii. 53 (Gen. xii. 9 Aq.); foll. by ἀπό w. gen. of place, Mt. xix. 1.*

μετα-καλέω, -ῶ: Mid., 1 aor. μετεκαλεσάμην; 1 fut. μετακαλέσομαι; to call from one place to another, to summon, (Hos. xi. 1 sq.; Plat. Ax. fin.); mid. to call to one's self, to send for: τινά, Acts vii. 14; x. 32; xx. 17; xxiv. 25.*

μετα-κινέω, -ῶ: to move from a place, to move away: Deut. xxxii. 30; in Grk. writ. fr. Hdt. down; Pass. pres. pterp. μετακινούμενος; trop. ἀπὸ τῆς ἐλπίδος, from the hope which one holds, on which one rests, Col. i. 23.*

μετα-λαμβάνω; impf. μετελαμβάνων; 2 aor. inf. μεταλαβεῖν, pterp. μεταλαβών; [see μετά, III. 1; fr. Pind. and Hdt. down]; to be or to be made a partaker: gen. of the thing, 2 Tim. ii. 6; Heb. vi. 7; xii. 10; τροφῆς, to partake of, take [some] food, Acts ii. 46; xxvii. 33 sq. [in 34 Rec. προσλαβεῖν]; w. acc. of the thing, to get, find (a whole): καίρον, Acts xxiv. 25; on the constr. w. gen. and acc. see Krüger § 47, 15; cf. W. § 30, 8.*

μετά-ληψις (L T Tr WH -ληψις [see M, μ]), -εως, ἡ, (μεταλαμβάνω), a taking, participation, (Plat., Plut., al.): of the use of food, εἰς μετάλ. to be taken or received, 1 Tim. iv. 3.*

μετα-λλάσσω: 1 aor. μετήλλαξα; fr. Hdt. down; [not in Sept., yet nine times in 2 Macc.; also 1 Esdr. i. 31]; to exchange, change, [cf. μετά, III. 2]: τι ἐν τινι, one thing with (for) another (on this constr. see ἀλλάσσω), Ro. i. 25; τι εἰς τι, one thing into another, Ro. i. 26.*

μετα-μέλομαι; impf. μετεμελόμην; Pass., 1 aor. μετεμελήθην; 1 fut. μεταμεληθήσομαι; (fr. μέλωμαι, mid. of μέλω); fr. Thuc. down; Sept. for πηγ; a depon. pass.; prop. it is a care to one afterwards [see μετά, III. 2], i. e. it repents one; to repent one's self [in R. V. uniformly with this reflexive rendering (exc. 2 Co. vii. 8, where regret)]: Mt. xxi. 29, 32; xxvii. 3; 2 Co. vii. 8; Heb. vii. 21 fr. Ps. cix. (cx.) 4.*

[Syn. μεταμέλομαι, μετανοέω: The distinctions so often laid down between these words, to the effect that the former expresses a merely emotional change the latter a change of choice, the former has reference to particulars the latter to the entire life, the former signifies nothing but regret even though amounting to remorse, the latter that reversal of moral purpose known as repentance—seem hardly to be sustained by usage. But that

μετανοέω is the fuller and nobler term, expressive of moral action and issues, is indicated not only by its derivation, but by the greater frequency of its use, by the fact that it is often employed in the impv. (μεταμέλομαι never), and by its construction with ἀπό, ἐκ, (cf. ἡ εἰς θεὸν μετάνοια, Acts xx. 21). Cf. Trench, N.T. Syn. § lxxix.; esp. Gwatker, Adv. Post. xxix.]

μετα-μορφόω, -ῶ: Pass., pres. μεταμορφοῦμαι; 1 aor. μετεμορφώθη; to change into another form [cf. μετά, III. 2], to transfigure, transform: μετεμορφώθη, of Christ, his appearance was changed [A. V. he was transfigured], i. e. was resplendent with a divine brightness, Mt. xvii. 2; Mk. ix. 2 (for which Lk. ix. 29 gives ἐγένετο τὸ εἶδος τοῦ προσώπου αὐτοῦ ἕτερον); of Christians: τὴν αὐτὴν εἰκόνα μεταμορφούμεθα, we are transformed into the same image (of consummate excellence that shines in Christ), reproduce the same image, 2 Co. iii. 18; on the simple acc. after verbs of motion, change, division, cf. Bos, Ellipsis. (ed. Schaefer), p. 679 sqq.; Matthiae § 409; [Jelf § 636 obs. 2; cf. B. 190 (164); 396 (339); W. § 32, 5]; used of the change of moral character for the better, Ro. xii. 2; with which compare Sen. epp. 6 init., intelligo non emendari me tantum, sed transfigurari. ([Diod. 4, 81; Plut. de adulat. et amic. 7; al.; Philo, vit. Moys. i. § 10 sub fin.; leg. ad Caium § 13; Athen. 8 p. 334 c.; Ael. v. h. 1, 1; Leian. as. 11.) [Syn. cf. μετασχηματίζω].*

μετα-νοέω, -ῶ; fut. μετανοήσω; 1 aor. μετενόησα; fr. [Antipho], Xen. down; Sept. several times for πηγ; to change one's mind, i. e. to repent (to feel sorry that one has done this or that, Jon. iii. 9), of having offended some one, Lk. xvii. 3 sq.; with ἐπί τινι added (dat. of the wrong, Hebr. 7y, Am. vii. 3; Joel ii. 13; Jon. iii. 10; iv. 2), of (on account of) something (so Lat. me paenitet alicuius rei), 2 Co. xii. 21; used esp. of those who, conscious of their sins and with manifest tokens of sorrow, are intent on obtaining God's pardon; to repent (Lat. paenitentiam agere): μετανοῶ ἐν σάκκῳ καὶ σποδῷ, clothed in sackcloth and besprinkled with ashes, Mt. xi. 21; Lk. x. 13. to change one's mind for the better, heartily to amend with abhorrence of one's past sins: Mt. iii. 2; iv. 17; Mk. i. 15, (cf. Mt. iii. 6 ἐξουλογούμενοι τὰς ἁμαρτίας αὐτῶν; ib. 8 and Lk. iii. 8 καρποὺς ἀγίου τῆς μετανόιας, i. e. conduct worthy of a heart changed and abhorring sin); [Mt. xi. 20; Mk. vi. 12]; Lk. xiii. 3, 5; xv. 7, 10; xvi. 30; Acts ii. 38; iii. 19; xvii. 30; Rev. ii. 5, 16; iii. 3, 19; on the phrase μετανοεῖν εἰς τὸ κήρυγμά τινος, Mt. xii. 41 and Lk. xi. 32, see εἰς, B. II. 2 d.; [W. 397 (371)]. Since τὸ μετανοεῖν expresses mental direction, the termini from which and to which may be specified: ἀπὸ τῆς κακίας, to withdraw or turn one's soul from, etc. [cf. W. 622 (577); esp. B. 322 (277), Acts viii. 22; ἐκ τινος, Rev. ii. 21 sq.; ix. 20 sq.; xvi. 11 (see ἐκ, I. 6; [cf. B. 327 (281), and W. u. s.]); μετανοεῖν κ. ἐπιστρέφειν ἐπὶ τὸν θεόν, Acts xxvi. 20; foll. by an inf. indicating purpose [W. 318 (298)], Rev. xvi. 9. [Syn. see μεταμέλομαι].*

μετάνοια, -οίας, ἡ, (μετανοέω), a change of mind: as it appears in one who repents of a purpose he has formed or of something he has done, Heb. xii. 17 on which see εὐρίσκω, 3 ([Thuc. 3, 36, 3]; Polyb. 4, 66, 7; Plut. Peric.

c. 10; mor. p. 26 a.; τῆς ἀδελφοκτονίας μετάνοια, Joseph. antt. 13, 11, 3); esp. the change of mind of those who have begun to abhor their errors and misdeeds, and have determined to enter upon a better course of life, so that it embraces both a recognition of sin and sorrow for it and hearty amendment, the tokens and effects of which are good deeds (Lact. 6, 24, 6 would have it rendered in Lat. by *resipiscentia*), [A. V. *repentance*]: Mt. iii. 8, 11; Lk. iii. 8, [16 Lchm.]; xv. 7; xxiv. 47; Acts xxvi. 20; βάπτισμα μετανόιας, a baptism binding its subjects to repentance [W. § 30, 2 β.], Mk. i. 4; Lk. iii. 3; Acts xiii. 24; xix. 4; [ἡ εἰς (τὸν) θεὸν μετ. Acts xx. 21, see μετανόια, fin.]; δίδουαι τιμὴ μετάνοιαν, to give one the ability to repent, or to cause him to repent, Acts v. 31; xi. 18; 2 Tim. ii. 25; τιμὰ εἰς μετάνοιαν καλεῖν, Lk. v. 32, and Rec. in Mt. ix. 13; Mk. ii. 17; ἄγω, Ro. ii. 4 (Joseph. antt. 4, 6, 10 fin.); ἀνακαινίζω, Heb. vi. 6; χωρῆσαι εἰς μετάν. to come to the point of repenting, or be brought to repentance, 2 Pet. iii. 9 [but see χωρέω, 1 fin.]; μετ. ἀπὸ νεκρῶν ἔργων, that change of mind by which we turn from, desist from, etc. Heb. vi. 1 [B. 322 (277)]; used merely of the improved spiritual state resulting from deep sorrow for sin, 2 Co. vii. 9 sq. (Sir. xlv. 16; Sap. xi. 24 (23); xii. 10, 19; Or. Man. 7 sq. [cf. Sept. ed. Tdf. Proleg. p. lxii. sq.]); Philo, quod det. pot. inid. § 26 init.; Antonin. 8, 10; [Cebes, tab. 10 fin.].*

μεταξύ, (fr. μετά andξύ, i. q. σύν), adv.; 1. *between* (in the midst, Hom. Il. 1, 156; Sap. xviii. 23), a. adverbially of time, ἐν τῷ μεταξύ, *meanwhile*, in the mean time, cf. ἐν τῷ καθέξης (see καθέξης): Jn. iv. 31 (Xen. symp. 1, 14; with χρόνῳ added, Plat. rep. 5 p. 450 c.; Joseph. antt. 2, 7, 1; ὁ μεταξύ χρόνος, Hdian. 3, 8, 20 [10 ed. Bekk.; cf. W. 592 sq. (551)]). b. like a prep. w. a gen. [cf. W. 54, 6]: of place [fr. Hdt. 1, 6 down], Mt. xxiii. 35; Lk. xi. 51; xvi. 26; Acts xii. 6; of parties, Mt. xviii. 15; Acts xv. 9; Ro. ii. 15. 2. acc. to a somewhat rare usage of later Grk. (Joseph. c. Ap. 1, 21, 2 [yet see Müller ad loc.]); b. j. 5, 4, 2; Plut. inst. Lac. 42; de discr. amici et adul. c. 22; Theoph. ad Autol. 1, 8 and Otto in loc.; [Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 44, 2. 3; Barn. ep. 13, 5]), *after*, *afterwards*: τὸ μεταξύ σάββ. the next (following) sabbath, Acts xiii. 42 [(where see Meyer)].*

μεταπέμπω: 1 aor. pass. ptcip. μεταπεμφθεῖς; Mid., pres. ptcip. μεταπεμπόμενος; 1 aor. μετεπεψάμην; 1. *to send one after another* [see μετά, III. 3; cf. Herm. ad Vig. p. 639]. 2. like our *to send after* i. q. *to send for*: μεταπεμφθεῖς, *sent for*, Acts x. 29. Mid. *to send after for one's self*, *cause to be sent for*: Acts x. 5, 29; xi. 13; [xx. 1 T Tr WH]; xxiv. 24, 26; foll. by εἰς, w. an acc. of place, Acts x. 22; xxv. 3. (Gen. xxvii. 45; Num. xxiii. 7; 2 Macc. xv. 31; 4 Macc. xii. 3, 6; in prof. auth. fr. Hdt. down).*

μεταστρέφω: 1 aor. inf. μεταστρέψαι; Pass., 2 aor. impv. 3 pers. sing. μεταστραφήτω; 2 fut. μεταστραφήσομαι; fr. Hom. down; Sept. for ἔρη; *to turn about*, *turn around*, [cf. μετά, III. 2]: τὸ εἰς τι [to turn one thing into another], pass., Acts ii. 20 (fr. Joel ii. 31); Jas.

iv. 9 [cf. B. 52 (46)]; (WH txt. μετατρέπω, q. v.); i. q. *to pervert*, *corrupt*, τὶ (Sir. xi. 31; Aristot. rhet. 1, 15, 24 [cf. 30 and 3, 11, 6]): Gal. i. 7.*

μετασχηματίζω: fut. μετασχηματίσω [cf. B. 37 (32)]; 1 aor. μετεσχημάτισα; Mid. pres. μετασχηματίζομαι; *to change the figure of*, *to transform*, [see μετά, III. 2]: τὶ, Phil. iii. 21 [see below]; mid. foll. by εἰς τινα, *to transform one's self into some one*, *to assume one's appearance*, 2 Co. xi. 13 sq.; foll. by ὡς τις, *so as to have the appearance of some one*, 2 Co. xi. 15; μετασχηματίζω τι εἰς τινα, *to shape one's discourse so as to transfer to one's self what holds true of the whole class to which one belongs*, i. e. *so as to illustrate by what one says of himself what holds true of all*: 1 Co. iv. 6, where the meaning is, 'by what I have said of myself and Apollos, I have shown what holds true of all Christian teachers.' (4 Macc. ix. 22; Plat. legg. 10 p. 903 e.; [Aristot. de caelo 3, 1 p. 298^b, 31, etc.]; Joseph. antt. 7, 10, 5; 8, 11, 1; Plut. Ages. 14; def. orac. c. 30; [Philo, leg. ad Gaium § 11]; Sext. Empir. 10, p. 688 ed. Fabric. [p. 542, 23 ed. Bekk.].)*

[Syn. μεταμορφῶ, μετασχηματίζω: (cf. Phil. iii. 21) "μετασχημ. would here refer to the transient condition from which, μεταμορφ. to the permanent state to which, the change takes place. Abp. Trench [N. T. Syn. § lxx.], however, supposes that μετασχημ. is here preferred to μεταμορφ. as expressing 'transition but no absolute solution of continuity', the spiritual body being developed from the natural, as the butterfly from the caterpillar" (Bp. Lightf. on Phil. 'Detached Note' p. 131). See μορφή, fin.]

μετατίθημι; 1 aor. μετέθηκα; pres. mid. μετατίθεμαι; 1 aor. pass. μετετέθην; *to transpose* (two things, one of which is put in place of the other, [see μετά, III. 2]); i. e. 1. *to transfer*: τιμὰ foll. by εἰς w. acc. of place, pass., Acts vii. 16; without mention of the place, it being well known to the readers, Heb. xi. 5 (Gen. v. 24; Sir. xlv. 16, cf. Sap. iv. 10). 2. *to change* (Hdt. 5, 68); pass. of an office the mode of conferring which is changed, Heb. vii. 12; τὶ εἰς τι, *to turn one thing into another* (τιμὰ εἰς πτηνὴν φύσιν, Anth. 11, 367, 2); figuratively, τὴν . . . χάριν εἰς ἀσελγειαν, *to pervert the grace of God to license*, i. e. *to seek from the grace of God an argument in defence of licentiousness*, Jude 4 [cf. Huther in loc.]. 3. pass. or [more commonly] mid., *to transfer one's self or suffer one's self to be transferred*, i. e. *to go or pass over*: ἀπὸ τινος εἰς τι, *to fall away or desert from one person or thing to another*, Gal. i. 6 (cf. 2 Macc. vii. 24; Polyb. 5, 111, 8; 26, 2, 6; Diod. 11, 4; [ὁ μεταθέμενος, turncoat, Diog. Laërt. 7, 166 cf. 37; Athen. 7, 281 d.]).*

[μετατρέπω: 2 aor. pass. impv. 3 pers. sing. μεταστραπήτω; *to turn about*, *fig. to transmute*: Jas. iv. 9 WH txt. From Hom. down; but "seems not to have been used in Attic" (L. and S.).*]

μετέπειτα, adv., fr. Hom. down, *afterwards*, *after that*: Heb. xii. 17. (Judith ix. 5; 3 Macc. iii. 24).*

μετέχω; 2 aor. μετέσχον; pf. μετέσχηκα; *to be or become partaker*; *to partake*: τῆς ἐλπίδος αὐτοῦ, *of the thing hoped for*, 1 Co. ix. 10 Rec., but G L T Tr WH

have rightly restored ἐπ' ἐλπίδι τοῦ μετέχειν, in hope of partaking (of the harvest); with a gen. of the thing added, 1 Co. ix. 12; x. 21; Heb. ii. 14; φυλῆς ἑτέρας, to belong to another tribe, be of another tribe, Heb. vii. 13; sc. τῆς τροφῆς, to partake of, eat, 1 Co. x. 30; γάλακτος, to partake of, feed on, milk, Heb. v. 13; ἐκ τοῦ ἐνός ἄνθρωπου sc. τί or τινός (see ἐκ, I. 2 b.), 1 Co. x. 17; cf. B. § 132, 8; [W. §§ 28, 1; 30, 8 a.]*

μετεωρίζω: [pres. impv. pass. 2 pers. plur. μετεωρίζεσθε; (see below)]; (fr. μετέωρος in mid-air, high; raised on high; metaph. a. elated with hope, Diod. 13, 46; lofty, proud, Polyb. 3, 82, 2; 16, 21, 2; Sept. Is. v. 15. b. wavering in mind, unsteady, doubtful, in suspense: Polyb. 24, 10, 11; Joseph. antt. 8, 8, 2; b. j. 4, 2, 5; Cic. ad Att. 5, 11, 5; 15, 14; hence μετεωρίζω); 1. prop. to raise on high (as ναῦν εἰς τὸ πέλαιος, to put a ship [out to sea] up upon the deep, Lat. propellere in altum, Philostr. v. Ap. 6, 12, 3 [cf. Thuc. 8, 16, 2]; τὸ ἔρμμα, to raise fortifications, Thuc. 4, 90): ἐαυτῶν, of birds, Ael. h. a. 11, 33; pass. μετεωρίζεσθαι ἢ καπνὸν ἢ κοινοτρόν, Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 5; of the wind, ἄνεμος ξηρός μετεωρισθείς, Arstph. nub. 404; and many other exx. also in prof. auth.; in Sept. cf. Mic. iv. 1; Ezek. x. 16; Obad. 4. 2. metaph. a. to lift up one's soul, raise his spirits; to buoy up with hope; to inflate with pride: Polyb. 26, 5, 4; 24, 3, 6 etc.; joined with φουσᾶν, Dem. p. 169, 23; Philo, vit. Moys. i. § 35; [quis rer. div. her. §§ 14, 54; cong. erud. grat. § 23]; pass. to be elated; to take on airs, be puffed up with pride: Arstph. av. 1447; often in Polyb.; Diod. 11, 32, 41; 16, 18 etc.; Ps. cxxx. (cxxxii.) 1; 2 Macc. vii. 34; with the addition of τῆν δianoian, v. 17. Hence μὴ μετεωρίζεσθε, Lk. xii. 29, some (following the Vulg. nolite in sublime tolli) think should be interpreted, do not exalt yourselves, do not seek great things, (Luth. fahret nicht hoch her); but this explanation does not suit the preceding context. b. by a metaphor taken from ships that are tossed about on the deep by winds and waves, to cause one to waver or fluctuate in mind, Polyb. 5, 70, 10; to agitate or harass with cares; to render anxious: Philo de monarch. § 6; Schol. ad Soph. Oed. Tyr. 914; ad Eur. Or. 1537; hence Lk. xii. 29 agreeably to its connection is best explained, neither be ye anxious, or and waver not between hope and fear [A. V. neither be ye of doubtful mind (with mrg. Or, live not in careful suspense)]. Kuinoel on Lk. l. c. discusses the word at length; and numerous exx. from Philo are given in Loesner, Observv. p. 115 sqq.*

μετοικεσία, -ας, ἡ, (for the better form μετοίκησης, fr. μετοικέω [cf. W. 24 (23)]), a removal from one abode to another, esp. a forced removal: with the addition Βαβυλωνίως (on this gen. cf. W. § 30, 2 a.) said of the Babylonian exile, Mt. i. 11 sq. 17. (Sept. for ἡλῆ i. e. migration, esp. into captivity; of the Babylonian exile, 2 K. xxiv. 16; 1 Chr. v. 22; Ezek. xii. 11; for ἡλῆ, Obad. 20; Nah. iii. 10. Elsewh. only in Antol. 7, 731, 6.)*

μετοικέω: fut. (Attic) μετοικῶ [cf. B. 37 (32); W. § 13, 1 c.]; 1 aor. μετόικσα; to transfer settlers; to cause to remove into another land [see μετά, III. 2]: τινά foll. by

eis w. acc. of place, Acts vii. 4; ἐπέκεινα w. gen. of place (Amos v. 27), Acts vii. 43. (Thuc. 1, 12; Arstph., Aristot., Philo, [Joseph. c. Ap. 1, 19, 3], Plut., Ael.; Sept. several times for ἡλῆ.)*

μετοχή, -ῆς, ἡ, (μετέχω), (Vulg. participatio); a sharing, communion, fellowship: 2 Co. vi. 14. (Ps. cxxi. (cxxxii.) 3; Hdt., Anthol., Plut., al.)*

μέτοχος, -ον, (μετέχω); 1. sharing in, partaking of, w. gen. of the thing [W. § 30, 8 a.]: Heb. iii. 1; vi. 4; xii. 8; τοῦ Χριστοῦ, of his mind, and of the salvation procured by him, Heb. iii. 14; cf. Bleek ad loc. 2. a partner (in a work, office, dignity): Heb. i. 9 (fr. Pa. xlv. (xlv. 8); Lk. v. 7. (Hdt., Eur., Plat., Dem., al.)*

μετρέω, -ῶ; 1 aor. ἐμέτρησα; 1 fut. pass. μετρηθήσομαι; (μέτρον); fr. Hom. Od. 3, 179 down; Sept. several times for ἡλῆ; to measure; i. e.

1. to measure out or off, a. prop. any space or distance with a measurer's reed or rule: τὸν ναῦν, τὴν αὐλήν, etc., Rev. xi. 2; xxi. 15, 17; with τῷ καλῶμα added, Rev. xxi. 16; ἐν αὐτῷ, i. e. τῷ καλῶμα, Rev. xi. 1. b. metaph. to judge according to any rule or standard, to estimate: ἐν ᾧ μέτρον μετρεῖτε,

by what standard ye measure (others) [but the instrumental ἐν seems to point to a measure of capacity; cf. W. 388 (363); B. § 133, 19. On the proverb see further below], Mt. vii. 2; Mk. iv. 24; pass. to be judged, estimated, ibid.; μετρεῖν ἑαυτὸν ἐν αὐτῷ, to measure one's self by one's self, to derive from one's self the standard by which one estimates one's self, 2 Co. x. 12 [cf. W. § 31, 8 fin.]. 2. to measure to, mete out to, i. e. to give by measure: in the proverb τῷ αὐτῷ μέτρον ᾧ μετρεῖτε [or (so L T Tr WH) ᾧ μέτρον μετρ.], i. e., dropping the fig., 'in proportion to your own beneficence,' Lk. vi. 38. [COMP.: ἀντι-μετρέω.]*

μετρητής [on the accent see Chandler § 51 sq.], -οῦ, ὁ, (μετρέω), prop. a measurer, the name of a utensil known as an amphora, which is a species of measure used for liquids and containing 72 sextarii or ζέστοι [i. e. somewhat less than nine Eng. gallons; see B. D. s. v. Weights and Measures, sub fin. (p. 3507 Am. ed.)] (Hebr. מִזְזָה, 2 Chr. iv. 5); Jn. ii. 6. (Polyb. 2, 15, 1; Dem. p. 1045, 7; Aristot. h. a. 8, 9.)*

μετριοπαθέω, -ῶ; ([cf. W. 101 (95)]; fr. μετριοπαθής, adhering to the true measure in one's passions or emotions; ἔφη (viz. Aristotle) τὸν σοφὸν μὴ εἶναι μὲν ἀπαθῆ, μετριοπαθῆ δέ, Diog. Laërt. 5, 31; μετριοπάθεια, moderation in passions or emotions, esp. anger and grief, is opp. to the ἀπάθεια of the Stoics; fr. μέτριος and πάθος); i. q. μετρίως or κατὰ τὸ μέτρον πάσχω, to be affected moderately or in due measure; to preserve moderation in the passions, esp. in anger or grief, (Philo de Abrah. § 44; de Josepho § 5; [Joseph. antt. 12, 3, 2; al.]); hence of one who is not unduly disturbed by the errors, faults, sins, of others, but bears with them gently; like other verbs of emotion (cf. Krüger § 48, 8), with a dat. of the pers. toward whom the feeling is exercised: Heb. v. 2; cf. the full discussion by Bleek ad loc.*

μετρίως, (μέτριος), adv., [fr. Hdt. down]; a. in due measure. b. moderately: οὐ μετρίως, [A. V.

not a little], exceedingly, (Plut. Flam. 9, et al.), Acts xx. 12.*

μέτρον, ου, τό, Sept. chiefly for ἡμέτηρ, [cf. μήτηρ], *measure*; **1.** an instrument for measuring; a. a vessel for receiving and determining the quantity of things, whether dry or liquid: in proverb. disc., μετρεῖν μέτρον, of the measure of the benefits which one confers on others, Lk. vi. 38; μέτρον πεπισσομένον καὶ σεσαλευμένον, fig. equiv. to most abundant requital, *ibid.*; πληροῦν τὸ μέτρον τῶν πατέρων, to add what is wanting in order to fill up their ancestors' prescribed number of crimes, Mt. xxiii. 32 [see πληρῶν, 2 a.]; ἐκ μέτρον [A. V. by measure; see ἐκ, V. 3] i. e. sparingly, Jn. iii. 34 (also ἐν μέτρον, Ezek. iv. 11). **b.** a graduated staff for measuring, *measuring-rod*: Rev. xxi. 15; with ἀνθρώπου added [man's measure], such as men use, Rev. xxi. 17; hence in proverb. disc. the rule or standard of judgment: Mt. vii. 2; Mk. iv. 24. **2.** determined extent, portion measured off, *measure or limit*: with a gen. of the thing received, Ro. xii. 3; 2 Co. x. 13; [Eph. iv. 7]; ἐν μέτρον, in proportion to the measure [cf. W. § 48, a. 3 b. and see ἐνέργεια; al. in due measure], Eph. iv. 16; the required measure, the due, fit, measure: τῆς ἡλικίας, the proper i. e. ripe, full age [see ἡλικία, 1 c.] (of a man), Eph. iv. 13 (ἡβης, Hom. Il. 11, 225; Od. 11, 317; Solon 5, 52 [Poet. Min. Gr. (ed. Gaisford) iii. 135]).*

μέτροπον, ου, τό, (μετά, ὄψ 'eye'), fr. Hom. down; Sept. for ἡμετρο, [lit. the space between the eyes] the forehead: Rev. vii. 3; ix. 4; xiii. 16; xiv. 1, 9; xvii. 5; xx. 4; xxii. 4.*

μέχρι and **μέχρις** (the latter never stands in the N. T. before a consonant, but μέχρι stands also before a vowel in Lk. xvi. 16 T Tr WH; see ἄχρι, *init.*; and on the distinction betw. ἄχρι and μέχρι see ἄχρι, *fin.*), a particle indicating the terminus ad quem: *as far as, unto, until*; **1.** it has the force of a preposition with the gen. [(so even in Hom.) W. § 54, 6], and is used a. of time: Mt. xiii. 30 R G T WH mrg.; Lk. xvi. 16 T Tr WH; Acts xx. 7; 1 Tim. vi. 14; Heb. ix. 10; μ. θανάτου, Phil. ii. 30; μέχρι τῆς σήμερον sc. ἡμέρας, Mt. xi. 23; xxviii. 15; μέχρι τέλους, Heb. iii. 6 [here WH Tr mrg. br. the clause], 14; ἀπὸ . . . μέχρι, Acts x. 30; Ro. v. 14; μέχρις οὗ (see ἄχρι, 1 d.; [B. 230 (198) sq.; W. 296 (278 sq.)]) foll. by an aor. subjunc. having the force of a fut. pf. in Lat.: Mk. xiii. 30; Gal. iv. 19 T Tr WH. **b.** of place: ἀπὸ . . . μέχρι, Ro. xv. 19. **c.** of measure and degree: μέχρι θανάτου, so that he did not shrink even from death, Phil. ii. 8 (2 Macc. xiii. 14; Plat. de rep. p. 361 c. *fin.*; μ. φόνου, Clem. hom. 1, 11); κακοπαθεῖν μ. δεσμῶν, 2 Tim. ii. 9; μέχρις αἵματος ἀντικατέστητε, Heb. xii. 4. **2.** with the force of a conjunction: *till*, foll. by the subj., Eph. iv. 13.*

μή, Sept. for ἡ, ἡ, ἡ, a particle of negation, which differs from οὐ (which is always an adverb) in that οὐ denies the thing itself (or to speak technically, denies simply, absolutely, categorically, directly, objectively), but μή denies the thought of the thing, or the thing according to the judgment, opinion, will, purpose, preference, of some one (hence, as we say technically, in-

directly, hypothetically, subjectively). This distinction holds also of the compounds οὐδεῖς, μηδεῖς, οὐκέτι, μηκέτι, etc. But μή is either an adverb of negation, *not* (Lat. non, ne); or a conjunction, *that . . . not, lest*, (Lat. ne); or an interrogative particle, (Lat. num) [i. e. (generally) implying a neg. ans.; in indir. quest. *whether not* (suggesting apprehension)]. Cf. Herm. ad Vig. § 267 p. 802 sqq.; Matthiae § 608; Bttm. Gram. § 148 (cf. Alex. Bttm. N. T. Gr. p. 344 (296) sqq.); Kühner ii. §§ 512 sq. p. 739 sqq.; [Jelf §§ 738 sqq.]; Rost § 135; Win. §§ 55, 56; F. Franke, De particulis negantibus. (two Comm.) Rintel. 1832 sq.; G. F. Gayler, Particularum Graeci sermonis negativarum accurata disputatio, etc. Tub. 1836; E. Prüfer, De μῆ et οὐ particulis epitome. Vratisl. 1836; [Gildersleeve in Am. Jour. of Philol. vol. i. no. i. p. 45 sqq.; Jebb in Vincent and Dickson's Hdbk. to Mod. Grk. ed. 2, App. §§ 82 sqq.].

I. As a negative ADVERB; **1.** univ.: φ μή πάροεστι ταῦτα, where μή is used because reference is made merely to the thought that there are those who lack these things, 2 Pet. i. 9; ἀ μή ἐώρακεν, which (in my opinion) he hath not seen (because they are not visible), Col. ii. 18 [but here G T Tr WH om. L br. μή; cf. Bp. Lghtft. ad loc.; W. 480sq. (448)]; ἦδη κέκριται, ὅτι μή πεπιστεύκεν, because he hath not believed, represented by the writer as the thought τοῦ κρίναντος, Jn. iii. 18 (differently in 1 Jn. v. 10, where the faith denied is considered as something positive and actual); ἀ μή δεῖ, in the judgment of the writer, Tit. i. 11. **2.** in deliberative questions with the subjunctive: δῶμεν ἢ μή δῶμεν, Mk. xii. 14 (πότερον βίαν φῶμεν ἢ μή φῶμεν εἶναι, Xen. mem. 1, 2, 45); μή ποιήσωμεν τὰ κακὰ (for so it would have run had there been no anacoluthon; but Paul by the statement which he interposes is drawn away from the construction with which he began, and proceeds ὅτι ποιήσωμεν κτλ., so that these words depend on λέγειν in the intervening statement [W. 628 (583); B. § 141, 3]), Ro. iii. 8. **3.** in conditional and final sentences (cf. W. § 55, 2; [B. 344 (296) sqq.]): ἐὰν μή, unless, if not, see exx. in ἐὰν, I 3 c. ἐὰν etc. καὶ μή, Mk. xii. 19; ἐὰν etc. δὲ μή, Jas. ii. 14; ἐὰν τις ἴδῃ . . . μή πρὸς θάνατον, 1 Jn. v. 16; εἰ μή, εἰ δὲ μή, εἰ δὲ μήγε, etc., see εἰ, III. p. 171 sq. To this head belong the formulae that have ἄν or ἐὰν as a modifier (W. § 55, 3 c.; [B. § 148, 4]), ὅς, ὅστις, ὅσοι ἄν or ἐὰν μή: Mt. x. 14; xi. 6; Mk. vi. 11; x. 15; Lk. vii. 29; ix. 5; xviii. 17; Rev. xiii. 15; ὅς ἄν etc. καὶ μή, Mk. xi. 23; Lk. x. 10; ὅς ἄν . . . μῆ ἐπὶ πορνείᾳ, Mt. xix. 9 G T Tr WH txt.; of the same sort is πᾶν πνεῦμα, δ μῆ ὁμολογεῖ, 1 Jn. iv. 3. ἵνα μῆ, Mt. vii. 1; xvii. 27; Mk. iii. 9; Ro. xi. 25; Gal. v. 17; vi. 12, etc.; ἵνα . . . καὶ μῆ, Mt. v. 29 sq.; Mk. iv. 12; Jn. vi. 50; xi. 50; 2 Co. iv. 7, etc.; ἵνα . . . μῆ, 2 Co. xiii. 10; ἵνα δ . . . μῆ, Jn. xii. 46; ἵνα (weakened; see ἵνα, II. 2)

μή: after διαστέλλομαι [here L WH txt. ἐπιτιμάω], Mt. xvi. 20; τὸ θέλημα ἐστίν, ἵνα μῆ, Jn. vi. 39; οὕτως etc. ἵνα δ . . . μῆ, Jn. iii. 16; παρακαλῶ, ἵνα . . . καὶ μῆ, 1 Co. i. 10; ὅπως μῆ, Mt. vi. 18; Acts xx. 16; 1 Co. i. 29; ὅπως οὐ . . . μῆ, I. k. xvi. 26. **4.** joined with the Infinitive (W. § 55, 4 f.; [B. §§ 140, 16; 148, 6; cf. Prof. Gildersleeve

u. s. p. 48 sq.]); a. after verbs of saying, declaring, denying, commanding, etc.: ἀποκριθῆναι, Lk. xx. 7; ἦν αὐτῷ κεχρηματισμένον μὴ ἰδεῖν, *that he should not see*, Lk. ii. 26; χρηματισθέντες μὴ ἀνακάμψαι, Mt. ii. 12; ὤμοσε (αὐτοῖς) μὴ εἰσελεύσεσθαι, Heb. iii. 18; after λέγω, Mt. v. 34, 39; xxii. 23; Mk. xii. 18; Acts xxi. 4; xxiii. 8; Ro. ii. 22; xii. 3; κηρύσσω, Ro. ii. 21; γράφω, 1 Co. v. 9, 11; παραγγέλλω, Acts i. 4; iv. 18; v. 28, 40; 1 Co. vii. 10 sq.; 1 Tim. i. 3; vi. 17; παρακαλῶ, Acts ix. 38 R G; xix. 31; 2 Co. vi. 1; αἰτοῦμαι, Eph. iii. 13; διαμαρτύρομαι, 2 Tim. ii. 14; εὐχόμεαι, 2 Co. xiii. 7; παραιτοῦμαι, Heb. xii. 19 [here WH txt. om. μῆ; cf. W. and B. as below]; ἀξιώ, Acts xv. 38; ἐπιβοῶ [L T Tr WH βοῶ], Acts xxv. 24; ἀντιλέγω (cf. W. § 65, 2 β.; [B. § 148, 13]), Lk. xx. 27 [Tr WH L mrg. λέγω]; ἀπαρνούμαι (q. v.), Lk. xxii. 34; also after verbs of deciding: Lk. xxi. 14; κρίνω, Acts xv. 19; κρίνω τοῦτο, τὸ μῆ, Ro. xiv. 13; 2 Co. ii. 1; θέλω, Ro. xiii. 3; after verbs of hindering, avoiding, etc.: ἐγκόπτω (Rec. ἀνακόπτω) τινὰ μῆ, Gal. v. 7 (cf. W. [and B. u. s.; also § 140, 16]); τοῦ μῆ, *that . . . not*, (Lat. *ne*), after κατέχω, Lk. iv. 42; κρατοῦμαι, Lk. xxiv. 16; κωλύω, Acts x. 47; καταπαύω, Acts xv. 18; παύω, 1 Pet. iii. 10; ὑποστέλλομαι, Acts xx. 20, 27; προσέχω μῆ, Mt. vi. 1; but τοῦ μῆ is added also to other expressions in the sense of Lat. *ut ne, that . . . not*: Ro. vii. 3; ὀφθαλμοὶ τοῦ μῆ βλέπειν, ὅσα τοῦ μῆ ἀκούειν, Ro. xi. 8, 10. After clauses denoting necessity, a disadvantage, power, fitness, μῆ is used with an inf. specifying the thing [B. § 148, 6], καλὸν ἐστὶ μῆ, 1 Co. vii. 1; Gal. iv. 18; foll. by τὸ μῆ, Ro. xiv. 21; ἄλογον μῆ, Acts xxv. 27; κρεῖττον ἦν, 2 Pet. ii. 21; ἐξουσία τοῦ [L T Tr WH om. τοῦ] μῆ ἐργάζεσθαι, a right to forbear working, 1 Co. ix. 6; δεῖ, Acts xxvii. 21; οὐ δύναμαι μῆ, *I cannot but*, Acts iv. 20; ἀνένδεκτόν ἐστι τοῦ μῆ, Lk. xvii. 1 [cf. ἀνένδεκτος]. b. μῆ with an inf. which has the article follows a preposition, to indicate the purpose or end: as, πρὸς τὸ μῆ, *that . . . not*, 2 Co. iii. 13; 1 Th. ii. 9; 2 Th. iii. 8; εἰς τὸ μῆ (Lat. *in id . . . ne*), *to the end (or intent) that . . . not*, Acts vii. 19; 1 Co. x. 6; 2 Co. iv. 4; foll. by an acc. and inf., 2 Th. ii. 2; 1 Pet. iii. 7; διὰ τὸ μῆ, *because . . . not*, Mt. xiii. 5 sq.; Mk. iv. 5 sq.; Lk. viii. 6; Jas. iv. 2 [cf. W. 482 (449)], (2 Macc. iv. 19). c. in other expressions where an infin. with the art. is used substantively: τῷ μῆ (dat. of the cause or reason [cf. W. § 44, 5; B. 264 (227)]), 2 Co. ii. 13 (12); in the accus., τὸ μῆ: Ro. xiv. 13; 1 Co. iv. 6 [R G]; 2 Co. ii. 1; x. 2; 1 Th. iv. 6, cf. 3. d. in sentences expressing consequence or result: ὥστε μῆ, *so that . . . not*, Mt. viii. 28; Mk. iii. 20; 1 Co. i. 7; 2 Co. iii. 7; 1 Th. i. 8. 5. μῆ is joined with a Participle (W. § 55, 5 g.; [B. § 148, 7; see C. J. Vaughan's Com. on Ro. ii. 14]), a. in sentences expressing a command, exhortation, purpose, etc.: Lk. iii. 11; Jn. ix. 39; Acts xv. 38; xx. 29; Ro. viii. 4; xiv. 3; 2 Co. xii. 21; Eph. v. 27; Phil. i. 28; ii. 4 [here Rec. impv.]; 1 Th. iv. 5; 2 Th. i. 8; 1 Pet. ii. 16; Heb. vi. 1; xiii. 17, etc. b. in general sentences, in which no definite person is meant but it is merely assumed that there is some one of the character denoted by the participle: as ὁ μῆ ὢν μετ' ἐμοῦ, *he that is not on my side*, whoever he is,

or if there is any such person, Mt. xii. 30; Lk. xi. 23; ὁ δὲ μὴ πιστεύων, *whoever believeth not*, Jn. iii. 18; οἱ μὴ ὁμολογούντες Ἰησοῦν Χρ. if any do not confess, or belong to the class that do not confess, 2 Jn. 7; add, Mt. x. 28; Lk. vi. 49; xii. 21, 47 sq.; xxii. 36; Jn. v. 23; x. 1; xii. 48; xiv. 24; Ro. iv. 5; v. 14; x. 20; 1 Co. vii. 38; xi. 22; 2 Th. i. 8; Jas. ii. 13; 1 Jn. ii. 4, etc.; πᾶς ὁ μῆ, Mt. vii. 26; (πάν δένδρον μῆ, Mt. iii. 10; vii. 19); 1 Jn. iii. 10; 2 Jn. 9; 2 Th. ii. 12 [here L mrg. T Tr WH mrg. ἅπαντες οἱ μῆ etc.]; μακάριος ὁ μῆ, Jn. xx. 29; Ro. xiv. 22. c. where, indeed, a definite person or thing is referred to, but in such a way that his (its) quality or action (indicated by the participle) is denied in the thought or judgment either of the writer or of some other person [cf. esp. W. 484 (451)]: τὰ μῆ ὄντα, *that are deemed as nothing*, 1 Co. i. 28; ὡς μῆ λαβῶν, *as if thou hadst not received*, 1 Co. iv. 7; ὡς μῆ ἐρχομένου μου, *as though I were not coming*, 1 Co. iv. 18; ὡς μῆ ἐφικνούμενοι εἰς ὑμᾶς, 2 Co. x. 14; add, 1 Co. vii. 29. ἦδει . . . τινες εἰσὶν οἱ μῆ πιστεύοντες (acc. to the opinion of ὁ εἰδώς), Jn. vi. 64; the same holds true of Acts xx. 29; τὰ μῆ βλεπόμενα (in the opinion of οἱ μῆ σκοποῦντες), 2 Co. iv. 18 (on the other hand, in Heb. xi. 1, οὐ βλεπόμεν. actually invisible); τὸν μῆ γνόντα ἁμαρτίαν ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν ἁμαρτίαν ἐποίησεν (μῆ γνόντα is said agreeably to the judgment of ὁ ποιήσας), 2 Co. v. 21 (τὸν οὐ γνόντα would be equiv. to ἀγνοοῦντα). in predictions, where it expresses the opinion of those who predict: ἔση σιωπῶν καὶ μῆ δυνάμενος λαλῆσαι, Lk. i. 20; ἔση τυφλὸς μῆ βλέπων, Acts xiii. 11. where the writer or speaker does not regard the thing itself so much as the thought of the thing, which he wishes to remove from the mind of the reader or hearer (Klotz ad Devar. ii. 2 p. 666), — to be rendered *without* etc. (Germ. *ohne zu* with inf.) [cf. B. § 148, 7 b.]: ἐξῆλθε μῆ ἐπιστάμενος, πού ἐρχεται, Heb. xi. 8; add, Mt. xxii. 12; Lk. xiii. 11 [(but cf. B. § 148, 7 c.)]; Acts v. 7; xx. 22; Heb. ix. 9. where the participles have a conditional, causal, or concessive force, and may be resolved into clauses introduced by *if, on condition that, etc.*: θερίσομεν μῆ ἐκλυόμενοι, Gal. vi. 9; μῆ ὄντος νόμου, Ro. v. 13; *although: νόμον μῆ ἔχοντες*, Ro. ii. 14; μῆ ὢν αὐτὸς ὑπὸ νόμον, 1 Co. ix. 20 [Rec. om.]; we have both the negative particles in *ὃν οὐκ εἰδότες* [or (with L T Tr WH) *ἰδόντες*] . . . μῆ ὄρωντες, *whom being ignorant of (in person) [or (acc. to crit. txt.) not having seen] . . . although now not seeing*, 1 Pet. i. 8; also with the article: τὰ μῆ νόμον ἔχοντα (Germ. *die doch nicht haben, they that have not, etc.*), Ro. ii. 14; ὁ δὲ μῆ γενεαλογούμενος, *but he, although not etc.* Heb. vii. 6; — or *since, because, inasmuch as*: μῆ ἀσθενήσας τῇ πίστει οὐ [but G L T Tr WH om. οὐ; cf. B. § 148, 14] κατενόησε τὸ ἑαυτοῦ σώμα νεκρῶν. (οὐκ ἀσθενήσας would be equiv. to *δυνατός, strong*), Ro. iv. 19; πῶς οὗτος γράμματα οἶδε μῆ μεμαθηκώς; *since he has not learned* [W. 483 (450)], Jn. vii. 15; add, Mt. xviii. 25; xxii. 25, 29; Lk. ii. 45; vii. 30; xi. 24; xii. 47; xxiv. 23; Acts ix. 26; xvii. 6; xxi. 34; xxvii. 7; 2 Co. iii. 14; v. 19; also with the article: ὁ μῆ γινώσκων τὸν νόμον, *since it knoweth not the law*, Jn. vii. 49; add, Jude 5. d. where (with the ptep.) it can be resolved by (being) *such*

(a person) *as not, of such a sort as not*: μή ζητῶν τὸ ἑμαυτοῦ σύμφορον, 1 Co. x. 38; add, Acts ix. 9; Gal. iv. 8. neut. plur. as subst.: τὰ μὴ θῆτα, Ro. iv. 17; τὰ μὴ σαλευόμενα, Heb. xii. 27; τὰ μὴ δέοντα, 1 Tim. v. 13; τὰ μὴ καθήκοντα, Ro. i. 28; 2 Macc. vi. 4, (on the other hand, in τὰ οὐκ ἀνήκοντα, Eph. v. 4 [where L T Tr WH δ οὐκ ἀνῆκεν], the οὐκ coalesces with ἀνῆκοντα and forms a single idea, *unseemly, unlawful*).

6. in independent sentences of forbidding, dehorting, admonishing, desiring, etc., μή is Prohibitive (cf. W. § 56, 1), Lat. *ne, not*; a. with the 1 pers. plur. of the subjunc. present: μή γνώμεθα κενόδοξοι, Gal. v. 26; add, Gal. vi. 9; 1 Th. v. 6; 1 Jn. iii. 18; aorist: Jn. xix. 24; before the word depending on the exhortation, 1 Co. v. 8. b. with a present imperative, generally where one is bidden to cease from something already begun, or repeated, or continued: Mt. vi. 16, 19; vii. 1; xix. 6; Mk. ix. 39; xiii. 11; Lk. vi. 30; vii. 6, 13; viii. 49, 52; x. 4, 7, 20; Jn. ii. 16; v. 28, 45; vi. 43; vii. 24; xiv. 1, 27; xix. 21; Acts x. 15; xi. 9; xx. 10; Ro. vi. 12; xi. 18, 20; xii. 2 [here L Tr mrg. WH mrg. give the inf.], 14; 1 Co. vi. 9; vii. 5; 2 Co. vi. 14, 17; Gal. v. 1; vi. 7; Eph. iv. 30; Col. iii. 9, 19, 21; 1 Th. v. 19; 2 Th. iii. 15; 1 Tim. iv. 14; v. 16, 19; Heb. xii. 5; xiii. 2; Jas. i. 7, 16; 1 Pet. iv. 12, 15 sq.; 1 Jn. ii. 15; iii. 13; Rev. v. 5, and very often. c. with the third person (nowhere in the N. T. with the second) of the aorist impv. where the prohibition relates to something not to be begun, and where things about to be done are forbidden: μή ἐπιστρέψάτω, Mt. xxiv. 18; Lk. xvii. 31; μή καταβάτω, Mk. xiii. 15, and L T Tr WH in Mt. xxiv. 17 (where R G badly καταβαινέτω); μή γνώτω, Mt. vi. 3; γενέσθω [but T Tr WH γενέσθω], Lk. xxii. 42; cf. Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 73; Aeschyl. writ. c. Theb. 1036. d. as in the more elegant Grk. writ. where future things are forbidden (cf. *Herm.* ad Vig. p. 807), with the 2 pers. of the aorist subjunctive: μή δόξητε, Mt. iii. 9; v. 17; μή φοβηθήτε, Mt. i. 20; x. 26, 31 [here L T Tr WH pres. impv. φοβεῖσθε] (alternating with the impv. pres. φοβεῖσθε in Mt. x. 28 [G L T Tr]); μή ἄψη, Col. ii. 21; μή ἀποστραφήτε, Mt. v. 42; μή κτήσησθε, Mt. x. 9; add, Mt. vi. 2, 7, 13, 31; Mk. v. 7; x. 19; Lk. vi. 29; viii. 28; xiv. 8; Jn. iii. 7; Acts vii. 60; Ro. x. 6; 1 Co. xvi. 11; 2 Co. xi. 16; 2 Th. ii. 3, — [in the last three exx. with the third pers., contrary to W. 502 (467)]; 1 Tim. v. 1; 2 Tim. i. 8; Rev. vi. 6; x. 4 (μή γράψης, for ἔμελλον γράψω precedes; but in Jn. xix. 21 μή γράφε is used, because Pilate had already written); Rev. xi. 2; xxii. 10, and very often. We have the impv. pres. and the aor. subj. together in Lk. x. 4; Acts xviii. 9. e. with the 2 pers. of the present subjunc.: μή σκληρύνητε, Heb. iii. 8, 15, (a rare constr. though not wholly unknown to Grk. writ. ["more than doubtful" (L. and S. s. v. A. I. 2)]; see Delitzsch on the latter passage, and *Schaefer* ad Greg. Corinth. p. 1005 sq.; [*Soph. Lex.* s. v. μή. Others regard the above exx. as subjunc. aorist; cf. 2 K. ii. 10; Is. lxiii. 17; Jer. xvii. 23; xix. 15, etc.]). f. with the optative, in wishes: in that freq. formula μή γένοιτο, far be it! see γίνομαι, 2 a.; in μή αυτοῖς λογασθῆν, 2 Tim. iv. 16 (Job xxvii. 5).

II. As a CONJUNCTION, Lat. *ne* with the subjunctive;

1. our *that, that not or lest*, (cf. W. § 56, 2; [B. § 139, 48 sq.; Goodwin § 46]); after verbs of fearing, caution, etc. a. with the subjunc. present, where one fears lest something now exists and at the same time indicates that he is ignorant whether it is so or not (*Hermann* on *Soph. Aj.* 272): ἐπισκοποῦντες, μή . . . ἐνοχλῆ, Heb. xii. 15. b. with the subjunc. aorist, of things which may occur immediately or very soon: preceded by an aor., εὐλαβηθεῖς (L T Tr WH φαβηθεῖς) μή διασπασθῆ, Acts xxiii. 10; by a pres.: φοβοῦμαι, Acts xxvii. 17; βλέπω, Mt. xxiv. 4; Mk. xiii. 5; Lk. xxi. 8; Acts xiii. 40; 1 Co. x. 12; Gal. v. 15; Heb. xii. 25; σκοπέω ἑμαυτὸν, Gal. vi. 1 [B. 243 (209) would refer this to 2 b. below; cf. Goodwin p. 66]; ὄραω, Mt. xviii. 10; 1 Th. v. 15; elliptically, ὄρα μή (sc. τοῦτο ποιήσης [cf. W. § 64, 7 a.; B. 395 (338)]): Rev. xix. 10; xxii. 9. c. with the indicative fut. (as being akin to the subjunc. [cf. gram. reff. at the beginning]): φοβοῦμαι, μή ταπεινώσει με ὁ θεός μου, 2 Co. xii. 20 sq. [L txt. T Tr]; add, Col. ii. 8. 2. in order that not (Lat. *eo consilio ne*); a. with the optative: τῶν στρατιωτῶν βουλή ἐγένετο, ἵνα τοὺς δεσμώτας ἀποκτείνωσι, μή τις . . . διαφύγοι, Acts xxvii. 42 Rec. (the more elegant Greek to express the thought and purpose of the soldiers; but the best codd. read διαφύγη, which G L T Tr WH have adopted). b. with the subjunctive aor.: preceded by the pres., Mk. xiii. 36; 2 Co. viii. 20 [cf. Goodwin § 43 Rem.]; xii. 6; Col. ii. 4 (where L T Tr WH ἵνα μηδεὶς for R G μή τις — an oversight; in R G as well as in the recent crit. edd. the purpose is expressed by an inserted ἵνα).

III. As an INTERROGATIVE particle it is used when a negative answer is expected, Lat. *num*; (W. § 57, 3 b.; [B. 248 (213)]); 1. in a direct question: Mt. vii. 9 sq.; ix. 15; Mk. ii. 19; Lk. xvii. 9; Jn. iii. 4; iv. 12, 33; vi. 67; vii. 35, 51 sq.; Acts vii. 28; Ro. iii. 3; ix. 20; 1 Co. i. 13; ix. 8 sq.; x. 22; Jas. ii. [1 WH], 14; iii. 12, etc.; μή γὰρ (see γάρ, I.), Jn. vii. 41; μή οὐκ (where οὐκ belongs to the verb, and μή is interrogative), Ro. x. 18 sq.; 1 Co. ix. 4 sq.; μή γὰρ . . . οὐ, 1 Co. xi. 22. 2. in an indirect question with the indicative (Germ. *ob etwa, ob wohl, whether possibly, whether perchance*), where in admonishing another we intimate that possibly the case is as we fear [cf. B. § 139, 57; W. § 41 b. 4 a.]: Lk. xi. 35, cf. B. 243 (209); *Asst. Lex.* Plat. ii. p. 334 sq.; [*Riddell*, Plato's *Apol. Digest of Idioms* §§ 137, 138].

IV. The particles οὐ μή in combination augment the force of the negation, and signify *not at all, in no wise, by no means*; (this formula arose from the fuller expressions οὐ δεινόν or δέος or φόβος, μή, which are still found sometimes in Grk. auth., cf. Kühner ii. § 516, 9 p. 773 sq.; but so far was this origin of the phrase lost sight of that οὐ μή is used even of things not at all to be feared, but rather to be desired; so in the N. T. in Mt. v. 18, 26; xviii. 3; Lk. xviii. 17; xxii. 16; Jn. iv. 48; xx. 25; 1 Th. v. 3); cf. *Matthiae* § 517; Kühner ii. p. 775; *Bnhdy.* p. 402 sqq.; [*Gildersleeve* in the *Amer. Jour. of Philol.* for 1882, p. 202 sq.; Goodwin § 89]; W. § 56, 3;

[B. 211 (183) sq.]. 1. with the fut. indicative: οὐ μὴ ἔσται σοι τοῦτο, this shall never be unto thee, Mt. xvi. 22; add, Mt. xxvi. 35; Lk. xxii. 34 RGL; x. 19 (where R^a G WH mrg. ἀδικήση); Jn. vi. 35 [here L Tr mrg. πενήσεις, and L T Tr WH διψήσεις]; xiii. 38 R G; Mk. xiii. 31 T Tr WH; Heb. x. 17 L T Tr WH; in many passages enumerated by W. 506 (472); [cf. B. 212 (183)], the manuscripts vary between the indic. fut. and the subjunc. aor. In a question, οὐ μὴ ποιήσει τὴν ἐκδίκησιν; Lk. xviii. 7 R G. 2. with the aor. subjunctive (the use of which in the N. T. scarcely differs from that of the fut.; cf. W. § 56, 3; [B. § 139, 7]), in confident assertions: — subjunc. of the 1 aor., Mt. xxiv. 2; Mk. xiii. 2; Lk. vi. 37; Jn. xiii. 8; Heb. viii. 12; 1 Pet. ii. 6; Rev. ii. 11; vii. 16; xviii. 21, 22, 23; xxi. 27, etc.; 1 aor. mid. subj., Jn. viii. 52 (where Rec. γέισεται); thus these N. T. exx. prove that Dawes made a great mistake in denying (in his *Miscellanea Critica*, p. 221 sqq. [ed. (Th. Kidd) 2, p. 408 sq.]) that the first aor. subjunc. is used after οὐ μὴ; [cf. Goodwin in *Transactions of Am. Philol. Assoc.* for 1869–70, pp. 46–55; L. and S. s. v. οὐ μὴ, I. 1 b.; B. § 139, 8]; — subjunc. of 2 aor., Mt. v. 18, 20, 26; Mk. x. 15; Lk. i. 15; xii. 59; Jn. x. 28; xi. 26; 1 Co. viii. 13; Heb. xiii. 5; Rev. iii. 3 [RGL Tr mrg. WH txt.], and often. in questions: with 1 aor., Lk. xviii. 7 L T Tr WH; Rev. xv. 4 (in L T Tr WH with the subj. aor. and the fut.); with 2 aor., Jn. xviii. 11. in declarations introduced by ὅτι: with 1 aor., 1 Th. iv. 15; with 2 aor., Mt. xxiv. 34 [here R G T om. ὅτι]; xxvi. 29 [L T Tr WH om. ὅτι]; Lk. xiii. 35 [T WH om. L br. ὅτι]; xxii. 16; Jn. xi. 56; in relative clauses: with 1 aor., Mt. xvi. 28; Mk. ix. 1; Acts xiii. 41; Ro. iv. 8; with 2 aor., Lk. xviii. 30. 3. with the present subjunc. (as sometimes in Grk. auth., cf. W. 507 (473)): οὐδὲ οὐ μὴ σε ἐγκαταλείπω, Heb. xiii. 5 Tdf. (for ἐγκαταλείπω Rec. et al.), [cf. B. 213 (184)].

μήγε, εἰ δὲ μήγε, see γέ, 3 d.

μηδαμῶς, (adv. fr. μηδαμῶς, and this fr. μηδέ, and ἀμός some one [perh. allied w. ἄμα, q. v.]), [fr. Aeschyl., Hdt. down], *by no means, not at all*: sc. τοῦτο γένοιτο, in replies after an impv. [A. V. *Not so*], Acts x. 14; xi. 8. (Sept. for הִלְחִיֵּץ.) *

μηδέ, (μή, q. v., and δέ), [fr. Hom. down], a negative disjunctive conjunction; [cf. W. § 55, 6; B. § 149, 13]; 1. used in continuing a negation or prohibition, *but not, and not, neither*; preceded by μή, — either so that the two negatives have one verb in common: preceded by μή with a participle, Mt. xxii. 29; Mk. xii. 24; by μὴ w. a pres. subjunc., 1 Co. v. 8 [here L mrg. pres. indic.]; 1 Jn. iii. 18; by μὴ w. impv., Mt. vi. 25; Lk. x. 4; xii. 22; xiv. 12; 1 Jn. ii. 15; by μὴ w. an aor. subj. 2 pers. plur., Mt. x. 9 sq.; by εἰς τὸ μὴ, 2 Th. ii. 2 L T Tr WH; — or so that μηδέ has its own verb: preceded by ὅς ἐάν (ἄν) μὴ, Mt. x. 14; Mk. vi. 11; by ἵνα μὴ, Jn. iv. 15; by ὅπως μὴ, Lk. xvi. 26; w. a ptep. after μὴ w. a ptep., Lk. xii. 47; 2 Co. iv. 2; w. an impv. after μὴ w. impv., Jn. xiv. 27; Ro. vi. 12 sq.; Heb. xii. 5; μηδενὶ ἐπιτίθει, foll. by μηδέ w. impv. 1 Tim. v. 22; w.

2 pers. of the aor. subj. after μὴ w. 2 pers. of the aor. subj., Mt. vii. 6; xxiii. 9 sq.; Lk. xvii. 23; Col. ii. 21; 1 Pet. iii. 14; after μηδέ w. an aor. subj. Mk. viii. 26 [T reads μὴ for the first μηδέ, T WH Tr mrg. om. the second clause]; after μηδένα w. an aor. subj. Lk. iii. 14 [Tdf. repeats μηδένα]; μηδέ . . . μηδέ w. 1 pers. plur. pres. subj. 1 Co. x. 8 sq. [see below]; παραγγέλλω foll. by μὴ w. inf. . . . μηδέ w. inf., Acts iv. 18; 1 Tim. i. 4; vi. 17; καλὸν τὸ μὴ . . . μηδέ with inf. Ro. xiv. 21; w. gen. absol. after μῆπω w. gen. absol. Ro. ix. 11; w. impv. after εἰς τὸ μὴ, 1 Co. x. 7; μηδέ is repeated several times in a negative exhortation after εἰς τὸ μὴ in 1 Co. x. 7–10. 2. *not even* (Lat. *ne . . . quidem*): w. an inf. after ἔγραψα, 1 Co. v. 11; after ὥστε, Mk. ii. 2; iii. 20 (where R G T badly μῆτε [cf. W. 489 sq. (456)]; B. pp. 367, 369]); w. a pres. impv., Eph. v. 3; 2 Th. iii. 10.

μηδείς, μηδεμία, μηδέν (and μηθέν, Acts xxvii. 33 L T Tr WH, — a form not infreq. fr. Aristot. [found as early as B. c. 378, cf. *Meisterhans*, Gr. d. Att. Inschr. p. 73]; cf. *Lob. ad Phryn.* p. 181 sq.; W. § 5, 1 d. 11; [B. 28 (25)]; Kühner § 187, 1 vol. i. 487 sq.), (fr. μηδέ and εἰς), [fr. Hom. down]; it is used either in connection with a noun, *no, none, or absolutely, no one, not one, no man, neut. nothing*, and in the same constructions as μή; accordingly a. with an imperative: μηδείς being the person to whom something is forbidden, 1 Co. iii. 18, 21; x. 24; Gal. vi. 17; Eph. v. 6; Col. ii. 18; 1 Tim. iv. 12; Tit. ii. 15; Jas. i. 13; 1 Jn. iii. 7; neut. μηδέν, sc. ἔστω [A. V. *have thou nothing to do with etc.*], Mt. xxvii. 19; μηδείς in the dat. or the acc. depending on the impv., Ro. xiii. 8; 1 Tim. v. 22; μηδέν (accusative), Lk. iii. 13; ix. 3; μ. φοβοῦ, Rev. ii. 10 [here L Tr WH txt. μῆ]. b. μηδείς with the optative: once in the N. T., Mk. xi. 14 (where Rec. οὐδείς) [cf. W. 476 (443)]. c. with the 2 pers. of the aor. subjunc., the μηδείς depending on the verb; as, μηδενὶ εἶπες, Mt. xvii. 4; xvii. 9; accus., Lk. iii. 14; x. 4; μηδέν (acc.), Acts vii. 28; κατὰ μηδένα τρέπων, 2 Th. ii. 3. d. with the particles ἵνα and ὅπως (see μή, I. 3): with ἵνα, Mt. xvi. 20; Mk. v. 43; vi. 8; vii. 36; ix. 9; Tit. iii. 13; Rev. iii. 11; with ὅπως, Acts viii. 24. e. with an infinitive; a. with one that depends on another verb: — as on παραγγέλλω, Lk. viii. 56; ix. 21; Acts xxiii. 22; δείκνυμι, Acts x. 28; διατάσσομαι, Acts xxiv. 23; ἀναθεματίζω ἑμαυτὸν, Acts xxiii. 14; κρίνω (acc. w. inf.), Acts xxi. 25 Rec.; εὐχομαι, 2 Co. xiii. 7; βούλομαι (acc. w. inf.), 1 Tim. v. 14; ὑπομνησκῶ τινα, Tit. iii. 2, etc.; παρακαλῶ τινα foll. by τὸ μὴ w. acc. and inf., 1 Th. iii. 3 L (ed. ster.) T Tr WH. β. with an inf. depending on διὰ τό: Acts xxviii. 18; Heb. x. 2. f. with a participle (see μή, I. 5); in dat., Acts xi. 19; Ro. xii. 17; accus. μηδένα, Jn. viii. 10; Acts ix. 7; μηδέν, Acts iv. 21; xxvii. 33; 1 Co. x. 25, 27; 2 Co. vi. 10; 2 Th. iii. 11; 1 Tim. vi. 4; Tit. ii. 8; Jas. i. 6; 3 Jn. 7; μηδεμίαν προσκοπήν, 2 Co. vi. 3; μηδεμίαν πτόησιν, 1 Pet. iii. 6; μηδεμίαν αἰτίαν, Acts xxviii. 18; ἀναβολὴν μηδ. xxv. 17. g. noteworthy are — μηδείς with a gen., Acts iv. 17; xxiv. 23; μηδέν sc. τούτων, Rev. ii. 10 [R G T WH mrg.]; ἐν

μηδέν, in nothing, 1 Co. i. 7 [but *χαρίσματι* is expressed here]; 2 Co. [vi. 3 (see h. below)]; vii. 9; Phil. i. 28; Jas. i. 4. *μηδέν είναι*, to be nothing i. e. of no account, opp. to *εἶναι τι*, Gal. vi. 3 (Soph. Aj. 754; other exx. fr. Grk. auth. see in Passow ii. p. 231^b; [L. and S. s. v. II.; cf. B. § 129, 5]); *μηδέν* (acc.), nothing i. e. not at all, in no respect: Acts x. 20; xi. 12, (Lcian. dial. deor. 2, 4; Tim. 43); as accus. of the obj. after verbs of harm, loss, damage, advantage, care, [cf. W. 227 (213): B. § 131, 10]: as, *βλάπτειν*, Lk. iv. 35 [cf. W. 483 (450)]. *ώφελεῖσθαι*, Mk. v. 26; *ύστερεῖν*, 2 Co. xi. 5; *μεριμᾶν*, Phil. iv. 6. h. examples of a double negation, by which the denial is strengthened, where in Lat. *quisquam* follows a negation (cf. W. § 55, 9 b.): *μηκέτι μηδεῖς*, Mk. xi. 14; Acts iv. 17; *μηδενί μηδέν*, Mk. i. 44 [Lom. Tr br. *μηδέν*]; Ro. xiii. 8; *μηδεμίαν ἐν μηδενί*, 2 Co. vi. 3; *μή . . . ἐν μηδενί*, Phil. i. 28; *μή . . . μηδέν*, 2 Co. xiii. 7; *μή . . . μηδεμίαν*, 1 Pet. iii. 6; *μή τις . . . κατὰ μηδένα τρώπον*, 2 Th. ii. 3.

μηδέποτε, (*μηδέ* and *ποτέ*), adv., never: 2 Tim. iii. 7.*

μηδέπω, (*μηδέ* and *πώ*), adv., not yet: Heb. xi. 7.*

Μήδος, -ου, ὁ, a Medes, a native or an inhabitant of Media, a well-known region of Asia whose chief city was Ecbatana [see B. D. s. v.]: Acts ii. 9. [Cf. B. D. and Schaff-Herzog s. v. Media.]*

μηθίν, see *μηδεῖς*.

μηκέτι, (fr. *μή* and *ἔτι*), adv., employed in the same constructions as *μή*; no longer; no more; not hereafter:

a. with 3 pers. sing. 2 aor. subj. Mt. xxi. 19 RGTtxt. with 2 pers. sing. Mk. ix. 25. b. with

1 pers. plur. pres. subj. Ro. xiv. 13. c. with a pres. imperative: [Lk. viii. 49 L T Tr txt. WH]: Jn. v. 14; viii. 11; Eph. iv. 28; 1 Tim. v. 23. d. with the optative: Mk. xi. 14. e. *ἵνα μηκέτι*: 2 Co. v. 15; Eph. iv. 14.

f. with an infin. depending—on another verb: on *βοᾶ* (*ἐπιβοᾶ*), Acts xxv. 24; on *ἀπειλῶ*, Acts iv. 17; on *λέγω κ. μαρτύρομαι*, Eph. iv. 17; on *εἰς τό*, 1 Pet. iv. 2; on *ᾤστε*, Mk. i. 45; ii. 2; *τοῦ μηκέτι δουλεύειν*, Ro. vi. 6. g. with a ptp.: Acts xiii. 34 [cf. W. § 65, 10]; Ro. xv. 23; 1 Th. iii. 1. h. *οὐ μηκέτι* (see *μή*, IV. 2): with 2 aor. subj. Mt. xxi. 19 L T Tr mrg. WH.*

μήκος, -τος (-ους), τό, fr. Hom. down; Sept. very often for *מִקְוֶה*; length: Rev. xxi. 16: *τὸ πλάτος καὶ μήκος καὶ βάθος καὶ ὕψος*, language used in shadowing forth the greatness, extent, and number of the blessings received from Christ, Eph. iii. 18.*

μηκύνω: (*μήκος*); fr. Hdt. and Pind. down; to make long, to lengthen; in the Bible twice of plants, i. q. to cause to grow, increase: *ὁ ἐφύτευσε κύριος καὶ ὑπέδᾳ ἐμήκυνεν* (*לְגַד*), Is. xlv. 14; hence Pass. [al. Mid.] pres. *μηκύνομαι*; to grow up: Mk. iv. 27 [*μηκύνηται* (Tr mrg. -εται)].*

μηλωτή, -ης, ἡ, (fr. *μήλον* a sheep, also a goat: as *καμηλωτή* ['camlet'] fr. *κάμηλος* [cf. *Lob. Paralip.* p. 332]), a sheepskin: Heb. xi. 37, and thence in Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 17, 1. For *מַגְלֵת* an outer robe, mantle, Sept. in 1 K. xix. 13, 19; 2 K. ii. 8, 13 sq., doubtless because these mantles were made of skins; hence more closely *מַגְלֵת מַחְוֶה*, a mantle of hair, Zech. xiii. 4 (where Sept.

δέρις τριχίνη). In the Byzant. writ. [Apoll. Dysk. 191, 9] *μηλωτή* denotes a monk's garment.*

μήν, [(fr. Hom. down)], a particle of affirmation, verily, certainly, truly, (Sap. vi. 25); *ἦ μήν*, see under *ἦ* fin.

μήν, gen. *μηνός*, ὁ, (w. Alex. acc. *μήναν*, Rev. xxii. 2 Lchm.; on which form see reff. under *ἀρσην*, fin.); [fr. Hom. down]; 1. a month: Lk. i. 24, 26, 36, 56; iv. 25; Acts vii. 20; xviii. 11; xix. 8; xx. 3; xxviii. 11; Jas. v. 17; Rev. ix. 5, 10, 15; xi. 2; xiii. 5; xxii. 2. 2. the time of new moon, new moon, (barbarous Lat. *novilunium*; after the use of the Hebr. *חַדָּשׁ*, which denotes both a 'month' and a 'new moon,' as in Num. xxviii. 11; xxix. 1): Gal. iv. 10 [Bp. Lghtft. compares Is. lxvi. 23] (the first day of each month, when the new moon appeared was a festival among the Hebrews; cf. Lev. xxiii. 24 Num. xxviii. 11; Ps. lxxx. (lxxxii.) 4); [al. refer the passage to 1 (see Mey. ad loc.)].*

μηνώω [cf. Curtius § 429]: 1 aor. *ἐμήνωσα*: 1 aor. pass. ptp. fem. *μηνωθείσα*; as in Grk. writ. fr. Hdt. and Pind. down;

1. to disclose or make known something secret; in a forensic sense, to inform, report: foll. by *ποῦ ἐστίν*, Jn. xi. 57; *τινί τι*, pass., Acts xxiii. 30. 2.

univ. to declare, tell, make known: 1 Co. x. 28. 3.

to indicate, intimate: of a teacher; foll. by *εἶτι*, Lk. xx. 37. [A. V. uniformly show.]*

μή οὐκ, see *μή*, III. 1.

μήποτε, (fr. *μή* and *ποτέ*), [*μή ποτε* (separately) L WH (exc. Mt. xxv. 9. see below) Tr (exc. 2 Tim. ii. 25)], differing from *οὐποτε* as *μή* does from *οὐ*; [fr. Hom. down]. Accordingly it is 1. a particle of Negation; not ever, never: *ἐπεὶ μήποτε ἰσχύει*, since it is never of force, because the writer thinks that the very idea of its having force is to be denied, Heb. ix. 17 [where WH txt. *μή τότε*], on which see W. 480 (447), cf. B. 353 (304); but others refer this passage to 3 a. below. 2. a prohibitory Conjunction; lest ever, lest at any time, lest haply, (also written separately *μή ποτε* [(see init.)], esp. when the component parts retain each its distinctive force; cf. Lipsius, Gram. Untersuch. p. 129 sq.; Ellendt, Lex. Soph. ii. 107. In the N. T. use of this particle the notion of time usual to *ποτέ* seems to recede before that of contingency, lest perchance], so that it refers to the preceding verb and indicates the purpose of the designated action [W. § 56, 2]: w. a subj. pres. Lk. xii. 58; w. a subj. aor., Mt. iv. 6 and Lk. iv. 11, fr. Ps. xc. (xci.) 12 (where Sept. for *ἢ*): Mt. v. 25 [(cf. below)]; vii. 6 [R G]; xiii. 15 and Acts xxviii. 27 (both from Is. vi. 10, where Sept. for *ἢ*); Mt. xiii. 29 (*οὐ* sc. *θίλω*); xv. 32; xxvii. 64; Mk. iv. 12; Lk. xiv. 12; with *ἵνα* prefixed, ibid. 29; w. a fut. indic. [see B. § 139, 7, cf. also p. 368 (315) d.]: [Mt. vii. 6 L T Tr WH; (cf. v. 25)]; Mk. xiv. 2; [Lk. xii. 58 L T Tr WH]. after verbs of fearing, taking care, [W. u. s.: B. § 139, 48]: w. subj. aor.,—so after *προσέχω*, to take heed, lest etc., Lk. xxi. 34; Heb. ii. 1, (Sir. xi. 33); so that an antecedent *φοβούμενοι* or *προσέχοντες* must be mentally supplied, Acts v. 39: *μήποτε οὐκ ἀπέστη*, lest perchance there be not enough (so that *οὐκ*

ἀρέσῃ forms one idea, and φοβούμεθα must be supplied before μήποτε, Mt. xxv. 9 R T WH mrg.; but L Tr WH txt., together with Meyer et al., have correctly restored μήποτε (sc. τοῦτο γεέσθω [W. § 64, 7 a.]). οὐ μὴ ἀρέσῃ, i. e. *not so! there will in no wise be enough* (see μὴ, IV. 2); cf. Bornemann in the Stud. u. Krit. for 1843, p. 143 sq.; [but all the editors above named remove the punctuation mark after μήποτε; in which case it may be connected directly with the words which follow it and translated (with R. V.) 'peradventure there will not be enough'; cf. B. § 148, 10, esp. p. 354 (304) note. For additional exx. of μήποτε in this sense (cf. Aristot. eth. Nic. 10, 10 p. 1179^a, 24; with indic., ibid. pp. 1172^a, 33; 1173^a, 22, etc.), see Soph. Lex. s. v.; Bttm. in his trans. of Apoll. Dysk., index s. v.; (cf. L. and S. s. v. μὴ, B. 9)]. after φοβούμεναι, w. pres. subjunc. Heb. iv. 1; so that φοβούμενος must be supplied before it, Lk. xiv. 8. after βλέπειν w. a fut. indic. [cf. W. § 56, 2 b. a.; B. 243 (209)], Heb. iii. 12.

3. a particle of Interrogation accompanied with doubt (see μὴ, III.), *whether ever, whether at any time; whether perchance, whether haply*, (Germ. *doch nicht etwa; ob nicht etwa*); a. in a direct question introduced by ἐπεὶ, *for, else*, (see ἐπεὶ, 2 sub fin.): so acc. to the not improbable interpretation of some [e. g. L WH mrg., Delitzsch] in Heb. ix. 17, see in 1 above. In the remaining N. T. passages so used that the inquirer, though he doubts and expects a negative answer, yet is inclined to believe what he doubtfully asks about; thus, in a direct question, in Jn. vii. 26. b. in indirect questions; a. w. the optative (where the words are regarded as the thought of some one [W. § 41 b. 4 c.; B. § 139, 60]): Lk. iii. 15. [See β.] β. w. the subjunctive: 2 Tim. ii. 25 [R G L (cf. B. 46 (40))]; but T Tr WH txt. give the optative, where μήποτε κτλ. depend on the suppressed idea *διαλογιζόμενος* [cf. B. § 139, 62 fin.; W. u. s.].*

μηπου [T Tr] or μη που [WH], *that nowhere, lest anywhere, [lest haply]*: Acts xxvii. 29 T Tr WH. (Hom. et al.)*

μήπω [or μὴ πῶ, L Tr in Ro. ix. 11], (μὴ and πῶ), [fr. Hom. down], adv.; 1. *not yet*: in construction with the acc. and inf., Heb. ix. 8; w. a ptc., μήπω γὰρ γεννηθέντων, though they were not yet born, Ro. ix. 11, where cf. Fritzsche. 2. *lest in any way* [?]: Acts xxvii. 29 Lchm.*

μήπως [G T, or μὴ πως L Tr WH], (μὴ and πῶς), [fr. Hom. down]; 1. a conjunction, *lest in any way, lest perchance*; a. in final sentences, w. an aor. subj., preceded by a pres. 1 Co. ix. 27; preceded by an aor., 2 Co. ii. 7; ix. 4. b. after verbs of fearing, taking heed: w. an aor. subj., — after βλέπειν, 1 Co. viii. 9; after φοβείσθαι, Acts xxvii. 29 R; 2 Co. xi. 3; xii. 20; w. a perf. indic., to indicate that what is feared has actually taken place [W. § 56, 2 b. a.; B. 242 (209)], Gal. iv. 11; w. an aor. subj., the idea of fearing being suppressed, Ro. xi. 21 Rec. [B. § 148, 10; cf. W. 474 (442)]. 2. an interrogative particle, *whether in any way, whether by any means*: in an indirect question, with an indic. present (of a thing still continuing) and

aorist (of a thing already done), Gal. ii. 2 (*I laid before them the gospel etc.*, sc. inquiring, *whether haply etc.*; Paul expects a negative answer, by which he wished his teaching concerning Christ to be approved by the apostles at Jerusalem, yet by no means because he himself had any doubt about its soundness, but that his adversaries might not misuse the authority of those apostles in assailing this teaching, and thereby frustrate his past and present endeavors; cf. Hofmann ad loc. [B. 353 (303)]. Others, however, take τρέχω as a subjunctive, and render *lest haply I should be running etc.*; see W. 504 sq. (470), cf. Ellicott ad loc.]). w. the indicative (of a thing perhaps already done, but which the writer wishes had not been done) and the aor. subjunctive (of a thing future and uncertain, which he desires God to avert) in one and the same sentence, 1 Th. iii. 5 (where μήπως depends on γινῶναι; cf. Schott, Lünemann, [Ellicott], ad loc.; [B. 353 (304); W. 505 (470)]).*

μηρός, -οῦ, ὁ, *the thigh*: Rev. xix. 16. (From Hom. down; Sept. for מֵרֵס.)*

μήτε, (μὴ and the enclitic τέ), [fr. Hom. down], a copulative conjunction of negation, *neither, nor*, (differing fr. οὔτε as μὴ does fr. οὐ). It differs fr. μηδέ in that μηδέ separates different things, but μήτε those which are of the same kind or which are parts of one whole; cf. W. § 55, 6; [B. § 149, 13 b.]: μήτε . . . μήτε, *neither . . . nor*, Lk. vii. 33 [T μὴ . . . μηδέ]; ix. 3 (five times); Acts xxiii. 12, 21; xxvii. 20; Heb. vii. 3; (but in Eph. iv. 27 for μὴ . . . μήτε we must with L T Tr WH substitute μὴ . . . μηδέ). μὴ . . . μήτε . . . μήτε, Mt. v. 34–36 (four times); 1 Tim. i. 7; Jas. v. 12; Rev. vii. 3; ἵνα μὴ . . . μήτε . . . μήτε, Rev. vii. 1; μηδέ . . . μήτε . . . μήτε, 2 Th. ii. 2 L T Tr WH; μὴ εἶναι ἀνάστασιν, μηδέ ἀγγελον (for that is something other than ἀνάστασις), μήτε πνεῦμα (because angels belong to the genus πνεύματα), Acts xxiii. 8 R G; cf. W. 493 (459); [B. 367 (314) sq.].*

μήτηρ, gen. μητρός, dat. μητρὶ, acc. μητέρα, ἡ, [fr. Hom. down; fr. Skr. ma 'to measure'; but whether denoting the 'moulder,' or the 'manager' is debated; cf. Vanicek p. 657; Curtius § 472; (cf. μέτρον)], Hebr. מֵתֶר, *a mother*; prop.: Mt. i. 18; ii. 11, and often; trop. of that which is like a mother: Mt. xii. 49 sq.; Mk. iii. 35; Jn. xix. 27; Ro. xvi. 13, cf. 1 Tim. v. 2; a city is called ἡ μήτηρ τῶν πορνῶν, that produces and harbors the harlots, Rev. xvii. 5; of a city where races of men [i. e. Christians] originated, Gal. iv. 26 [here G T Tr WH om. L br. πῶτως (on the origin of which cf. Bp. Lightf. ad loc.)].

μήτι [so G T WH R (commonly), but μὴ τι L (exc. 1 Co. vi. 3) Tr (exc. Mt. xxvi. 22, 25; Mk. iv. 21)], (μὴ and τί), *whether at all, whether perchance, an interrogative expecting a negative answer*; in a direct question (Germ. *doch nicht etwa?* [in Eng. generally untranslated; cf. W. § 57, 3 b.; B. 248 (213)]): Mt. vii. 16; xxvi. 22, 25; Mk. iv. 21; xiv. 19; Lk. vi. 39; Jn. vii. 81 [R G]; viii. 22; xviii. 35; xxi. 5 [here all texts μὴ τι (properly)]; Acts x. 47; 2 Co. xii. 18; Jas. iii. 11; μήτι ἄρα, 2 Co. i. 17; used by one asking doubtfully yet inclining to believe what he asks about (see μήποτε, 3 a.): Mt. xii. 23; Jn.

iv. 29. εἰ μήτι, see εἰ, III. 10. μήτιγε (or μήτι γε) see in its place.*

μήτιγε [so G T WH; but μήτι γε R L, μή τι γε Tr], (fr. μή, τι, γε), to say nothing of, not to mention, which acc. to the context is either a. much less; or b. much more, much rather; so once in the N. T., 1 Co. vi. 3. Cf. Herm. ad Vig. p. 801 sq.*

μήτις [so R G Jn. iv. 33], more correctly μή τις; 1. prohibitive, let no one [cf. B. 31 (28)]: [w. 1 aor. subj. 1 Co. xvi. 11]; w. 2 aor. subj. 2 Th. ii. 3. 2. interrogative, (Lat. num quis?) hath anyone etc.: Jn. vii. 48; [2 Co. xii. 17, cf. B. § 151, 7; W. 574 (534)]; where one would gladly believe what he asks about doubtfully (see μήτι, sub fin.): Jn. iv. 33.*

μήτρα, -ας, ἡ, (μήτηρ), the womb: Lk. ii. 23 (on which see διανοίγω, 1); Ro. iv. 19. (Hdt., Plat., al.; Sept. for ὄρη.)*

μητροφάσ (also μητραλοίας), L T Tr WH [see WH. App. p. 152] μητροφάσ, -ου, ὁ, (μήτηρ, and ἀλοίαω to thresh, smite), a matricide: 1 Tim. i. 9. (Aeschyl., Plat., Lcian., al.)*

μητρό-πολις, -εως, ἡ, (μήτηρ and πόλις), a metropolis, chief city; in the spurious subscription 1 Tim. vi. (22) fin.; [in this sense fr. Xen. down].*

μία, see under εἰς.

μιαίνω; Pass., 1 aor. subj. 3 pers. plur. μιανώσιν; pf. 3 pers. sing. μεμίανται (unless it be better to take this form as a plur.; cf. Krüger § 33, 3 Anm. 9; Bütm. Gram. § 101 Anm. 7; Ausf. Spr. § 101 Anm. 13; B. 41 (36); [W. § 58, 6 b. β.]), ptc. μεμασμένος (Tit. i. 15 R G) and μεμαμμένος (ibid. L T Tr WH; also Sap. vii. 25; Tob. ii. 9; Joseph. b. j. 4, 5, 2 ed. Bekk.; cf. Matthiae i. p. 415; Krüger § 40 s. v.; Lob. ad Phryn. p. 35; Otto on Theophil. ad Autol. 1, 1 p. 2 sq.; [Veitch s. v.]); fr. Hom. down; 1. to dye with another color, to stain: ἐλέφαντα φοίνικι, Hom. II. 4, 141. 2. to defile, pollute, sully, contaminate, soil, (Sept. often for κῶπ): in a physical and a moral sense, σάρκα (of licentiousness), Jude 8; in a moral sense, τὴν συνείδησιν, τὸν νοῦν, pass. Tit. i. 15; absol. to defile with sin, pass. ibid. and in Heb. xii. 15; for κῶπῃ, Deut. xxiv. 6 (4); in a ritual sense, of men, pass. Jn. xviii. 28 (Lev. xxii. 5, 8; Num. xix. 13, 20; Tob. ii. 9).*

[Syn. μιαίνω, μολύνω: acc. to Trench (N. T. Syn. § xxxi.) μιαίνω to stain differs from μολύνω to smear not only in its primary and outward sense, but in the circumstance that (like Eng. stain) it may be used in good part, while μολ. admits of no worthy reference.]

μίασμα, -τος, τό, (μιαίνω), that which defiles [cf. καθήχημα, 2]; defilement (Vulg. coinquinatio): trop. μάσματα τοῦ κόσμου, vices the foulness of which contaminates one in his intercourse with the ungodly mass of mankind, 2 Pet. ii. 20. (Tragg., Antiph., Dem., Polyb., Joseph., Plut.; Sept., Lev. vii. 8 (18); Jer. xxxix. (xxxii.) 34; Judith ix. 2; 1 Macc. xiii. 50.)*

μισμός, -οῦ, ὁ, (μιαίνω), the act of defiling, defilement, pollution: ἐπιθυμία μισμοῦ, defiling lust [W. § 34, 3 b.], 2 Pet. ii. 10. (Sap. xiv. 26; 1 Macc. iv. 43; Plut. mor.

p. 393 c.; Test. xii. Patr. [test. Lev. 17; test. Benj. 8; Graec. Ven. (passim); Herm. Past. sim. 5, 7, 2].)*

μίγμα or (so L T) μίγμα, (on the accent cf. Lipsius, Gramm. Untersuch. pp. 32 and 34, [cf. W. § 6, 1 e.; κρίμα, init.]), -τος, τό, (μίγνυμι), that which has been produced by mixing, a mixture: Jn. xix. 39 [WH txt. ἔλγμα, q. v.]. (Sir. xxxviii. 8; Aristot., Plut., al.)*

μίγνυμι and μίσγω: 1 aor. ἔμιξα; pf. pass. ptc. μεμυμένος: fr. Hom. down; to mix, mingle: τί τινα, one thing with another, Rev. viii. 7 Rec.; xv. 2; also τι ἐν τιμ [cf. B. § 133, 8], Rev. viii. 7 G L T Tr WH; μετὰ τινος, with a thing, Mt. xxvii. 34; Lk. xiii. 1 (on which see αἷμα, 2 a.). [Syn. see κεράννυμι, fin. COMP.: συν-ανα-μίγνυμι.]*

μικρός, -ά, -όν, compar. μικρότερος, -έρα, -ερον, [fr. Hom. down], Sept. for ἰσρ, ἰσρ, ἰσρ, small, little; used a. of size: Mt. xiii. 32; Mk. iv. 31; hence of stature, τῇ ἡλικίᾳ, Lk. xix. 3; of length, Jas. iii. 5. b. of space: neut. προελθὼν [προσελθ. T Tr WH mrg. in Mt., Tr WH mrg. in Mk. (see προσέρχομαι, a.)] μικρόν, having gone forward a little, Mt. xxvi. 39; Mk. xiv. 35, [cf. W. § 32, 6; B. § 131, 11 sq.]. c. of age: less by birth, younger, Mk. xv. 40 [al. take this of stature]; οἱ μικροί, the little ones, young children, Mt. xviii. 6, 10, 14; Mk. ix. 42; ἀπὸ μικροῦ ἕως μεγάλου [A. V. from the least to the greatest], Acts viii. 10; Heb. viii. 11, (Jer. vi. 13; xxxviii. (xxxi.) 34); μικρός τε καὶ μέγας, [both small and great] i. e. all, Acts xxvi. 22; plur., Rev. xi. 18; xiii. 16; xix. 5, 18; xx. 12. d. of time, short, brief: neuter — nom., ἔτι [or ἔτι om.] μικρόν (sc. ἔσται) καί, (yet) a little while and etc. i. e. shortly (this shall come to pass), Jn. xiv. 19; xvi. 16 sq. 19, [(cf. Ex. xvii. 4)], ἔτι μικρόν ὅσον ὅσον (see ὅσος, a.); without καί, Heb. x. 37 (Is. xxvi. 20); τὸ μικρόν [Tr WH om. τό], Jn. xvi. 18; — μικρόν acc. (of duration), Jn. xiii. 33 (Job xxxvi. 2); μικρόν χρόνον, Jn. vii. 33; xii. 35; Rev. vi. 11; xx. 3; μετὰ μικρόν, after a little while, Mt. xxvi. 73; Mk. xiv. 70, (πρὸ μικροῦ, Sap. xv. 8). e. of quantity, i. e. number or amount: μικρὰ ζύμη, 1 Co. v. 6; Gal. v. 9; of number, μικρόν ποίμνιον, Lk. xii. 32; of quantity, μικρὰ δύναμις, Rev. iii. 8; neut. μικρόν (τι), a little, 2 Co. xi. 1, 16. f. of rank or influence: Mt. x. 42; Lk. ix. 48; xvii. 2; ὁ μικρότερος ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ τῶν οὐρ. he that is inferior to the other citizens of the kingdom of heaven in knowledge of the gospel [R. V. but little in etc.]; cf. W. 244 (229); B. § 123, 13], Mt. xi. 11; Lk. vii. 28.*

Μίλητος, -ου, ἡ, Miletus, a maritime city [now nearly ten miles fr. the coast (cf. Acts xx. 38)] of Caria or Ionia, near the mouths of the Mæander and not far [c. 35 m. S.] from Ephesus. It was the mother of many [some eighty] colonies, and the birth-place of Thales, Anaximander, and other celebrated men: Acts xx. 15, 17; 2 Tim. iv. 20. [Lewin, St. Paul, ii. 90 sq.]*

μίλιον, -ου, τό, (a word of Lat. origin [cf. B. 18 (16)]), a mile, among the Romans the distance of a thousand paces or eight stadia, [somewhat less than our mile]: Mt. v. 41. (Polyb., Strab., Plut.)*

μιμέομαι, -οῦμαι; (μίμος [an actor, mimic]); to imitate:

τινά, any one, 2 Th. iii. 7, 9; τῆ, Heb. xlii. 7; 3 Jn. 11. [Pind., Aeschyl., Hdt., al.]*

μμητής, -οῦ, ὁ, an imitator: γίνομαι τινος (gen. of pers.), 1 Co. iv. 16; xi. 1; Eph. v. 1; 1 Th. i. 6; ii. 14; Heb. vi. 12; w. gen. of the thing, 1 Pet. iii. 13 Rec. (where L T Tr WH ζηλωταί). [Plat., Isocr., al.]*

μμητήσκω: (MNAΩ [allied w. μένω, μανθάνω; cf. Lat. maneo, moneo, mentio, etc.; cf. Curtius § 429]); to remind: Hom., Pind., Theogn., Eur., al.; Pass. and Mid., pres. μμηθήσκειμαι (Heb. ii. 6; xiii. 3; rare in Attic); 1 aor. ἐμνήσθην; pf. μέμνημαι; 1 fut. pass. in a mid. sense, μμηθήσομαι (Heb. x. 17 L T Tr WH); Sept. for רָצַי; to be recalled or to return to one's mind, to remind one's self of, to remember; ἐμνήσθην, with a pass. signif. [cf. B. 52 (46)], to be recalled to mind, to be remembered, had in remembrance: ἐνώπιόν τινος, before i. e. in the mind of one (see ἐνώπιον, 1 c.), Acts x. 31; Rev. xvi. 19, (passively also in Ezek. xviii. 22; [Sir. xvi. 17 Rec.]; and ἀναμνησθήναι, Num. x. 9; Ps. cviii. (cix.) 16); — with a mid. signif., foll. by a gen. of the thing [W. § 30, 10 c.], to remember a thing: Mt. xxvi. 75; Lk. xxiv. 8; Acts xi. 16; 2 Pet. iii. 2; Jude 17; μμησθήναι ἐλείους, to call to remembrance former love, Lk. i. 54 (cf. Ps. xxiv. (xxv.) 6); τῆς διαθήκης, Lk. i. 72 (Gen. ix. 15; Ex. ii. 24; 1 Macc. iv. 10; 2 Macc. i. 2); μῆ μμησθήναι τῶν ἀμαρτιῶν τινος, [A. V. to remember no more] i. e. to forgive, Heb. viii. 12; x. 17, (after the Hebr.; see Ps. xxiv. (xxv.) 7; lxxviii. (lxxix.) 8; Is. xliii. 25; and on the other hand, to remember the sins of any one is said of one about to punish them, Jer. xiv. 10; 1 Macc. v. 4; vi. 12); w. gen. of a pers., to remember for good, remember and care for: Lk. xxiii. 42; foll. by ὄτι, Mt. v. 23; xxvii. 63; Lk. xvi. 25; Jn. ii. 17, 22; xii. 16; by ὡς, Lk. xxiv. 6. pf. μέμνημαι, in the sense of a present [cf. W. 274 (257)], to be mindful of: w. gen. of the thing, 2 Tim. i. 4; πάντα μου μέμνησθε, in all things ye are mindful of me, 1 Co. xi. 2; pres. μμηθήσκειμαι, w. gen. of the pers., to remember one in order to care for him, Heb. ii. 2 (fr. Ps. viii. 5); xiii. 3. [COMP.: ἀνα-, ἐπ-ανα-, ὑπο-μμητήσκω.]*

μισέω, -ῶ; impf. ἐμίσηον; fut. μισήσω; 1 aor. ἐμίσησα; pf. μεμίσηκα; Pass., pres. ptp. μισούμενος; pf. ptp. μεμισημένος (Rev. xviii. 2); Sept. for אָבִי; [fr. Hom. down]; to hate, pursue with hatred, detest; pass. to be hated, detested: τινά, Mt. v. 43 and Rec. in 44; xxiv. 10; Lk. i. 71; vi. 22, 27; xix. 14; Jn. vii. 7; xv. 18 sq. 23–25; xvii. 14; Tit. iii. 3; 1 Jn. ii. 9, [11]; iii. 13, 15; iv. 20; Rev. xvii. 16; pass., Mt. x. 22; xxiv. 9; [Mk. xiii. 13]; Lk. xxi. 17; τί: Jn. iii. 20; Ro. vii. 15; Eph. v. 29; Heb. i. 9; Jude 23; Rev. ii. 6 and Rec. in 15; pass. ib. —viii. 2. Not a few interpreters have attributed to μισέω in Gen. xxix. 31 (cf. 30); Deut. xxi. 15 sq.; Mt. vi. 24; Lk. xiv. 26; xvi. 13; [Jn. xii. 25]; Ro. ix. 13, the signification to love less, to postpone in love or esteem, to slight, through oversight of the circumstance that 'the Orientals, in accordance with their greater excitability, are wont both to feel and to profess love and hate where we Occidentals, with our cooler temperament, feel and express nothing more than interest in, or disregard and

indifference to a thing'; Fritzsche, Com. on Rom. ii. p. 304; cf. Rückert, Magazin f. Exegese u. Theologie des N. T. p. 27 sqq.*

μισθοδοσία, -ας, ἡ, (μισθός and ἀποδίδωμι; cf. the μισθοδοσία of the Grk. writ. [W. 24]), payment of wages due, recompense: of reward, Heb. x. 35; xi. 26; of punishment, Heb. ii. 2. (Several times in eccles. writ.)*

μισθ-απο-δότης, -ου, ὁ, (μισθός and ἀποδίδωμι; cf. the μισθοδοτής of the Grk. writ.), (Vulg. remunerator); one who pays wages, a rewarder: Heb. xi. 6. (Several times in eccles. writ.)*

μισθίος, -α, -ον, also of two terminations [cf. W. § 11. 1], (μισθός), employed for hire, hired: as subst. [A. V. hired servant], Lk. xv. 17, 19, [21 WH in br.], (Sept. for רָצַי, Lev. xxv. 50; Job vii. 1. Tob. v. 12; Sir. vii. 20; xxxi. 27; xxxvii. 11. Anth. 6, 283, 3; Plut.)*

μισθός, -οῦ, ὁ, [fr. Hom. down], Sept. for רָצַי, also for רָצַי, etc.; 1. dues paid for work; wages, hire: Ro. iv. 4 (κατὰ ὀφείλημα); in a prov., Lk. x. 7 and 1 Tim. v. 18; Mt. xx. 8; Jas. v. 4; Jude 11 (on which see ἐκχέω, fin.); μισθός ἀδικίας, wages obtained by iniquity, Acts i. 18; 2 Pet. ii. 15, [cf. W. § 30, 1 a.]. 2. reward: used — of the fruit naturally resulting from toils and endeavors, Jn. iv. 36; 1 Co. ix. 18; — of divine recompense: a. in both senses, rewards and punishments: Rev. xxii. 12. b. of the rewards which God bestows, or will bestow, upon good deeds and endeavors (on the correct theory about which cf. Weiss, Die Lehre Christi vom Lohn, in the Deutsche Zeitschr. für christl. Wissenschaft, 1853, p. 319 sqq.; Mehlhorn, d. Lohnbegr. Jesu, in the Jahrb. f. protest. Theol., 1876, p. 721 sqq.; [cf. Beyer in Herzog xx. pp. 4–14]): Mt. v. 12; vi. 2, 5, 16; x. 41 sq.; Mk. ix. 41; Lk. vi. 23, 35; 1 Co. iii. 8, 14; 2 Jn. 8; Rev. xi. 18; ἔχω μισθόν, to have a reward, is used of those for whom a reward is reserved by God, whom a divine reward awaits, Mt. v. 46; 1 Co. ix. 17; with παρὰ τῷ πατρὶ ἡμῶν ἐν τ. οὐρ added, Mt. vi. 1. c. of punishments: μισθός ἀδικίας, 2 Pet. ii. 13; τῆς δυσσεβείας, 2 Macc. viii. 33.*

μισθῶω: (μισθός); 1 aor. mid. ἐμισθωσάμην; to let out for hire; to hire [cf. W. § 38, 3]: τινά, Mt. xx. 1, 7. (Hdt., Arstph., Xen., Plat., al.; Sept. for רָצַי, Deut. xxiii. 4; 2 Chr. xxiv. 12.)*

μισθῶμα, -τος, τό, (μισθῶω); 1. the price for which anything is either let or hired (Hdt., Isocr., Dem., Ael., al.; of a harlot's hire, Hos. ii. 12; Deut. xxiii. 18; Mic. i. 7; Prov. xix. 13; Ezek. xvi. 31–34, and in class. Grk. [cf. Philo in Flac. § 16 fin.]). 2. that which is either let or hired for a price, as a house, dwelling, lodging [(cf. Bp. Lightf. Com. on Philip. p. 9 note*)]: Acts xxviii. 30.*

μισθωτός, -οῦ, ὁ, (μισθῶω), one hired, a hireling: Mk. i. 20; Jn. x. 12 sq. (Arstph., Plat., Dem., al.; Sept. for רָצַי.)*

Μιτυλήνη, -ης, ἡ, Mitylene, the chief maritime town of the island of Lesbos in the Ægean: Acts xx. 14. [Lewin, St. Paul, ii. 84 sq.]*

Μιχαήλ, ὁ, (לְמִיכָאֵל, i. e. 'who like God?'), Michael.

the name of an archangel, who was supposed to be the guardian angel of the Israelites (Dan. xii. 1; x. 13, 21): Jude 9; Rev. xii. 7. [BB.DD. s. v.]*

μνά, -ας, ἡ, a word of Eastern origin [cf. Schrader, Keil-inschriften u. s. w. p. 143], Arab. ⁶ مَن سَ, Syr. ⁶ مَن سَ,

Hebr. מְנָה (fr. מְנָה to appoint, mark out, count, etc.), Lat. *mina*; 1. in the O. T. a weight, and an imaginary coin or money of account, equal to one hundred shekels: 1 K. x. 17, cf. 2 Chr. ix. 16; 2 Esdr. ii. 69, (otherwise in Ezek. xlv. 12 [cf. Bible Educator, index s. v. Maneh; Schrader in Riehm s. v. Mine p. 1000 sq.]). 2. In Attic a weight and a sum of money equal to one hundred drachmae (see δραχμαῖ [and B. D. s. v. Pound; esp. Schrader in Riehm u. s.]): Lk. xix. 13, 16, 18, 20, 24 sq.*

μνάομαι, see μμνήσκω.

Μνάσον, -ωνος, ὁ, (MNAΩ), *Mnason*, a Christian of Cyprus: Acts xxi. 16. (The name was com. also among the Grks.; [cf. Benseler's Pape's Eigennamen, s. v.]*)

μνεῖα, -ας, ἡ, (μμνήσκω), *remembrance, memory, mention*: ἐπὶ πάσῃ τῇ μνεῖᾳ ὑμῶν, as often as I remember you [lit. 'on all my remembrance' etc. cf. W. § 18, 4], Phil. i. 3; ποιέσθαι μνεῖαν τινός, to make mention of one, Ro. i. 9; Eph. i. 16; 1 Th. i. 2; Philem. 4, (Plat. Phaedr. p. 254 a; Diog. Laërt. 8. 2, 66; Sept. Ps. cx. (cxi.) 4); μν. ἔχειν τινός, to be mindful of one, 1 Th. iii. 6 (Soph., Arstph., Eur., al.); ἀδιάλειπτον ἔχειν τὴν περὶ τινος μνεῖαν, 2 Tim. i. 3.*

μνήμα, -τος, τό, (μνάομαι, pf. pass. μέμνημαι); 1. a monument or memorial to perpetuate the memory of any person or thing (Hom., Pind., Soph., al.). 2. a sepulchral monument (Hom., Eur., Xen., Plat., al.). 3. a sepulchre or tomb (receptacle where a dead body is deposited [cf. Eidersheim, Jesus the Messiah, ii. 316 sq.]): Mk. v. 3 G L T Tr WH; v. 5; [xv. 46 T WH]; Lk. viii. 27; xxiii. 53; xxiv. 1; Acts ii. 29; vii. 16; Rev. xi. 9, (Joseph. antt. 7, 1, 3; Sept. for מְנָה).*

μνημεῖον, -ου, τό; 1. any visible object for preserving or recalling the memory of any person or thing; a memorial, monument, (Aeschyl., Pind., Soph., sqq.); in bibl. Grk. so in Sap. x. 7; specifically, a sepulchral monument: οἰκοδομεῖν μνημεῖα, Lk. xi. 47; Joseph. antt. 13, 6, 5. 2. in the Scriptures a sepulchre, tomb: Mt. xxiii. 29; xxvii. 52, 60; xxviii. 8; Mk. v. 2; vi. 29; Lk. xi. 44; Jn. v. 28; xi. 17, 31, and often in the Gospels; Acts xiii. 29; Sept. for מְנָה, Gen. xxiii. 6, 9; 1. 5; Is. xxii. 16, etc.

μνήμη, -ης, ἡ, (μνάομαι); a. *memory, remembrance*; b. *mention*: μνήμην ποιέσθαι τινός, to remember a thing, call it to remembrance, 2 Pet. i. 15; the same expression occurs in Grk. writ. fr. Hdt. down, but in the sense of Lat. *mentionem facere, to make mention of a thing.**

μνημονεύω; impf. 3 pers. plur. ἐμνημόνευον; 1 aor. ἐμνημόνευσα; (μνήμων mindful); fr Hdt. down; Sept. for מְנָה; 1. to be mindful of, to remember, to call to mind: absol. Mk. viii. 18; τινός, Lk. xvii. 32; Jn. xv. 20; xvi. 4, 21; Acts xx. 35; 1 Th. i. 3; [Heb. xiii. 7]; contextually i. q. to think of and feel for a person or thing: w. gen. of the thing, Col. iv. 18; τῶν πτωχῶν, Gal. ii. 10

(see μμνήσκω, fin.); w. an acc. of the obj. to hold in memory, keep in mind: τινά, 2 Tim. ii. 8; τί, Mt. xvi. 9; 1 Th. ii. 9; τὰ ἀδικήματα, of God as punishing them, Rev. xviii. 5 (see μμνήσκω). Cf. Matthiae § 347 Anm. 2; W. p. 205 (193); [B. § 132, 14]. foll. by ὅτι, Acts xx. 31; Eph. ii. 11; 2 Th. ii. 5; foll. by an indir. question, Rev. ii. 5; iii. 3. 2. to make mention of: τινός, Heb. xi. 15 [but al. refer this to 1 above] (Plut. Them. 32; τί, Plat. de rep. 4 p. 441 d.; legg. 4 p. 723 c.); περὶ τινός (as μνάσθαι in classic Grk., see Matthiae § 347 Anm. 1), Heb. xi. 22; so in Lat. *memini de aliquo*; cf. *Ramshorn*, Lat. Gr. § 111 note 1; [Harpers' Lat. Dict. s. v. *memini*, I. 3; cf. Eng. *remember about*, etc.]*

μνημόσυνον, -ου, τό, (μνήμων), a memorial (that by which the memory of any person or thing is preserved), a remembrance: εἰς μνημόσυνόν τινος, to perpetuate one's memory, Mt. xxvi. 13; Mk. xiv. 9; αἱ προσευχαῖ σου . . . ἀνέβησαν εἰς μνημ. ἐνώπιον τ. θεοῦ, (without the fig.) have become known to God, so that he heeds and is about to help thee, Acts x. 4. (Hdt., Arstph., Thuc., Plut., al.; Sept. for מְנָה, מְנָה; also for מְנָה, i. e. that part of a sacrifice which was burned on the altar together with the frankincense, that its fragrance might ascend to heaven and commend the offerer to God's remembrance, Lev. ii. 9, 16; v. 12; Num. v. 26; hence εὐωδία εἰς μνημόσυνον, Sir. xlv. 16; and often in Siracid., 1 Macc., etc.)*

μνηστεύω: Pass., pf. ptcp. μεμνηστευμένος (R G) and ἐμνηστευμένος (L T Tr WH) [cf. W. § 12, 10; Veitch s. v.; Tdf. Proleg. p. 121]; 1 aor. ptcp. μνηστευθείς; (μνηστός betrothed, espoused); fr. Hom. down; Sept. for מְנָה; τινά (γυναῖκα), to woo her and ask her in marriage; pass. to be promised in marriage, be betrothed: τινά, Mt. i. 18; Lk. i. 27; ii. 5.*

μογγυλάλος, (fr. μόγγος [al. μογγός, cf. Chandler § 366] one who has a hoarse, hollow voice, and λάλος, speaking with a harsh or thick voice: Mk. vii. 32 Tdf. ed. 2, Tr txt.; but the common reading μογιλάλος deserves the preference; cf. Fritzsche ad loc. p. 302 sq. (Etym. Magn. [s. v. βατταρίζειν].)*)

μογιλάλος [on its accent cf. Tdf. Proleg. p. 101], -ου, (μόγος and λάλος), speaking with difficulty, [A. V. having an impediment in his speech]: Mk. vii. 32 [not Tr txt.]. (Aët. 8. 38; Schol. ad Lcian. Jov. trag. c. 27; Bekker, Anecd. p. 100, 22; Sept. for מְנָה, dumb, Is. xxxv. 6.)*

μόγος, (μόγος toil), fr. Hom. down, hardly, with difficulty: Lk. ix. 39 [yet WH Tr mrg μόλις, q. v.]. (3 Macc. vii. 6.)*

μόδιος, -ου, ὁ, the Lat. *modius*, a dry measure holding 16 sextarii (or one sixth of the Attic medimnus; Corn. Nep. Att. 2 [i. e. about a peck, A. V. bushel; cf. BB. DD. s. v. Weights and Measures]): Mt. v. 15; Mk. iv. 21; Lk. xi. 33.*

μοιχαλις, -ίδος, ἡ, (μοιχός), a word unknown to the earlier writ. but found in Plut., Helioid., al.; see *Lob. ad Phryn.* p. 452; [W. 24]; Sept. for מְנָה (Ezek. xvi. 38; xxiii. 45) and מְנָה (Hos. iii. 1; Prov. xxiv. 55 (xxx. 20)); an adulteress; a. prop.: Ro. vii. 3; ὀφθαλμοί μεστοί μοιχαλίδος, eyes always on the watch for an adul-

terer; a. prop.: Ro. vii. 3; ὀφθαλμοί μεστοί μοιχαλίδος, eyes always on the watch for an adul-

teress, or from which adulterous desire beams forth, 2 Pet. ii. 14. b. As the intimate alliance of God with the people of Israel was likened to a marriage, those who relapse into idolatry are said to *commit adultery* or *play the harlot* (Ezek. xvi. 15 sqq.; xxiii. 43 sqq., etc.); hence *μοιχαλῖς* is fig. equiv. to *faithless to God, unclean, apostate*: Jas. iv. 4 [where cf. Alford]; as an adj. (cf. Matthiae § 429, 4), *γενεὰ μοιχ.*: Mt. xii. 39; xvi. 4; Mk. viii. 38. [Cf. Clem. Alex. Strom. vi. c. 16 § 146 p. 292, 5 ed. Sylb.]*

μοιχάω, -ῶ: to have unlawful intercourse with another's wife, to commit adultery with: *τινά*. in bibl. Grk. mid. *μοιχῶμαι*, to commit adultery: of the man, Mt. v. 32^a [yet WH br.]; xix. 9^a [yet not WH mrg.], 9^b [R G L Tr br. WH mrg.]; ἐπ' αὐτήν, commits the sin of adultery against her (i. e. that has been put away), Mk. x. 11; of the woman, Mt. v. 32^a (where L T Tr WH *μοιχευθήναι* for *μοιχᾶσθαι*); Mk. x. 12. (Sept. for *הַסָּר*, Jer. iii. 8; v. 7; ix. 2, etc.; in Grk. writ. fig. in the active, with *τὴν θάλασσαν*, to usurp unlawful control over the sea, Xen. Hell. 1, 6, 15; τὸ λεχθέν, to falsify, corrupt, Ael. n. a. 7, 39.)*

μοιχεία, -ας, ἡ, (*μοιχεύω*), *adultery*: Jn. viii. 3; Gal. v. 19 Rec.; plur. [W. § 27, 3; B. § 123, 2]: Mt. xv. 19; Mk. vii. 21. (Jer. xiii. 27; Hos. ii. 2; iv. 2; [Andoc., Lys.], Plat., Aeschin., Lcian., al.)*

μοιχεύω; fut. *μοιχεύσω*; 1 aor. *ἐμοίχευσα*; Pass., pres. *πιτρ. μοιχευομένη*; 1 aor. inf. *μοιχευθήναι*; (*μοιχός*); fr. Arstph. and Xen. down; Sept. for *הַסָּר*; to commit adultery; a. absol. (to be an adulterer): Mt. v. 27; xix. 18; Mk. x. 19; Lk. xvi. 18; xviii. 20; Ro. ii. 22; xiii. 9; Jas. ii. 11. b. *τινά (γυναίκα)*, to commit adultery with, have unlawful intercourse with another's wife: Mt. v. 28 (Deut. v. 18; Lev. xx. 10; Arstph. av. 558; Plat. rep. 2 p. 360 b.; Lcian. dial. deor. 6, 3; Aristaeon. epp. 1, 20; Aeschin. dial. Socr. 2, 14); pass. of the wife, to suffer adultery, be debauched: Mt. v. 32^a L T Tr WH; [xix. 9 WH mrg.]; Jn. viii. 4. By a Hebraism (see *μοιχαλῖς*, b.) trop. *μετὰ τινος (γυναϊκός) μοιχεύειν* is used of those who at a woman's solicitation are drawn away to idolatry, i. e. to the eating of things sacrificed to idols, Rev. ii. 22; cf. Jer. iii. 9, etc.*

μοιχός, -οῦ, ὁ, an adulterer: Lk. xviii. 11; 1 Co. vi. 9; Heb. xiii. 4. Hebraistically (see *μοιχαλῖς*, b.) and fig. *faithless toward God, ungodly*: Jas. iv. 4 R G. (Soph., Arstph., Xen., Plut., sqq.; Sept.)*

μόλις, (*μόλος* toil); an adv. used by post-Hom. writ. indiscriminately with *μόγισ*; a. with *difficulty, hardly*, (cf. Sap. ix. 16, where *μετὰ πόνου* corresponds to it in the parallel member): [Lk. ix. 39 Tr mrg. WH (al. *μόγισ*, q. v.)]; Acts xiv. 18; xxvii. 7 sq. 16; 1 Pet. iv. 18. b. *not easily*, i. e. *scarcely, very rarely*: Ro. v. 7.*

Μολόχ, ὁ, (Hebr. *מֹלֶךְ*, *מֹלֶךְ*, also *מֹלֶךְ*; cf. *Gesenius*, Theis. ii. p. 794 sq.), indecl., *Moloch*, name of the idol-god of the Ammonites, to which human victims, particularly young children, were offered in sacrifice. According to the description in the *Jalkut* ([Rashi (vulg. Jarchi)] on Jer. vii. [31]), its image was a hollow brazen figure, with the head of an ox, and outstretched human

arms. It was heated red-hot by fire from within, and the little ones placed in its arms to be slowly burned, while to prevent their parents from hearing their dying cries the sacrificing-priests beat drums (see *γένενα*): Acts vii. 43 fr. Am. v. 26 Sept., where Hebr. *מֹלֶךְ*, which ought to have been translated *βασιλείως ὑμῶν*, i. e. of your idol. Cf. *Win.* RWB. s. v. *Moloch*; *J. G. Müller* in *Herzog* ix. 714 sq.; *Merz* in *Schenkel* v. 194 sq.; [BB.DD. s. v. *Molech, Moloch*; *W. Robertson Smith* in *Encyc. Brit.* ed. 9, s. v.; *Baudissin*, *Jahve et Moloch* etc. and esp. in *Herzog* 2 vol. x. 168-178].*

μολύνω: 1 aor. act. *ἐμόλυνα*; Pass. pres. *μολύνομαι*; 1 aor. *ἐμολύθη*; fr. Arstph. down; to pollute, stain, contaminate, defile; in the N. T. used only in symbolic and fig. discourse: *οὐκ ἐμόλυναν τὰ ἱμάτια αὐτῶν*, of those who have kept themselves pure from the defilement of sin, Rev. iii. 4 (cf. Zech. iii. 3 sq.); *μετὰ γυναικῶν οὐκ ἐμολύθησαν*, who have not soiled themselves by fornication and adultery, Rev. xiv. 4; *ἡ συνείδησις μολύνεται*, of a conscience reproached (defiled) by sin, 1 Co. viii. 7 (inexplibili quodam laedendi proposito conscientiam pol-luebat, Amm. Marcell. 15, 2; opp. *τὸ καθαρὰ συνείδησις*, 1 Tim. iii. 9; 2 Tim. i. 3; *μολύνειν τὴν ψυχὴν*, Sir. xxi. 28; but see *μαίνω*, 2). [SYN. see *μαίνω*, fin.]*

μολυσμός, -οῦ, ὁ, (*μολύνω*), *defilement* (Vulg. *inquinamentum*); an action by which anything is defiled: with gen. of the thing defiled, *σαρκὸς καὶ πνεύματος*, 2 Co. vii. 1. (Jer. xxiii. 15; 1 Esdr. viii. 80; 2 Macc. v. 27; Plut. mor. p. 779 c.; [Joseph. c. Ap. 1, 32, 2; 2, 24, 5; etc.]); often in eccl. writ.)*

μομφή, -ῆς, ἡ, (*μέμφομαι*), *blame*: *ἔχει μομφὴν πρὸς τινα*, to have matter of complaint against any one, Col. iii. 13. (Pind., Tragg., al.)*

μονή, -ῆς, ἡ, (*μένω*), [fr. Hdt. down], *a staying, abiding, dwelling, abode*: Jn. xiv. 2; *μονὴν ποιεῖν* (L T Tr WH *ποιεῖσθαι*, as in Thuc. 1, 131; Joseph. antt. 8, 13, 7; 13, 2, 1), to make an (one's) abode, *παρὰ τινι* metaph. of God and Christ by their power and spirit exerting a most blessed influence on the souls of believers, Jn. xiv. 23; see *ποιῶ*, 1 c.*

μονογενής, -ές, (*μόνος* and *γένος*), (Cic. *unigena*; Vulg. [in Lk. *unicus*, elsewh.] and in eccl. writ. *unigenitus*), *single of its kind, only*, [A. V. *only-begotten*]; used of only sons or daughters (viewed in relation to their parents), Hes. theog. 426, 448; Hdt. 7, 221; Plat. Critias 113 d.; Joseph. antt. 1, 13, 1; 2, 7, 4; *μονογενὲς τέκνον πατρί*, Aeschyl. Ag. 898. So in the Scriptures: Heb. xi. 17; *μονογενῆ εἶναι τινι* (to be one's only son or daughter), Judg. xi. 34; Tob. iii. 15; Lk. vii. 12; viii. 42; ix. 38; [cf. Westcott on Epp. of Jn. p. 162 sqq.]. Hence the expression *ὁ μονογ. υἱὸς τοῦ θεοῦ* and *υἱὸς τοῦ θεοῦ ὁ μονογ.*, Jn. iii. 16, 18; i. 18 [see below]; 1 Jn. iv. 9; *μονογενὴς παρὰ πατρός*, Jn. i. 14 [some take this generally, owing to the omission of the art. (cf. Green p. 48 sq.)], used of Christ, denotes *the only son of God* or one who in the sense in which he himself is the son of God has no brethren. He is so spoken of by John not because *ὁ λόγος* which was *ἐνσαρκωθείς* in him was eternally generated by God

the Father (the orthodox interpretation), or came forth from the being of God just before the beginning of the world (Subordinationism), but because by the incarnation (*ἐνσάρκωσις*) of the *λόγος* in him he is of nature or essentially Son of God, and so in a very different sense from that in which men are made by him *τέκνα τοῦ θεοῦ* (Jn. i. 13). For since in the writings of John the title *ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ θεοῦ* is given only to the historic Christ so called, neither the *Logos* alone, nor Jesus alone, but *ὁ λόγος ὁ ἐνσαρκωθεὶς* or Jesus through the *λόγος* united with God, is *ὁ μονογ. υἱὸς τοῦ θεοῦ*. The reading *μονογενὴς θεός* (without the article before *μονογ.*) in Jn. i. 18, — which is supported by no inconsiderable weight of ancient testimony, received into the text by Tregelles, and Westcott and Hort, defended with much learning by Dr. Hort ("On *μονογενὴς θεός* in Scripture and Tradition" in his "Two Dissertations" Camb. and Lond. 1876), and seems not improbable to Harnack (in the *Theol. Lit.-Zeit.* for 1876, p. 541 sqq.) [and Weiss (in Meyer 6te Aufl. ad loc.)], but is foreign to John's mode of thought and speech (iii. 16, 18; 1 Jn. iv. 9), dissonant and harsh, — appears to owe its origin to a dogmatic zeal which broke out soon after the early days of the church; [see articles on the reading by Prof. Abbot in the *Bib. Sacr.* for Oct. 1861 and in the *Unitarian Rev.* for June 1875, (in the latter copious ref. to other discussions of the same passage are given); see also Prof. Drummond in the *Theol. Rev.* for Oct. 1871]. Further, see *Grimm*, *Exgt. Hdbch.* on Sap. p. 152 sq.; [Westcott u. s.]*

μόνος, -η, -ον, Sept. chiefly for $\mu\omicron\upsilon\sigma$, [fr. Hom. down]; 1. an adjective, *alone* (without a companion); a. with verbs: *εἶναι*, *εὐρίσκεσθαι*, *καταλείπεσθαι*, etc., Mt. xiv. 23; Mk. vi. 47; Lk. ix. 36; Jn. viii. 9; 1 Th. iii. 1; added to the pronouns *ἐγώ*, *αὐτός*, *οὗ*, etc.: Mt. xviii. 15; Mk. ix. 2; Lk. xxiv. 18; Ro. xi. 3; xvi. 4, etc. b. it is joined with its noun to other verbs also, so that what is predicated may be declared to apply to some one person alone [cf. W. 131 (124) note]: Mt. iv. 10; Lk. iv. 8; xxiv. 12 [T om. L Tr br. WH reject the vs.]; Jn. vi. 22; Heb. ix. 7; 2 Tim. iv. 11; with a neg. foll. by *ἀλλά*, Mt. iv. 4. *ὁ μόνος θεός*, he who alone is God: Jn. v. 44; xvii. 3; Ro. xvi. 27; *ὁ μόνος δεσπότης*, Jude 4. *οὐκ . . . εἰ μὴ μόνος*: Mt. xii. 4; xvii. 8; xxiv. 36; Lk. vi. 4; *οὐδεὶς . . . εἰ μὴ μόνος*, Phil. iv. 15. i. q. *forsaken, destitute of help*, Lk. x. 40; Jn. viii. 16; xvi. 32, (Sap. x. 1). 2. Neut. *μόνος* as adv., *alone, only, merely*: added to the obj., Mt. v. 47; x. 42; Acts xviii. 25; Gal. iii. 2; to the gen. Ro. iii. 29 [here WH mrg. *μόνων*]; referring to an action expressed by a verb, Mt. ix. 21; xiv. 36; Mk. v. 36; Lk. viii. 50; Acts viii. 16; 1 Co. xv. 19; Gal. i. 23; ii. 10. *μόνον μὴ*, Gal. v. 13; *οὐ (μὴ) μόνον*, Gal. iv. 18; Jas. i. 22; ii. 24; foll. by *ἀλλά*, Acts xix. 26 [L. *ἀλλὰ καί*; cf. W. 498 (464); B. 370 (317)]; by *ἀλλὰ πολλὰ μᾶλλον*, Phil. ii. 12; by *ἀλλὰ καί*, Mt. xxi. 21; Jn. v. 18; xi. 52; xii. 9; xiii. 9; xvii. 20; Acts xix. 26 [Lchm. (see as above, esp. B.)]; xxi. 13; xxvi. 29; xxvii. 10; Ro. i. 32; iv. 12, 16, 23; 2 Co. vii. 7, etc.; *οὐ μόνον δέ, ἀλλὰ καί*: Acts xix. 27; and often by Paul [cf. W. 583 (543)], Ro. v. 3, 11; viii.

23; ix. 10; 2 Co. vii. 7; viii. 19; Phil. ii. 27 [here *οὐ δὲ μόνον* etc.]; 1 Tim. v. 13; [2 Tim. iv. 8. *κατὰ μόνος* (sc. *χώρας*), see *καταμόνος*].

μονόφθαλμος, -ον, (*μόνος, ὀφθαλμός*), (Vulg. *luscus*, Mk. ix. 47), *deprived of one eye, having one eye*: Mt. xviii. 9; Mk. ix. 47. (Hdt., Apollod., Strab., Diog. Laërt., al.; [Lob. ad Phryn. p. 136; Bekk. Anecd. i. 280; Rutherford, New Phryn. p. 209; W. 24].)*

μονῶω, -ῶ: (*μόνος*); fr. Hom. down; *to make single or solitary*; *to leave alone, forsake*: pf. pass. ptep. *χίρα μεμονωμένη*, i. e. without children, 1 Tim. v. 5, cf. 4.*

μορφή, -ῆς, ἡ, [fr. root signifying 'to lay hold of', 'seize' (cf. Germ. *Fassung*); Fick, Pt. i. p. 174; Vanček p. 719], fr. Hom. down, *the form by which a person or thing strikes the vision; the external appearance*: children are said to reflect *ψυχῆς τε καὶ μορφῆς ὁμοιότητα* (of their parents), 4 Macc. xv. 3 (4); *ἐφανερῶθη ἐν ἐτέρῃ μορφῇ*, Mk. xvi. 12; *ἐν μορφῇ θεοῦ ὑπάρχων*, Phil. ii. 6; *μορφὴν δούλου λαβών*, ibid. 7; — this whole passage (as I have shown more fully in the *Zeitschr. f. wissenschaft. Theol.* for 1873, p. 33 sqq., with which compare the different view given by *Holsten* in the *Jahrb. f. protest. Theol.* for 1875, p. 449 sqq.) is to be explained as follows: *who, although* (formerly when he was *λόγος ἄσαρκος*) *he bore the form* (in which he appeared to the inhabitants of heaven) *of God* (the sovereign, opp. to *μορφ. δούλου*), *yet did not think that this equality with God was to be eagerly clung to or retained* (see *ἀρπαγμός*, 2), *but emptied himself of it* (see *κενώω*, 1) *so as to assume the form of a servant, in that he became like unto men* (for angels also are *δούλοι τοῦ θεοῦ*, Rev. xix. 10; xxii. 8 sq.) *and was found in fashion as a man*. (God *μένει δὲ ἀπλῶς ἐν τῇ αὐτοῦ μορφῇ*, Plat. de rep. 2 p. 381 c., and it is denied that God *φαντάζεσθαι ἄλλοτε ἐν ἄλλαις ἰδέαις . . . καὶ ἀλλάττοντα τὸ αὐτοῦ εἶδος εἰς πολλὰς μορφὰς . . . καὶ τῆς ἑαυτοῦ ἰδέας ἐκβαίνειν*, p. 380 d.; *ἦκιστ' ἂν πολλὰς μορφὰς ἴσχοι ὁ θεός*, p. 381 b.; *ἐνὸς σώματος οὐσίαν μετασχηματίζειν καὶ μεταχαράττειν εἰς πολυτρόπους μορφὰς*, Philo leg. ad Gaium § 11; *οὐ γὰρ ὥσπερ τὸ νόμισμα παράκομμα καὶ θεοῦ μορφῇ γίνεται*, ibid. § 14 fin.; God *ἐργοῖς μὲν καὶ χάρισις ἐναργῆς καὶ παντὸς οὐτωςοῦν φανερώτερος, μορφὴν δὲ καὶ μέγεθος ἡμῖν ἀφανέστατος*, Joseph. c. Ap. 2, 22, 2).*

[*SYN. μορφῆ, σχῆμα*: acc. to Bp. Lightf. (see the thorough discussion in his 'Detached Note' on Phil. ii.) and Trench (N. T. Syn. § lxx.), *μορφῆ* form differs from *σχῆμα* figure, shape, fashion, as that which is intrinsic and essential, from that which is outward and accidental. So in the main Bengel, Philippi, al., on Ro. xii. 2; but the distinction is rejected by many; see Meyer and esp. Fritzsche in loc. Yet the last-named commentator makes *μορφῆ δούλου* in Phil. i. c. relate to the complete form, or nature, of a servant; and *σχῆμα* to the external form, or human body.]

μορφῶω, -ῶ: 1 aor pass. subj. 3 pers. sing. *μορφωθῆ*; [cf. *μορφῆ*, init.]; *to form*: in fig. discourse *ἄχρις* [T Tr WH *μέχρις*, q. v. 1 a.] *οὐ μορφωθῆ Χριστὸς ἐν ὑμῖν*, i. e. literally, until a mind and life in complete harmony with the mind and life of Christ shall have been formed in you, Gal. iv. 19. (Arat. phaen. 375; Anth. 1, 33, 1; Sept. Is. xlv. 13.) [*COMP. : μετα-, συμ-μορφῶω*].*

μόρφωσις, -εως, ἡ, (μορφώω); 1. a forming, shaping: τῶν δένδρων, Theophr. c. pl. 3, 7, 4. 2. form; i. e. a. the mere form, semblance: εἰσβαλέας, 2 Tim. iii. 5. b. the form befitting the thing or truly expressing the fact, the very form: τῆς γνώσεως κ. τῆς ἀληθείας, Ro. ii. 20.*

μοσχο-ποιέω, -ῶ: 1 aor. ἐμοσχοποίησα; (μόσχος and ποιέω, [cf. W. 26]); to make (an image of) a calf: Acts vii. 41, for which Ex. xxxii. 4 ἐποίησε μόσχον. (Eccles. writ.)*

μόσχος, -ου, ὁ, [cf. Schmidt ch. 76, 12; Curtius p. 593]; 1. a tender, juicy, shoot; a sprout, of a plant or tree. 2. ὁ, ἡ, μ. offspring; a. of men [(cf. fig. Eng. scion)], a boy, a girl, esp. if fresh and delicate. b. of animals, a young one. 3. a calf, a bullock, a heifer; so everywhere in the Bible, and always masc.: Lk. xv. 23, 27, 30; Heb. ix. 12, 19; Rev. iv. 7; (Sept. chiefly for רב a bull, esp. a young bull; then for רבב cattle; for רשׁ an ox or a cow; also for לךך a calf). [(Eur. on.)*

μουσικός, -ή, -όν, (μουσα [music, eloquence, etc.]); freq. in Grk. writ.; prop. devoted to and skilled in the arts sacred to the muses; accomplished in the liberal arts; specifically, skilled in music; playing on musical instruments; so Rev. xviii. 22 [R. V. minstrels].*

μόχθος, -ου, ὁ, hard and difficult labor, toil, travail; hardship, distress: 2 Co. xi. 27; 1 Th. ii. 9; 2 Th. iii. 8; see κόπος, 3 b. (Hes. scut. 306; Pind., Tragg., Xen., al.; Sept. chiefly for לךך.) [SYN. see κόπος, fin.]*

μυλάω, -οῦ, ὁ, (enclosed within, fr. μύω to close, shut), narrow: Heb. iv. 12. (From Hom. down; Sept. Job xxi. 24.)*

μύω, -ῶ: pf. pass. μεμίμημαι; (fr. μύω to close, shut [cf. Lat. *mutus*]; Curtius § 478); a. to initiate into the mysteries (Hdt., Arstph., Plat., Plut., al.; 3 Macc. ii. 30). b. univ. to teach fully, instruct; to accustom one to a thing; to give one an intimate acquaintance with a thing: ἐν παντί κ. ἐν παντι μεμίμημαι, to every condition and to all the several circumstances of life have I become wonted; I have been so disciplined by experience that whatsoever be my lot I can endure, Phil. iv. 12; [but others, instead of connecting ἐν παντί etc. here (as object) with μεμ. (a constr. apparently without precedent; yet cf. Lünemann in W. § 28, 1) and taking the infinitives that follow as explanatory of the ἐν παντί etc., regard the latter phrase as stating the sphere (see πᾶς, II. 2 a.) and the infinitives as expegetic (W. § 44, 1): in everything and in all things have I learned the secret both to be filled etc.]*

μῦθος, -ου, ὁ, fr. Hom. down; 1. a speech, word, saying. 2. a narrative, story; a. a true narrative. b. a fiction, a fable; univ. an invention, falsehood: 2 Pet. i. 16; the fictions of the Jewish theologians and Gnostics, esp. concerning the emanations and orders of the æons, are called μῦθοι [A. V. fables] in 1 Tim. i. 4; iv. 7; 2 Tim. iv. 4; Tit. i. 14. [Cf. Trench § xc., and reff. s. v. γενεαλογία.]*

μυκάμαι, -ῶμαι; (fr. μύ or μῦ, the sound which a cow [Lat. *mu gio*]), to low, bellow, prop. of horned

cattle (Hom., Aeschyl., Eur., Plat., al.); to roar, of a lion, Rev. x. 8.*

μυκτηρίζω: (μυκτηρ the nose); pres. pass. 3 pers. sing. μυκτηρίζεται; prop. to turn up the nose or sneer at; to mock, deride: τινά, pass. οὐ μυκτηρίζεται, does not suffer himself to be mocked, Gal. vi. 7. (For γῆ, Job xxii. 19; Ps. lxxix. (lxxx.) 7; Jer. xx. 7; γῆ, Prov. i. 30; πῆ, Prov. xv. 20; [cf. Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 39, 1 (and Harnack's note)]. 1 Macc. vii. 34; [1 Esdr. i. 49]; Sext. Emp. adv. math. i. 217 [p. 648, 11 ed. Bekk.]) [COMP. : ἐμυκτηρίζω.]*

μυλικός, -ή, -όν, (μύλη a mill), belonging to a mill: Mk. ix. 42 R G; Lk. xvii. 2 L T Tr WH.*

μύλιος, -η, -ον; 1. made of mill-stones: Boeckh, Inscr. ii. p. 784, no. 3371, 4. 2. i. q. μυλικός (see the preceding word): Rev. xviii. 21 L WH.*

μύλος, -ου, ὁ, [(Lat. *mola*; Eng. mill, meal)]; 1. a mill-stone [(Anthol. etc.)]: Rev. xviii. 21 [L WH μύλιος, q. v.]; μύλος ὀνικός, Mt. xviii. 6; Mk. ix. 42 L T Tr WH; Lk. xvii. 2 Rec.; a large mill consisted of two stones, an upper and an under one; the "nether" stone was stationary, but the upper one was turned by an ass, whence the name μ. ὀνικός. 2. equiv. to μύλη, a mill [(Diod., Strab., Plut.)]: Mt. xxiv. 41 L T Tr WH: φωνή μύλου, the noise made by a mill, Rev. xviii. 22.*

μυλάν [not paroxytone; see Chandler § 596 cf. § 584], -ἄνος, ὁ, place where a mill runs; mill-house: Mt. xxiv. 41 R G. (Eur., Thuc., Dem., Aristot., al.)*

Μύρα (L T Tr WH Μύρρα (Tr ῥῶ- see P, ρ) [cf. Tdf. on Acts as below and WH. App. p. 160]), -ων, τά, Μύρα, a city on the coast [or rather, some two miles and a half (20 stadia) distant from it] of Lycia, a maritime region of Asia Minor between Caria and Pamphylia [B. D. s. v. Myra; Lewin, St. Paul, ii. 186 sq.]: Acts xxvii. 5.*

μυριάς, -άδος, ἡ, (μυρίος), [fr. Hdt. down], Sept. for רבב and רב; a. ten thousand: Acts xix. 19 (on which pass. see ἀργύριον, 3 fin.). b. plur. with gen. i. q. an innumerable multitude, an unlimited number, ([like our *myriads*], the Lat. *sexcenti*, Germ. *Tausend*): Lk. xii. 1; Acts xxi. 20; Rev. v. 11 [not Rec.]; ix. 16 [here L T διςμυριάδες, q. v.]; used simply, of innumerable hosts of angels: Heb. xii. 22 [here G L Tr put a comma after μυριάσιν]; Jude 14; Deut. xxxiii. 2; Dan. vii. 10.*

μυρίζω: 1 aor. inf. μυρίσαι; (μύρον); fr. Hdt. down; to anoint: Mk. xiv. 8.*

μυρίος, -α, -ον, [fr. Hom. down]; 1. innumerable, countless, [A. V. ten thousand]: 1 Co. iv. 15; xiv. 19. 2. with the accent drawn back (cf. *Bitm.* Ausf. Sprchl. § 70 Anm. 15, vol. i. 278; Passow s. v. fin.; [L. and S. s. v. III.]), μύριοι, -αι, -α, ten thousand: Mt. xviii. 24.*

μύρον, -ου, τό, (the grammarians derive it fr. μύρω to flow, accordingly a flowing juice, trickling sap; but prob. more correct to regard it as an oriental word akin to μύρρα, Hebr. מר, מור; [Fick (i. 836) connects it with r. smar 'to smear', with which Vaniček 1198 sq. associates σμύρρα, μύρτος, etc.; cf. Curtius p. 714]), ointment: Mt. xxvi. 7, 9 Rec., 12; Mk. xiv. 3-5; Lk. vii. 37 sq.; xxiii.

56; Jn. xi. 2; xii. 3, 5; Rev. xviii. 13; distinguished fr. *ἔλαιον* [q. v. and see *Trench*, Syn. § xxxviii.], Lk. vii. 46. ([From Aeschyl., Hdt. down]; Sept. for *יִשְׁמַן* fat, oil, Prov. xxvii. 9; for *יִשְׁמַן* *יִשְׁמַן*, Ps. cxxxii. (cxxxiii.) 2.) *

Μυσία, -ας, ἡ, *Mysia*, a province of Asia Minor on the shore of the Aegean Sea, between Lydia and the Propontis; it had among its cities Pergamum, Troas, and Assos: Acts xvi. 7 sq.*

μυστήριον, -ου, τό, (*μύστης* [one initiated; fr. *μύειν*, q. v.]), in class. Grk. a *hidden thing, secret, mystery; μυστήριόν σου μὴ κατείπης τῷ φίλῳ*, Menand.; plur. generally *mysteries, religious secrets*, confided only to the initiated and not to be communicated by them to ordinary mortals; [cf. *K. F. Hermann*, Gottesdienstl. Alterthümer der Griechen, § 32]. In the Scriptures **1.** a *hidden or secret thing, not obvious to the understanding*: 1 Co. xiii. 2; xiv. 2; (of the secret rites of the Gentiles, Sap. xiv. 15, 23).

2. a *hidden purpose or counsel; secret will*: of men, *τοῦ βασιλείως*, Tob. xii. 7, 11; *τῆς βουλῆς αὐτοῦ*, Judith ii. 2; of God: *μυστήρια θεοῦ*, the secret counsels which govern God in dealing with the righteous, which are hidden from ungodly and wicked men but plain to the godly, Sap. ii. 22. In the N. T., God's plan of providing salvation for men through Christ, which was once hidden but now is revealed: Ro. xvi. 25; 1 Co. ii. 7 (on this see *ἐν*, I. 5 f.); Eph. iii. 9; Col. i. 26 sq.; with *τοῦ θελήματος αὐτοῦ* added, Eph. i. 9; *τοῦ θεοῦ*, which God formed, Col. ii. 2; [1 Co. ii. 1 WH txt.]; *τοῦ Χριστοῦ*, respecting Christ, Col. iv. 3; *τοῦ εὐαγγελίου*, which is contained and announced in the gospel, Eph. vi. 19; *ἐτελείσθη τὸ μυστ. τοῦ θεοῦ*, said of the consummation of this purpose, to be looked for when Christ returns, Rev. x. 7; *τὰ μ. τῆς βασιλείας τῶν οὐρ.* or *τοῦ θεοῦ*, the secret purposes relative to the kingdom of God, Mt. xiii. 11; Mk. iv. 11; Lk. viii. 10; used of certain single events decreed by God having reference to his kingdom or the salvation of men, Ro. xi. 25; 1 Co. xv. 51; of God's purpose to bless the Gentiles also with salvation through Christ [cf. Bp. Lightf. on Col. i. 26], Eph. iii. 3 cf. 5; with *τοῦ Χριστοῦ* added, *ibid.* vs. 4; *οἰκονόμοι μυστηρίων θεοῦ*, the stewards of God's mysteries, i. e. those intrusted with the announcement of God's secret purposes to men, 1 Co. iv. 1; used generally, of Christian truth as hidden from ungodly men: with the addition of *τῆς πίστεως, τῆς εὐσεβείας*, which faith and godliness embrace and keep, 1 Tim. iii. 9, 16; *τὸ μυστ. τῆς ἀνομίας* the *mystery of lawlessness*, the secret purpose formed by lawlessness, seems to be a tacit antithesis to God's saving purpose, 2 Th. ii. 7.

3. Like *μῆτις* and *ἡσυχία* in rabbinic writers, it denotes the *mystic or hidden sense*: of an O. T. saying, Eph. v. 32; of a name, Rev. xvii. 5; of an image or form seen in a vision, Rev. i. 20; xvii. 5; of a dream, Dan. (Theodot.) ii. 18 sq. 27-30, where the Sept. so render *יִרְ*. (The Vulg. translates the word *sacramentum* in Dan. ii. 18; iv. 6; Tob. xii. 7; Sap. ii. 22; Eph. i. 9; iii. 3, 9; v. 32; 1 Tim. iii. 16; Rev. i. 20.) [On the distinctive N. T. use of the word cf. *Campbell*, Dissertations on the Gospels. diss. ix.

pt. 1; *Kendrick* in B. D. Am. ed. s. v. *Mystery*; Bp. Lightf. on Col. i. 26.] *

μυ-ωπάξω; (*μύωψ*, and this fr. *μύειν τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς* to shut the eyes); *to see dimly, see only what is near*: 2 Pet. i. 9 [some (cf. R. V. mrg.) would make it mean here *closing the eyes*; cf. our Eng. *blink*]. (Aristot. problem. 31, 16, 25.) *

μάλωψ, -ωπος, ὁ, (Hesych. *τραῦμα καὶ ὁ ἐκ πληγῆς αἰματώδης τόπος ἢ καὶ τὰ ἐξερχόμενα τῶν πληγῶν ὕδατα*), a *bruise, wale, wound that trickles with blood*: 1 Pet. ii. 24 fr. Is. liii. 5 [where A. V. *stripes*]. (Gen. iv. 23; Ex. xxi. 25; Is. i. 6. Aristot., Plut., Anthol., al.) *

μωμιάμαι, -ώμαι: 1 aor. mid. *ἐμωμιάμην*; 1 aor. pass. *ἐμωμιάθην*; (*μῶμος*, q. v.); fr. Hom. down; *to blame, find fault with, mock at*: 2 Co. vi. 8; viii. 20. (Prov. ix. 7; Sap. x. 14.) *

μῶμος, -ου, ὁ, [perh. akin to *μύω*, Curtius § 478; cf. Vaníček p. 732], *blemish, blot, disgrace*; **1.** *censure*. **2.** *insult*: of men who are a disgrace to a society, 2 Pet. ii. 13 [A. V. *blemishes*]. (From Hom. down; Sept. for *מִשְׁמָח*, of bodily defects and blemishes, Lev. xxi. 16 sqq.; Deut. xv. 21; Cant. iv. 7; Dan. i. 4; of a mental defect, fault, Sir. xx. 24 (23).) *

μωράνω: 1 aor. *ἐμώρανα*; 1 aor. pass. *ἐμωράνθην*; (*μωρός*); **1.** in class. Grk. *to be foolish, to act foolishly*. **2.** in bibl. Grk. **a.** *to make foolish*: pass. Ro. i. 22 (Is. xix. 11; Jer. x. 14; 2 S. xxiv. 10); i. q. *to prove a person or thing to be foolish*: *τὴν σοφίαν τοῦ κόσμου*, 1 Co. i. 20 (*τὴν βουλήν αὐτῶν*, Is. xliv. 25). **b.** *to make flat and tasteless*: pass. of salt that has lost its strength and flavor, Mt. v. 13; Lk. xiv. 34.*

μωρία, -ας, ἡ, (*μωρός*), first in Hdt. 1, 146 [Soph., al.], *foolishness*: 1 Co. i. 18, 21, 23; ii. 14; iii. 19, (Sir. xx. 31).*

μωρολογία, -ας, ἡ, (*μωρολόγος*), (*stultiloquium*, Plant., Vulg.), *foolish talking*: Eph. v. 4. (Aristot. h. a. 1, 11; Plut. mor. p. 504 b.) [Cf. *Trench*, N. T. Syn. § xxxiv.] *

μωρός, -ά, -όν, [on the accent cf. W. 52 (51); Chandler §§ 404, 405], *foolish*: with *τυφλός*, Mt. xxiii. 17, 19 [here T Tr WH txt. om. L br. *μωρ.*]; *τὸ μωρόν τοῦ θεοῦ*, an act or appointment of God deemed foolish by men, 1 Co. i. 25; i. q. without learning or erudition, 1 Co. i. 27; iii. 18; iv. 10; imprudent, without forethought or wisdom, Mt. vii. 26; xxiii. 17, 19 [see above]; xxv. 2 sq. 8; i. q. empty, useless, *ζητήσεις*, 2 Tim. ii. 23; Tit. iii. 9; in imitation of the Hebr. *נָבֵן* (cf. Ps. xiii. (xiv.) 1; Job ii. 10) i. q. *impious, godless*, (because such a man neglects and despises what relates to salvation), Mt. v. 22; [some take the word here as a Hebr. term (*נָבֵן* *rebel*) expressive of condemnation; cf. Num. xx. 10; Ps. lxviii. 8; but see the Syriac; *Field*, Otium Norv. pars iii. ad loc.; *Levy*, Neuhebräisch. u. Chald. Wörterbuch s. v. *מְרִיב*]. (Sept. for *נָבֵן*, Deut. xxxii. 6; Is. xxxii. 5 sq.; for *כַּסְיָר*, Ps. xciii. (xciv.) 8. [Aeschyl., Soph., al.]]) *

Μωσῆς (constantly so in the text. Rec. [in Strabo (16, 2, 35 ed. Meineke); Dan. ix. 10, 11, Sept.], and in Philo [cf. his "Buch v. d. Welterschöpf." ed. Müller p. 117 (but Richter in his ed. has adopted *Μωυσῆς*)], after the

Hebr. form מֹשֶׁה, which in Ex. ii. 10 is derived fr. מִצֵּר (to draw out), and Μωϋσῆς (so in the Sept. [see Tdf.'s 4th ed. Proleg. p. xlii.], Josephus ["in Josephus the readings vary; in the Antiquities he still adheres to the classic form (Μωσῆς), which moreover is the common form in his writings," Müller's note on Joseph. c. Ap. i. 31, 4. (Here, again, recent editors, as Bekker, adopt Μωϋσῆς uniformly.) On the fluctuation of Mss. cf. Otto's note on Justin Mart. apol. i. § 32 init.], and in the N. T. ed. Tdf.; — a word which signifies in Egyptian *water-saved*, i. e. 'saved from water'; cf. *Fritzsche*, Rom. vol. ii. p. 313; and esp. *Gesenius*, Thesaur. ii. p. 824; Knobel on Ex. ii. 10; [but its etymol. is still in dispute; many recent Egyptologists connect it with *mesu* i. e. 'child'; on the various interpretations of the name cf. Müller on Joseph. c. Ap. i. c.; Stanley in B. D. s. v. Mose; Schenkel in his BL. iv. 240 sq.]. From the remarks of Fritzsche, Gesenius, etc., it is evident also that the word is a trisyllable, and hence should not be written Μωσῆς as it is by L Tr WH, for ω is a diphthong, as is plain from εωυτοῦ, τωῖτό, Ionic for εαυτοῦ, ταιτό; [cf. *Lipsius*,

Gramm. Untersuch. p. 140]; add, W. p. 44; [B. 19 (17)]; *Ewald*, Gesch. des Volkes Israel ed. 3 p. 119 note), -έως, ὁ, *Moses*, (Itala and Vulg. *Moyses*), the famous leader and legislator of the Israelites in their migration from Egypt to Palestjne. As respects its declension, everywhere in the N. T. the gen. ends in -έως (as if from the nominative Μωϋσεύς), in Sept. -ῆ, as Num. iv. 41, 45, 49, etc. dat. -ῆ (as in Sept., cf. Ex. v. 20; xii. 28; xxiv. 1; Lev. viii. 21, etc.) and -εῖ (for the Mss. and accordingly the editors vary between the two [but TWH -ῆ only in Acts vii. 44 (influenced by the Sept. ?), Tr in Acts l. c. and Mk. ix. 4, 5; L in Acts l. c. and Ro. ix. 15 txt.; see *Tdf.* Proleg. p. 119; *WH.* App. p. 158]), Mt. xvii. 4; Mk. ix. 4; Jn. v. 46; ix. 29; Acts vii. 44; Ro. ix. 15; 2 Tim. iii. 8. acc. -ῆν (as in Sept.), Acts vi. 11; vii. 35; 1 Co. x. 2; Heb. iii. 3; once -εα, Lk. xvi. 29; cf. [Tdf. and WH. u. s.]; W. § 10, 1; B. u. s.; [Etym. Magn. 597, 8]. By meton. i. q. *the books of Moses*: Lk. xvi. 29; xxiv. 27; Acts xv. 21; 2 Co. iii. 15.

N

[N, ν: ν (ἐφελευστικόν), cf. W. § 5, 1 b.; B. 9 (8); *Tdf.* Proleg. p. 97 sq.; *WH.* App. p. 146 sq.; *Thiersch*, De Pentat. vers. Alex. p. 84 sq.; *Scrivener*, Plain Introd. etc. ch. viii. § 4; Collation of Cod. Sin. p. liv.; see s. vv. δύο, εἴκοσι, πᾶς. Its omission by the recent editors in the case of verbs (esp. in 3 pers. sing.) is rare. In WH, for instance, (where "the omissions are all deliberate and founded on evidence") it is wanting in the case of ἐστι five times only (Mt. vi. 25; Jn. vi. 55 bis; Acts xviii. 10; Gal. iv. 2, — apparently without principle); in Tdf. never; see esp. Tdf. u. s. In the dat. plur. of the 3d decl. the Mss. vary; see esp. *Tdf.* Proleg. p. 98 and *WH.* App. p. 146 sq. On ν appended to accus. sing. in α or η (ῆ) see ἄρσην. On the neglect of assimilation, particularly in compounds with σύν and ἐν, see those prepp. and *Tdf.* Proleg. p. 73 sq.; *WH.* App. p. 149; cf. B. 8; W. 48. On the interchange of ν and νν in such words as ἀποκτέννω (ἀποκτένω), ἐκχύννω (ἐκχύνω), ἔνατος (ἐνατος), ἐνεθήκοντα (ἐνενηκοντα), ἐνεός (ἐνεός), Ἰωάννης ('Ἰωάνης), and the like, see the several words.]

Ναασσών, (נִשְׁטָן [i. e. 'diviner', 'enchanter']), ὁ, indecl., *Naasson* [or *Naashon*, or (best) *Nahshon*], a man mentioned in (Ex. vi. 23; Num. i. 7; Ruth iv. 20) Mt. i. 4 and Lk. iii. 32.*

Ναγγαί, (fr. נָגַג to shine), ὁ, indecl., (Vulg. [*Naggae*, and (so A. V.) *Nagge*], *Naggai*, one of Christ's ancestors: Lk. iii. 25.*

Ναζαρέτ [(so Rec.* everywhere; Lchm. also in Mk. i. 9; Lk. ii. 39, 51; iv. 16; Jn. i. 45 (46) sq.; Tdf. in Mk.

i. 9; Jn. i. 45 (46) sq.; Tr txt. in Lk. i. 26; ii. 4; iv. 16; Jn. i. 45 (46) sq.; Tr mrg. in Mk. i. 9; Lk. ii. 39, 51; and WH everywhere except in four pass. soon to be mentioned), **Ναζαρέθ** (so Rec.* ten times, Rec.^{bx} six times, T and Tr except in the pass. already given or about to be given; L in Mt. ii. 23; xxi. 11 (so WH here); Lk. i. 26; Acts x. 38 (so WH here)), **Ναζαράθ** (L in Mt. iv. 13 and Lk. ii. 4, after cod. Δ but with "little other attestation" (Hort)), **Ναζαρά** (Mt. iv. 13 T Tr WH; Lk. iv. 16 T WH)], ἡ, indecl., (and τὰ *Νάζαρα*, Orig. and Jul. African. in Euseb. h. e. 1, 7, 14; cf. *Keim*, Jesu von Naz. i. p. 319 sq. [Eng. trans. ii. p. 16] and ii. p. 421 sq. [Eng. trans. iv. p. 108], who thinks *Nazara* preferable to the other forms [but see *WH.* App. p. 160; *Tdf.* Proleg. p. 120; *Scrivener*, Introd. ch. viii. § 5; *Alford*, Greek Test. vol. i. Proleg. p. 97]), *Nazareth*, a town of lower Galilee, mentioned neither in the O. T., nor by Josephus, nor in the Talmud (unless it is to be recognized in the appellation נָצְרַת נָצְרַת, given there to Jesus Christ). It was built upon a hill, in a very lovely region (cf. *Renan*, Vie de Jésus, 14^{me} éd. p. 27 sq. [Wilbour's trans. (N. Y. 1865) p. 69 sq.; see also *Robinson*, Researches, etc. ii. 336 sq.]), and was distant from Jerusalem a three days' journey, from Tiberias eight hours [or less]; it was the home of Jesus (Mt. xiii. 54; Mk. vi. 1); its present name is *en Nazirah*, a town of from five to six thousand inhabitants (cf.

Baedeker, Palestine and Syria, p. 359): Mt. ii. 23; iv. 13; xxi. 11; Mk. i. 9; Lk. i. 26; ii. 4, 39, 51; iv. 16; Jn. i. 45 (46) sq.; Acts x. 39. As respects the Hebrew form of the name, it is disputed whether it was צָרַח 'a sprout', 'shoot', (so, besides others, *Hengstenberg*, *Christol. des A. T.* ii. 124 sq. [Eng. trans. ii. 106 sq.]; but cf. *Gieseler* in the *Stud. u. Krit.* for 1831, p. 588 sq.), or צָרָה 'protectress', 'guard', (cf. 2 K. xvii. 9; so Keim u. s.) or צָרָן 'sentinel' (so *Delitzsch* in the *Zeitschr. f. Luth. Theol.* for 1876, p. 401), or צִנְרָה 'watch-tower' (so *Ewald* in the *Götting. gelehrte. Anzeigen* for 1867, p. 1602 sq.). For a further account of the town cf. *Robinson*, as above, pp. 333-343; *Tobler*, Nazareth in *Palästina*. Berl. 1868; [*Hackett* in B. D. s. v. Nazareth].*

Ναζαρηνός, -ου, ὁ, a Nazarene, of Nazareth, sprung from Nazareth, a patrilial name applied by the Jews to Jesus, because he had lived at Nazareth with his parents from his birth until he made his public appearance: Mk. i. 24; xiv. 67; xvi. 6; Lk. iv. 34; [xxiv. 19 L mrg. T Tr txt. WH]; and L T Tr WH in Mk. x. 47.*

Ναζωραῖος, -ου, ὁ, i. q. Ναζαρηνός, q. v.; Jesus is so called in Mt. ii. 23 [cf. B. D. s. v. Nazarene; *Bleek*, *Synopt. Evang. ad loc.*]; xxvi. 71; Mk. x. 47 R G; Lk. xviii. 37; xxiv. 19 R G L txt. Tr mrg.; Jn. xviii. 5, 7; xix. 19; Acts ii. 22; iii. 6; iv. 10; vi. 14; [ix. 5. L br.]; xxii. 8; xxvi. 9. οἱ Ναζωραῖοι [A. V. the Nazarenes], followers of Ἰησοῦς ὁ Ναζωραῖος, was a name given to the Christians by the Jews, Acts xxiv. 5.*

Ναθάν or (so L mrg. T WH) Ναθάμ, ὁ, (נָתַן [‘given’ sc. of God]), *Nathan*: a son of David the king (2 S. v. 14), Lk. iii. 31.*

Ναθαναήλ, ὁ, (לְנָתַן gift of God), *Nathanael*, an intimate disciple of Jesus: Jn. i. 45-49 (46-50); xxi. 2. He is commonly thought to be identical with *Bartholomew*, because as in Jn. i. 45 (46) he is associated with Philip, so in Mt. x. 3; Mk. iii. 18; Lk. vi. 14 Bartholomew is; *Nathanael*, on this supposition, was his personal name, and *Bartholomew* a title derived from his father (see *Βαρθολομαῖος*). But in Acts i. 13 Thomas is placed between Philip and Bartholomew; [see B. D. s. v. Nathaniel]. *Spöth* in the *Zeitschr. f. wissenschaft. Theologie*, 1868, pp. 168 sqq. 309 sqq. [again 1880, p. 78 sqq.] acutely but vainly tries to prove that the name was formed by the Fourth Evangelist symbolically to designate ‘the disciple whom Jesus loved’ (see Ἰωάννης, 2).*

ναί, a particle of assertion or confirmation [akin to νή; cf. *Donaldson*, *Cratylus* § 189], fr. Hom. down, *yea*, *verily*, *truly*, *assuredly*, *even so*: Mt. xi. 26; Lk. x. 21; Philem. 20; Rev. i. 7; xvi. 7; xxii. 20; ναί, λέγω ὑμῖν κτλ., Mt. xi. 9; Lk. vii. 26; xi. 51; xii. 5; ναί, λέγει τὸ πνεῦμα, Rev. xiv. 13; it is responsive and confirmatory of the substance of some question or statement: Mt. ix. 28; xiii. 51; xv. 27; xvii. 25; xxi. 16; Mk. vii. 28; Jn. xi. 27; xxi. 15 sq.; Acts v. 8 (9); xxii. 27; Ro. iii. 29; a repeated ναί, most assuredly, [A. V. *yea*, *yea*], expresses emphatic assertion, Mt. v. 37; ἤτω ὑμῶν τὸ ναί ναί, let your ναί be ναί, i. e. let your allegation be true, Jas. v. 12 [B. 163 (142); W. 59 (58)]; εἶναί or γίνεσθαι ναί καὶ οὐ, to

be or show one’s self double-tongued, i. e. faithless, wavering, false, 2 Co. i. 18 sq.; ἵνα παρ’ ἐμοὶ τὸ ναί καὶ τὸ οὐ οὐ, that with me should be found both a solemn affirmation and a most emphatic denial, i. e. that I so form my resolves as, at the dictate of pleasure or profit, not to carry them out, *ibid.* 17 [cf. W. 460 (429)]; ναί ἐν αὐτῷ γέγονεν, in him what was promised has come to pass, *ibid.* 19; ἐπαγγελίαι ἐν αὐτῷ τὸ ναί sc. γεγόνασιν, have been fulfilled, have been confirmed by the event, *ibid.* 20 [cf. Meyer *ad loc.*]. It is a particle of appeal or entreaty, like the [Eng. *yea*] (Germ. *ja*): with an imperative, ναί . . . σὺ λαμβάνου αὐταῖς, Phil. iv. 3 (where Rec. has καί for ναί); ναί ἔρχου, Rev. xxii. 20 Rec.; so ναί ναί, Judith ix. 12. [A classification of the uses of ναί in the N. T. is given by *Ellicott* on Phil. iv. 3; cf. *Green*, ‘*Crit. Note*’ on Mt. xi. 26.]*

Ναιμάν, see *Νεεμάν*.

Ναῖν [WH *Nair*, (cf. I, i)], (נַיִן) a pasture; cf. *Simonis*, *Onomast. N. T.* p. 115), נַיִן, *Nain*, a town of Galilee, situated at the northern base of Little Hermon; modern *Nein*, a petty village inhabited by a very few families, and not to be confounded with a village of the same name beyond the Jordan (*Joseph. b. j.* 4, 9, 4): Lk. vii. 11. [Cf. *Edersheim*, *Jesus the Messiah*, i. 552 sq.]*

ναός, -ου, ὁ, (ναίω to dwell), Sept. for נְדָבָה, used of the temple at Jerusalem, but only of the sacred edifice (or sanctuary) itself, consisting of the Holy place and the Holy of holies (in class. Grk. used of the sanctuary or cell of a temple, where the image of the god was placed, called also δόμος, σηκός, which is to be distinguished from τὸ ἱερόν, the whole temple, the entire consecrated enclosure; this distinction is observed also in the Bible; see *ἱερόν*, p. 299*): Mt. xxiii. 16 sq. 35; xxvii. 40; Mk. xiv. 58; xv. 29; Jn. ii. 19 sq.; Rev. xi. 2; nor need Mt. xxvii. 5 be regarded as an exception, provided we suppose that Judas in his desperation entered the Holy place, which no one but the priests was allowed to enter [(note the εἰς (al. ἐν) of T Tr WH)]. with θεοῦ, τοῦ θεοῦ, added: Mt. xxvi. 61; 1 Co. iii. 17; 2 Co. vi. 16; 2 Th. ii. 4; Rev. xi. 1; used specifically of the Holy place, where the priests officiated: Lk. i. 9, 21 sq.; of the Holy of holies (see *καταπέτασμα*), Mt. xxvii. 51; Mk. xv. 38; Lk. xxiii. 45. in the visions of the Revelation used of the temple of the ‘New Jerusalem’: Rev. iii. 12; vii. 15; xi. 19; xiv. 15, 17; xv. 5 sq. 8; xvi. 1, 17; of any temple whatever prepared for the true God, Acts vii. 48 Rec.; xvii. 24. of miniature silver temples modelled after the temple of Diana [i. e. Artemis (q. v.)] of Ephesus, Acts xix. 24. ὁ θεὸς ναὸς αὐτῆς ἐστίν, takes the place of a temple in it, Rev. xxi. 22. metaph. of a company of Christians, a Christian church, εἰς δὴ δὴν ἐν by the Spirit of God: 1 Co. iii. 16; 2 Co. vi. 16; Eph. ii. 21; for the same reason, of the bodies of Christians, 1 Co. vi. 19. of the body of Christ, ὁ ναὸς τοῦ σώματος αὐτοῦ (epexeg. gen. [W. 531 (494)]), Jn. ii. 21, and acc. to the Evangelist’s interpretation in 19 also. [(From Hom. on.)]*

Ναούμ, (נְחֻמַּן consolation), ὁ, *Nahum*, a certain Israelite, one of the ancestors of Christ: Lk. iii. 25.*

νάργδος, -ου, ἡ, (a Sanskrit word [cf. Fick as in Löw below]; Hebr. נָרְדָּ, Cant. i. 12; iv. 13 sq.); a. *nard*, the head or spike of a fragrant East Indian plant belonging to the genus *Valeriana*, which yields a juice of delicious odor which the ancients used (either pure or mixed) in the preparation of a most precious ointment; hence b. *nard oil or ointment*; so Mk. xiv. 3; Jn. xii. 3. Cf. *Winer*, RWB. s. v. *Narde*; *Rüetschi* in Herzog x. p. 203; *Furrer* in Schenkel p. 286 sq.; [*Löw*, *Aramäische Pflanzennamen* (Leip. 1881), § 316 p. 368 sq.; *Royle* in *Alex.'s Kitto* s. v. *Nerd*; *Birdwood* in the 'Bible Educator' ii. 152].*

Νάρκισσος, -ου, ὁ, *Narcissus* [i. e. 'daffodil'], a Roman mentioned in Ro. xvi. 11, whom many interpreters without good reason suppose to be the noted freedman of the emperor Claudius (Suet. Claud. 28; Tac. ann. 11, 29 sq.; 12, 57 etc.) [cf. Bp. Lghtft. on Philip. p. 175]; in opposition to this opinion cf. *Win.* RWB. s. v.; *Rüetschi* in Herzog x. 202 sq.; [B. D. s. v.]*

ναυαγία, -ῶ, 1 aor. ἐναύγησα; (fr. *ναυαγός* shipwrecked; and this fr. *ναύς*, and *ἀγνυμι* to break); freq. in Grk. writ. from Aeschyl. and Hdt. down, to suffer shipwreck: prop. 2 Co. xi. 25; metaph. *περὶ τὴν πίστιν* (as respects [A. V. *concerning*, see *περὶ*, II. b.] the faith), 1 Tim. i. 19.*

ναύ-κληρος, -ου, ὁ, (*ναύς* and *κλήρος*), fr. Hdt. [and Soph.] down, a *ship-owner*, *ship-master*, i. e. one who hires out his vessel, or a portion of it, for purposes of transportation: Acts xxvii. 11.*

ναύς, acc. ναῦν, ἡ, (fr. *νάω* or *νέω*, to flow, float, swim), a *ship*, *vessel* of considerable size: Acts xxvii. 41. (From Hom. down; Sept. several times for *ναῦς* and *νηῦς*.)*

ναύτης, -ου, ὁ, a *sailor*, *seaman*, *mariner*: Acts xxvii. 27, 30; Rev. xviii. 17. (From Hom. down.)*

Ναχώρ, ὁ, (נָחֹר fr. נָרְדָּ to burn; [Philo de cong. erud. grat. § 9 N. *ἐρμηνεύεται φωτὸς ἀνάπαυσις*; al. al.; see B. D. Am. ed. s. v.]), the indecl. prop. name, *Nachor* [or (more com. but less accurately) *Nahor*] (Gen. xi. 22), of one of the ancestors of Christ: Lk. iii. 34.*

νεανίας, -ου, ὁ, (fr. *νεάν*, and this fr. *νίος*; cf. *μεγιστάν* [q. v.], *ξυάν*), fr. Hom. down; Hebr. נָעָן and נָעָר; a *young man*: Acts xx. 9; xxiii. 17, and RG in 18 [so here WH txt.], 22; it is used as in Grk. writ., like the Lat. *adulescens* and the Hebr. נָעָן (Gen. xli. 12), of men between twenty-four and forty years of age [cf. *Lob.* ad Phryn. p. 213; *Diog. Laërt.* 8, 10; other reff. in *Steph.* Thesaur. s. vv. *νεάνις*, *νεανίσκος*]: Acts vii. 58.*

νεανίσκος, -ου, ὁ, (fr. *νεάν*, see *νεανίας*; on the ending *-ίσκος*, *-ίσκη*, which has dimin. force, as *ἀνθρωπίσκος*, *βασιλίσκος*, *παιδίσκη*, etc., cf. *Bttm.* Ausf. Spr. ii. p. 443), fr. Hdt. down; Sept. chiefly for *νεῖς* and *νεῖς*; a *young man*, *youth*: Mt. xix. 20, 22; Mk. xiv. 51; xvi. 5; Lk. vii. 14; Acts ii. 17; [and LT Tr WH in xxiii. 18 (here WH mrg. only), 22]; 1 Jn. ii. 13 sq.; like *νεῖς* (2 S. ii. 14; Gen. xiv. 24, etc.; cf. Germ. *Bursche*, *Knappe* i. q. *Knabe*, [cf. our colloquial "boys", "lads"]) used of a *young attendant* or *servant*: so the plur. in Mk. xiv. 51 *Rec.*; Acts v. 10.*

Νεάπολις, -εως, ἡ, *Neapolis*, a maritime city of Macedonia, on the gulf of Strymon, having a port [cf. *Lewin*, St. Paul, i. 203 n.] and colonized by Chalcidians [see B. D. s. v. *Neapolis*; cf. Bp. Lghtft. on Philip., Introd. § iii.]: Acts xvi. 11 [here Tdf. *Νέαν πόλιν*, WH *Νέαν Πόλιν*, Tr *Νέαν πόλιν*; cf. B. 74; *Lob.* ad Phryn. p. 604 sq.]. (*Strab.* 7 p. 330; *Plin.* 4, (11) 18.)*

Νεεμάν and (so LT Tr WH after the Sept. [see WH. App. p. 159 sq.]) *Ναυμάν*, ὁ (נְעֻמָן pleasantness), *Naaman* (so Vulg. [also *Neman*]), a commander of the Syrian armies (2 K. v. 1): Lk. iv. 27.*

νεκρός, -ά, -όν, (akin to the Lat. *neco*, *nex* [fr. a r. signifying 'to disappear' etc.; cf. *Curtius* § 93; *Fick* i. p. 123; *Vaniček* p. 422 sq.]), Sept. chiefly for *νεκ*; *dead*, i. e.

1. prop. a. *one that has breathed his last*, *lifeless*: Mt. xxviii. 4; Mk. ix. 26; Lk. vii. 15; Acts v. 10; xx. 9; xxviii. 6; Heb. xi. 35; Rev. i. 17; ἐπὶ νεκροῖς, if men are dead (where death has occurred [see ἐπί, B. 2 a. e. p. 233* fin.]), Heb. ix. 17; ἐγείρειν νεκρούς, Mt. x. 8; xi. 5; Lk. vii. 22; hyperbolically and proleptically i. q. *as if already dead*, *sure to die*, *destined inevitably to die*: τὸ σῶμα, Ro. viii. 10 (τὸ σῶμα and τὸ σωματίον φύσει νεκρόν, Epict. diss. 3, 10, 15 and 3, 22, 41; in which sense Luther called the human body, although alive, *einen alten Madensack* [cf. *Shakspeare's thou worms-meat!*]); said of the body of a dead man (so in Hom. often; for *νεκρῶν*, a corpse, Deut. xxviii. 26; Is. xxvi. 19; Jer. vii. 33; ix. 22; xix. 7): μετὰ τῶν νεκρῶν, among the dead, i. e. the buried, Lk. xxiv. 5; θάψαι τοὺς νεκρούς, Mt. viii. 22; Lk. ix. 60; ὅστιά νεκρῶν, Mt. xxiii. 27; of the corpse of a murdered man, αἷμα ὡς νεκροῦ, Rev. xvi. 3 (for *νεκρῶν*, Ezek. xxxvii. 9; for *νεκρῶν*, thrust through, slain, Ezek. ix. 7; xi. 6).

b. *deceased*, *departed*, *one whose soul is in Hades*: Rev. i. 18; ii. 8; *νεκρὸς ἦν*, was like one dead, as good as dead, Lk. xv. 24, 32; plur., 1 Co. xv. 29; Rev. xiv. 13; ἐν Χριστῷ, dead Christians (see ἐν, I. 6 b. p. 211^b), 1 Th. iv. 16; very often *οἱ νεκροί* and *νεκροί* (without the art.; see W. p. 123 (117) and cf. B. 89 (78) note) are used of the assembly of the dead (see *ἀνάστασις*, 2 and *ἐγείρω*, 2): 1 Pet. iv. 6; Rev. xx. 5, 12 sq.; *τὸ ἀπὸ τῶν νεκρῶν*, one (returning) from the dead, the world of spirits, Lk. xvi. 30; ἐκ νεκρῶν, from the dead, occurs times too many to count (see *ἀνάστασις*, *ἀνίστημι*, *ἐγείρω*): ἀπάγειν τινὰ ἐκ ν., Ro. x. 7; Heb. xiii. 20; ζωὴ ἐκ νεκρῶν, life springing forth from death, i. e. the return of the dead to life [see ἐκ, I. 5], Ro. xi. 15; *πρωτόκοκος ἐκ τῶν νεκρ.* who was the first that returned to life from among the dead, Col. i. 18; also *πρωτότ. τῶν νεκρ.* Rev. i. 5; *ζωοποιεῖν τοὺς ν.* Ro. iv. 17; *ἐγείρειν τινὰ ἀπὸ τῶν ν.* to rouse one to quit (the assembly of) the dead, Mt. xiv. 2; xxvii. 64; xxviii. 7; *κρίνειν ζῶντας κ. νεκρούς*, 2 Tim. iv. 1; 1 Pet. iv. 5; *κριτὴς ζῶντων κ. νεκρῶν*, Acts x. 42; *νεκρῶν κ. ζῶντων κυριεύειν*, Ro. xiv. 9.

c. *destitute of life*, *without life*, *inanimate* (i. q. *ἄψυχος*): τὸ σῶμα χωρὶς πνεύματος νεκρὸν ἐστίν, Jas. ii. 26; οὐκ ἐστίν (ὁ) θεὸς νεκρῶν ἀλλὰ ζῶντων, God is the guardian God not of the dead but of the living, Mt. xxii. 32; Mk. xii. 27; Lk. xx. 38.

2. trop. a. [spiritually dead i. e.] *destitute of a life that recognizes and is devoted to God*, because given

up to trespasses and sins; inactive as respects doing right: Jn. v. 25; Ro. vi. 13; Eph. v. 14; Rev. iii. 1; with τοῖς παραπτώμασιν (dat. of cause [cf. W. 412 (384 sq.)]) added, Eph. ii. 1, 5; ἐν [but T Tr WH om. ἐν] τοῖς παραπτ. Col. ii. 13; in the pointed saying ἀφες τοὺς νεκροὺς θάψαι τοὺς ἑαυτῶν νεκροὺς, leave those who are indifferent to the salvation offered them in the gospel, to bury the bodies of their own dead, Mt. viii. 22; Lk. ix. 60. b. univ. destitute of force or power, inactive, inoperative: τῇ ἁμαρτίᾳ, unaffected by the desire to sin [cf. W. 210 (199); B. § 133, 12], Ro. vi. 11; of things: ἁμαρτία, Ro. vii. 8; πίστις, Jas. ii. 17, 20 [R G], 26; ἔργα, powerless and fruitless (see ἔργον, 3 p. 248^b bot.), Heb. vi. 1; ix. 14. [Cf. θητός, fin.]

νεκρῶω, -ῶ: 1 aor. impv. νεκρῶσατε; pf. pass. ptep. νεκρωμένος; to make dead (Vulgate and Lat. Fathers mortifico), to put to death, slay: τινά, prop., Anthol. app. 313, 5; pass. νεκρωμένος, hyperbolically, worn out, of an impotent old man, Heb. xi. 12; also σῶμα νεκρ. Ro. iv. 19; equiv. to to deprive of power, destroy the strength of: τὰ μέλη, i. e. the evil desire lurking in the members (of the body), Col. iii. 5. (τὰ δόγματα, Antonin. 7, 2; τὴν ἔξιν, Plut. de primo frig. 21; [ἄνθρωπος, of obduracy, Epictet. diss. 1, 5, 7].)*

νέκρωσις, -εως, ἡ, (νεκρῶω); 1. prop. a putting to death (Vulg. mortificatio in 2 Co. iv. 10), killing. 2. i. q. τὸ νεκροῦσθαι, [the being put to death], with τοῦ Ἰησοῦ added, i. e. the (protracted) death [A. V. the dying] which Jesus underwent in God's service [on the gen. cf. W. 189 (178) note], Paul so styles the marks of perpetual trials, misfortunes, hardships attended with peril of death, evident in his body [cf. Meyer], 2 Co. iv. 10. 3. i. q. τὸ νεκρωμένον εἶναι, the dead state [A. V. deadness], utter sluggishness, (of bodily members and organs, Galen): Ro. iv. 19.*

νεο-μηνία, see νοσημνία.

νέος, -α, -ον, [allied with Lat. novus, Germ. neu, Eng. new; Curtius § 433], as in Grk. auth. fr. Hom. down, 1. recently born, young, youthful: Tit. ii. 4 (for νεῖ), Gen. xxxvii. 2; Ex. xxxiii. 11; οἶνος νέος, recently made, Mt. ix. 17; Mk. ii. 22; Lk. v. 37-39 [but 39 WH in br.], (Sir. ix. 10). 2. new: 1 Co. v. 7; Heb. xii. 24; i. q. born again, ἄνθρωπος (q. v. 1 f.), Col. iii. 10. [Syn. see καυός, fin.]*

νεοσσός and (so T WH, see νοσαῖά) νεοσσός, -οῦ, ὁ, (νέος), a young (creature), young bird: Lk. ii. 24. The form νεοσσός appears in the Vat. txt. of the Sept.; but in cod. Alex. everywhere νεοσσός; cf. Sturz, De dial. Maced. p. 185 sq.; Lob. ad Phryn. p. 206 sq.; [cf. W. 24]. (In Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down; Sept. often for νεῖ of the young of animals, as Lev. xii. 6, 8; Job xxxviii. 41.)*

νεότης, -ητος, ἡ, (νέος), fr. Hom. down; Sept. chiefly for νεότης; youth, youthful age: 1 Tim. iv. 12; ἐκ νεότητός μου, from my boyhood, from my youth, Mt. xix. 20 [R G]; Mk. x. 20; Lk. xviii. 21; Acts xxvi. 4; Gen. viii. 21; Job xxxi. 18, etc.*

νεόφυτος, -ον, (νέος and φύω), newly-planted (Job xiv.

9; Is. v. 7, etc.); trop. a new convert, neophyte, [A. V. novice, i. e.] (one who has recently become a Christian): 1 Tim. iii. 6. (Eccles. writ.)*

Νέρων [by etymol. 'brave', 'bold'], -ωνος, ὁ, Nero, the well-known Roman emperor: 2 Tim. iv. 23 Rec. [i. e. in the subscription].*

νεῦω; 1 aor. ptep. νεύσας; to give a nod; to signify by a nod, [A. V. to beckon]: τινί, foll. by an inf. of what one wishes to be done, Jn. xiii. 24; Acts xxiv. 10. (From Hom. down; Sept. Prov. iv. 25.) [Comp.: δια-, ἐκ-, ἐν-, ἐπι-, κατα-νεύω.]*

νεφέλη, -ης, ἡ, (νέφος), [fr. Hom. down], Sept. esp. for νεφέλη, but also for νεφέλη and νεφέλη; a cloud: [ν. φατεινή, Mt. xvii. 5]; Mt. xxiv. 30; xxvi. 64; Mk. ix. 7; xiii. 26; xiv. 62; Lk. ix. 34 sq.; xii. 54; xxi. 27; Acts i. 9; 1 Th. iv. 17; 2 Pet. ii. 17 [Rec.]; Jude 12; Rev. i. 7; x. 1; xi. 12; xiv. 14 sqq.; of that cloud in which Jehovah is said (Ex. xiii. 21 sq., etc.) to have gone before the Israelites on their march through the wilderness, and which Paul represents as spread over them (ὑπὸ τὴν νεφέλην ἦσαν, cf. Ps. civ. (cv.) 39; Sap. x. 17): 1 Co. x. 1 sq. [Syn. see νέφος.]*

Νεφθαλίμ [and (so T edd. 2, 7, WH in Rev. vii. 6) Νεφθαλίμ; see WH. App. p. 155, and s. v. I, ε, δ, (Ἰησοῦ), i. e. 'my wrestling' [cf. Gen. xxx. 8], or acc. to what seems to be a more correct interpretation 'my craftiness' [cf. Joseph. antt. 1, 19, 8; Test. xii. Patr. test. Neph. § 1], fr. Ἰησοῦ unused in Kal; cf. Rüetschi in Herzog x. p. 200 sq.), Naphtali, the sixth son of the patriarch Jacob, by Bilhah, Rachel's maid: Rev. vii. 6; by meton. his posterity, the tribe of Naphtali, Mt. iv. 13, 15.*

νέφος, -ους, [allied with Lat. nubes, nebula, etc.], τό, Sept. for νεφέλη and νεφέλη, a cloud; in the N. T. once trop. a large, dense multitude, a throng: μαρτύρων, Heb. xii. 1, often so in prof. auth., as νέφ. Τρώων, πεζῶν, ψαρῶν, κολοιῶν, Hom. Π. 4, 274; 16, 66; 17, 755; 23, 133; ἀνθρώπων, Hdt. 8, 109; στρουθῶν, Arstph. av. 578; ἀκρίδων, Diod. 3, 29; peditum equitumque nubes, Liv. 35, 49.*

[Syn. νέφος, νεφέλη: νέφος is general, νεφέλη specific; the former denotes the great, shapeless collection of vapor obscuring the heavens; the latter designates particular and definite masses of the same, suggesting form and limit. Cf. Schmidt vol. i. ch. 36.]

νεφρός, -οῦ, ὁ, a kidney (Plat., Arstph.); plur. the kidneys, the loins, as Sept. for νεφροί, used of the inmost thoughts, feelings, purposes, of the soul: with the addition of καρδίας, Rev. ii. 23, with which cf. Ps. vii. 10; Jer. xi. 20; xvii. 10; Sap. i. 6.*

νεωκόρος, -ου, ὁ, ἡ, (νεός or ναός, and κορέω to sweep; [questioned by some; a hint of this deriv. is found in Philo de sacerd. honor. § 6 (cf. νεωκορία, de somniis 2, 42), and Hesych. s. v. defines the word ὁ τὸν ναὸν κοσμών· κορεῖν γὰρ τὸ σαίρειν ἔλεγον (cf. s. v. σηκοκός; so Etym. Magn. 407, 27, cf. s. v. νεωκόρος); yet Suidas s. v. κόρη p. 2157 c. says ν. οὐχ ὁ σαρῶν τ. ν. ἀλλ' ὁ ἐπιμελούμενος αὐτοῦ (cf. s. vv. νεωκόρος, σηκοκός); hence some connect the last half with root κορ, κολ, cf. Lat. curo, colo]; 1. prop. one who sweeps and cleans a temple. 2. οὐ

who has charge of a temple, to keep and adorn it, a sacristan: Xen. an. 5, 3, 6; Plat. legg. 6 p. 759 a. 3. the worshipper of a deity (ods i. e. the Israelites δ θεός εἰαυτῷ νεωκόρου ἦγεν through the wilderness, Joseph. b. j. 5, 9, 4); as appears from coins still extant, it was an honorary title [temple-keeper or temple-warden (cf. 2 above)] of certain cities, esp. of Asia Minor, in which the special worship of some deity or even of some deified human ruler had been established (cf. Stephanus, Thes. v. p. 1472 sq.; [cf. B. D. s. v. worshipper]); so ν. τῆς Ἀρτέμιδος, of Ephesus, Acts xix. 35; [see Bp. Lghtft. in Contemp. Rev. for 1878, p. 294 sq.; Wood, Discoveries at Ephesus (Lond. 1877), App. passim].*

νεωτερικός, -ή, -όν, (νεώτερος, q. v.), peculiar to the age of youth, youthful: ἐπιθυμία, 2 Tim. ii. 22. (3 Macc. iv. 8; Polyb. 10, 24, 7; Joseph. antt. 16, 11, 8).*

νεώτερος, -α, -ον, (compar. of νέος, q. v.), [fr. Hom. down], younger; i. e. a. younger (than now), Jn. xxi. 18. b. young, youthful, [A. V. younger (relatively)]: 1 Tim. v. 11, 14; Tit. ii. 6; opp. to πρεσβύτερος, 1 Tim. v.-1 sq.; 1 Pet. v. 5. c. [strictly] younger by birth: Lk. xv. 12 sq. (4 Macc. xii. 1). d. an attendant, servant, (see νεανίσκος, fin.): Acts v. 6; inferior in rank, opp. to δ μείζων, Lk. xxii. 26.*

νή, a particle employed in affirmations and oaths, (common in Attic), and joined to an acc. of the pers. (for the most part, a divinity) or of the thing affirmed or sworn by [B. § 149, 17]; by (Lat. per, Germ. bei): 1 Co. xv. 31 (Gen. xlii. 15 sq.).*

νήθω; to spin: Mt. vi. 28; Lk. xii. 27. (Plat. polit. p. 289 c.; Anthol.; for ἡθῶ, Ex. xxxv. 25 sq.).*

νηπιόω [cf. W. 92 (87)]; (νήπιος, q. v.); to be a babe (infant): 1 Co. xiv. 20. (Hippocr. writ.).*

νήπιος, -α, -ον, (fr. νη, an insepar. neg. prefix [Lat. ne-fas, ne-quam, ni-si, etc. cf. Curtius § 437], and ἔπος); as in Grk. writers fr. Hom. down, a. an infant, little child: Mt. xxi. 16 (fr. Ps. viii. 3); 1 Co. xiii. 11; Sept. esp. for ἡλίγ and ἡλίγ. b. a minor, not of age: Gal. iv. 1 [cf. Bp. Lghtft. ad loc.]. c. metaph. childish, untaught, unskilled, (Sept. for ἡθῶ, Ps. xviii. (xix.) 8; cxviii. (cxix.) 130; Prov. i. 32): Mt. xi. 25; Lk. x. 21; Ro. ii. 20; Gal. iv. 3; Eph. iv. 14; opp. to τέλειοι, the more advanced in understanding and knowledge, Heb. v. 13 sq. (Philo de agric. § 2); νήπ. ἐν Χριστῷ, in things pertaining to Christ, 1 Co. iii. 1. In 1 Th. ii. 7 L WH [cf. the latter's note ad loc.] have hastily received νήπιοι for the common reading ἡπιοι.*

Νηρέυς [(cf. Vaniček p. 1158)], -εύς, δ, Nereus, a Christian who lived at Rome: Ro. xvi. 15 [where L mrg. Nηρέων].*

Νηρέϊ and (so T Tr WH) Νηρεί [see ει, ε], δ, (fr. ῥ) a lamp, Neri, the grandfather of Zerubbabel: Lk. iii. 27.*

νησίον, -ον, τό, (dimin. of νήσος), a small island: Acts xxvii. 16 [(Strabo)].*

νήσος, -ου, ἡ, (νέω to swim, prop. 'floating land'), an island: Acts xiii. 6; xxvii. 26; xxviii. 1, 7, 9, 11; Rev. i. 9; vi. 14; xvi. 20. (Sept. for ἤ; [fr. Hom. down]).*

νηστεία, -ας, ἡ, (νηστεύω, q. v.), a fasting, fast, i. e. ab-

stinence from food, and a. voluntary, as a religious exercise: of private fasting, Mt. xvii. 21 [T WH om. Tr br. the vs.]; Mk. ix. 29 [T WH om. Tr mrg. br.]; Lk. ii. 37; Acts xiv. 23; 1 Co. vii. 5 Rec. of the public fast prescribed by the Mosaic Law (Lev. xvi. 29 sq.; xxiii. 27 sq. [BB.DD. s. v. Fasts, and for reff. to Strab., Philo, Joseph., Plut., see Soph. Lex. s. v. 1]) and kept yearly on the great day of atonement, the tenth of the month Tisri: Acts xxvii. 9 (the month Tisri comprises a part of our September and October [cf. B.D. s. v. month (at end)]); the fast, accordingly, occurred in the autumn, ἡ χειμέριος ὥρα, when navigation was usually dangerous on account of storms, as was the case with the voyage referred to). b. a fasting to which one is driven by want: 2 Co. vi. 5; xi. 27; (Hippocr., Aristot., Philo, Joseph., Plut., Ael., Athen., al.; Sept. for νῆγ).*

νηστεύω; fut. νηστεύσω; 1 aor. [inf. νηστεύσαι (Lk. v. 34 T WH Tr txt.)], ptp. νηστεύσας; (fr. νήστις, q. v.); to fast (Vulg. and eccles. writ. jejuno), i. e. to abstain as a religious exercise from food and drink: either entirely, if the fast lasted but a single day, Mt. vi. 16-18; ix. 14 sq.; Mk. ii. 18-20; Lk. v. 33, [34, 35]; xviii. 12; Acts x. 30 RG; xiii. 2, [3]; or from customary and choice nourishment, if it continued several days, Mt. iv. 2, cf. xi. 18; νηστεύει συνεχῶς καὶ ἄρτον ἐσθίει μόνον μετὰ δια-τος καὶ τὸ ποτὸν αὐτοῦ ὕδωρ, Acta Thom. § 20. (Arstph., Plut. mor. p. 626 sq.; Ael. v. h. 5, 20; [Joseph. c. Ap. 1, 34, 5 (where see Müller)]; Sept. for νῆγ).*

νήστις, acc. plur. νήστεις and (so Tdf. [cf. Proleg. p. 118]) νήστις (see Lob. ad Phryn. p. 326; Fritzsche, Com. on Mk. p. 796 sq.; cf. [WH. App. p. 157*]; B. 26 (23)), δ, ἡ, (fr. νη and ἐσθίω, see νήπιος), fasting, not having eaten: Mt. xv. 32; Mk. viii. 3. (Hom., Aeschyl., Hippocr., Arstph., al.).*

νηφάλιος (so Rec.* in 1 Tim. iii. 2, 11, [where Rec.^{ba} -λαιος], after a later form) and νηφάλιος ["alone well attested" (Hort)], -ων, (in Grk. auth. generally of three term.; fr. νήφω), sober, temperate; abstaining from wine, either entirely (Joseph. antt. 3, 12, 2) or at least from its immoderate use: 1 Tim. iii. 2, 11; Tit. ii. 2. (In prof. auth., esp. Aeschyl. and Plut., of things free from all infusion or addition of wine, as vessels, offerings, etc.).*

νήφω; 1 aor. impv. 2 pers. plur. νήψατε; fr. Theogn., Soph., Xen. down; to be sober; in the N. T. everywh. trop. to be calm and collected in spirit; to be temperate, dispassionate, circumspect: 1 Th. v. 6, 8; 2 Tim. iv. 5; 1 Pet. i. 13; v. 8; εἰς τὰς προσευχάς, unto (the offering of) prayer, 1 Pet. iv. 7. [SYN. see ἀγρυπνέω; and on the word see Ellic. on Tim. l. c. COMP.: ἀνα-, ἐκ-νήφω].*

Νίγερ, δ, (a Lat. name ['black']), Niger, surname of the prophet Symeon: Acts xiii. 1.*

Νικάνωρ, [(i. e. 'conqueror')], -ορος, δ, Nicanor, of Antioch [?], one of the seven deacons of the church at Jerusalem: Acts vi. 5.*

νικίω, -ώ; pres. ptp. dat. νικῶντι, Rev. ii. 7 Lchm. 17 L T Tr, [yet all νικῶντας in xv. 2] (cf. ἐρωτάω, init.); fut. νικήσω; 1 aor. ἐνίκησα; pf. νενίκηκα; (νίκη); [fr. Hom. down]; to conquer [A. V. overcome]; a. absol. to

carry off the victory, come off victorious: of Christ, victorious over all his foes, Rev. iii. 21; vi. 2; ἐνίκησεν . . . ἀποίξαι κτλ. hath so conquered that he now has the right and power to open etc. Rev. v. 5; of Christians, that hold fast their faith even unto death against the power of their foes, and their temptations and persecutions, Rev. ii. 7, 11, 17, 26; iii. 5, 12, 21; xxi. 7; w. ἐκ τοῦ θηρίου added, to conquer and thereby free themselves from the power of the beast [R. V. to come victorious from; cf. W. 367 (344 sq.); B. 147 (128)], Rev. xv. 2. when one is arraigned or goes to law, to win the case, maintain one's cause, (so in the Attic orators; also νικᾶν δίκην, Eur. El. 955): Ro. iii. 4 (from Sept. of Ps. l. (li. 6). b. with acc. of the obj.: τανά, by force, Lk. xi. 22; Rev. xi. 7; xiii. 7 [L om. WH Tr mrg. br. the cl.]; of Christ the conqueror of his foes, Rev. xvii. 14; τὸν κόσμον, to deprive it of power to harm, to subvert its influence, Jn. xvi. 33; νικᾶν τὰ αὐτὰ or τὰ is used of one who by Christian constancy and courage keeps himself unharmed and spotless from his adversary's devices, solicitations, assaults: the devil, 1 Jn. ii. 13 sq.; Rev. xii. 11; false teachers, 1 Jn. iv. 4; τὸν κόσμον, ibid. v. 4 sq. νικᾶν τὸν πονηρὸν ἐν τῷ ἀγαθῷ, by the force which resides in goodness, i. e. in kindness, to cause an enemy to repent of the wrong he has done one, Ro. xii. 21; νικᾶσθαι ὑπὸ τοῦ κακοῦ, to be disturbed by an injury and driven to avenge it, ibid. [COMP.: ὑπερ-νικᾶω.]*

νίκη, -ης, ἡ, [fr. Hom. down], victory: 1 Jn. v. 4 [cf. νίκος].*

Νικόδημος, (νίκη and δῆμος [i. e. 'conqueror of the people']), -ου, ὁ, Nicodemus, (rabbin. נִיכֹדֶם), a member of the Sanhedrin who took the part of Jesus: Jn. iii. 1, 4, 9; vii. 50; xix. 39.*

Νικολαίτης, -ου, ὁ, a follower of Nicolaus, a Nicola'itan: plur., Rev. ii. 6, 15, — a name which, it can scarcely be doubted, refers symbolically to the same persons who in vs. 14 are charged with holding τὴν διδαχὴν Βαλαάμ, i. e. after the example of Balaam, casting a stumbling-block before the church of God (Num. xxiv. 1-3) by upholding the liberty of eating things sacrificed unto idols as well as of committing fornication; for the Grk. name Νικόλαος coincides with the Hebr. נִיכֹלָאֵס acc. to the interpretation of the latter which regards it as signifying destruction of the people. See in Βαλαάμ; [cf. BB. DD. s. vv. Nicolaitans, Nicolas; also Comm. on Rev. ll. cc.]*

Νικόλαος, -ου, ὁ, (νίκη and λαός), Nicolaus [A. V. Nicolas], a proselyte of Antioch and one of the seven deacons of the church at Jerusalem: Acts vi. 5.*

Νικόπολις, -εως, ἡ, (city of victory), Nicopolis: Tit. iii. 12. There were many cities of this name — in Armenia, Pontus, Cilicia, Epirus, Thrace — which were generally built, or had their name changed, by some conqueror to commemorate a victory. The one mentioned above seems to be that which Augustus founded on the promontory of Epirus, in grateful commemoration of the victory he won at Actium over Antony. The author of the spurious subscription of the Epistle seems to have had in mind the Thracian Nicopolis, founded by Trajan [(?) cf. Pape, Eigennamen, s. v.] on the river Nestus (or

Nessus), since he calls it a city 'of Macedonia.' [B. D. s. v.]*

νίκος, -ους, τό, a later form i. q. νίκη (cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 647; [B. 23 (20); W. 24]), victory: 1 Co. xv. 55, 57, (2 Macc. x. 38; [1 Esdr. iii. 9]); εἰς νίκος, until he have gained the victory, Mt. xii. 20; κατεπόθη ὁ θάνατος εἰς νίκος, [A. V. death is swallowed up in victory] i. e. utterly vanquished, 1 Co. xv. 54. (The Sept. sometimes translate the Hebr. נִצְחָה i. e. to everlasting, forever, by εἰς νίκος, 2 S. ii. 26; Job xxxvi. 7; Lam. v. 20; Am. i. 11; viii. 7, because נִצְחָה denotes also splendor, 1 Chr. xxix. 11, and in Syriac victory.)*

Νινευί, ἡ, Hebr. נִינְוֵי (supposed to be compounded of נִין and נִוּ, the abode of Ninus; [cf. Fried. Delitzsch as below; Schrader as below, pp. 102, 572]), in the Grk. and Rom. writ. ἡ Νίνωσ [on the accent cf. Pape, Eigennamen, s. v.], Nineveh (Vulg. Ninive [so A. V. in Lk. as below]), a great city, the capital of Assyria, built apparently about B. C. 2000, on the eastern bank of the Tigris opposite the modern city of Mosul. It was destroyed [about] B. C. 606, and its ruins, containing invaluable monuments of art and archaeology, began to be excavated in recent times (from 1840 on), especially by the labors of the Frenchman Botta and the Englishman Layard; cf. Layard, Nineveh and its Remains, Lond. 1849, 2 vols.; and his Discoveries in the Ruins of Nineveh and Babylon, Lond. 1853; [also his art. in Smith's Dict. of the Bible]; H. J. C. Weissenborn, Ninive u. s. Gebiet etc. 2 Pts. Erf. 1851-56; Tuch, De Nino urbe, Lips. 1844; Spiegel in Herzog x. pp. 361-381; [esp. Fried. Delitzsch in Herzog 2 (cf. Schaff-Herzog) x. pp. 587-603; Schrader, Keilinschriften u. s. w. index s. v.; and in Riehm s. v.; W. Robertson Smith in Encyc. Brit. s. v.]; Hützig in Schenkel iv. 334 sqq.; [Rawlinson, Five Great Monarchies etc.; Geo. Smith, Assyrian Discoveries, (Lond. 1875)]. In the N. T. once, viz. Lk. xi. 32 R. G.*

[Νινευίτης R. G. (so Tr in Lk. xi. 32), or] Νινευίτης [L. (so Tr in Lk. xi. 30)] or Νινευίτης T. WH (so Tr in Mt. xii. 41) [see εἰ, ε and Tdf. Proleg. p. 86; WH. App. p. 154^b], -ου, ὁ, (Νινευί, q. v.), i. q. Νίνωσ in Hdt. and Strabo; a Ninevite, an inhabitant of Nineveh: Mt. xii. 41; Lk. xi. 30, and L. T. Tr. WH in 32.*

νιπτήρ, -ῆρος, ὁ, (νίπτω), a vessel for washing the hands and feet, a basin: Jn. xiii. 5. (Eccles. writ.)*

νίπτω; (a later form for νίξω; cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 241 [Veitch s. v. νίξω; B. 63 (55); W. 88 (84)]); 1 aor. ἐνίψα; Mid., pres. νίπτομαι; 1 aor. ἐνίψαμην; Sept. for נִיַּץ, to wash: τανά, Jn. xiii. 8; τοὺς πόδας τωός, ibid. 5 sq. 8, 12, 14; 1 Tim. v. 10; mid. to wash one's self [cf. B. § 135, 5; W. § 38, 2 b.]: Jn. ix. 7, 11, 15; τὰς χεῖρας, to wash one's (own) hands, Mk. vii. 3; τοὺς πόδας, Jn. xiii. 10 [T. om. WH br. τοὺς π.]; νίψαι τὸ πρόσωπόν σου, Mt. vi. 17; νίπτονται τὰς χεῖρας αὐτῶν, Mt. xv. 2. [COMP.: ἀπο-νίπτω. SYN. see λούω, fin.]*

νοέω, -ῶ; 1 aor. ἐνόησα; [pres. pass. ptecp. (neut. plur.) νοούμενα]; (νοῦς); fr. Hom. down; Sept. for נִבְרַח and נִבְרַח, and for לִבְרַח; 1. to perceive with the mind, to understand: absol., with the addition τῇ καρδίᾳ, Jn. xii.

40 (Is. xlv. 18); w. an acc. of the thing, Eph. iii. 4, 20; 1 Tim. i. 7; pass.: Ro. i. 20; foll. by *στι*, Mt. xv. 17; xvi. 11; Mk. vii. 18; foll. by acc. w. inf., Heb. xi. 3; absol. i. q. *to have understanding*: Mt. xvi. 9; Mk. viii. 17. 2. *to think upon, heed, ponder, consider*: *νοεῖτω*, sc. let him attend to the events that occur, which will show the time to flee, Mt. xxiv. 15; Mk. xiii. 14; [similarly *νοεῖ δ* (R G δ) λέγω, 2 Tim. ii. 7]. [COMP.: *εὖ, κατα-, μετα-, προ-, υπο-νοεῖω*.]*

νόημα, -τος, τό, fr. Hom. down; 1. *a mental perception, thought*. 2. spec. (an evil) *purpose*: *ἀχμαλωτίζειν πᾶν νόημα εἰς τὴν ὑπακοὴν τοῦ Χριστοῦ*, to cause whoever is devising evil against Christ to desist from his purpose and submit himself to Christ (as Paul sets him forth), 2 Co. x. 5; plur.: 2 Co. ii. 11 (τοῦ διαβόλου, Ignat. ad Eph. [interpol.] 14; τῆς καρδίας αὐτῶν ποιηρᾶς, Bar. ii. 8). 3. that which thinks, *the mind*: plur. (where the minds of many are referred to), 2 Co. iii. 14; iv. 4, and perh. [xi. 3]; Phil. iv. 7, for here the word may mean thoughts and purposes; [others would so take it also in all the exx. cited under this head (cf. *καύχημα*, 2)].*

νόθος, -η, -ον, illegitimate, bastard, i. e. born, not in lawful wedlock, but of a concubine or female slave: Heb. xii. 8; cf. Bleek ad loc. (Sap. iv. 3; from Hom. down.)*

νομή, -ῆς, ἡ (*νέμω* to pasture), fr. Hom. [i. e. batrach.] down; 1. *pasturage, fodder, food*: in fig. discourse *εὐρήσει νομῆν*, i. e. he shall not want the needful supplies for the true life, Jn. x. 9; (Sept. for נַעֲרָה, נַעֲרָה, נַעֲרָה). 2. trop. *growth, increase*, (Germ. *Umsichfressen*, *Umsichgreifen*): of evils spreading like a gangrene, 2 Tim. ii. 17 (of ulcers, *νομῆν ποιεῖται ἔλκος*, Polyb. 1, 81, 6; of a conflagration, τὸ πῦρ λαμβάνει νομῆν, 11, 4 (5), 4 cf. 1, 48, 5; Joseph. b. j. 6, 2, 9).*

νομίζω; impf. *ἐνομίζον*; 1 aor. *ἐνόμισα*; impf. pass. *ἐνομίζομην*; (*νόμος*); as in Grk. auth. fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down; 1. *to hold by custom or usage, own as a custom or usage; to follow custom or usage*; pass. *νομίζεται* *it is the custom, it is the received usage*: οὐ ἐνομίζετο προσευχῆ εἶναι, where acc. to custom was a place of prayer, Acts xvi. 13 [but L T Tr WH read οὐ ἐνομίζομεν προσευχῆν εἶναι. where we supposed there was, etc.; cf. 2 below], (2 Macc. xiv. 4). 2. *to deem, think, suppose*: foll. by an inf., Acts viii. 20; 1 Co. vii. 36; foll. by an acc. w. inf., Lk. ii. 44; Acts vii. 25; xiv. 19; xvi. [13 (see 1 above)], 27; xvii. 29; 1 Co. vii. 26; 1 Tim. vi. 5; foll. by *ὅτι*, Mt. v. 17; x. 34 [W. § 56, 1 b.]; xx. 10; Acts xxi. 29; ὡς ἐνομίζετο, as was wont to be supposed, Lk. iii. 23. [SYN. see ἡγέομαι, fin.]*

νομικός, -ῆς, -όν, (*νόμος*), pertaining to (the) law (Plat., Aristot., al.): *μάχαι*, Tit. iii. 9; δ *νομικός*, one learned in the law, in the N. T. an interpreter and teacher of the Mosaic law [A. V. a lawyer; cf. *γραμματεὺς*, 2]: Mt. xxii. 35; Lk. x. 25; Tit. iii. 13; plur., Lk. vii. 30; xi. 45 sq. 52; xiv. 3.*

νομίμως, adv., (*νόμιμος*), lawfully, agreeably to the law, properly: 1 Tim. i. 8; 2 Tim. ii. 5. (Thuc., Xen., Plat., al.)*

νόμισμα, -τος, τό, (*νομίζω*, q. v.); 1. *anything received*

and sanctioned by usage or law (Tragg., Arstph.). 2. *money, (current) coin*, [cf. our *lawful money*]: Mt. xxii. 19 (and in Grk. writ. fr. Eur. and Arstph. down).*

νομιο-διδάσκαλος, -ου, ὁ, (*νόμος* and *διδάσκαλος*, cf. *ἐτερο-διδάσκαλος*, *ιεροδιδάσκαλος*, *χοροδιδάσκαλος*), a teacher and interpreter of the law: among the Jews [cf. *γραμματεὺς*, 2], Lk. v. 17; Acts v. 34; of those who among Christians also went about as champions and interpreters of the Mosaic law, 1 Tim. i. 7. (Not found elsewh. [exc. in eccl. writ.])*

νομοθεσία, -ας, ἡ, (*νόμος*, *τίθημι*), law-giving, legislation: Ro. ix. 4. (Plat., Aristot., Polyb., Diod., Philo., al.)*

νομοθετέω, -ῶ: Pass., pf. 3 pers. sing. *νενομοθέτηται*; plupf. 3 pers. sing. *νενομοθέτητο* (on the om. of the augm. see W. 72 (70); B. 33 (29)); (*νομοθέτης*); fr. [Lys.], Xen. and Plat. down; Sept. several times for נִרְוִה; 1. *to enact laws*; pass. *laws are enacted or prescribed for one, to be legislated for, furnished with laws* (often so in Plato; cf. *Asi. Lex.* Plat. ii. p. 391 [for exx.]); δ *λαὸς ἐπ' αὐτῆς* (R G ἐπ' αὐτῇ) *νενομοθέτηται* (R G *νενομοθέτητο*) the people received the Mosaic law established upon the foundation of the priesthood, Heb. vii. 11 [W. § 39, 1 b.; cf. B. 337 (290); many refer this ex. (with the gen.) to time (A. V. under it); see *ἐπί*, A. II., cf. B. 2 a. γ.]. 2. *to sanction by law, enact*: *τί*, pass. Heb. viii. 6 [cf. W. and B. u. s.]*

νομοθέτης, -ου, ὁ, (*νόμος* and *τίθημι*), a lawgiver: Jas. iv. 12. ([Antipho, Thuc.], Xen., Plat., Dem., Joseph., al.; Sept. Ps. ix. 21.)*

νόμος, -ου, ὁ, (*νέμω* to divide, distribute, apportion), in prof. auth. fr. Hes. down, *anything established, anything received by usage, a custom, usage, law*; and in Sept. very often for נִרְוִה, also for נִרְוִה, נִרְוִה, etc. In the N. T. a command, law; and 1. of any law whatsoever: διὰ τοιούτων νόμου; Ro. iii. 27; νόμος δικαιοσύνης, a law or rule producing a state approved of God, i. e. by the observance of which we are approved of God, Ro. ix. 31, cf. Meyer [see ed. *Weiss*], Fritzsche, Philippi ad loc.; a precept or injunction: κατὰ νόμον ἐντολῆς σαρκ. Heb. vii. 16; plur. of the things prescribed by the divine will, Heb. viii. 10; x. 16; νόμος τοῦ νοός, the rule of action prescribed by reason, Ro. vii. 23; the mention of the divine law causes those things even which in opposition to this law impel to action, and therefore seem to have the force of a law, to be designated by the term νόμος, as ἕτερος νόμος ἐν τοῖς μέλεσί μου, a different law from that which God has given, i. e. the impulse to sin inherent in human nature, or δ νόμος τῆς ἀμαρτίας (gen. of author), Ro. vii. 23, 25; viii. 2, also δ *ν. τοῦ θανάτου*, emanating from the power of death, Ro. viii. 2; with which is contrasted δ νόμος τοῦ πνεύματος, the impulse to (right) action emanating from the Spirit, ibid. 2. of the Mosaic law, and referring, acc. to the context, either to the volume of the law or to its contents: w. the article, Mt. v. 18; xii. 5; xxii. 36; Lk. ii. 27; x. 26; xvi. 17; Jn. i. 17, 45 (46); vii. 51; viii. 17; x. 34; xv. 25; Acts vi. 13; vii. 53; xviii. 13, 15; xxi. 20; xxiii. 3; Ro. ii. 13 [(bis) here L T Tr WH om. art. (also G in 13^b)], 15, 18, 20, 23^b, 26; iv. 15^a; vii. 1^b, 5, 14,

21 (on the right interpretation of this difficult passage cf. *Knapp*, Scripta varii Argumenti, ii. p. 385 sqq. and *Fritzsche*, Com. ad Rom. ii. p. 57; [others take νόμ. here generally, i. q. controlling principle; see 1 above sub fin. and cf. W. 557 (578); B. § 151, 15]); Ro. viii. 3 sq.; 1 Co. ix. 8; xv. 56; Gal. iii. 13, 24; Eph. ii. 15 (on which pass. see δόγμα, 2); 1 Tim. i. 8; Heb. vii. 19, 23; x. 1, etc.; with the addition of Μωϋσέως, Lk. ii. 22; Jn. vii. 23; viii. 5; Acts xiii. 38 (39) [here L T Tr WH om. art.]; xv. 5; xxviii. 23; 1 Co. ix. 9; of κυρίου, Lk. ii. 33; of τοῦ θεοῦ, [Mt. xv. 6 T WH mrg.]; Ro. vii. 22; viii. 7. κατὰ τὸν νόμον, acc. to the (standard or requirement of the) law, Acts xxii. 12; Heb. vii. 5; ix. 22. νόμος without the art. (in the Epp. of Paul and James and the Ep. to the Heb.; cf. W. p. 123 (117); B. 89 (78); [some interpreters contend that νόμος without the art. denotes not the law of Moses but law viewed as 'a principle', 'abstract and universal'; cf. Bp. Lghtft. on Gal. ii. 19; also "Fresh Revision," etc. p. 99; Vaughan on Ro. ii. 23; esp. Van Hengel on Ro. ii. 12; Gifford in the Speaker's Com. on Rom. p. 41 sqq. (cf. Cremer s. v.). This distinction is contrary to usage (as exhibited e. g. in Sap. xviii. 4; Sir. xix. 17; xxi. 11; xxxi. 8; xxxii. 1; xxxv. (xxxii.) 15, 24; xxxvi. (xxxiii.) 2, 3; 1 Macc. ii. 21; 4 Macc. vii. 7, and many other exx. in the Apocr.; see *Wahl*, Clavis Apocrr. s. v. p. 343), and to the context in such Pauline pass. as the foll.: Ro. ii. 17, 25, 27; vii. 1 (7); xiii. 8, 10; Gal. iii. 17, 18, 23, 24, (cf. Ro. ii. 12 and iii. 19; v. 13 and 14); etc. It should be added, perhaps, that neither the list of pass. with the art. nor of those without it, as given by Prof. Grimm, claims to be complete]: Ro. ii. 23^a, 25; iii. 31; iv. 15^b, v. 13; vii. 1^a, 2^a; x. 4; xiii. 10; Gal. iii. 21^a; v. 23; 1 Tim. i. 9; Heb. vii. 12, etc.; with the addition of κυρίου, Lk. ii. 23 [here L has the art.], 24 [L T Tr WH add the art.]; of θεοῦ, Ro. vii. 25; of Μωϋσέως, Heb. x. 28; esp. after prepositions, as διὰ νόμου, Ro. ii. 12; iii. 20; Gal. ii. 21; χωρὶς νόμου, without the co-operation of the law, Ro. iii. 21; destitute or ignorant of the law, Ro. vii. 9; where no law has been promulgated, Ro. vii. 8; οἱ ἐκ νόμου, those who rule their life by the law, Jews, Ro. iv. 14, 16 [here all edd. have the art.]; οἱ ἐν νόμῳ, who are in the power of the law, i. e. bound to it, Ro. iii. 19 [but all texts here ἐν τῷ ν.]; ὑπὸ νόμον, under dominion of the law, Ro. vi. 14 sq.; Gal. iii. 23; iv. 4, 21; v. 18; οἱ ὑπὸ νόμον, 1 Co. ix. 20; δικαιώσθαι ἐν νόμῳ, Gal. v. 4; ἔργα νόμου (see ἔργον, sub fin.); ἐν νόμῳ ἀμαρτάνειν, under law i. e. with knowledge of the law, Ro. ii. 12 (equiv. to ἔχοντες νόμον, cf. vs. 14); they to whom the Mosaic law has not been made known are said νόμον μὴ ἔχειν, *ibid.* 14; ἐάντοίς εἰσι νόμος, their natural knowledge of right takes the place of the Mosaic law, *ibid.*; νόμος ἔργων, the law demanding works, Ro. iii. 27; διὰ νόμον νόμῳ ἀπέθανον, by the law itself (when I became convinced that by keeping it I could not attain to salvation, cf. Ro. vii. 9-24) I became utterly estranged from the law, Gal. ii. 19 [cf. W. 210 (197); B. § 133, 12]. κατὰ νόμον, as respects the interpretation and observance of the law, Phil. iii. 5. The observance of the law is

designated by the foll. phrases: πληροῦν νόμον, Ro. xiii. 8; τὸν ν. Gal. v. 14; πληροῦν τὸ δικαίωμα τοῦ νόμου, Ro. viii. 4; φυλάσσειν (τὸν) ν., Acts xxi. 24; Gal. vi. 13; τὰ δικαίωμα τοῦ ν. Ro. ii. 26; πράσσειν νόμον, Ro. ii. 25; ποιεῖν τὸν ν., Jn. vii. 19; Gal. v. 3; τηρεῖν, Acts xv. 5, 24 [Rec.]; Jas. ii. 10; τελεῖν, Ro. ii. 27 (cf. Jas. ii. 8); [on the other hand, ἀκυροῦν τὸν νόμ. Mt. xv. 6 T WH mrg.]. ὁ νόμος is used of some particular ordinance of the Mosaic law in Jn. xix. 7; Jas. ii. 8; with a gen. of the obj. added, τοῦ ἀνδρός, the law enacted respecting the husband, i. e. binding the wife to her husband, Ro. vii. 2 where Rec.^{els} om. τοῦ νόμ. (so ὁ νόμος τοῦ πάσχα, Num. ix. 12; τοῦ λεπροῦ, Lev. xiv. 2; other exx. are given in *Fritzsche*, Ep. ad Rom. ii. p. 9; cf. W. § 30, 2 β.). Although the Jews did not make a distinction as we do between the moral, the ceremonial, the civil, precepts of the law, but thought that all should be honored and kept with the same conscientious and pious regard, yet in the N. T. not infrequently the law is so referred to as to show that the speaker or writer has his eye on the ethical part of it alone, as of primary importance and among Christians also of perpetual validity, but does not care for the ceremonial and civil portions, as being written for Jews alone: thus in Gal. v. 14; Ro. xiii. 8, 10; ii. 26 sq.; vii. 21, 25; Mt. v. 18, and often; τὰ τοῦ νόμου, the precepts, moral requirements, of the law, Ro. ii. 14. In the Ep. of James νόμος (without the article) designates only the ethical portion of the Mosaic law, confirmed by the authority of the Christian religion: ii. 9-11; iv. 11; in the Ep. to the Heb., on the other hand, the ceremonial part of the law is the prominent idea. 3. of the Christian religion: νόμος πίστεως, the law demanding faith, Ro. iii. 27; τοῦ Χριστοῦ, the moral instruction given by Christ, esp. the precept concerning love, Gal. vi. 2; τῆς ἐλευθερίας (see ἐλευθερία, a.), Jas. i. 25; ii. 12; cf. ὁ καινὸς νόμος τοῦ κυρίου ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, ἀπεν ζυγοῦ ἀνάγκης ὄν, Barn. ep. 2, 6 [see Harnack's note in loc.]. 4. by metonymy ὁ νόμος, the name of the more important part (i. e. the Pentateuch), is put for the entire collection of the sacred books of the O. T.: Jn. vii. 49; x. 34 (Ps. lxxxii. (lxxxii.) 6); Jn. xii. 34 (Ps. cix. (cx.) 4); Dan. (Theodot.) ii. 44; vii. 14); Jn. xv. 25 (Ps. xxxiv. (xxxv.) 19); lxxviii. (lxxix.) 15); Ro. iii. 19; 1 Co. xiv. 21 (Is. xxviii. 11 sq.; so 2 Macc. ii. 18, where cf. Grimm); ὁ νόμος καὶ οἱ προφῆται, Mt. xi. 13; Jn. i. 46; Acts xiii. 15; xxiv. 14; xxviii. 23; Ro. iii. 21, (2 Macc. xv. 9); i. q. the system of morals taught in the O. T., Mt. v. 17; vii. 12; xxii. 40; ὁ νόμ. (οἱ) προφ. καὶ ψαλμοί, the religious dispensation contained in the O. T., Lk. xxiv. 44 (ὁ νόμος, οἱ προφ. κ. τὰ ἄλλα πάτρια βιβλία, prol. to Sir.). Paul's doctrine concerning ὁ νόμος is exhibited by (besides others) *Weiss*, *Bibl. Theol.* §§ 71, 72; *Pfleiderer*, *Paulinismus*, p. 69 sq. [Eng. trans. i. p. 68 sq.; *A. Zahn*, *Das Gesetz Gottes nach d. Lehre u. Erfahrung d. Apostel Paulus*, Halle 1876; *R. Tilling*, *Die Paulinische Lehre vom νόμος nach d. vier Hauptbriefen*, u. s. w. Dorpat, 1878]. νόμος does not occur in the foll. N. T. bks.: Mk., 2 Co., Col., Thess., 2 Tim., Pet., Jude, Jn., Rev νόμος, see νοῦς.

νοσῶ, -ῶ; (*νόσος*); fr. [Aeschyl.], Hdt. down; *to be sick*; metaph. of any ailment of the mind (*ἀνηκίστω ποιηρία νοσεῖν Ἀθηναίους*, Xen. mem. 3, 5, 18 and many other exx. in Grk. auth.): *περὶ τι*, *to be taken with such an interest in a thing as amounts to a disease, to have a morbid fondness for*, 1 Tim. vi. 4 (*περὶ δόξαν*, Plat. mor. p. 546 d.).*

νόσημα, -τος, τό, *disease, sickness*: Jn. v. 4 Rec. Lehm. (Tragg., Arstph., Thuc., Xen., Plat., sqq.)*

νόσος, -ου, ἡ, *disease, sickness*: Mt. iv. 23 sq.; viii. 17; ix. 35; x. 1; Mk. i. 34; iii. 15 [RGL]; Lk. iv. 40; vi. 18 (17); vii. 21; ix. 1; Acts xix. 12. (Deut. vii. 15; xxviii. 59; Ex. xv. 26, etc. [Hom., Hdt., al.]*)

νοστιά, -άς, ἡ, (for *νοσοτιά*, the earlier and more common form [cf. *WH*. App. p. 145], fr. *νοσοτός*, q. v.), Sept. for *ἵδ*;
 1. *a nest of birds*. 2. *a brood of birds*: Lk. xiii. 34 [but L txt. *νοσσία*, see the foll. word]. (Deut. xxxiii. 11 [Gen. vi. 14; Num. xxiv. 22; Prov. xvi. 16, etc.]*)

νοστίον, -ου, τό, (see *νοστιά*), *a brood of birds*: Mt. xxiii. 37 and Lehm. txt. in Lk. xiii. 34 [where al. *νοσσία*, see the preced. word]. (Arstph., Aristot., Ael.; for *Νοστίον* Ps. lxxxiii. (lxxxiv.) 4.)*

νοστός, see *νοσοτός*.

νοσφίζω: Mid., pres. ptcp. *νοσφιζόμενος*; 1 aor. *ἐνοσφισάμην*; (*νόσφι* afar, apart); *to set apart, separate, divide*; mid. *to set apart or separate for one's self, i. e. to purloin, embezzle, withdraw covertly and appropriate to one's own use*: *χρήματα*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2 42; Plut. Lucull. 37; Aristid. 4; *μηδέν τῶν ἐκ τῆς διαρπαγῆς*, Polyb. 10, 16, 6; *χρυσάματα*, 2 Macc. iv. 32; *ἀλλότρωμα*, Joseph. ant. 4, 8, 29; absol. Tit. ii. 10; (*τὸ*) *ἀπὸ τινος*, Acts v. 2, 3 [here A. V. *keep back*]; Sept. Josh. vii. 1; *ἐκ τινος*, Athen. 6 p. 234 a.*

νότος, -ου, ὁ, *the south wind*; a. prop.: Lk. xii. 55; Acts xxvii. 13; xxviii. 13. b. *the South* (cf. *Βορρᾶς*): Mt. xii. 42; Lk. xi. 31; xiii. 29; Rev. xxi. 13. (From Hom. down; Sept. chiefly for *ἰῆ*), the southern quarter, the South; and for *ἰῆ*, the southern (both) wind and quarter; *ἰῆ*, the same; *ἰῆ*, the eastern (both) quarter and wind.)*

νουθεσία, -ας, ἡ, (*νουθετέω*, q. v.); *admonition, exhortation*: Sap. xvi. 6; 1 Co. x. 11; Tit. iii. 10; *κυρίου*, such as belongs to the Lord (Christ) or proceeds from him, Eph. vi. 4 [cf. W. 189 (178)]. (Arstph. ran. 1009; Diod. 15, 7; besides in Philo, Joseph. and other recent writ. for *νουθέτησις* and *νουθερία*, forms more com. in the earlier writ. cf. *Lob.* ad Phryn. p. 512; [W. 24].) [Cf. Trench § xxxii.]*

νουθετέω, -ῶ; (*νουθέτης*, and this fr. *νοῦς* and *τίθημι*; hence prop. ἰ. q. *ἐν τῷ νῷ τίθημι*, lit. 'put in mind', Germ. 'an das Herz legen'); *to admonish, warn, exhort*: *τινά*, Acts xx. 31; Ro. xv. 14; 1 Co. iv. 14; Col. i. 28; iii. 16; 1 Th. v. 12, 14; 2 Th. iii. 15. ([1 S. iii. 13]; Job iv. 3; Sap. xi. 11; xii. 2; Tragg., Arstph., Xen., Plat., al.)*

νουμφηρία, and acc. to a rarer unconstr. form (cf. *Lob.* ad Phryn. p. 148 [Bp. Lghtft. on Col. as below; *WH*. App. p. 145]) *νεομηνία* (so L txt. Tr WH), -ας, ἡ, (*νέος*,

μήν a month), *new-moon* (Vulg. *neomenia*; barbarous Lat. *novilunium*): of the Jewish festival of the new moon [BB.DD. s. v. *New Moon*], Col. ii. 16. (Sept. chiefly for *ἡ*; also for *ἡ* *ἡ*, Ex. xl. 2; and *ἡ* *ἡ*, Num. x. 10; xxviii. 11; see *μήν*, 2. Pind., Arstph. Thuc., Xen., al.)*

νουνεχῶς, (*νοῦς* and *ἔχω* [cf. *Lob.* ad Phryn. p. 599]), adv. *wisely, prudently, discreetly*: Mk. xii. 34. ([Aristot. rhet. Alex. 30 p. 1436^b, 33 *νουνεχῶς κ. δικαίως*]; Polyb. 1, 83, 3 *νουνεχῶς κ. φρονίμως*; [2, 13, 1]; 5, 88, 2 *νουνεχῶς κ. πραγματικῶς*; [al.]*)

νοῦς (contr. fr. *νόος*), ὁ, gen. *νοός*, dat. *νοῖ*, (so in later Grk. for the earlier forms *νοῦ*, *νοῖ*, contr. fr. *νόου*, *νόφ*; cf. *Lob.* ad Phryn. p. 453; W. § 8, 2 b.; [B. 12 sq. (12)]), acc. *νοῦν* (contr. fr. *νόον*), Sept. for *ב* and *בב*, [fr. Hom. down]; *mind* (Germ. *Sinn*), i. e. 1. *the mind*, comprising alike *the faculties of perceiving and understanding* and those of *feeling, judging, determining*; hence spec. a. *the intellectual faculty, the understanding*: Lk. xxiv. 45 (on which see *διανοίω*, 2); Phil. iv. 7; Rev. xiii. 18; xvii. 9; opp. to *τὸ πνεῦμα*, the spirit intensely roused and completely absorbed with divine things, but destitute of clear ideas of them, 1 Co. xiv. 14 sq. 19; *ἔχει τὸν νοῦν κυρίου* [L txt., al. *Χριστοῦ*], to be furnished with the understanding of Christ, 1 Co. ii. 16*.

b. *reason* (Germ. *die Vernunft*) in the narrower sense, as the capacity for spiritual truth, the higher powers of the soul, *the faculty of perceiving divine things, of recognizing goodness and of hating evil*: Ro. i. 28; vii. 23; Eph. iv. 17; 1 Tim. vi. 5; 2 Tim. iii. 8 [cf. W. 229 (215); B. § 134, 7]; Tit. i. 15; opp. to *ἡ σὰρξ*, Ro. vii. 25; *ἀνανεῦσθαι τῷ πνεύματι τοῦ νοός*, to be so changed that the spirit which governs the mind is renewed, Eph. iv. 23; [cf. *ἡ ἀνακαίνωσις τοῦ νοός*, Ro. xii. 2]. c. *the power of considering and judging soberly, calmly and impartially*: 2 Th. ii. 2. 2. *a particular mode of thinking and judging*: Ro. xiv. 5; 1 Co. i. 10; i. q. *thoughts, feelings, purposes*: *τοῦ κυρίου* (fr. Is. xl. 13), Ro. xi. 34; 1 Co. ii. 16*; i. q. *desires, τῆς σαρκός*, Col. ii. 18 [cf. Meyer ad loc.]*

Νυμφίος, -ᾶ, ὁ, [perh. contr. fr. *Νυμφόδοπος*; cf. W. 102 sq. (97)]; on accent cf. Chandler § 32], *Nymphas*, a Christian inhabitant of Laodicea: Col. iv. 15 [L WH Tr mrg. read *Νύμφαν* i. e. *Nympha*, the name of a woman; see esp. Bp. Lghtft. ad loc., and p. 256].*

νύμφη, -ης, ἡ, (appar. allied w. Lat. *nubo*; Vaniček p. 429 sq.), Sept. for *ἡ*; 1. *a betrothed woman, a bride*: Jn. iii. 29; Rev. xviii. 23; xxi. 2, 9; xxii. 17. 2. in the Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down, *a recently married woman, young wife*; *a young woman*; hence in bibl. and eccl. Grk., like the Hebr. *ἡ* (which signifies both a bride and a daughter-in-law [cf. W. 32]), *a daughter-in-law*: Mt. x. 35; Lk. xii. 53. (Mic. vii. 6; Gen. xi. 31; [xxxviii. 11]; Ruth i. 6, [etc.]; also Joseph. ant. 5, 9, 1.)*

νυμφίος, -ου, ὁ, (*νύμφη*), *a bridegroom*: Mt. ix. 15; xxv. 1, 5 sq. 10; Mk. ii. 19 sq.; Lk. v. 34 sq.; Jn. ii. 9; iii. 29; Rev. xviii. 23. (From Hom. down; Sept. for *ἡ*.)*

νυμφών, -ώνος, ὁ, (νύμφη), the chamber containing the bridal bed, the bride-chamber: ὁ νυφὸς τοῦ νυμφώνος (see νύφης, 2), of the friends of the bridegroom whose duty it was to provide and care for whatever pertained to the bridal chamber, i. e. whatever was needed for the due celebration of the nuptials: Mt. ix. 15; Mk. ii. 19; Lk. v. 34, ([W. 33 (32)]; Tob. vi. 13 (14), 16 (17); eccles. writ.; Heliod. 7, 8); the room in which the marriage ceremonies are held: Mt. xxii. 10 T WH Tr mrg.*

νῦν, and **νυνί** (which see in its place), adv. now, Lat. nunc, (Sept. for νῦν; [fr. Hom. down]); 1. adv. of Time, now, i. e. at the present time; a. so used that by the thing which is now said to be or to be done the present time is opposed to past time: Jn. iv. 18; ix. 21; Acts xvi. 37; xxiii. 21; Ro. xiii. 11; 2 Th. ii. 6; 2 Co. vii. 9; xiii. 2; Phil. i. 30; ii. 12; iii. 18; Col. i. 24, etc.; freq. it denotes a somewhat extended portion of present time as opp. to a former state of things: Lk. xvi. 25; Acts vii. 4; Gal. i. 23; iii. 3; spec. the time since certain persons received the Christian religion, Ro. v. 9, 11; vi. 19, 21; viii. 1; Gal. ii. 20; iv. 29; 1 Pet. ii. 10, 25; or the time since man has had the blessing of the gospel, as opp. to past times, i. q. in our times, our age: Acts vii. 52; Ro. xvi. 26; 2 Co. vi. 2; Eph. iii. 5, 10; 2 Tim. i. 10; 1 Pet. i. 12; iii. 21, [cf. ep. ad Diogn. 1]. b. opp. to future time: Jn. xii. 27; xiii. 36 (opp. to ὑστερον); xvi. 22; Ro. xi. 31; 1 Co. xvi. 12; νῦν κ. εἰς πάντα τοὺς αἰῶνας, Jude 25; used to distinguish this present age, preceding Christ's return, from the age which follows that return: Lk. vi. 21, 25; Eph. ii. 2; Heb. ii. 8; 2 Pet. iii. 18; 1 Jn. ii. 28; with ἐν τῷ καιρῷ τούτῳ added, Mk. x. 30. c. Sometimes νῦν with the present is used of what will occur forthwith or soon, Lk. ii. 29; Jn. xii. 31; xvi. 5; xvii. 13; Acts xxvi. 17. with a preterite, of what has just been done, Mt. xxvi. 65; Jn. xxi. 10; or very lately (but now, just now, hyperbolically i. q. a short time ago), νῦν ἐξήρουν σε λιθάσαι οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι, Jn. xi. 8; cf. Kypke ad loc.; Vig. ed. Herm. p. 425 sq. with a future, of those future things which are thought of as already begun to be done, Jn. xii. 31; or of those which will be done instantly, Acts xiii. 11 [here al. supply ἐστὶ; W. § 64, 2 a.]; or soon, Acts xx. 22 [here πορ. merely has inherent fut. force; cf. B. § 137, 10 a.]. d. with the imperative it often marks the proper or fit time for doing a thing: Mt. xxvii. 42 sq.; Mk. xv. 32; Jn. ii. 8. Hence it serves to point an exhortation in ἄγε νῦν, come now: Jas. iv. 13; v. 1, (where it is more correctly written ἄγε νυν, cf. Passow ii. p. 372). e. with other particles, by which the contrast in time is marked more precisely: καὶ νῦν, even now (now also), Jn. xi. 22; Phil. i. 20; and now, Jn. xvii. 5; Acts vii. 34 [cf. 2 below]; x. 5 [W. § 43, 3 a.]; xx. 25; xxii. 16; ἀλλὰ νῦν, Lk. xxii. 36; ἀλλὰ καὶ νῦν, but even now, Jn. xi. 22 [T Tr txt. WH om. L Tr mrg. br. ἀλλά]; ἔτι νῦν, 1 Co. iii. 2 (3) [L WH br. ἔτι]; νῦν δέ (see νυνί below) but now, Jn. xvi. 5; xvii. 13; Heb. ii. 8; τότε . . . νῦν δέ, Gal. iv. 9; Ro. vi. 21 sq. [here νυνί δέ]; Heb. xii. 26; ποτέ . . . νῦν δέ, Ro. xi. 30 [WH mrg. νυνί]; Eph. v. 8; 1 Pet. ii. 10; νῦν ἤδη, now already, 1 Jn. iv. 3.

νῦν οὖν, now therefore, Acts x. 33; xv. 10; xvi. 36; xxiii. 15, (Gen. xxvii. 8, 43; xxxi. 13, 30; xlv. 8; 1 Macc. x. 71). τὸ νῦν ἔχον, see ἔχω, II. b. f. with the article; a. w. neut. acc. absol. of the article, τὰ νῦν, as respects the present; at present, now (in which sense it is written also τανῦν [so Grsb. always, Rec. twice; classic edd. often τανῦν; cf. Tdf. Proleg. p. 111; Chandler, Accent, § 826]); Acts iv. 29; xvii. 30; xx. 32; xxvii. 22, (2 Macc. xv. 8; often in class. Grk.; also τὸ νῦν, 1 Macc. vii. 35; ix. 9; cf. Krüger § 50, 5, 13; Bnhdy. p. 328; Bttm. Gram. § 125, 8 Anm. 8 (5)); the things that now are, the present things, Judith ix. 5; acc. absol. as respects the things now taking place, equiv. to as respects the case in hand, Acts v. 38. β. δ, ἡ, τὸ νῦν, the present, joined to substantives: as ὁ νῦν αἰὼν, 1 Tim. vi. 17; 2 Tim. iv. 10; Tit. ii. 12; καιρός, Ro. iii. 26; viii. 18; xi. 5; [2 Co. viii. 14 (13)]; ἡ νῦν Ἱερουσαλήμ, Gal. iv. 25; οἱ νῦν οὐρανοί, 2 Pet. iii. 7; μὲν τῆς πρὸς ὑμᾶς νῦν (or νυνί) ἀπολογίας, Acts xxii. 1. γ. τὸ νῦν with prepositions: ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν (Sept. for νῦν), from this time onward, [A. V. from henceforth], Lk. i. 48; v. 10; xii. 52; xxii. 69; Acts xviii. 6; 2 Co. v. 16; ἄχρι τοῦ νῦν, Ro. viii. 22; Phil. i. 5; ἕως τοῦ νῦν (Sept. for νῦν γ), Mt. xxiv. 21; Mk. xiii. 19. 2. Like our now and the Lat. nunc, it stands in a conclusion or sequence; as things now are, as the matter now stands; under these circumstances; in the present state of affairs; since these things are so; as it is: Lk. xi. 39 (νῦν i. e. since ye are intent on observing the requirements of tradition; [but al. take νῦν here of time—a covert allusion to a former and better state of things]); Col. i. 24 [al. of time; cf. Mey., Bp. Lghtf., Ellie. ad loc.]; καὶ νῦν, 1 Jn. ii. 28; 2 Jn. 5; καὶ νῦν δεῦρο, Acts vii. 34. νῦν δέ (and νυνί δέ see νυνί), but now; now however; but as it is; (often in class. Grk.; cf. Vig. ed. Herm. p. 426; Matthiae ii. p. 1434 sq.; Kühner § 498, 2 [or Jelf § 719, 2]); 1 Co. vii. 14; Jas. iv. 16, and R G in Heb. ix. 26; esp. after a conditional statement with εἰ and the indic. preterite, Lk. xix. 42; Jn. viii. 40; ix. 41; xv. 22, 24; xviii. 36; 1 Co. xii. 20; [cf. B. § 151, 26]. In Rev. νῦν does not occur. [Syn. see ἄρτι.]

νυνί (νῦν with iota demonstr. [Krüger § 25, 6, 4 sq.; Kühner § 180, e. (Jelf § 160, e.); Bttm. Gram. § 80, 2]), in Attic now, at this very moment (precisely now, neither before nor after; Lat. nunc ipsum), and only of Time, almost always with the pres., very rarely with the fut. (cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 19). Not found in the N. T. exc. in the writ. of Paul and in a few places in Acts and the Ep. to the Heb.; and it differs here in no respect from the simple νῦν; cf. Fritzsche, Rom. i. p. 182; [W. 23]; 1. of Time: with a pres. (Job xxx. 9), Acts xxiv. 13 L T Tr WH; Ro. xv. 23, 25; 1 Co. xiii. 13 (ἄρτι . . . τότε δέ . . . νυνί δέ); 2 Co. viii. 11, 22; Philem. 9, 11 (sc. ὅρα); with a perf. indicating continuance, Ro. iii. 21 [al. refer this to 2]; with a preterite (Ps. xvi. (xvii.) 11), Ro. vi. 22 (opp. to τότε); vii. 6; Eph. ii. 13 (opp. to ἐν τῷ καιρῷ ἐκείνῳ); Col. i. 22 (21) [and iii. 8; also Ro. xi. 30 WH mrg.], (opp. to ποτέ); Col. i. 26 [R G L mrg.; cf. W. § 63 I. 2 b.; B. 382 (328)] (opp. to ἀπὸ τῶν αἰώνων);

with a fut., Job vii. 21; Bar. vi. 4 (Ep. Jer. 3); 2 Macc. x. 10; τῆς πρὸς ὑμᾶς νυκτὶ ἀπολογίας, Acts xxii. 1. 2. contrary to Grk. usage, in stating a conclusion (see νύκτ, 2), but since the case stands thus, [as it is]: 1 Co. [v. 11 RGT Lmrg.]; xiv. 6 RG (i. e. since δ γλώσση λαλῶν without an interpretation cannot edify the church); but now (Germ. so aber), Heb. ix. 26 L T Tr WH; after a conditional statement with εἰ (see νύκτ, fin.), Ro. vii. 17; 1 Co. xii. 18 [RGT WH mrg.]; xv. 20; Heb. viii. 6 [here L Tr mrg. WH txt. νύκτ, cf. 4; xi. 16 Rec., cf. 15; [B. § 151, 26].*

νύξ, gen. νυκτός, ἡ, [fr. a root meaning 'to disappear'; cf. Lat. nox, Germ. nacht, Eng. night; Curtius § 94], (Sept. for לַיַּל and לַיַּלְלַיַּל), [fr. Hom. down], night: Mk. vi. 48; Acts xvi. 33; xxiii. 23; Jn. xiii. 30; Rev. xxi. 25; xxii. 5; ἵνα ἡ νύξ μὴ φαίνη τὸ τρίτον αὐτῆς, i. e. that the night should want a third part of the light which the moon and the stars give it, Rev. viii. 12 [al. understand this of the want of the light etc. for a third part of the night's duration]; gen. νυκτός, by night [W. § 30, 11; B. § 132, 26], Mt. ii. 14; xxviii. 13; Lk. ii. 9 [but note here the article; some make τῆς νυκτός depend on φυλακᾶς]; Jn. iii. 2; Acts ix. 25; 1 Th. v. 7; νυκτός καὶ ἡμέρας, Mk. v. 5; 1 Th. ii. 9; iii. 10; 1 Tim. v. 5, [where see Ellicott on the order]; ἡμέρας κ. νυκτός, Lk. xviii. 7; Acts ix. 24; Rev. iv. 8; vii. 15; xii. 10, etc.; μέσης νυκτός, at midnight, Mt. xxv. 6; in answer to the question when: ταύτη τῇ νυκτὶ, this night, Lk. xii. 20; xvii. 34; Acts xxvii. 23; τῇ νυκτὶ ἐκείνῃ, Acts xii. 6; τῇ ἐπιούσῃ ν. Acts xxiii. 11; in answer to the question how long: νύκτα καὶ ἡμέραν, Lk. ii. 37; Acts xx. 31; xxvi. 7; differently in Mk. iv. 27 (night and day, sc. applying himself to what he is here said to be doing); τὰς νύκτας, during the nights, every night, Lk. xxi. 37; νύκτας τεσσαράκ. Mt. iv. 2; τρεῖς, ib. xii. 40; διὰ τῆς νυκτός, see διὰ, A. II. 1 b.; δι' ὅλης (τῆς) νυκτός, the whole night through, all night, Lk. v. 5; ἐν νυκτὶ, when he was asleep, Acts xviii. 9; (κλέπτῃς) ἐν νυκτὶ, 1 Th. v. 2, and Rec. in 2 Pet. iii. 10; ἐν τῇ νυκτὶ, in (the course of) the night, Jn. xi. 10; ἐν τῇ νυκτὶ ταύτῃ, Mt. xxvi. 31, 34; Mk. xiv. 30; ἐν τῇ νυκτὶ ἢ κτλ. 1 Co. xi. 23; κατὰ μέσον τῆς νυκτός, about midnight, Acts xxvii. 27. Metaph. the time when work ceases, i. e. the time of death, Jn. ix. 4; the time for deeds of sin and shame, the time of moral stupidity and darkness, Ro. xiii. 12; the time

when the weary and also the drunken give themselves up to slumber, put for torpor and sluggishness, 1 Th. v. 6.

νύσσω (-τω): 1 aor. ἐνύξα; to strike [?], pierce; to pierce through, transfix; often in Hom. of severe or even deadly wounds given one; as, τὸν μὲν ἐγγχεῖ νύξ' . . . στρυγερὸς δ' ἄρα μιν σκότος εἶλε, Il. 5, 45. 47; φθᾶσας αὐτὸν ἐκείνος νύττει κάτωθεν ὑπὸ τὸν βουβῶνα δόρατι καὶ παραχρῆμα διεργάζεται, Joseph. b. j. 3, 7, 35; so τὴν πλευρὰν λόγχῃ, Jn. xix. 34, cf. xx. 25, 27. On the further use of the word cf. Fritzsche, Rom. ii. p. 559. [Comp.: κατα-νύσσω.]*

νυστάζω; 1 aor. ἐνύσταξα; (NYΩ, cf. νεύω, νυστάζω); Sept. for ΝΥ; 1. prop. to nod in sleep, to sleep, (Hippocr., Arstph., Xen., Plato, al.); to be overcome or oppressed with sleep; to fall asleep, drop off to sleep, [(cf. Wiclif) to nap it]: Mt. xxv. 5; Sept. for ΝΥΓ, Ps. lxxv. (lxxvi.) 7. 2. like the Lat. dormito [cf. our to be napping], trop. i. q. to be negligent, careless, (Plat., Plut., al.): of a thing i. q. to linger, delay, 2 Pet. ii. 3.*

νυχθήμερον, -ου, τό, (νύξ and ἡμέρα), a night and a day, the space of twenty-four hours: 2 Co. xi. 25. (Alex. Aphr.; Geopon.) Cf. Sturz, De dial. Mac. etc. p. 186; [Soph. Lex. s. v.; cf. W. 25].*

Νῶα (Νῶεος, -ου, in Joseph. [ant. 1, 3, 1 sqq.]), δ, (Νῶ rest), Noah, the second father of the human race: Mt. xxiv. 37 sq.; Lk. iii. 36; xvii. 26 sq.; Heb. xi. 7; 1 Pet. iii. 20; 2 Pet. ii. 5.*

νωθρός, -ά, -όν, (i. q. νωθής, fr. νη [cf. νήπιος] and ὠθέω [to push; al. ὀδομαι to care about (cf. Vaniček p. 879)], cf. νάδυνος, νώνυμος, fr. νη and ὀδύνη, ὄνομα), slow, sluggish, indolent, dull, languid: Heb. vi. 12; with a dat. of reference [W. § 31, 6 a.; B. § 133, 21], ταῖς ἀκοαῖς, of one who apprehends with difficulty, Heb. v. 11; νωθρός καὶ παρεμένος ἐν τοῖς ἔργοις, Sir. iv. 29; νωθρός κ. παρεμένος ἐργάτης, Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 34, 1. (Plat., Aristot., Polyb., Dion. Hal., Anthol., al.) [Syn. see ἀργός, fin.]*

νώτος, -ου, ὁ, [fr. root 'to bend,' 'curve,' akin to Lat. natis; Fick i. 128; Vaniček p. 420], the back: Ro. xi. 10 fr. Ps. lxxviii. (lxxix.) 24. (In Hom. δ νῶτος ["the gen. of the sing. is undetermined in Hom. and Hes." (L. and S.)], plur. τὰ νῶτα; in Attic generally τὸ νῶτον, very rarely δ νῶτος; plur. always τὰ νῶτα; Sept. δ νῶτος, plur. οἱ νῶτοι; cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 290; [Rutherford, New Phryn. p. 351]; Passow [L. and S.] s. v.)*

Π

[ξ, on its occasional substitution for σ see Σ, σ, s.]
ξενία, -ας, ἡ, (ξένιος, -α, -ον, and this fr. ξένος), fr. Hom. down, hospitality, hospitable reception; i. q. a lodging-place, lodgings: Acts xxviii. 23 (i. q. τὸ μίσθωμα in vs. 30 [but this is doubtful; the more prob. opinion receives the preference s. v. ἴδιος, 1 a.]); Philem. 22. [See esp. Bp. Lightf. on Phil. p. 9, and on Philem. l. c.]*

ξενίζω; 1 aor. ἐξένισα; Pass., pres. ξενίζομαι; 1 aor. ἐξένισθην; fr. Hom. down; 1. to receive as a guest, to entertain hospitably: τινά, Acts x. 23; xxviii. 7; Heb. xiii. 2; pass. to be received hospitably; to stay as a guest, to lodge (be lodged): ἐνθάδε, Acts x. 18; ἐν οἰκίᾳ τινός; Acts x. 32; παρά τινι, Acts x. 6; xxi. 16 [cf. B. 284 (244); W. 214 (201)], and sundry codd. in 1 Co. xvi. 19; (Diod.

14, 30). **2.** to surprise or astonish by the strangeness and novelty of a thing (cf. Germ. *hefremden*): *ξενίζουρά τινα*, Acts xvii. 20 (*ξενίζουσα πρόσοψις καὶ καταπληκτική*, Polyb. 3, 114, 4; *τὸν θεὸν ἐξένιξε τὸ πραττόμενον*, Joseph. antt. 1, 1, 4; *ξενίζουσαι συμφοραί*, 2 Macc. ix. 6); pass. to be surprised, astonished at the novelty or strangeness of a thing; to think strange, be shocked: w. dat. of the thing [W. § 31, 1 f.], 1 Pet. iv. 12 (Polyb. 1, 23, 5; 3, 68, 9); ἐν w. dat. of the thing [cf. B. § 133, 23], 1 Pet. iv. 4.*

ξενοδοχέω (for the earlier form *ξενοδοκέω* in use fr. Hdt. down; cf. *Lob. ad Phryn. p. 307*), -ῶ: 1 aor. *ἐξενοδόχησα*; (*ξενοδόχος*, i. e. *ξένους δεχόμενος*); to receive and entertain hospitably, to be hospitable: 1 Tim. v. 10. (Dio Cass. 78, 3; [Graec. Ven. Gen. xxvi. 17; cf. Graec. writ.].)*

ξένος, -η, -ον, fr. Hom. down, masc. a guest-friend (Lat. *hospes*, [of parties bound by ties of hospitality]), i. e. **1.** a foreigner, stranger, (opp. to *ἐπιχώριος*, Plat. Phaedo c. 2 p. 59 b.; Joseph. b. j. 5, 1, 3); a. prop.: Mt. xxv. 35, 38, 43 sq.; xxvii. 7; 3 Jn. 5; *ξένου κ. παρεπίδημοι ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς*, Heb. xi. 13; *οἱ ἐπιδημούντες ξένοι*, Acts xvii. 21; opp. to *συμπολίτης*, Eph. ii. 19; (Sept. for *ἡγῆ* a traveller, 2 S. xii. 4 cod. Alex.; for *ג*, Job xxxi. 32; several times for *ג*). [as adj. with] *δαμόνια*, Acts xvii. 18. **b.** trop. **a.** alien (from a person or thing); without knowledge of, without a share in: with a gen. of the thing, *τῶν διαθηκῶν τῆς ἐπαγγελίας*, Eph. ii. 12 [cf. W. § 30, 4, 6] (*τοῦ λόγου*, Soph. O. T. 219). **β.** new, unheard of: *διδασκαί*, Heb. xiii. 9; *ξένον τι*, a strange, wonderful thing, 1 Pet. iv. 12 (Aeschyl. Prom. 688; Diod. 3, 15 and 52; al.). **2.** one who receives and entertains another hospitably; with whom he stays or lodges, a host: *ὁ ξένος μου*, Ro. xvi. 23, where *καὶ τῆς ἐκκλησίας ὅλης* is added, i. e. either 'who receives hospitably all the members of the church who cross his threshold,' or 'who kindly permits the church to worship in his house' (*Fritzsche*).*

ξίστης, -ου, ὄ, (a corruption of the Lat. *sextarius*); **1.** a *sextarius*, i. e. a vessel for measuring liquids, holding about a pint (Joseph. antt. 8, 2, 9—see *βάτος*; Epict. diss. 1, 9, 33; 2, 16, 22; [Dioscor.], Galen and med. writ.). **2.** a wooden picher or ewer (Vulg. *urceus* [A. V. *pot*]) from which water or wine is poured, whether holding a sextarius or not: Mk. vii. 4, 8 [here T WH om. Tr br. the cl.].*

ξηραίνω: 1 aor. *ἐξήρανα* (Jas. i. 11); Pass., pres. *ξηραίνομαι*; pf. 3 pers. sing. *ἐξήρανται* (Mk. xi. 21), ptcp. *ἐξηραμμένος*; 1 aor. *ἐξηράνθην*; cf. B. 41 (36); (fr. *ξηρός*, q. v.); fr. Hom. down; Sept. chiefly for *שׁב* and *שׁביר*; to make dry, dry up, wither: act., *τὸν χόρτον*, Jas. i. 11; pass. to become dry, to be dry, be withered [cf. B. 52 (45)] (Sept. for *שׁב*): of plants, Mt. xiii. 6; xxi. 19 sq.; Mk. iv. 6; xi. 20 sq.; Lk. viii. 6; Jn. xv. 6; [1 Pet. i. 24]; of the ripening of crops, Rev. xiv. 15; of fluids: *ἡ πηγὴ*, Mk. v. 29; *τὸ ὕδωρ*, Rev. xvi. 12, (Gen. viii. 7; Is. xix. 5); of

members of the body, to waste away, pine away: Mk. ix. 18; *ἐξηραμμένη χεὶρ*, a withered hand, Mk. iii. 1, and R G in 3.*

ξηρός, -ά, -όν, fr. Hdt. down, dry: τὸ ξύλον, Lk. xxiii. 31 (in a proverb. saying, 'if a good man is treated so, what will be done to the wicked?' cf. Ps. i. 3; Ezek. xx. 47. Is. lvi. 3; Ezek. xvii. 24); of members of the body deprived of their natural juices, *shrunken, wasted, withered*: as *χεὶρ*, Mt. xii. 10; Mk. iii. 3 L T Tr WH; Lk. vi. 6, 8; men are spoken of as *ξηροί*, withered, Jn. v. 3. of the land in distinction from water, *ἡ ξηρά* sc. *γῆ* (Sept. for *ג*), Gen. i. 9 sq.; Jon. i. 9; ii. 11, and often [W. 18: 592 (350)]: Mt. xxiii. 15; Heb. xi. 29 where L T Tr WH add *γῆς*.*

ξύλιος, -ία, -ιον, (ξύλον), fr. Pind. and Hdt. down, wooden, made of wood: *σκεῖη*, 2 Tim. ii. 20; neut. plur. *εἶδωλα*, Rev. ix. 20 (*θεοί*, Bar. vi. 30 [Ep. Jer. 29]).*

ξύλον, -ου, τό, (fr. ξύω to scrape, plane), fr. Hom. down; Sept. for *γ*; **1.** wood: univ. 1 Co. iii. 12; ξ. θύινον, Rev. xviii. 12; that which is made of wood, as a beam from which any one is suspended, a gibbet, a cross, [A. V. *tree*, q. v. in B. D. Am. ed.], Acts v. 30; x. 39; xiii. 29; Gal. iii. 13; 1 Pet. ii. 24, (*γ*), Gen. xl. 19; Deut. xxi. 23; Josh. x. 26; Esth. v. 14),—a use not found in the classics [cf. L. and S. s. v. II. 4]. A log or timber with holes in which the feet, hands, neck, of prisoners were inserted and fastened with thongs (Gr. *κάλον*, *ξύλοπιδή*, *ποδοκάκη*, *ποδοστράβη*, Lat. *nervus*, by which the Lat. renders the Heb. *ג*, a fetter, or shackle for the feet, Job [xiii. 27]; xxxiii. 11; cf. *Fischer*, De vitiiis lex. N. T. p. 458 sqq.; [B. D. s. v. *Stocks*]: Acts xvi. 24 (Hdt. 6, 75; 9, 37; Arstph. eq. 367, 394, 705); a cudgel, stick, staff: plur., Mt. xxvi. 47, 55; Mk. xiv. 43, 48; Lk. xxii. 52, (Hdt. 2, 63; 4, 180; Dem. p. 645, 15; Polyb. 6, 37, 3; Joseph. b. j. 2, 9, 4; Hdian. 7, 7, 4). **2.** a tree: Lk. xxiii. 31 (Gen. i. 29; ii. 9; iii. 1; Is. xiv. 8, etc.); ξ. τῆς ζωῆς, see *ζωή*, 2 b. p. 274*.

[ξύν, older form of σύν, retained occasionally in compounds, as *ξύμβαινω*, 1 Pet. iv. 12 ed. Bezae; see *Meisterhans* § 49, 11; L. and S. s. v. σύν, init.; and cf. Σ, σ, s.]

ξυράω (a later form, fr. Diod. [1, 84] down, for *ξυρέω*, which the earlier writ. used fr. Hdt. down; [W. 24; B. 63 (55); esp. *Bttm.* Ausf. Spr. ii. p. 53]), -ῶ: pf. pass. ptcp. *ἐξυρημένος*; Mid., pres. inf. *ξυράσθαι* [for which some would read (1 Co. xi. 6) *ξύρασθαι* (1 aor. mid. inf. fr. ξύρω); see *WH.* App. p. 166]; 1 aor. subjunc. 3 pers. plur. *ξυρήσωνται* [but T Tr WH read the fut. -σονται]; (fr. *ξυρόν* a razor, and this fr. ξύω); Sept. for *ג*; to shear, shave: pass. 1 Co. xi. 5; mid. to get one's self shaved, ibid. vs. 6; 1 Co. xi. 6; with an acc. specifying the obj. more precisely [cf. B. § 134, 7; W. § 32, 5]: *τὴν κεφαλὴν*, Acts xxi. 24 (Sept. Num. vi. 9, 19; Lev. xxi. 5; *τὰς ἀφρούς*, Hdt. 2, 66; τὸ σῶμα, 2, 37).*

ὁ, ὁ, τό, originally τός, τή, τό, (as is evident from the forms τοί, ται for οί, αι in Hom. and the Ionic writ.), corresponds to our definite article *the* (Germ. *der, die, das*), which is properly a demonstrative pronoun, which we see in its full force in Homer, and of which we find certain indubitable traces also in all kinds of Greek prose, and hence also in the N. T.

I. As a DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN; Lat. *hic, haec, hoc*; Germ. *der, die, das*, emphatic; cf. W. § 17, 1; B. 101 (89) sq.; **1.** in the words of the poet Aratus, τοῦ γὰρ καὶ γένος ἐσμέν, quoted by Paul in Acts xvii. 28. **2.** in prose, where it makes a partition or distributes into parts: ὁ μὲν . . . ὁ δέ, *that . . . this, the one . . . the other*: Mt. xiii. 23 R G Tr [here the division is threefold]; Gal. iv. 23 [here L WH Tr mrg. br. μὲν]; οἱ μὲν . . . οἱ δέ, Acts xxviii. 24; Phil. i. 16 sq.; οἱ μὲν . . . ὁ δέ, Heb. vii. 5 sq. 20 (21), 23 sq.; τοὺς μὲν . . . τοὺς δέ, Mk. xii. 5 R G; Eph. iv. 11; οἱ μὲν . . . ἄλλοι δέ (Lchm. οἱ δέ) . . . ἕτεροι δέ, Mt. xvi. 14 cf. Jn. vii. 12; τινές foll. by οἱ δέ, Acts xvii. 18; ὅς (see ὅς I.) μὲν foll. by ὁ δέ, Ro. xiv. 2; οἱ δέ stands as though οἱ μὲν had preceded, Mt. xxvi. 67; xxviii. 17. **3.** in narration, when either two persons or two parties are alternately placed in opposition to each other and the discourse turns from one to the other; ὁ δέ, *but he, and he*, (Germ. *er aber*): Mt. ii. 14; iv. 4; xxi. 29 sq.; Mk. i. 45; xii. 15; Lk. viii. 21, 30, 48; xxii. 10, 34; Jn. ix. 38, and very often; plur., Mt. ii. 5, 9; iv. 20; Mk. xii. 14 [R G L mrg.], 16 [L br. οἱ δέ]; Lk. vii. 4; xx. 5, 12; xxii. 9, 38, 71; Acts iv. 21; xii. 15, and often; οἱ μὲν οὖν, in the Acts alone: i. 6; v. 41; xv. 3, 30; ὁ μὲν οὖν, xxiii. 18; xxviii. 5.

II. As the DEFINITE or PREPOSITIVE ARTICLE (to be distinguished from the postpositive article, — as it is called when it has the force of a relative pronoun, like the Germ. *der, die, das*, exx. of which use are not found in the N. T.), whose use in the N. T. is explained at length by W. §§ 18–20; B. 85 (74) sqq.; [Green p. 5 sqq.]. As in all languages the article serves to distinguish things, persons, notions, more exactly, it is prefixed **1.** to substantives that have no modifier; and **a.** those that designate a person or a thing that is the only one of its kind; the art. thus distinguishes the same from all other persons or things, as ὁ ἥλιος, ὁ οὐρανός, ἡ γῆ, ἡ θάλασσα, ὁ θεός, ὁ λόγος (Jn. i. 1 sq.), ὁ διάβολος, τὸ φῶς, ἡ σκοτία, ἡ ζωή, ὁ θάνατος, etc. **b.** appellative names of persons and things definite enough in themselves, or made so by the context, or sufficiently well-known from history; thus, to the names of virtues and vices, as ἡ δικαιοσύνη, ἡ σοφία, ἡ δύναμις, ἡ ἀλήθεια, etc. ὁ ἐρχόμενος, the well-known per-

sonage who is to come, i. e. the Messiah, Mt. xi. 3; Lk. vii. 19; ὁ προφήτης, the (promised and expected) prophet, Jn. i. 21; vii. 40; ἡ σωτηρία, the salvation which all good men hope for, i. e. the Messianic salvation; ἡ γραφή, etc.; ἡ νεφέλη, the cloud (well known from the O. T.), 1 Co. x. 1 sq.; τοὺς ἀγγέλους, Jas. ii. 25; τῷ ἐκτρώματι, 1 Co. xv. 8. to designations of eminent personages: ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ θεοῦ, ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, (see υἱός); ὁ διδάσκαλος τοῦ Ἰσραήλ, Jn. iii. 10; cf. Fritzsche on Mk. p. 613. The article is applied to the repeated name of a person or thing already mentioned or indicated, and to which the reader is referred, as τοὺς μάγους, Mt. ii. 7 cf. 1; οἱ ἄσκοι, Mt. ix. 17; οἱ δαίμονες, Mt. viii. 31 cf. 28; τὴν θύον καὶ τὸν πῶλον, Mt. xxi. 7 cf. 2, and countless other exx. The article is used with names of things not yet spoken of, in order to show that definite things are referred to, to be distinguished from others of the same kind and easily to be known from the context; as τὰ βρέφη, the babes belonging to the people of that place, Lk. xviii. 15; ἀπὸ τῶν δένδρων, sc. which were there, Mt. xxi. 8; τῷ ἱερεῖ, to the priest whose duty it will be to examine thee, when thou comest, Mt. viii. 4; Mk. i. 44; Lk. v. 14; τὸ πλοῖον, the ship which stood ready to carry them over, Mt. viii. 23 [R G T, cf. 18]; ix. 1 [R G]; xiii. 2 [R G]; τὸ ὄρος, the mountain near the place in question (*der an Ort u. Stelle befindliche Berg*) [but some commentators still regard τὸ ὄρος as used here generically or Hebraistically like ἡ ὄρεινή, the mountain region or the highlands, in contrast with the low country, (cf. Sept. Josh. xvii. 16; xx. 7; Gen. xix. 17, 19, etc.); cf. Bp. *Lghtft.* 'Fresh Revision' etc. p. 111 sq.; *Weiss*, *Matthäusevangelium*, p. 129 note; and in Meyer's Mt. 7te Aufl., Mt. v. 1; Mk. iii. 13; Lk. ix. 28; Jn. vi. 3, 15, (1 Macc. ix. 38, 40); ἡ οἰκία, the house in which (Jesus) was wont to lodge, Mt. ix. 10, 28; xiii. 36; xvii. 25; ὑπὸ τὸν μόδιον, sc. that is in the house, Mt. v. 15; also ἐπὶ τὴν λυχνίαν, *ibid.*; ἐν τῇ φάτνῃ, in the manger of the stable of the house where they were lodging, Lk. ii. 7 R G; ὁ ἔπαινος, the praise of which he is worthy, 1 Co. iv. 5; so everywhere in the doxologies: ἡ δόξα, τὸ κράτος, 1 Pet. iv. 11; Rev. v. 13, etc. **c.** The article prefixed to the Plural often either includes all and every one of those who by the given name are distinguished from other things having a different name, — as οἱ ἄσטרεις, Mt. xxiv. 29; Mk. xiii. 25; αἱ ἀλώπεκες, Mt. viii. 20; Lk. ix. 58, etc.; — or defines the class alone, and thus indicates that the whole class is represented by the individuals mentioned, however many and whosoever they may be; as in οἱ Φαρισαῖοι, οἱ γραμματεῖς, οἱ τελῶναι, οἱ ἄνθρωποι, people, the

multitude, (Germ. *die Leute*); *οι ἀποτόι*, Mt. xxiv. 28; *ταῖς κυσίαι*, Mt. vii. 6.

d. The article prefixed to the Singular sometimes so defines only the class, that all and every one of those who bear the name are brought to mind; thus, *ὁ ἄνθρωπος*, Mt. xv. 11; *ὁ ἐθνικός κ. τελώνης*, Mt. xviii. 17; *ὁ ἐργάτης*, Lk. x. 7; 1 Tim. v. 18; *ὁ μεσίτης*, Gal. iii. 20; *ὁ κληρονόμος*, Gal. iv. 1; *ὁ δίκαιος*, Ro. i. 17; Heb. x. 38; *τὰ σημεῖα τοῦ ἀποστόλου*, the signs required of any one who claims to be an apostle, 2 Co. xii. 12, and other exx.

e. The article is prefixed to the nominative often put for the vocative in addresses [cf. W. § 29, 2; B. § 129 a. 5]: *χαίρει ὁ βασιλεὺς τῶν Ἰουδ.* (prop. *σὺ ὁ βασιλ.*, thou who art the king), Jn. xix. 3; *ναί, ὁ πατήρ*, Mt. xi. 26; *ἔγει νῦν οἱ πλούσιοι, κλαύσατε*, Jas. v. 1; *οὐρανὲ καὶ οἱ ἄγιοι*, Rev. xviii. 20; add, Mk. v. 41; x. 47; Lk. xii. 32; xviii. 11, 13; Jn. viii. 10; xx. 28; Acts xiii. 41; Ro. viii. 15; Eph. v. 14, 22, 25; vi. 1, 4 sq.; Rev. xii. 12.

f. The Greeks employ the article, where we abstain from its use, before nouns denoting things that pertain to him who is the subject of discourse: *εἶπε ὁ φησὶ μεγάλη τῇ φωνῇ*, Acts xiv. 10 [R G]; xxvi. 24, (Prov. xxvi. 25); *γυνὴ προσευχομένη . . . ἀκατακλύπτῃ τῇ κεφαλῇ*, 1 Co. xi. 5; esp. in the expression *ἔχειν τι*, when the object and its adjective, or what is equivalent to an adjective, denotes a part of the body or something else which naturally belongs to any one (as in French, *il a les épaules larges*); so, *ἔχειν τὴν χεῖρα ξηράν*, Mt. xii. 10 R G; Mk. iii. 1; *τὸ πρόσωπον ὡς ἀνθρώπου* [(Rec. *ἀνθρώπου*)], Rev. iv. 7; *τὰ αἰσθητήρια γεγυμνασμένα*, Heb. v. 14; *ἀπαράβατον τὴν ἱερωσύνην*, Heb. vii. 24; *τὴν κατοικίαν κτλ.* Mk. v. 3; *τὴν εἰς ἑαυτοὺς ἀγάπην ἐκτενῆ*, 1 Pet. iv. 8. Cf. Grimm on 2 Macc. iii. 25. the gen. of a pers. pron. *αὐτοῦ, ὑμῶν*, is added to the substantive: Mt. iii. 4; Mk. viii. 17; Rev. ii. 18; 1 Pet. ii. 12, cf. Eph. i. 18; cf. W. § 18, 2; [B. § 125, 5].

g. Proper Names sometimes have the article and sometimes are anarthrous; cf. W. § 18, 5 and 6; B. § 124, 3 and 4; [Green p. 28 sq.]. **a.** as respects names of Persons, the person without the article is simply named, but with the article is marked as either well known or as already mentioned; thus we find *Ἰησοῦς* and *ὁ Ἰησ.*, *Παῦλος* and *ὁ Παῦλ.*, etc. *Παῦλος* has the article everywhere in John's Gospel and also in Mark's, if xv. 43 (in R G L) be excepted (but T Tr WH insert the article there also); *τίτος* is everywhere anarthrous. Indeclinable names of persons in the oblique cases almost always have the article, unless the case is made evident by a preposition: *τῷ Ἰωσήφ*, Mk. xv. 45; *τὸν Ἰακώβ καὶ τὸν Ἠσαῦ*, Heb. xi. 20, and many other exx., esp. in the genealogies, Mt. i. 1 sqq.; Lk. iii. 23; but where perspicuity does not require the article, it is omitted also in the oblique cases, as *τῶν υἱῶν Ἰωσήφ*, Heb. xi. 21; *τῶν υἱῶν Ἐμμώρ*, Acts vii. 16; *ὁ θεὸς Ἰσαάκ*, Mt. xxii. 32; Acts vii. 32; *ἔταν ὄψηνθε Ἀβραὰμ κ. Ἰσαὰκ . . . καὶ πάντας τοὺς προφήτας*, Lk. xiii. 28. The article is commonly omitted with personal proper names to which is added an apposition indicating the race, country, office, rank, surname, or something else, (cf. Matthiae § 274); let the foll. suffice as exx.:

Ἀβραὰμ ὁ πατὴρ ἡμῶν, Jn. viii. 56; Ro. iv. 1; *Ἰάκωβος τὸν τοῦ Ζαβεδαίου καὶ Ἰωάννην τὸν ἀδελφὸν αὐτοῦ*, Mt. iv. 21; *Μαρία ἡ Μαγδαληνῆ*, Mt. xxvii. 56, etc.; *Ἰωάννης ὁ βαπτιστής*, Mt. iii. 1; *Ἡρώδης ὁ τετράρχης*, Lk. ix. 7; *Ἰησοῦς ὁ λεγόμενος Χριστός*, Mt. i. 16; *Σαῦλος δὲ ὁ καὶ Παῦλος sc. καλούμενος*, Acts xiii. 9; *Σίμωνος τοῦ λεπροῦ*, Mk. xiv. 3; *Βαρτίμαος ὁ τυφλός*, Mk. x. 46 [R G]; *Ζαχαρίαν τοῦ ἀπολομένου*, Lk. xi. 51. But there are exceptions also to this usage: *ὁ δὲ Ἡρώδης ὁ τετράρχης*, Lk. iii. 19; *τὸν Σαῦλ, υἱὸν Κίρι*, Acts xiii. 21; in the opening of the Epistles: *Παῦλος ἀπόστολος*, Ro. i. 1; 1 Co. i. 1, etc.

β. Proper names of countries and regions have the article far more frequently than those of cities and towns, for the reason that most names of countries, being derived from adjectives, get the force of substantives only by the addition of the article, as *ἡ Ἀχαΐα* (but cf. 2 Co. ix. 2), *ἡ Γαλατία*, *ἡ Γαλιλαία*, *ἡ Ἰουδαία*, *ἡ Μακεδονία* (but cf. Ro. xv. 26; 1 Co. xvi. 5), etc. Only *Ἀγυπτos*, if Acts vii. 11 L T Tr WH be excepted, is everywhere anarthrous. The names of cities, esp. when joined to prepositions, particularly *ἐν, εἰς* and *ἐκ*, are without the article; but we find *ἀπὸ* (R G *ἐκ*) *τῆς Ῥώμης* in Acts xviii. 2. **γ.** Names of rivers and streams have the article in Mt. iii. 13; Mk. i. 5; Lk. iv. 1; xiii. 4; Jn. i. 28; *τοῦ Κεδρών*, Jn. xviii. 1 G L Tr mrg.

2. The article is prefixed to substantives expanded and more precisely defined by modifiers; **a.** to nouns accompanied by a gen. of the pronouns *μου, σου, ἡμῶν, ὑμῶν, αὐτοῦ, αὐτῶν, αὐτῶν*: Mt. i. 21, 25; v. 45; vi. 10-12; xii. 49; Mk. ix. 17; Lk. vi. 27; x. 7; xvi. 6; Acts xix. 25 [L T Tr WH *ἡμῶν*]; Ro. iv. 19; vi. 6, and in numberless other places; it is rarely omitted, as in Mt. xix. 28; Lk. i. 72; ii. 32; 2 Co. viii. 23; Jas. v. 20, etc.; cf. B. § 127, 27.

b. The possessive pronouns *ἐμός, σός, ἡμέτερος, ὑμέτερος*, joined to substantives (if Jn. iv. 34 be excepted) always take the article, and John generally puts them after the substantive (*ἡ κρίσις ἡ ἐμῆ*, Jn. v. 30; *ὁ λόγος ὁ σός*, xvii. 17; *ἡ κοινωνία ἡ ἡμετέρα*, 1 Jn. i. 3; *ὁ καιρὸς ὁ ὑμέτερος*, Jn. vii. 6), very rarely between the article and the substantive (*τοῖς ἐμοῖς ῥήμασιν*, Jn. v. 47; *ἡ ἐμὴ διδαχὴ*, vii. 16; *τὴν σὴν λαλιάν*, iv. 42), yet this is always done by the other N. T. writ., Mt. xviii. 20; Mk. viii. 38; Lk. ix. 26; Acts xxiv. 6 [Rec.]; xxvi. 5; Ro. iii. 7, etc.

c. When adjectives are added to substantives, either the adjective is placed between the article and the substantive, — as *τὸ ἴδιον φορτίον*, Gal. vi. 5; *ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἄνθρωπος*, Mt. xii. 35; *τὴν δικαίαν κρίσιν*, Jn. vii. 24; *ἡ ἀγαθὴ μέρις*, Lk. x. 42; *τὸ ἅγιον πνεῦμα*, Lk. xii. 10; Acts i. 8; *ἡ αἰώνιος ζωὴ*, Jn. xvii. 3, and many other exx.; — or the adjective preceded by an article is placed after the substantive with its article, as *τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ ἅγιον*, Mk. iii. 29; Jn. xiv. 26; Acts i. 16; Heb. iii. 7; ix. 8; x. 15; *ἡ ζωὴ ἡ αἰώνιος*, 1 Jn. i. 2; ii. 25; *ὁ ποιεὶν ὁ καλός*, Jn. x. 11; *τὴν πύλιν τὴν σιδηρᾶν*, Acts xii. 10, and other exx.; — very rarely the adjective stands before a substantive which has the article, as in Acts [xiv. 10 R G]; xxvi. 24; 1 Co. xi. 5, [cf. B. § 125, 5; W. § 20, 1 c.]. As to the adjeo

tives of quantity, ὄλος, πᾶς, πολὺς, see each in its own place.

d. What has been said concerning adjectives holds true also of all other limitations added to substantives, as ἡ κατ' ἐκλογὴν πρόθεσις, Ro. ix. 11; ἡ παρ' ἐμοῦ διαθήκη, Ro. xi. 27; ὁ λόγος ὁ τοῦ σταυροῦ, 1 Co. i. 18; ἡ εἰς Χριστὸν πίστις, Col. ii. 5; on the other hand, ἡ πίστις ὑμῶν ἢ πρὸς τὸν θεόν, 1 Th. i. 8; τῆς διακονίας τῆς εἰς τοὺς ἁγίους, 2 Co. viii. 4; see many other exx. of each usage in W. 131 (124) sqq.; [B. 91 (80) sqq.].

e. The noun has the article before it when a demonstrative pronoun (οὗτος, ἐκεῖνος) belonging to it either precedes or follows [W. § 18, 4; B. § 127, 29-31]; as, ὁ ἄνθρωπος οὗτος, Jn. ix. 24 [οὗτος ὁ ἄνθρ. L Tr mrg. WH]; Acts vi. 13; xxii. 26; ὁ λαὸς οὗτος, Mt. xv. 8; ὁ υἱὸς σου οὗτος, Lk. xv. 30; plur. Lk. xxiv. 17, and numberless other exx.; οὗτος ὁ ἄνθρωπος, Lk. xiv. 30; οὗτος ὁ λαός, Mk. vii. 6 [ὁ λ. οὗτ. L WH mrg.]; οὗτος ὁ υἱὸς μου, Lk. xv. 24; οὗτος ὁ τελευτῆς, Lk. xviii. 11 [ὁ τελ. οὗτ. L mrg.]; οὗτος ὁ λόγος, Jn. vii. 36 [ὁ λόγ. οὗτ. L Tr WH], and many other exx. on ἐκεῖνος, see ἐκεῖνος, 2; on αὐτός ὁ etc., see αὐτός (I. 1 b. etc.); on ὁ αὐτός etc., see αὐτός, III.

3. The neuter article prefixed to adjectives changes them into substantives [cf. W. § 34, 2; B. § 128, 1]; as, τὸ ἀγαθόν, τὸ καλόν (which see each in its place); τὸ ἔλαττον, Heb. vii. 7; with a gen. added, τὸ γνωστὸν τοῦ θεοῦ, Ro. i. 19; τὸ ἀδύνατον τοῦ νόμου, Ro. viii. 3; τὸ ἀσθενὲς τοῦ θεοῦ, 1 Co. i. 25; αὐτῆς, Heb. vii. 18; τὰ ἀόρατα τ. θεοῦ, Ro. i. 20; τὰ κρυπτὰ τῆς αἰσχύνης, 2 Co. iv. 2, etc.

4. The article with cardinal numerals: εἰς one; ὁ εἰς the one (of two), see εἰς, 4 a.; but differently ὁ εἰς in Ro. v. 15, 17, the (that) one. So also οἱ δύο (our *the twain*), Mt. xix. 5; οἱ δέκα the (those) ten, and οἱ ἑννέα, Lk. xvii. 17; ἐκεῖνοι οἱ δέκα (καὶ) ὀκτώ, Lk. xiii. 4.

5. The article prefixed to participles a. gives them the force of substantives [W. §§ 18, 3; 45, 7; B. §§ 129, 1 b.; 144, 9]; as, ὁ πειράζων, Mt. iv. 3; 1 Th. iii. 5; ὁ βαπτίζων, Mk. vi. 14 (for which Mt. xiv. 2 ὁ βαπτιστής); ὁ σπείρων, Mt. xiii. 3; Lk. viii. 5; ὁ ὀλοθρεύων, Heb. xi. 28; οἱ βαστάζοντες, Lk. vii. 14; οἱ βόσκοντες, Mt. viii. 33; Mk. v. 14; οἱ ἐσθιοντες, the eaters (*convivae*), Mt. xiv. 21; τὸ ὀφειλόμενον, Mt. xviii. 30, 34; τὰ ὑπάρχοντα (see ὑπάρχω, 2).

b. the ptc. with the article must be resolved into *he who* [and a fin. verb; cf. B. § 144, 9]: Mt. x. 40; Lk. vi. 29; xi. 23; Jn. xv. 23; 2 Co. i. 21; Phil. ii. 13, and very often. πᾶς ὁ foll. by a ptc. [W. 111 (106)], Mt. v. 22; vii. 26; Lk. vi. 30 [T WH om. L Tr mrg. br. art.]; xi. 10; Ro. ii. 1; 1 Co. xvi. 16; Gal. iii. 13, etc.; μακάριος ὁ w. a ptc., Mt. v. 4 (5), 6, 10, etc.; οὐαὶ ὑμῖν οἱ w. a ptc., Lk. vi. 25; the neut. τὸ with a ptc. must be resolved into *that which* [with a fin. verb], τὸ γεννώμενον, Lk. i. 35; τὸ γεγεννημένον, Jn. iii. 6.

c. the article with ptc. is placed in apposition: Mk. iii. 22; Acts xvii. 24; Eph. iii. 20; iv. 22, 24; 2 Tim. i. 14; 1 Pet. i. 21, etc.

6. The neut. τὸ before infinitives a. gives them the force of substantives (cf. B. 261 (225) sqq. [cf. W. § 44, 2 a.; 3 c.]); as, τὸ καθίσαι, Mt. xx. 23; Mk. x. 40; τὸ θέλει, Ro. vii. 18; 2 Co. viii. 10; τὸ ποιῆσαι, τὸ ἐπιτελεῖσαι, 2 Co. viii. 11,

and other exx.; τοῦτο κρίνατε· τὸ μὴ τιθεῖναι κτλ. Ro. xiv. 13. On the infin. w. the art. depending on a preposition (ἀντὶ τοῦ, ἐν τῷ, εἰς τό, etc.), see under each prep. in its place.

b. Much more frequent in the N. T. than in the earlier and more elegant Grk. writ., esp. in the writings of Luke and Paul (nowhere in John's Gospel and Epistles), is the use of the gen. τοῦ w. an inf. (and in the Sept. far more freq. than in the N. T.), which is treated of at length by Fritzsche in an excursus at the end of his Com. on Mt. p. 843 sqq.; W. § 44, 4; B. 266 (228) sqq. The examples fall under the foll. classes: τοῦ with an inf. is put

a. after words which naturally require a genitive (of a noun also) after them; thus after ἄξιον, 1 Co. xvi. 4; ἔλαχε, Lk. i. 9 (1 S. xiv. 47); ἐξαγορεύμαι, 2 Co. i. 8. β. for the simple expletive [i. e. 'complementary'] or (as it is commonly called) epexegetical infin., which serves to fill out an incomplete idea expressed by a noun or a verb or a phrase, (where in Germ. zu is commonly used); thus after προθυμία, 2 Co. viii. 11; βραδείς, Lk. xxiv. 25; ἐλπὶς, Acts xxvii. 20; 1 Co. ix. 10 [not Rec.]; ἐζήτει εὐκαιρίαν, Lk. xxii. 6 [not L mrg.]; ὁ καιρὸς (sc. ἐστὶ) τοῦ ἀρξασθαι, to begin, 1 Pet. iv. 17 (καιρὸν ἔχει w. the simple inf. Heb. xi. 15); δίδοναι τὴν ἐξουσίαν, Lk. x. 19 (ἐξουσίαν ἔχει w. simple inf., Jn. xix. 10; 1 Co. ix. 4); ὀφειλέται ἐσμέν (equiv. to ὀφείλομεν), Ro. viii. 12 (with inf. alone, Gal. v. 3); ἔτοιμον εἶναι, Acts xxiii. 15 (1 Macc. iii. 58; v. 39; xiii. 37; with inf. alone, Lk. xxii. 38); χρεῖαν ἔχει, Heb. v. 12; ἔδωκεν ὀφθαλμοὺς τοῦ μὴ βλέπειν καὶ ὅσα τοῦ μὴ ἀκούειν, that they should not see . . . that they should not hear [cf. B. 267 (230)], Ro. xi. 8 (ἔχειν ὅσα elsewh. always with a simple inf.; see οὗς, 2); ἐπιλήσθη ὁ χρόνος τοῦ τεκεῖν αὐτήν, at which she should be delivered [cf. B. l. c.], Lk. i. 57; ἐπιλήσθ. ἡμέραι . . . τοῦ περιτεμεῖν αὐτόν, that they should circumcise him [cf. B. l. c.], Lk. ii. 21; after ἀνένδεκτόν ἐστιν, Lk. xvii. 1 [so B. § 140, 15; (W. 328 (308) otherwise)]; quite unusually after ἐγένετο [cf. B. § 140, 16 δ.; W. l. c.], Acts x. 25 [Rec. om. art.].

γ. after verbs of deciding, entreating, exhorting, commanding, etc.: after κρίνειν (see κρίνω, 4); ἐγένετο γνώμη [-μης T Tr WH (see γίνομαι, 5 e. a.)], Acts xx. 3; τὸ πρόσωπον ἐστήριξεν, Lk. ix. 51; συντίθεσθαι, Acts xxiii. 20 (with inf. alone, Lk. xxii. 5); προσέχεσθαι, Jas. v. 17; παρακαλεῖν, Acts xxi. 12; ἐντέλλεσθαι, Lk. iv. 10; ἐπιστέλλειν, Acts xv. 20 (with inf. alone, xxi. 25 [R G T, but L Tr txt. WH here ἀποστέλ.]; B. 270 (232)); κατανεύειν, Lk. v. 7.

δ. after verbs of hindering, restraining, removing, (which naturally require the genitive), and according to the well-known pleonasm with μὴ before the inf. [see μὴ, I. 4 a.; B. § 148, 13; W. 325 (305)]; thus, after κατέχω τινά, Lk. iv. 42; κρατοῦμαι, Lk. xxiv. 16; κωλύω, Acts x. 47; ὑποστέλλομαι, Acts xx. 20, 27; παύω, 1 Pet. iii. 10; καταπαύω, Acts xv. 18; without μὴ before the inf. after ἐγκόπτομαι, Ro. xv. 22.

ε. τοῦ with an inf. is added as a somewhat loose epexegetis: Lk. xxi. 22; Acts ix. 15; xiii. 47; Phil. iii. 21; εἰς ἀκαθαρσίαν τοῦ ἀτιμάζεσθαι τὰ σῶματα αὐτῶν, to the uncleanness of their bodies' be-

ing dishonored, Ro. i. 24 [cf. B. § 140, 14]; W. 325 (305) sq. **ζ.** it takes the place of an entire final clause, in order that [W. § 44, 4 b.; B. § 140, 17]; esp. after verbs implying motion: Mt. ii. 13; iii. 13; xiii. 3; xxiv. 45; Mk. iv. 3 (where L T WH om. Tr br. τοῦ); Lk. i. 77, 79; ii. 24, 27; v. 1 [R G L txt. Tr mrg.]; viii. 5; xii. 42 (here L om. Tr br. τοῦ); xxii. 31; xxiv. 29; Acts iii. 2; xx. 30; xxvi. 18; Ro. vi. 6; xi. 10; Gal. iii. 10; Phil. iii. 10; Heb. x. 7, 9; xi. 5. **η.** used of result, so that: Acts vii. 19; Ro. vii. 3; after ποιῶ, to cause that, make to, Acts iii. 12; [cf. W. 326 (306); B. § 140, 16 δ.]. **7.** The article with adverbs [B. § 125, 10 sq.; W. § 18, 3], **a.** gives them the force of substantives; as, τὸ πέραν, the region beyond; τὰ ἄνω, τὰ κάτω, τὸ νῦν, τὰ ἔμπροσθεν, τὰ ὀπίσω, etc.; see these words in their proper places. **b.** is used when they stand adjectively, as ἡ ἄνω Ἱερουσαλήμ, ὁ τότε κόσμος, ὁ ἔσω ἄνθρωπος, ὁ νῦν αἰὼν, on which see these several words. **c.** the neut. τό is used in the acc. absol., esp. in specifications of time: both with adverbs of time, τὸ πάλαι, 2 Co. xiii. 2; τὰ νῦν or τανῦν, and with neuter adjectives used adverbially, as τὸ λοιπόν, τὸ πρότερον (Jn. vi. 62; Gal. iv. 13); τὸ πρῶτον (Jn. x. 40; xii. 16; xix. 39); τὸ πλείστον (1 Co. xiv. 27); see these words themselves. **8.** The article before prepositions with their cases is very often so used that ὄν, ὄντες, ὄντα, must be supplied in thought [cf. B. § 125, 9; W. § 18, 3]; thus, οἱ ἀπὸ Ἰταλίας, ἀπὸ Θεσσαλονίκης, Acts xvii. 13; Heb. xiii. 24 [cf. W. § 66, 6]; ὁ ἐν τινι, Mt. vi. 9; Ro. viii. 1; neut. τὰ πρὸς, Mk. ii. 2; οἱ ἐκ τινος, Ro. ii. 8; iv. 14, 16; Phil. iv. 22 etc.; οἱ παρὰ τινος, Mk. iii. 21 (see παρὰ, I. e.). τὰ περὶ τινος, Lk. xxiv. 19; Acts xxiv. 10; Phil. i. 27; [add, τὰ (T Tr WH τὸ) περὶ ἐμοῦ, Lk. xxii. 37], etc. (see περὶ, I. b. β.); τὰ περὶ τινος, Phil. ii. 23 [see περὶ, II. b.]; οἱ μετὰ τινος, those with one, his companions, Mt. xii. 3; οἱ περὶ τινος, and many other exx. which are given under the several prepositions. the neut. τό in the acc. absol. in adverbial expressions [cf. W. 230 (216); B. §§ 125, 12; 131, 9]: τὸ καθ' ἡμέραν, daily, day by day, Lk. xi. 3; xix. 47; Acts xvii. 11 [R G WH br.]; τὸ καθόλου, at all, Acts iv. 18 [L T WH om. τό]; besides, in τὸ κατὰ σάρκα, as respects human origin, Ro. ix. 5 [on the force of the art. here see *Abbot* in *Journ. Soc. Bibl. Lit.* etc. for 1883, p. 108]; τὰ κατ' ἐμέ, as respects what relates to me, my state, my affairs, Col. iv. 7; Eph. vi. 21; τὸ ἐξ ὑμῶν, as far as depends on you, Ro. xii. 18; τὸ ἐφ' ὑμῶν, as far as respects you, if I regard you, Ro. xvi. 19 R G; τὰ πρὸς (τὸν) θεόν, acc. absol., as respects the things pertaining to God, i. e. in things pertaining to God, Ro. xv. 17; Heb. ii. 17; v. 1, (λεπεῖ τὰ πρὸς τοὺς θεούς, στρατηγῶ δὲ τὰ πρὸς τοὺς ἀνθρώπους, Xen. resp. Laced. 13, 11; cf. *Fritzsche*, Ep. ad Rom. iii. p. 262 sq.); τὸ ἐκ μέρους sc. ὄν, that which has been granted us in part, that which is imperfect, 1 Co. xiii. 10. **9.** The article, in all genders, when placed before the genitive of substantives indicates kinship, affinity, or some kind of connection, association or fellowship, or in general that which in some way pertains to a person or thing

[cf. W. § 30, 3; B. § 125, 7]; **a.** the masc. and the fem. article: Ἰάκωβος ὁ τοῦ Ζεβεδαίου, ὁ τοῦ Ἀλφαίου, the son, Mt. x. 2 (3), 3; Μαρία ἡ τοῦ Ἰακώβου, the mother, Mk. xvi. 1 [T om. Tr br. τοῦ]; Lk. xxiv. 10 [L T Tr WH]; Ἐμμὸρ τοῦ Συχέμ, of Hamor, the father of Shechem, Acts vii. 16 R G; ἡ τοῦ Οὐρίου, the wife, Mt. i. 6; οἱ Χλόης, either the kinsfolk, or friends, or domestics, or work-people, or slaves, of Chloe, 1 Co. i. 11; also οἱ Ἀριστοβούλου, οἱ Ναρκίσσου, Ro. xvi. 10 sq.; οἱ τοῦ Χριστοῦ, the followers of Christ [A. V. they that are Christ's], 1 Co. xv. 23 G L T Tr WH; Gal. v. 24; οἱ τῶν Φαρισαίων, the disciples of the Pharisees, Mk. ii. 18^b Rec., 18^b R G L; Καισαρεία ἡ Φιλίππου, the city of Philip, Mk. viii. 27. **b.** τό and τὰ τινος: as τὰ τοῦ θεοῦ, the cause or interests, the purposes, of God, opp. to τὰ τῶν ἀνθρώπων, Mt. xvi. 23; Mk. viii. 33; in the same sense τὰ τοῦ κυρίου, opp. to τὰ τοῦ κόσμου, 1 Co. vii. 32-34; τὰ τῆς σαρκός, τὰ τοῦ πνεύματος, Ro. viii. 5; τὰ ὑμῶν, your possessions, 2 Co. xii. 14; ζητεῖν τό or τὰ τινος, 1 Co. x. 24; xiii. 5; Phil. ii. 21; τὰ τῆς εἰρήνης, τῆς οἰκοδομῆς, which make for, Ro. xiv. 19; τὰ τῆς ἀσθενείας μου, which pertain to my weakness, 2 Co. xi. 30; τὰ Καίσαρος, τὰ τοῦ θεοῦ, due to Cæsar, due to God, Mt. xxii. 21; Mk. xii. 17; Lk. xx. 25; τὰ τοῦ νηπίου, the things wont to be thought, said, done, by a child, 1 Co. xiii. 11; τὰ τινος, the house of one (τὰ Λύκωνος, Theocr. 2, 76; [εἰς τὰ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ, Lysias c. Eratosth. § 12 p. 195]; cf. ἐν τοῖς πατρικοῖς, in her father's house, Sir. xlii. 10; [Chrysost. hom. lii. (on Gen. xxvi. 16), vol. iv. pt. ii. col. 458 ed. Migne; Gen. xli. 51; Esth. vii. 9, (Hebr. נֶזֶד); Job xviii. 19 (Hebr. כְּנָנִי)]); with the name of a deity, the temple (τὰ τοῦ Διός, Joseph. c. Ap. 1, 18, 2; also τὸ τοῦ Διός, Lycurg. adv. Leocr. p. 231 [orat. Att. p. 167, 15]), Lk. ii. 49 (see other exx. in *Lob.* ad Phryn. p. 100). τὰ τοῦ νόμου, the precepts of the (Mosaic) law, Ro. ii. 14; τὸ τῆς παροιμίας, the (saying) of (that which is said in) the proverb, 2 Pet. ii. 22; τὰ τῶν δαιμονιζομένων, what the possessed had done and experienced, Mt. viii. 33; τὸ τῆς συκῆς, what has been done to the fig-tree, Mt. xxi. 21. **10.** The neuter τό is put **a.** before entire sentences, and sums them up into one conception [B. § 125, 13; W. 109 (103 sq.)]: εἶπεν αὐτῷ τό εἰ δύνασαι πιστεῦσαι, said to him this: 'If thou canst believe', Mk. ix. 23 [but L T Tr WH τό εἰ δύνη 'If thou canst!']; cf. *Bleek* ad loc.; [*Riddell*, The Apology etc. Digest of Idioms § 19 γ.]. before the sayings and precepts of the O. T. quoted in the New: τὸ Οὐ φονεύσεις, the precept, 'Thou shalt not kill', Mt. xix. 18; add, Lk. xxii. 37 (where Lchm. ὄτι for τό); Ro. xiii. 9; [1 Co. iv. 6 L T Tr WH]; Gal. v. 14. before indir. questions: τὸ τίς etc., τὸ τί etc., τὸ πῶς etc., Lk. i. 62; ix. 46; xix. 48; xxii. 2, 4, 23 sq.; Acts iv. 21; xxii. 30; Ro. viii. 26; 1 Th. iv. 1; cf. *Matthiæ* § 280; *Krüger* § 50, 6, 10; *Passow* ii. p. 395^b; [L. and S. v. B. I. 3 sq.]. **b.** before single words which are explained as parts of some discourse or statement [reff. as above]: τὸ Ἄγαρ, the name Ἄγαρ, Gal. iv. 25 [T L txt. WH mrg. om. Tr br. Ἄγαρ]; τὸ ἀρέβη, this word ἀρέβη, Eph. iv. 9, [cf. *Bp. Lightft.* on

Gal. 1. c.]; τὸ 'ἔτι ἀπαξ', Heb. xii. 27; cf. Matthiae ii. p. 731 sq. **II.** We find the unusual expression ἡ οἰαί (apparently because the interjection was to the writer a substitute for the term ἡ πληγή or ἡ θλίψις [W. 179 (169)], misery, calamity, [A. V. *the Woe*], in Rev. ix. 12; xi. 14.

III. Since it is the business, not of the lexicographer, but of the grammarian, to exhibit the instances in which the article is omitted in the N. T. where according to the laws of our language it would have been expected, we refer those interested in this matter to the Grammars of Winer (§ 19) and Alex. Buttman (§ 124, 8) [cf. also Green ch. ii. § iii.; Middleton, *The Doctrine of the Greek Article* (ed. Rose) pp. 41 sqq., 94 sq.; and, particularly with reference to Granville Sharp's doctrine (Remarks on the uses of the Def. Art. in the Grk. Text of the N. T., 3d ed. 1803), a tract by C. Winstanley (*A Vindication* etc.) republished at Cambr. 1819], and only add the foll. remarks: **1.** More or less frequently the art. is wanting before appellatives of persons or things of which only one of the kind exists, so that the art. is not needed to distinguish the individual from others of the same kind, as ἡλιος, ἡ, θεός, Χριστός, πνεῦμα ἄγιον, ζωὴ αἰώνιος, θάνατος, νεκροί (of the whole assembly of the dead [see νεκρός, 1 b. p. 423^b]); and also of those persons and things which the connection of discourse clearly shows to be well-defined, as νόμος (the Mosaic law [see νόμος, 2 p. 428^a]), κύριος, πατήρ, υἱός, ἀνὴρ (husband), γυνή (wife), etc.

2. Prepositions with their cases designate a state and condition, or a place, or a mode of acting, usually have an anarthrous noun after them; as, εἰς φυλακὴν, ἐν φυλακῇ, εἰς ἀέρα, ἐκ πίστεως, κατὰ σάρκα, ἐπ' ἐλπίδι, παρ' ἐλπίδα, ἀπ' ἀγορᾶς, ἀπ' ἀγορῶν, ἐν ἀγρῷ, εἰς ὄδον, ἐν ἡμέραις Ἡρώδου, εἰς ἡμέραν ἀπολυτρώσεως, and numberless other examples.

ὀγδοήκοντα, eighty: Lk. ii. 37; xvi. 7. [(Thuc., al.)]*

ὀγδοός, -η, -ον, [fr. Hom. down], the eighth: Lk. i. 59; Acts vii. 8; Rev. xvii. 11; xxi. 20; one who has seven other companions, who with others is the eighth, 2 Pet. ii. 5; so δίκαιος, with nine others, 2 Macc. v. 27; cf. Matthiae § 469, 9; Viger. ed. *Herm.* p. 72 sq. and 720 sq.; W. § 37, 2; [B. 30 (26)].*

ὀγκος, -ου, ὁ, (apparently fr. ΕΓΚΩ, ἐνεγκεῖν, i. q. φόρος, see Buttman, Lexil. i. 288 sqq. [Fishlake's trans. p. 151 sq.], whatever is prominent, protuberance, bulk, mass, hence), a burden, weight, encumbrance: Heb. xii. 1. (In many other uses in Grk. writ. of all ages.)*

[ΣΥΝ. ὀγκος, βάρος, φορτίον: β. refers to weight, α. to bulk, and either may be oppressive (contra Tittmann); β. a load in so far as it is heavy, φορτίον a burden in so far as it is borne; hence the φορτ. may be either 'heavy' (Mt. xxiii. 4; Sir. xxi. 16), or 'light' (Mt. xi. 30).]

ὀδε, ἡδε, τόδε, (fr. the old demonstr. pron. ὁ, ἡ, τό, and the enclit. δε), [fr. Hom. down], this one here, Lat. *hicce*, *haecce*, *hocce*; a. it refers to what precedes: Lk. x. 39 and Rec. in xvi. 25; τάδε πάντα, 2 Co. xii. 19 Grsb.; to what follows: neut. plur. τάδε, these (viz. the following) things, as follows, thus, introducing words spoken, Acts

xv. 23 R G; τάδε λέγει etc., Acts xxi. 11; Rev. ii. 1, 8, 12, 18; iii. 1, 7, 14. b. εἰς τήνδε τὴν πόλιν, [where we say into this or that city] (the writer not knowing what particular city the speaker he introduces would name), Jas. iv. 13 (cf. W. 162 (153), who adduces as similar τήνδε τὴν ἡμέραν, Plut. symp. 1, 6, 1; [but see Lünemann's addition to Win. and esp. B. § 127, 2]).*

ὀδεύω; (ὀδός); to travel, journey: Lk. x. 33. (Hom. II. 11, 569; Xen. an. 7, 8, 8; Joseph. antt. 19, 4, 2; b. j. 3, 6, 3; Hdian. 7, 3, 9 [4 ed. Bekk.]; Plut., al.; Tob. vi. 6.) [COMP.: δε, συν-οδεύω.]*

ὀδηγέω, -ῶ; fut. ὀδηγήσω; 1 aor. subj. 3 pers. sing. ὀδηγήσῃ; (ὀδηγός, q. v.); Sept. chiefly for ΠΠ, also for ΠΠΠ, ΠΠΠ, etc.; a. prop. to be a guide, lead on one's way, to guide: τινά, Mt. xv. 14; Lk. vi. 39; τινά ἐπί τι, Rev. vii. 17; (Aeschyl., Eur., Diod., Alciph., Babr., al.). b. trop. to be a guide or teacher; to give guidance to: τινά, Acts viii. 31 (Plut. mor. 954 b.); εἰς τὴν ἀλήθειαν, Jn. xvi. 13 [R G L Tr WH txt. (see below)] (ὀδηγήσόν με ἐπὶ τὴν ἀλήθειάν σου καὶ διδάξόν με, Ps. xxiv. (xxv.) 5 [foll. by εἰς and πρὸς in "Teaching of the Apostles" ch. 3]); foll. by ἐν w. dat. of the thing in which one gives guidance, instruction or assistance to another, ἐν τῇ ἀληθείᾳ, Jn. xvi. 13 T WH mrg. [see above] (ὀδηγήσόν με ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ σου κ' πορεύσομαι ἐν τῇ ἀληθείᾳ σου, Ps. lxxxv. (lxxxvi.) 11; cf. Ps. cxviii. (cxix.) 35; Sap. ix. 11; x. 17).*

ὀδηγός, -οῦ, ὁ, (ὀδός and ἡγέομαι; cf. χορηγός), a leader of the way, a guide; a. prop.: Acts i. 16 (Polyb. 5, 5, 15; Plut. Alex. 27; 1 Macc. iv. 2; 2 Macc. v. 15). b. in fig. and sententious discourse ὁδ. τυφλῶν, i. e. like one who is literally so called, namely a teacher of the ignorant and inexperienced, Ro. ii. 19; plur. ὁδ. τυφλοὶ τυφλῶν, i. e. like blind guides in the literal sense, in that, while themselves destitute of a knowledge of the truth, they offer themselves to others as teachers, Mt. xv. 14; xxiii. 16, 24.*

ὀδοπορεύω, -ῶ; (ὀδοπόρος a wayfarer, traveller); to travel, journey: Acts x. 9. (Hdt., Soph., Xen., Ael. v. h. 10, 4; Hdian. 7, 9, 1, al.)*

ὀδοπορία, -ας, ἡ, (ὀδοπόρος), a journey, journeying: Jn. iv. 6; 2 Co. xi. 26. (Sap. xiii. 18; xviii. 3; 1 Macc. vi. 41; Hdt., Xen., Diod. 5, 29; Hdian. al.)*

ὀδοποιέω, -ῶ; in Grk. writ. fr. Xen. down, to make a road; to level, make passable, smooth, open, a way; and so also in the Sept.: ὀδοποίησε τρίβον τῆς ὁδοῦ αὐτοῦ, for ὁδοῦ, Ps. lxxvii. (lxxviii.) 50; for ἕλξ, to construct a level way by casting up an embankment, Job xxx. 12; Ps. lxxvii. (lxxviii.) 5; for ἡξ, Ps. lxxix. (lxxx.) 10; for ἡξ, Is. lxii. 10;—and so, at least apparently, in Mk. ii. 23 L Tr mrg. WH mrg. [see ποσείω, I. 1 a. and c.] (with ὀδός added, Xen. anab. 4, 8, 8).*

ὀδοός, -οῦ, ἡ, [appar. fr. r. ΕΔ to go (Lat. *adire*, *accedere*), allied w. Lat. *solum*; Curtius § 281]; Sept. numberless times for ΠΠΠ, less frequently for ΠΠΠ; [fr. Hom. down]; a way; l. prop. a. a travelled way, road: Mt. ii. 12; vii. 13 sq.; xiii. 4, 19; Mk. iv. 4, 15; x. 46; Lk. viii. 5, 12; x. 31; xviii. 35; xix. 36; Acts viii. 26; ix. 17; Jas. ii. 25, etc.; κατὰ τὴν ὁδόν (as ye pass along

the way [see κατά, II. 1 a.)] by the way, on the way, Lk. x. 4; Acts viii. 36; xxv. 3; xxvi. 13; σαββάτου οδός, [A. V. a sabbath-day's journey] the distance that one is allowed to travel on the sabbath, Acts i. 12 (see σάββατον, 1 a.). ἡ οδός with a gen. of the object, the way leading to a place (the Hebr. דרך also is construed with a gen., cf. Gesenius, Lehrgeb. p. 676 [Gr. § 112, 2; cf. W. § 30, 2]): ἐθνῶν, Mt. x. 5; τῶν ἁγίων into the holy place, Heb. ix. 8, cf. x. 20, where the grace of God is symbolized by a way, cf. ζάω, II. b., (τοῦ ξύλου, Gen. iii. 24; Αἰγύπτου . . . Ἀσσυρίων, Jer. ii. 18; γῆς Φιλιστίνου, Ex. xiii. 17; τοῦ Σανᾶ, Judith v. 14; Lat. via mortis, Tibull. 1, 10, 4; cf. Kühner ii. p. 286, 4). in imitation of the Hebr. דרך, the acc. of which takes on almost the nature of a preposition, in the way to, towards, (cf. Gesenius, Thes. i. p. 352*), we find ὁδὸν θαλάσσης in Mt. iv. 15 fr. Is. viii. 23 (ix. 1), (so ὁδὸν [τῆς θαλάσσης, 1 K. xviii. 43]; γῆς αὐτῶν, 1 K. viii. 48; 2 Chr. vi. 38; ὁδὸν δυσμῶν ἡλίου, Deut. xi. 30; moreover, once with the acc., ὁδὸν θάλασσαν ἐρυθράν, Num. xiv. 25; [Deut. ii. 1]; cf. Thiersch, De Alex. Pentateuchi versione, p. 145 sq.; [B. § 131, 12]). with a gen. of the subject, the way in which one walks: ἐν ταῖς ὁδοῖς αὐτῶν, Ro. iii. 16; ἐτοιμάζειν τὴν ὁδὸν τῶν βασιλείων, Rev. xvi. 12; in metaph. phrases, κατευθύνειν τὴν ὁδὸν τινος, to remove the hindrances to the journey, 1 Th. iii. 11; ἐτοιμάζειν (and εὐθύνειν, Jn. i. 23; κατασκευάζειν, Mt. xi. 10; Mk. i. 2; Lk. vii. 27) τὴν ὁδὸν τοῦ κυρίου, see ἐτοιμάζω. b. a traveller's way, journey, travelling: ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ, on the journey, on the road, Mt. v. 25; xv. 32; xx. 17; Mk. viii. 27; ix. 33; x. 32, 52; Lk. xii. 58; xxiv. 32, 35; Acts ix. 27; ἐξ ὁδοῦ, from a journey, Lk. xi. 6; αἶρειν or κτᾶσθαι τι εἰς ὁδόν, Mt. x. 10; Mk. vi. 8, and εἰς τὴν ὁδόν, Lk. ix. 3; πορεύομαι τὴν ὁδόν, to make a journey (Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 22), w. αὐτοῦ added [A. V. to go on one's way], to continue the journey undertaken, Acts viii. 39; ὁδὸς ἡμέρας, a journey requiring a (single) day for its completion, used also, like our a day's journey, as a measure of distance, Lk. ii. 44 (Gen. xxx. 36; xxxi. 23; Ex. iii. 18; Judith ii. 21; 1 Macc. v. 24; vii. 45; ἀπέχειν παμπόλλων ἡμερῶν ὁδόν, Xen. Cyr. 1, 1, 3, cf. Hldt. 4, 101 [W. 188 (177)]); on the phrase ὁδὸν ποιεῖν, Mk. ii. 23 see ποιεῖω, I. 1 a. and c. 2. Metaph. a. according to the familiar fig. of speech, esp. freq. in Hebr. [cf. W. 32] and not unknown to the Greeks, by which an action is spoken of as a proceeding (cf. the Germ. Wandel), οδός denotes a course of conduct, a way (i. e. manner) of thinking, feeling, deciding: a person is said ὁδὸν δεκνύειν τι, who shows him how to obtain a thing, what helps he must use, 1 Co. xii. 31; with a gen. of the obj., i. e. of the thing to be obtained, εἰρήνης, Ro. iii. 17; ζῶης, Acts ii. 28; σωτηρίας, Acts xvi. 17; with a gen. of the subj., τῆς δικαιοσύνης, the way which ἡ δικαιοσ. points out and which is wont to characterize ἡ δικ., so in Mt. xxi. 32 (on which see δικαιοσύνη, 1 b. p. 149* bot.); used of the Christian religion, 2 Pet. ii. 21; likewise τῆς ἀληθείας, ibid. 2; with gen. of the person deciding and acting, Jas. v. 20; τοῦ Κάιν, Jude 11; τοῦ Βαλαάμ, 2 Pet. ii. 15; ἐν πάσαις ταῖς ὁδοῖς αὐτοῦ, in all his purposes and actions, Jas. i. 8; τὰς

ὁδοῦ μου ἐν Χριστῷ, the methods which I as Christ's minister and apostle follow in the discharge of my office, 1 Co. iv. 17; those are said πορεύεσθαι ταῖς ὁδοῖς αὐτῶν [to walk in their own ways] who take the course which pleases them, even though it be a perverse one, Acts xiv. 16 [on the dat. see πορεύω, subfin.]; αἱ ὁδοὶ τοῦ θεοῦ or κυρίου, the purposes and ordinances of God, his ways of dealing with men, Acts xiii. 10; Ro. xi. 33; Rev. xv. 3, (Hos. xiv. 9; Ps. xciv. (xcv.) 10; cxliv. (cxlv.) 17; Sir. xxxix. 24; Tob. iii. 2, etc.). ἡ οδός τοῦ θεοῦ, the course of thought, feeling, action, prescribed and approved by God: Mt. xxii. 16; Mk. xii. 14; Lk. xx. 21; used of the Christian religion, Acts xviii. 26; also ἡ δ. τοῦ κυρίου, ibid. 25; ὁδός used generally of a method of knowing and worshipping God, Acts xxii. 4; xxiv. 14; ἡ ὁδός simply, of the Christian religion [cf. B. 163 (142)], Acts ix. 2; xix. 9, 23; xxiv. 22. b. in the saying of Christ, ἐγὼ εἰμι ἡ οδός I am the way by which one passes, i. e. with whom all who seek approach to God must enter into closest fellowship, Jn. xiv. 6. [On the omission of ὁδός in certain formulas and phrases (Lk. v. 19; xix. 4), see W. 590 (549) sq.; B. § 123, 8; Bos, Ellipses etc. (ed. Schaefer) p. 331 sq.]

ὁδός, [acc. to Etym. Magn. 615, 21 (Pollux 6, 38) fr. ἔδω, Lat. edere, etc., cf. Curtius § 289; al. fr. root da to divide, cf. δαίω, δάκνω; (Lat. dens); Fick I. p. 100]. -όντος, ὄ, fr. Hom. down; Sept. for ὄψ; a tooth: Mt. v. 38; Mk. ix. 18; Acts vii. 54; plur. Rev. ix. 8. ὁ βρωγμὸς τῶν ὀδόντων, see βρωγμός.*

ὀδυνάω, -ῶ: pres. indic. pass. ὀδυνῶμαι; pres. ind. mid. 2 pers. sing. ὀδυνᾶσαι (see κατακαυχάομαι), ptcp. ὀδυνώμενος; (ὀδύνη); to cause intense pain; pass. to be in anguish, be tormented: Lk. xvi. 24 sq.; mid. to torment or distress one's self, [A. V. to sorrow], Lk. ii. 48; ἐπὶ τινι, Acts xx. 38. (Arstph., Soph., Eur., Plat., al.; Sept.)*

ὀδύνη, [perh. allied w. ἔδω; consuming grief; cf. Lat. curae edaces], -ης, ἡ, pain, sorrow: Ro. ix. 2; 1 Tim. vi. 10. (From Hom. down; Sept.)*

ὀδυρμός, -όν, ὄ, (ὀδύρομαι to wail, lament, [see κλαίω, fin.]), a wailing, lamentation, mourning: Mt. ii. 18 (fr. Jer. xxxviii. (xxxi.) 15 for םרררררר); 2 Co. vii. 7. (2 Macc. xi. 6; Aeschyl., Eur., Plat., Joseph., Plut., Ael. v. h. 14, 22.)*

Ὄζιας (L T Tr WH Ὀζείας [cf. Tdf. Proleg. p. 84; WH. App. p. 155, and see εἰ, ι]), -ου [but cf. B. 18 (16)], ὄ, (הזיח and הזיח; strength of Jehovah, or my strength is Jehovah), Ozias or Uziah, son of Amaziah, king of Judah, [c.] b. c. 811-759 (2 K. xv. 30 sqq.): Mt. i. 8 sq., where the Evangelist ought to have preserved this order: Ἰωράμ. Ὀχοζίας, Ἰωάς, Ἀμαζίας, Ὀζίας. He seems therefore to have confounded Ὀχοζίας and Ὄζιας; see another example of [apparent] confusion under Ἰεχοζίας. [But Matthew has simply omitted three links; such omissions were not uncommon, cf. e. g. 1 Chr. vi. 3 sqq. and Ezra vii. 1 sqq. See the commentators.]*

ὄζω; [fr. root ὀδ, cf. Lat. and Eng. odor etc.; Curtius § 288]; fr. Hom. down; to give out an odor (either good or bad), to smell, emit a smell: of a decaying corpse, Jn. xi. 39; cf. Ex. viii. 14.*

θεν, (fr. the rel. pron. **δ** and the enclitic **θεν** which denotes motion from a place), [fr. Hom. down], adv., *from which; whence; it is used* a. *of the place from which*: Mt. xii. 44; Lk. xi. 24; Acts xiv. 26; xxviii. 13; by attraction for *ἐκείθεν ἔπου* etc., Mt. xxv. 24, 26; cf. B. § 143, 12; [W. 159 (150)]. b. *of the source from which a thing is known, from which, whereby*: 1 Jn. ii. 18. c. *of the cause from which, for which reason, wherefore, on which account*, [A. V. *whereupon* (in the first two instances)]: Mt. xiv. 7; Acts xxvi. 19; Heb. ii. 17; iii. 1; vii. 25; viii. 3; ix. 18; xi. 19; often in the last three books of Macc.*

δδώνη, -ης, ἡ, [fr. Hom. down]; a. *linen* [i. e. fine white linen for women's clothing; cf. *Vaniček*, Fremdwörter, s. v.]. b. *linen cloth* (sheet or sail); so Acts x. 11; xi. 5.*

δδώνιον, -ου, τό, (dimin. of **δδώνη**, q. v.), *a piece of linen, small linen cloth*: plur. strips of linen cloth for swathing the dead, Lk. xxiv. 12 [T om. L Tr br. WH reject the vs.]; Jn. xix. 40; xx. 5-7. (In Grk. writ. of ships' sails made of linen, bandages for wounds, and other articles; Sept. for **דדן**, Judg. xiv. 13; for **דדן** or **דדן**, Hos. ii. 5 (7), 9 (11).)*

οἶδα, see **εἶδω**, II. p. 174.

οἰκιακός, -ή, -όν, see **οἰκιακός**.

οἰκίος, -α, -ον, (**οἶκος**), fr. Hes. down, *belonging to a house or family, domestic, intimate*: belonging to one's household, *related by blood, kindred*, 1 Tim. v. 8; **οἰκίος τοῦ θεοῦ**, belonging to God's household, i. e. to theocracy, Eph. ii. 19; in a wider sense, with a gen. of the thing, *belonging to, devoted to, adherents of a thing, οἰκίος τῆς πίστεως*, professors of the (Christian) faith, Gal. vi. 10 [but al. associate this pass. with that fr. Eph. as above; see Bp. Lghtft. ad loc.]; so **οἶκ. φιλοσοφίας**, Strab. 1 p. 13 b. [1, 17 ed. Sieben.]; **γεωγραφίας**, p. 25 a. [1, 34 ed. Sieben.]; **ὀλεγαρχίας**, Diod. 13, 91; **τυραννίδος**, 19, 70. (Sept. for **רשע** related by blood; **רשע**, 1 S. x. 14 sqq.; **רשע**, consanguinity, Lev. xviii. 17; **οἶκ. τοῦ σπέρματος** for **רשע**, Is. lviii. 7.)*

οἰκίτεια [al. -εία, cf. Chandler § 99 sqq.], -ας, ἡ, (**οἰκίτης**, q. v.), *household* i. e. *body of servants* (Macrob., Appul. famulitium, Germ. Dienerschaft): Mt. xxiv. 45 L T Tr WH. (Strab., Lcian., Inscr. plur. Joseph. antt. 12, 2, 3.)*

οἰκίτης, -ου, ὁ, (**οἰκίω**), fr. [Aeschyl. and] Hdt. down, Lat. *domesticus*, i. e. one who lives in the same house with another, spoken of all who are under the authority of one and the same householder, Sir. iv. 30; vi. 11, esp. *a servant, domestic*; so in Lk. xvi. 13; Acts x. 7; Ro. xiv. 4; 1 Pet. ii. 18; Sept. for **דדן**. See more fully on the word, Meyer on Rom. i. c. [where he remarks that **οἶκ.** is a more restricted term than **δούλος**, designating a *house-servant*, one holding closer relations to the family than other slaves; cf. **διάκονος** fin., Schmidt ch. 162.]*

οἰκίω, -ῶ, (**οἶκος**); fr. Hom. down; Sept. for **דדן**, a few times for **דדן**; Lat. *habito*, [trans.] *to dwell in*: **τί** (Hdt. and often in Attic), 1 Tim. vi. 16; [intrans. *to dwell*], **μετά τινος**, with one (of the husband and wife), 1 Co. vii.

12 sq.; trop. **ἐν τινι**, to be fixed and operative in one's soul: of sin, Ro. vii. 17 sq. 20; of the Holy Spirit, Ro. viii. [9], 11; 1 Co. iii. 16. [COMP.: **ἐν**, **κατ**, **ἐν-κατ**, **παρ**, **περ**, **συν-οικέω**.]*

οἰκημα, -τος, τό, fr. [Pind. and] Hdt. down, *a dwelling-place, habitation*; euphemistically *a prison*, [R. V. *cell*], Acts xii. 7, as in Thuc. 4, 47 sq.; Dem., Lcian. Tox. 29; Plut. Agis 19; Ael. v. h. 6, 1.*

οἰκητήριον, -ου, τό, (**οἰκητήρ**), *a dwelling-place, habitation*: Jude 6; of the body as the dwelling-place of the spirit, 2 Co. v. 2 (2 Macc. xi. 2; 3 Macc. ii. 15; [Joseph. c. Ap. 1, 20, 7]; Eur., Plut., Ceb. tab. 17).*

οἰκία, -ας, ἡ, (**οἶκος**), Sept. for **דדן**, [fr. Hdt. down], *a house*; a. prop. an inhabited edifice, a dwelling: Mt. ii. 11; vii. 24-27; Mk. i. 29; Lk. xv. 8; Jn. xii. 3; Acts iv. 34; 1 Co. xi. 22; 2 Tim. ii. 20, and often; **οἶ ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ** sc. **δντες**, Mt. v. 15; **οἶ ἐκ τῆς οἰκίας** with gen. of pers., Phil. iv. 22; **ἡ οἰκία τοῦ (πατρὸς μου) θεοῦ**, i. e. heaven, Jn. xiv. 2; of the body as the habitation of the soul, 2 Co. v. 1. b. *the inmates of a house, the family*: Mt. xii. 25; **ἡ οἰκία τινός**, the household, the family of any one, Jn. iv. 53; 1 Co. xvi. 15 [cf. W. § 58, 4; B. § 129, 8 a.]; univ. for persons dwelling in the house, Mt. x. 13. c. *property, wealth, goods*, [cf. Lat. *res familiaris*]: **τινός**, Mt. xxiii. 14 (13) Rec. [cf. Wetst. ad loc.]; Mk. xii. 40; Lk. xx. 47; so **οἶκος** in Hom. (as Od. 2, 237 **κατέδουσι βιαιῶς οἶκον Ὀδυσσῆος**, cf. 4, 318), in Hdt. 3, 53 and in Attic; Hebr. **דדן**, Gen. xlv. 18 (Sept. **τὰ ὑπάρχοντα**); Esth. viii. 1 (Sept. **δσα ὑπῆρχεν**). Not found in Rev. [SYN. see **οἶκος**, fin.]*

οἰκιακός (in prof. auth. and in some N. T. codd. also **οἰκειακός** [cf. **ετ**, **ε**] fr. **οἶκος**), -οῦ, ὁ, (**οἰκία**), *one belonging to the house* (Lat. *domesticus*), *one under the control of the master of a house*, whether a son, or a servant: Mt. x. 36; opp. to **ὁ οἰκοδεσπότης**, ib. 25. (Plut. Cic. 20).*

οἰκο-δεσποτέω, -ῶ, (**οἰκοδεσπότης**); *to be master (or head) of a house; to rule a household, manage family affairs*: 1 Tim. v. 14. (A later Grk. word; see *Lob. ad Phryn. p. 373*).*

οἰκο-δεσπότης, -ου, ὁ, (**οἶκος**, **δεσπότης**), *master of a house, householder*: Mt. x. 25; xiii. 27; xx. 11; xxiv. 43; Mk. xiv. 14; Lk. xii. 39; xiii. 25; xiv. 21; **ἄνθρωπος οἰκοδ.** (see **ἄνθρωπος**, 4 a.), Mt. xiii. 52; xx. 1; xxi. 33; **οἰκοδεσπ. τῆς οἰκίας**, Lk. xxii. 11, on this pleonasm cf. *Bornemann*, Schol. ad loc.; W. § 65, 2. (Alexis, a comic poet of the IV. cent. v. c. ap. Poll. 10, 4, 21; Joseph. c. Ap. 2, 11, 3; Plut. quaest. Rom. 30; Ignat. ad Eph. 6. *Lob. ad Phryn. p. 373* shows that the earlier Greeks said **οἶκου** or **οἰκίας δεσπότης**).*

οικοδομῆα, -ῶ, impf. **ᾠκοδόμουν**; fut. **οικοδομήσω**; 1 aor. **ᾠκοδόμησα** [οἶκ. Tr WH in Acts vii. 47; see Tdf. ad loc.; Proleg. p. 120; WH. App. p. 161; *Lob. ad Phryn. p. 153*; W. § 12, 4; B. 34 (30)]; Pass., [pres. **οικοδομοῦμαι** (inf. **-μίσθαι**, Lk. vi. 48 Treg.); pf. inf. **οικοδομήσθαι** (Lk. vi. 48 T WH)]; plupf. 3 pers. sing. **ᾠκοδόμητο**; 1 aor. **ᾠκοδομήθη** [οἶκ. T WH in Jn. ii. 20]; 1 fut. **οικοδομηθήσομαι**; (**οἰκοδόμος**, q. v.); fr. Hdt. down; Sept. for **דדן**; *to build a house, erect a building*; a. prop. a. *to build* (up

from the foundation): absol., Lk. xi. 48 G T W H Tr txt.; xiv. 30; xvii. 28; *οἱ οικοδομοῦντες*, subst., *the builders* [cf. W. § 45, 7; B. § 144, 11], Mt. xxi. 42; Mk. xii. 10; Lk. xx. 17; Acts iv. 11 Rec.; 1 Pet. ii. 7, fr. Ps. cxvii. (cxviii.) 22; *ἐπ' ἀλλότριον θεμέλιον*, to build upon a foundation laid by others, i. e. (without a fig.) to carry on instruction begun by others, Ro. xv. 20; *οικοδομεῖν τι*, Gal. ii. 18; *πύργον*, Mt. xxi. 33; Mk. xii. 1; Lk. xiv. 28; *ἀποθήκας*, Lk. xii. 18; *ναόν*, Mk. xiv. 58; pass. Jn. ii. 20 [on the aor. cf. 2 Esdr. v. 16]; *οἶκον*, pass., 1 Pet. ii. 5 [here T *ἐποικ.*], cf. W. 603 (561), and add *οἰκουργεῖν τὰ κατὰ τὸν οἶκον*, Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 1, 3; [*οἰκίαν*, Lk. vi. 48 (cf. W. l. c.)]; *συναγωγὴν* or *οἶκόν τινι*, for the use of or in honor of one, Lk. vii. 5; Acts vii. 47, 49, (Gen. viii. 20; Ezek. xvi. 24); *οἰκίαν ἐπὶ τι*, Mt. vii. 24, 26; Lk. vi. 49; *πάλιν ἐπ' ὅρους*, Lk. iv. 29. β. contextually i. q. *to restore by building, to rebuild, repair*: *τί*, Mt. xxiii. 29; xxvi. 61; xxvii. 40; Mk. xv. 29; Lk. xi. 47 and R [Lbr. Tr mrg.] in 48. b. metaph. α. i. q. *to found*: *ἐπὶ ταύτῃ τῇ πέτρᾳ οἰκοδομήσω μου τὴν ἐκκλησίαν*, i. e. by reason of the strength of thy faith thou shalt be my principal support in the establishment of my church, Mt. xvi. 18. β. Since both a Christian church and individual Christians are likened to a building or temple in which God or the Holy Spirit dwells (1 Co. iii. 9, 16 sqq.; 2 Co. vi. 16; Eph. ii. 21), the erection of which temple will not be completely finished till the return of Christ from heaven, those who, by action, instruction, exhortation, comfort, promote the Christian wisdom of others and help them to live a correspondent life are regarded as taking part in the erection of that building, and hence are said *οικοδομεῖν*, i. e. (dropping the fig.) *to promote growth in Christian wisdom, affection, grace, virtue, holiness, blessedness*: absol., Acts xx. 32 L T Tr WH; 1 Co. viii. 1; x. 23; *τινά*, xiv. 4; 1 Th. v. 11; pass. *to grow in wisdom, piety, etc.*, Acts ix. 31; 1 Co. xiv. 17; univ. *to give one strength and courage, dispose to*: *εἰς τὴν πίστιν*, Polyc. ad. Philip. 3, 2 [yet here *to be built up into* (in) etc.]; even to do what is wrong [A. V. *embolden*], *εἰς τὸ τὰ εἰδωλόθυστα ἐσθίειν*, 1 Co. viii. 10 [cf. W. § 39, 3 N. 3]. This metaphorical use of the verb Paul, in the opinion of *Fritzsche* (Ep. ad Rom. iii. p. 205 sq.), did not derive from the fig. of building a temple, but from the O. T., where “*וַיִּבַּע* and “*וַיִּרְחַץ* with an acc. of the pers. (*to build one up and to pull one down*) denote *to bless and to ruin, to prosper and to injure, any one*”; cf. Ps. xxvii. (xxviii.) 5; Jer. xxiv. 6; xl. (xxxiii.) 7. [Comp.: *ἀν-, ἐπ-, συν-οικοδομέω*.]*

οικοδομή, -ης, ἡ, (*οἶκος*, and *δέμω* to build), a later Grk. word, condemned by Phryn., yet used by Aristot., Theophr., [(but both these thought to be doubtful)], Diod. (1, 46), Philo (vit. Moys. i. § 40; de monarch. ii. § 2), Joseph., Plut., Sept., and many others, for *οικοδόμημα* and *οικοδόμησις*; cf. *Lob.* ad Phryn. p. 487 sqq. cf. p. 421; [W. 24]; 1. (*the act of*) *building, building up*, i. q. *τὸ οἰκοδομεῖν*; as, *τῶν τευχέων*, 1 Macc. xvi. 23; *τοῦ οἴκου τοῦ θεοῦ*, 1 Chr. xxvi. 27; in the N. T. metaph., *edifying, edification*, i. e. *the act of one who promotes another's growth in Christian wisdom, piety,*

holiness, happiness, (see *οικοδομέω*, b. β. [cf. W. 35 (34)]): Ro. xiv. 19; xv. 2; [1 Co. xiv. 26]; 2 Co. x. 8 [see below]; xiii. 10; Eph. iv. 29; with a gen. of the person whose growth is furthered, *ὑμῶν*, 2 Co. xii. 19, [cf. x. 8]; *ἐαυτοῦ* [Tdf. *αὐτοῦ*], Eph. iv. 16; *τοῦ σώματος τοῦ Χριστοῦ* ibid. 12; *τῆς ἐκκλησίας*, 1 Co. xiv. 12; i. q. *τὸ οἰκοδομοῦν*, what contributes to edification, or augments wisdom, etc. *λαλεῖν, λαβεῖν, οἰκοδομῆν*, 1 Co. xiv. 3, 5. 2. i. q. *οικοδόμημα, a building* (i. e. thing built, edifice): Mk. xiii. 1 sq.; *τοῦ ἱεροῦ*, Mt. xxiv. 1; used of the heavenly body, the abode of the soul after death, 2 Co. v. 1; trop. of *a body of Christians, a Christian church*, (see *οικοδομέω*, b. β.), Eph. ii. 21 [cf. *pās*, I. 1 c.]; with a gen. of the owner or occupant, *θεοῦ*, 1 Co. iii. 9.*

οικοδομία, -ας, ἡ, (*οικοδομέω*), (*the act of*) *building, erection*, (Thuc., Plat., Polyb., Plut., Lcian., etc.; but never in the Sept.); metaph. *οικοδομίαν θεοῦ τὴν ἐν πίστει*, the increase which God desires in faith (see *οικοδομή*), 1 Tim. i. 4 Rec. ^{bes et}; but see *οικονομία*. Not infreq. *οἶκον* and *οἰκοδ.* are confounded in the Mss.; see Grimm on 4 Macc. p. 365, cf. *Hilgenfeld*, Barn. epist. p. 28; [*D'Orville*, Chariton 8, 1 p. 599].*

οἰκοδόμος, -ου, ὁ, (*οἶκος*, *δέμω* to build; cf. *οικονόμος*), *a builder, an architect*: Acts iv. 11 L T Tr WH. (Hdt., Xen., Plat., Plut., al.; Sept.)*

οικονομέω, -ῶ; (*οικονόμος*); *to be a steward; to manage the affairs of a household*: absol. Lk. xvi. 2. (Univ. *to manage, dispense, order, regulate*: Soph., Xen., Plat., Polyb., Joseph., Plut., al.; 2 Macc. iii. 14.)*

οικονομία, -ας, ἡ, (*οικονομέω*), fr. Xen. and Plat. down, *the management of a household or of household affairs*; specifically, *the management, oversight, administration, of others' property; the office of a manager or overseer, stewardship*: Lk. xvi. 2-4; hence the word is transferred by Paul in a theocratic sense to the office (duty) intrusted to him by God (the lord and master) of proclaiming to men the blessings of the gospel, 1 Co. ix. 17; ἡ *οικονομία τοῦ θεοῦ, the office of administrator (stewardship) intrusted by God*, Col. i. 25. univ. *administration, dispensation*, which in a theocratic sense is ascribed to God himself as providing for man's salvation: *αἴτινες . . . ἡ οἰκονομίαν θεοῦ τὴν ἐν πίστει*, which furnish matter for disputes rather than the (knowledge of the) dispensation of the things by which God has provided for and prepared salvation, which salvation must be embraced by faith, 1 Tim. i. 4 L T Tr WH; ἡν *προέθετο . . . καιρῶν*, which good-will he purposed to show with a view to (that) dispensation (of his) by which the times (sc. of infancy and immaturity cf. Gal. iv. 1-4) were to be fulfilled, Eph. i. 9 sq.; ἡ *οἶκ. τῆς χάριτος τοῦ θεοῦ τῆς δοθείσης μοι*, that dispensation (or arrangement) by which the grace of God was granted me, Eph. iii. 2; ἡ *οἶκ. τοῦ μυστηρίου*, the dispensation by which he carried out his secret purpose, Eph. iii. 9 G L T Tr WH.*

οικονόμος, -ου, ὁ, (*οἶκος*, *νέμω* [‘to dispense, manage’]; Hesych. *ὁ τὸν οἶκον νεμόμενος*), *the manager of a household or of household affairs*; esp. *a steward, manager, superintendent*, (whether free-born, or, as was usually

the case, a freed-man or slave) to whom the head of the house or proprietor has intrusted the management of his affairs, the care of receipts and expenditures, and the duty of dealing out the proper portion to every servant and even to the children not yet of age: Lk. xii. 42; 1 Co. iv. 2; Gal. iv. 2; *the manager of a farm or landed estate, an overseer*, [A. V. *steward*]: Lk. xvi. 1, 3, 8; *ὁ οἶκ. τῆς πόλεως, the superintendent of the city's finances, the treasurer of the city* (Vulg. *arcarius civitatis*): Ro. xvi. 23 (of the treasurers or quaestors of kings, Esth. viii. 9; 1 Esdr. iv. 49; Joseph. antt. 12, 4, 7; 11, 6, 12, 8, 6, 4). Metaph. the apostles and other Christian teachers (see *οἰκονομία*) are called *οἶκ. μυστηρίων τοῦ θεοῦ*, as those to whom the counsels of God have been committed to be made known to men: 1 Co. iv. 1; a bishop (or overseer) is called *οἰκονόμος θεοῦ*, of God as the head and master of the Christian theocracy [see *οἶκος*, 2], Tit. i. 7; and any and every Christian who rightly uses the gifts intrusted to him by God for the good of his brethren, belongs to the class called *καλοὶ οἰκονόμοι ποικίλης χάριτος θεοῦ*, 1 Pet. iv. 10. (Aeschyl., Xen., Plat., Aristot., al.; for *לִּבְיָגֶל* Sept. 1 K. iv. 6; xvi. 9. etc.)*

οἶκος, -ου, ὁ, [cf. Lat. *vicus*, Eng. ending *-wich*; Curtius § 95], fr. Hom. down; Sept. in numberless places for *לִּבְיָגֶל*, also for *לִּבְיָגֶל* a palace, *לִּבְיָגֶל* a tent, etc.; 1. *a house*; a. strictly, *an inhabited house* [differing thus fr. *δόμος* the building]: Acts ii. 2; xix. 16; *τινός*, Mt. ix. 6 sq.; Mk. ii. 11; v. 38; Lk. i. 23, 40, 56; viii. 39, 41, etc.; *ἔρχεσθαι εἰς οἶκον*, to come into a house (*domum venire*), Mk. iii. 20 (19); *εἰς τὸν οἶκον*, into the (i. e. *his* or *their*) house, *home*, Lk. vii. 10; xv. 6; *ἐν τῷ οἴκῳ*, in the (her) house, Jn. xi. 20; *ἐν οἴκῳ*, at home, 1 Co. xi. 34; xiv. 35; *οἱ εἰς τὸν οἶκον* (see *εἰς*, C. 2), Lk. ix. 61; *κατ' οἶκον*, opp. to *ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ*, in a household assembly, *in private*, [R. V. *at home*; see *κατά*, II. 1 d.], Acts ii. 46; v. 42; *κατ' οἴκους*, opp. to *δημοσίᾳ*, in private houses, [A. V. *from house to house*; see *κατά*, II. 3 a.], Acts xx. 20; *κατὰ τοὺς οἴκους εἰσπορευόμενος*, entering house after house, Acts viii. 3; *ἡ κατ' οἶκόν τινος ἐκκλησία*, see *ἐκκλησία*, 4 b. aa. b. *any building whatever*: *ἐμπορίου*, Jn. ii. 16; *προσευχῆς*, Mt. xxi. 13; Mk. xi. 17; Lk. xix. 46; *τοῦ βασιλέως, τοῦ ἀρχιερέως, the palace of etc.*, Mt. xi. 8; Lk. xxii. 54 [here T Tr WH *οἰκία*]; *τοῦ θεοῦ*, the house where God was regarded as present,—of the tabernacle, Mt. xii. 4; Mk. ii. 26; Lk. vi. 4; of the temple at Jerusalem, Mt. xxi. 13; Mk. xi. 17; Lk. xix. 46; Jn. ii. 16 sq., (Is. lvi. 5, 7); cf. Lk. xi. 51; Acts vii. 47, 49; of the heavenly sanctuary, Heb. x. 21 (*οἶκος ἁγιος θεοῦ*, of heaven, Deut. xxvi. 15; Bar. ii. 16); a body of Christians (a church), as pervaded by the Spirit and power of God, is called *οἶκος πνευματικός*, 1 Pet. ii. 5. c. *any dwelling-place*: of the human body as the abode of demons that possess it, Mt. xii. 44; Lk. xi. 24; (used in Grk. auth. also of tents and huts, and later, of the nests, stalls, lairs, of animals). univ. *the place where one has fixed his residence, one's settled abode, domicile*: *οἶκος ὑμῶν*, of the city of Jerusalem, Mt. xxiii. 38; Lk. xiii. 35. 2. *by me-*

ton. the inmates of a house, all the persons forming one family, a household: Lk. x. 5; xi. 17 [al. refer this to 1, and take *ἐπί* either locally (see *ἐπί*, C. I. 1), or of succession (see *ἐπί*, C. I. 2 c.)]; xix. 9; Acts vii. 10; x. 2; xi. 14; xvi. 31; xviii. 8; 1 Co. i. 16; 1 Tim. iii. 4 sq.; v. 4; 2 Tim. i. 16; iv. 19; Heb. xi. 7; plur., 1 Tim. iii. 12; Tit. i. 11, (so also Gen. vii. 1; xlvii. 12, and often in Grk. auth.); metaph. and in a theocratic sense *ὁ οἶκος τοῦ θεοῦ, the family of God*, of the Christian church, 1 Tim. iii. 15; 1 Pet. iv. 17; of the church of the Old and New Testament, Heb. iii. 2, 5 sq. (Num. xii. 7). 3. *stock, race, descendants of one*, [A. V. *house*]: *ὁ οἶκος Δαυὶδ*, Lk. i. 27, 69; ii. 4, (1 K. xii. 16); *οἶκ. Ἰσραὴλ*, Mt. x. 6; xv. 24; Lk. i. 33; Acts ii. 36; vii. 42; [(*ὁ οἶκ. Ἰακώβ*), 46 L T Tr mrg.]; Heb. viii. 8, 10, (Jer. xxxviii. (xxxix.) 31; Ex. vi. 14; xii. 3; xix. 3; 1 S. ii. 30; [cf. *ὁ σεβαστὸς οἶκος*, Philo in Flac. § 4]). The word is not found in the Apocalypse.

[Syn. *οἶκος, οἰκία*: in Attic (and esp. legal) usage, *οἶκος* denotes one's household establishment, one's entire property, *οἰκία*, the dwelling itself; and in prose *οἶκος* is not used in the sense of *οἰκία*. In the sense of *family* *οἶκος* and *οἰκία* are alike employed; Schmidt vol. ii. ch. 80. In relation to distinctions (real or supposed) betw. *οἶκος* and *οἰκία* the foll. pass. are of interest (cf. Valckenaer on Hdt. 7, 224): Xen. oecon. 1, 5 *οἶκος δὲ δὴ τί δοκεῖ ἡμῶν εἶναι; ἀρα περ οἰκία, ἡ καὶ ὅσα τις ἔξω τῆς οἰκίας κέκτηται, πάντα τοῦ οἴκου ταῦτά ἐστιν . . . πάντα τοῦ οἴκου εἶναι ὅσα τινος κέκτηται*. Aristot. polit. 1, 2 p. 1252^b, 9 sqq. *ἐκ μὲν οὖν τούτων τῶν δύο κοινωνιῶν (viz. of a man with wife and servant) οἰκία πρώτη, καὶ ὀρθῶς Ἡσίοδος εἶπε ποιήσας "οἶκον μὲν πρότιστα γυναῖκα τε βούν τ' ἀροτήρα" . . . ἡ μὲν οὖν εἰς πᾶσαν ἡμέραν συνεστηκυῖα κοινωνία κατὰ φύσιν οἶκος ἐστίν. ibid. 3 p. 1253^b, 2 sqq. πᾶσα πόλις ἐξ οἰκίων σύγκειται: οἰκίας δὲ μέρη, ἐξ ὧν ἀδύς οἰκία συνίσταται: οἰκία δὲ τέλειος ἐκ δούλων κ. ἐλευθέρων. . . πρώτα δὲ καὶ ἐλάχιστα μέρη οἰκίας δεσπότης κ. δούλος κ. πόσις κ. ἄλοχος κ. πατήρ κ. τέκνα etc. Plut. de audiend. poetis § 6 καὶ γὰρ Οἰκόν ποτε μὲν τὴν οἰκίαν καλοῦσιν, "οἶκον ἐς ἐνόροφον" ποτὲ δὲ τὴν οὐσίαν, "ἐσθλιεταί μοι οἶκος" (see *οἰκία, c.*) Hesych. Lex. s. v. *οἰκία: οἶκος. s. v. οἶκος: ἀλίγη οἰκία . . . καὶ μέρος τι τῆς οἰκίας . . . καὶ τὰ ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ*. In the N. T., although the words appear at times to be used with some discrimination (e. g. Lk. x. 5, 6, 7; Acts xvi. 31, 32, 34; cf. Jn. xiv. 2), yet other pass. seem to show that no distinction can be insisted upon: e. g. Mt. ix. 23; Mk. v. 38; Lk. vii. 36, 37; Acts x. 17, (22, 32); xvii. 5; xix. 16; xxi. 8; xi. 11, 12, 13; xvi. 15; (1 Co. i. 16; xvi. 15).]*

οἰκουμένη, -ης, ἡ, (fem. of the pres. pass. ptcp. fr. *οἰκίω*, [sc. γῆ; cf. W. § 64, 5; B. § 123, 8]); 1. *the inhabited earth*; a. in Grk. writ. often *the portion of the earth inhabited by the Greeks*, in distinction from the lands of the barbarians, cf. Passow ii. p. 415^b; [L. and S. s. v. I.]. b. in the Grk. auth. who wrote about Roman affairs, (like the Lat. *orbis terrarum*) i. q. *the Roman empire*: so *πᾶσα ἡ οἶκ.* contextually i. q. *all the subjects of this empire*, Lk. ii. 1. c. *the whole inhabited earth, the world*, (so in [Hyperid. Eux. 42 ("probably" L. and S.)] Sept. for *לְבָנָה* and *גְּוָיָה*): Lk. iv. 5; xxi. 26; Acts xxiv. 5; Ro. x. 18; Rev. xvi. 14; Heb. i. 6, (*πᾶσα ἡ οἶκ.* Joseph. b. j. 7, 3, 3); *ὅλη ἡ οἶκ.*, Mt. xxiv. 14; Acts xi. 28, (in the same sense Joseph. antt. 8, 13, 4 *πᾶσα ἡ οἶκ.*;

cf. *Bleek*, *Erklär. d. drei ersten Evv. i. p. 68*); by meton. *the inhabitants of the earth, men*: Acts xvii. 6, 31 (Ps. ix. 9); xix. 27; ἡ οἰκ. ὅλη, all mankind, Rev. iii. 10; xii. 9. 2. *the universe, the world*: Sap. i. 7 (alternating there with τὰ πάντα); ἡ οἰκ. ἡ μέλλουσα, that consummate state of all things which will exist after Christ's return from heaven, Heb. ii. 5 (where the word alternates with πάντα and τὰ πάντα, vs. 8, which there is taken in an absolute sense).*

οἰκουργός, -όν, (οἶκος, ΕΡΓΩ [cf. ἔργον], cf. ἀμπελουργός, ρεωργός, etc.), *caring for the house, working at home*: Tit. ii. 5 L T Tr WH; see the foll. word. Not found elsewhere.*

οἰκ-ουρός, -οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, (οἶκος, and οὐρος a keeper; see θυρωρός and κηπουρός); a. prop. *the (watch or) keeper of a house* (Soph., Eur., Arstph., Paus., Plut., al.). b. trop. *keeping at home and taking care of household affairs, domestic*: Tit. ii. 5 R G; cf. *Fritzsche*, *De conformatione N. T. critica* etc. p. 29; [W. 100 sq. (95)]; (Aeschyl. Ag. 1626; Eur. Hec. 1277; σάφρονας, οἰκουρούς και φιλάνδρους, Philo de exsecr. § 4).*

οἰκτεῖρω; fut. (as if fr. οἰκτερέω, a form which does not exist) as in the Sept. οἰκτερήσω, for the earlier οἰκτερώ, see *Lob. ad Phryn.* p. 741; [Veitch s. v.; W. 88 (84); B. 64 (56)]; (fr. οἶκος pity, and this fr. the interjection οἶ, oh!); *to pity, have compassion on*: τινά, Ro. ix. 15 (fr. Ex. xxxiii. 19. Hom., Traggg., Arstph., Xen., Plat., Dem., Lcian., Plut., Ael.; Sept. for וְנָח וּמַחַן). [Syn. see ἐλεέω, fin.]*

οἰκτιρμός, -οῦ, ὁ, (οἰκτεῖρω), Sept. for וְרַחֲמִים (the viscera, which were thought to be the seat of compassion [see σπλάγχνα, b.]), *compassion, pity, mercy*: σπλάγχνα οἰκτιρμοῦ (Rec. οἰκτιρῶν), bowels in which compassion resides, *a heart of compassion*, Col. iii. 12; in the Scriptures mostly plural (conformably to the Hebr. וְרַחֲמִים), *emotions, longings, manifestations of pity*, [Eng. *compassions*] (cf. *Fritzsche*, Ep. ad Rom. iii. p. 5 sqq.; [W. 176 (166); B. 77 (67)]), τοῦ θεοῦ, Ro. xii. 1; Heb. x. 28; ὁ πατήρ τῶν οἰκτ. (gen. of quality [cf. B. § 132, 10; W. 237 (222)]), the father of mercies i. e. most merciful, 2 Co. i. 3; joined with σπλάγχνα, Phil. ii. 1. (Pind. Pyth. 1, 164.) [Syn. see ἐλεέω, fin.]*

οἰκτιρῶν, -ων, gen. -ονος, (οἰκτεῖρω), *merciful*: Lk. vi. 36; Jas. v. 11. (Theocr. 15, 75; Anth. 7, 359, 1 [Epigr. Anth. Pal. Append. 223, 5]; Sept. for וְרַחֲמִים.) ["In classic Grk. only a poetic term for the more common ἐλεήμων." Schmidt iii. p. 580.]*

οἶμαι, see οἶσμαι.

οἶνο-πότης, -ου, ὁ, (οἶνος, and πότης a drinker), *a wine-bibber, given to wine*: Mt. xi. 19; Lk. vii. 34. (Prov. xxiii. 20; Polyb. 20, 8, 2; Anacr. frag. 98; Anthol. 7, 28, 2).*

οἶνος, -ου, ὁ, [fr. Hom. down], Sept. for וְיַיִן, also for וְיַיִן (must, new wine), וְיַיִן, etc.; *wine*; a. prop.: Mt. ix. 17; [xxvii. 34 L txt. T Tr WH]; Mk. xv. 23; 1 k. i. 15; Jn. ii. 8; Ro. xiv. 21; Eph. v. 18; 1 Tim. v. 23; Rev. xvii. 2, etc.; οἶνον προσέχειν, 1 Tim. iii. 8; δουλεύειν, Tit. ii. 3. b. metaph.: οἶνος τοῦ θυμοῦ (see

θυμός, 2), *fiery wine*, which God in his wrath is represented as mixing and giving to those whom he is about to punish by their own folly and madness, Rev. xiv. 10; xvi. 19; xix. 15; with τῆς πορνείας added [cf. W. § 30, 3 N. 1; B. 155 (136)], *a love-potion* as it were, wine exciting to fornication, which he is said to give who entices others to idolatry, Rev. xiv. 8; xviii. 3 [here L om. Tr WH br. οἶν.], and he is said to be drunk with who suffers himself to be enticed, Rev. xvii. 2. c. by meton. i. q. *a vine*: Rev. vi. 6.

οἶνοφλυγία, -ας, ἡ, (οἶνοφλυγέω, and this fr. οἶνοφλυξ, which is compounded of οἶνος and φλύξ, to bubble up, overflow), *drunkenness*, [A. V. *wine-bibbing*]: 1 Pet. iv. 3. (Xen. oec. 1, 22; Aristot. eth. Nic. 3, 5, 15; Polyb. 2, 19, 4; Philo, vita Moys. iii. § 22 [for other exx. see *Siegfried*, Philo etc. p. 102]; Ael. v. h. 3, 14.) [Cf. Trench § lxi.]*

οἶσμαι, contr. οἶμαι; [fr. Hom. down]; *to suppose, think*: foll. by an acc. w. inf. Jn. xxi. 25 [T om. vs.]; by the inf. alone, where the subj. and the obj. are the same, Phil. i. 16 (17); by ὅτι, Jas. i. 7. [Syn. see ἡγέομαι, fin.]*

οἶος, -α, -ον, [fr. Hom. down], relat. pron. (correlative to the demonstr. τοῖος and τοιοῦτος), *what sort of, what manner of, such as* (Lat. *qualis*): οἶος . . . τοιοῦτος, 1 Co. xv. 48; 2 Co. x. 11; τὸν αὐτὸν . . . οἶον, Phil. i. 30; with the pron. τοιοῦτος suppressed, Mt. xxiv. 21; Mk. ix. 3; xiii. 19 [here however the antecedent demonstr. is merely attracted into the relat. clause or perhaps repeated for rhetorical emphasis, cf. B. § 143, 8; W. 148 (140)]; see τοιοῦτος, b.]; 2 Co. xii. 20; 2 Tim. iii. 11; Rev. xvi. 18; οἶοδηποτοῦν νοσήματι, of what kind of disease soever, Jn. v. 4 Lchm. [cf. *Lob. ad Phryn.* p. 373 sq.]; in indir. quest., Lk. ix. 55 [Rec.]; 1 Th. i. 5. οὐχ οἶον δὲ ὅτι ἐκπέπτωκεν, concisely for οὐ τοῖόν ἐστιν οἶον ὅτι ἐκπ. *but the thing (state of the case) is not such as this, that the word of God hath fallen to the ground, i. e. the word of God hath by no means come to nought* [A. V. *but not as though the word of God hath etc.*], Ro. ix. 6; cf. W. § 64 I. 6; B. § 150, 1 Rem.*

οἶοδηποτοῦν, Jn. v. 4 Lchm., see οἶος.

οἶσω, see φέρω.

ὀκνέω, -ῶ: 1 aor. ὀκνησα; (ὀκνος [perh. allied w. the frequent. cunc-tari (cf. Curtius p. 708)] *delay*); fr. Hom. down; *to feel loath, to be slow; to delay, hesitate*: foll. by an inf. Acts ix. 38. (Num. xxii. 16; Judg. xviii. 9, etc.)*

ὀκνηρός, -ά, -όν, (ὀκνέω), *sluggish, slothful, backward*: Mt. xxv. 26; with a dat. of respect [cf. W. § 31, 6 a.; B. § 133, 21], Ro. xii. 11; οὐκ ὀκνηρόν μοι ἐστί, foll. by an inf., *is not irksome to me, I am not reluctant*, Phil. iii. 1 [cf. Bp. Lghtft. ad loc.]. (Pind., Soph., Thuc., Dem., Theocr., etc.; Sept. for וְשָׁחַ.)*

ὀκταήμερος, -ον, (ὀκτώ, ἡμέρα), *eight days old; passing the eighth day*: περιτομή [cf. W. § 31, 6 a.; B. § 133, 21; but Rec. -μή] ὀκταήμερος, circumcised on the eighth day, Phil. iii. 5; see τετραπαιός; [‘the word denotes prop. not interval but duration’ (see Bp. Lghtft. on Phil. i. c.). Graec. Ven. Gen. xvii. 12; eccl. writ.]*

ὀκτώ, eight: Lk. ii. 21; Jn. xx. 26; Acts ix. 33, etc. [(From Hom. on.)]

ὄλοθρεύω (Lchm. in Heb. xi. 28), see ὄλοθρεύω.

ὄλοθριος, -ον, (in prof. auth. also of three term., as in Sap. xviii. 15), (ὄλοθρος), fr. [Hom.], Hdt. down, destructive, deadly: δίκην, 2 Th. i. 9 Lchm. txt.*

ὄλοθρος, -ον, (ὄλλυμι to destroy [perh. (ὄλλυμι) allied to Lat. *vulnus*]), fr. Hom. down, ruin, destruction, death: 1 Th. v. 3; 1 Tim. vi. 9; εἰς ὄλοθρον τῆς σαρκός, for the destruction of the flesh, said of the external ills and troubles by which the lusts of the flesh are subdued and destroyed, 1 Co. v. 5 [see παραδίωμι, 2]; i. q. the loss of a life of blessedness after death, future misery, αἰώνας (as 4 Macc. x. 15): 2 Th. i. 9 [where Ltxt. ὄλίθριον, q. v.], cf. Sap. i. 12.*

ὄλογοπιστία, -ας, ἡ, littleness of faith, little faith: Mt. xvii. 20 L T Tr WH, for R G ἀπιστία. (Several times in eccles. and Byzant. writ.)*

ὄλιγόπιστος, -ου, ὁ, ἡ, (ὄλίγος and πίστις), of little faith, trusting too little: Mt. vi. 30; viii. 26; xiv. 31; xvi. 8; Lk. xii. 28. (Not found in prof. auth.)*

ὄλιγος, -η, -ον, [on its occasional aspiration (ὄλ.) see WH. App. p. 143; Tdf. Proleg. pp. 91, 106; Scrivener, Introd. p. 565, and reff. s. v. οὐ init.], Sept. for ὀλιγ, [fr. Hom. down], little, small, few, of number, multitude, quantity, or size: joined to nouns [cf. W. § 20, 1 b. note; B. § 125, 6], Mt. ix. 37; xv. 34; Mk. vi. 5; viii. 7; Lk. x. 2; xii. 48 (ὄλιγος sc. πληγῆς [cf. B. § 134, 6; W. § 32, 5, esp. § 64, 4], opp. to πολλαί, 47); Acts xix. 24; 1 Tim. v. 23; Heb. xii. 10; Jas. iii. 5 R G; 1 Pet. iii. 20 R G; Rev. iii. 4; of time, short: χρόνος, Acts xiv. 28; κερδός, Rev. xii. 12; of degree or intensity, light, slight: τάραχος, Acts xii. 18; xix. 23; στάσις, xv. 2; χειμών, xxvii. 20. plur. w. a partitive gen.: γυναικῶν, Acts xvii. 4; ἀνδρῶν, ib. 12. ὄλιγοι, absol.: Mt. vii. 14; xx. 16; [T WH om. Tr br the cl.]; xxii. 14; Lk. xiii. 23; 1 Pet. iii. 20 L T Tr WH; neut. sing.: Lk. vii. 47; τὸ ὄλιγον, 2 Co. viii. 15; πρὸς ὄλιγον ὠφέλιμος, profitable for little (Lat. *parum utilis*); [cf. W. 213 (200); some, for a little (sc. time); see below], 1 Tim. iv. 8; ἐν ὄλιγῳ, in few words [cf. Shakspeare's in a few], i. e. in brief, briefly (γράφειν), Eph. iii. 3; easily, without much effort, Acts xxvi. 28 sq. on other but incorrect interpretations of this phrase cf. Meyer ad loc. [see μέγας, 1 a. γ.]; πρὸς ὄλιγον, for a little time, Jas. iv. 14; simply ὄλιγον, adverbially: of time, a short time, a (little) while, Mk. vi. 31; 1 Pet. i. 6; v. 10; Rev. xvii. 10; of space, a little (further), Mk. i. 19; Lk. v. 3. plur. ὄλιγα, a few things: [Lk. x. 41 WH]; Rev. ii. 14, 20 [Rec.]; ἐπ' ὄλιγα ([see init. and] ἐπί, C. I. 2 e.), Mt. xxv. 21, 23; δι' ὄλίγων, briefly, in few words, γράφειν, 1 Pet. v. 12 [see διά, A. III. 3] (ῥηθῆναι, Plat. Phil. p. 31 d.; legg. 6 p. 778 c.)*

ὄλιγόψυχος, -ον, (ὄλιγος. ψυχή), faint-hearted: 1 Th. v. 14. (Prov. xiv. 29; xviii. 14; Is. lvii. 15, etc.; Artem. oneir. 3, 5.)*

ὄλιγορέω, -ῶ; (ὄλιγος, and this fr. ὄλιγος and ὄρα care); to care little for, regard lightly, make small account of: τινός (see Matthiae § 348; [W. § 30, 10 d.]), Heb.

xii. 5 fr. Prov. iii. 11. (Thuc., Xen., Plat., Dem., Aristot., Philo, Joseph., al.)*

ὄλιγως, (ὄλίγος). adv., a little, scarcely, [R. V. just (escaping)]: 2 Pet. ii. 18 G L T Tr WH [for Rec. ὄπως]. (Anthol. 12, 205, 1; [Is. x. 7 Aq.].)*

ὄλοθρευτής [Rec. ὄλ.], -οῦ, ὁ, (ὄλοθρεύω, q. v.), a destroyer; found only in 1 Co. x. 10.*

ὄλοθρεύω and, acc. to a preferable form, ὄλοθρεύω (Lchm.; see Bleek, Hebr.-Br. ii. 2 p. 809; cf. Delitzsch, Com. on Heb. as below; [Tdf. Proleg. p. 81; WH. App. p. 152]); (ὄλοθρος); an Alex. word [W. 92 (88)]; to destroy: τινά, Heb. xi. 28. (Ex. xii. 23; Josh. iii. 10; vii. 25; Jer. ii. 30; Hag. ii. 22, etc.; [Philo, alleg. ii. 9].) [COMP.: ἐξ-ὄλοθρεύω.]*

ὄλοκαύτωμα, -τος, τό, (ὄλοκαυτώω to burn whole, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 24; Joseph. antt. 1, 13, 1; and this fr. ὄλος and καυτός, for καυστός, verbal adj. fr. καίω, cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 524; [W. 33]), a whole burnt offering (Lat. *holocaustum*), i. e. a victim the whole and not like other victims only a part) of which is burned: Mk. xii. 33; Heb. x. 6, 8. (Sept. esp. for πῆγ; also for πῆξ, Ex. xxx. 20; Lev. v. 12; xxiii. 8, 25, 27; 1 Macc. i. 45; 2 Macc. ii. 10; not found in prof. auth. [exc. Philo de sacr. Ab. et Cain. § 33]; Joseph. antt. 3, 9, 1 and 9, 7, 4 says ὄλοκαύτωσις.)*

ὄλοκληρία, -ας, ἡ, (ὄλοκληρος, q. v.), Lat. *integritas*; used of an unimpaired condition of body, in which all its members are healthy and fit for use; Vulg. *integra sanitas* [A. V. *perfect soundness*]: Acts iii. 16 (joined with ἰγεία, Plut. mor. p. 1063 f.; with τοῦ σώματος added, ibid. p. 1047 e.; cf. Diog. Laërt. 7, 107; *corporis integritas*, i. q. health, in Cic. de fin. 5, 14, 40; Sept. for πῆρ, Is. i. 6.)*

ὄλοκληρος, -ον, (ὄλος and κληρος, prop. all that has fallen by lot), complete in all its parts, in no part wanting or unsound, complete, entire, whole: λίθοι, untouched by a tool, Deut. xxvii. 6; Josh. ix. 4 (viii. 31); 1 Macc. iv. 47; of a body without blemish or defect, whether of a priest or of a victim, Philo de vict. § 12; Joseph. antt. 3, 12, 2 [(cf. Havercamp's Joseph. ii. p. 321)]. Ethically, free from sin, faultless, [R. V. *entire*]: 1 Th. v. 23; plur., connected with τέλειος and with the addition of ἐν μηδενὶ λειπόμενοι, Jas. i. 4; complete in all respects, consummate, δικαιοσύνη, Sap. xv. 3; εὐσέβεια, 4 Macc. xv. 17. (Plat., Polyb., Lcian., Epict., al.; Sept. for πῆρ, Deut. xxvii. 6; πῆρ, Lev. xxiii. 15; Ezek. xv. 5.)*

[SYN. ὄλοκληρος, τέλειος (cf. Trench § xxii.): 'in the ὄλοκληρος no grace which ought to be in a Christian man is deficient; in the τέλειος no grace is merely in its weak imperfect beginnings, but all have reached a certain ripeness and maturity.']

ὄλολύω; an onomatopoetic verb (cf. the similar οἰμάζω, αἰάζω, ἀλαλάζω, πιπίζω, κοκκύζω, τίζω. Compare the Germ. term. *-zen*, as in *grunzen*, *krächzen*, *ächzen*), to howl, wail, lament: Jas. v. 1. (In Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down of a loud cry, whether of joy or of grief; Sept. for ἡῆη.) [SYN. cf. κλαίω, fin.]*

ὄλος, -η, -ον, Sept. for ὀλ, [fr. Pind. (Hom.) down],

whole, (all): with an anarthrous subst. five [six] times in the N. T., viz. *όλον άνθρωπον*, Jn. vii. 23; *ένιαυτόν όλον*, Acts xi. 26; *όλη Ίερουσαλήμ*, xxi. 31; *διετίαν όλην*, xxviii. 30; *όλους οίκους*, Tit. i. 11; [to which add, *δ' όλης νυκτός*, Lk. v. 5 L T Tr WH]. usually placed before a substantive which has the article: *όλη ή Γαλιλαία*, Mt. iv. 23; *όλη ή Συρία*, 24; *καθ' όλην τήν πόλιν*, Lk. viii. 39; *όλον τό σώμα*, Mt. v. 29 sq.; vi. 22. sq.; Lk. xi. 34; 1 Co. xii. 17; Jas. iii. 2, etc.; [*όλη ή εκκλησία*, Ro. xvi. 23 L T Tr WH]; *όλην τ. ήμέραν*, Mt. xx. 6; Ro. viii. 36; *όλος ό νόμος*, Mt. xxii. 40; Gal. v. 3; Jas. ii. 10; *έν όλη τή καρδιά σου*, Mt. xxii. 37; *έξ όλης τ. καρδίας σου*, Mk. xii. 30, and many other exx. it is placed after a substantive which has the article [W. 131 (124) note; B. § 125, 6]: *ή πόλις όλη*, Mk. i. 33; Acts xix. 29 [Rec.]; xxi. 30 — (the distinction which Krüger § 50, 11, 7 makes, viz. that *ή όλη πόλις* denotes the whole city as opp. to its parts, but that *όλη ή πόλις* and *ή πόλις ή όλη* denotes the whole city in opp. to other ideas, as the country, the fields, etc., does not hold good at least for the N. T., where even in *ή πόλις όλη* the city is opposed only to its parts); add the foll. exx.: Mt. xvi. 26; xxvi. 59; Lk. ix. 25; xi. 36*; Jn. iv. 53; Ro. xvi. 23 [RG]; 1 Jn. v. 19; Rev. iii. 10; vi. 12 G L T Tr WH; xii. 9; xvi. 14. It is subjoined to an adjective or a verb to show that the idea expressed by the adj. or verb belongs to the whole person or thing under consideration: Mt. xiii. 33; Lk. xi. 36*; xiii. 21; Jn. ix. 34; xiii. 10, (Xen. mem. 2, 6, 28). Neut. *ούτο δε όλον*, Mt. i. 22; xxi. 4 (where G L T Tr WH om. *όλον*); xxvi. 56; *δ' όλου*, throughout, Jn. xix. 23.

όλοτελής, -ές, (*όλος, τέλος*), perfect, complete in all respects: 1 Th. v. 23. (Plut. plac. philos. 5, 21; [Field, Hexapla, Lev. vi. 23; Ps. l. 21]; eccles. writ.)*

Όλυμπάς [perh. contr. fr. *Όλυμπιόδωρος*, W. 103 (97)]; cf. Fick, Gr. Personennamen, pp. 63 sq. 201], -ά, [B. 20 (18)], *ό, Olympus*, a certain Christian: Ro. xvi. 15.*

όλυθος, -ου, ό, an unripe fig (Lat. *grossus*), which grows during the winter, yet does not come to maturity but falls off in the spring [cf. B. D. s. v. Fig]; Rev. vi. 13. (Hes. fr. 14; Hdt. 1, 193; Dioscorid. 1, 185; Theophr. caus. plant. 5, 9, 12; Sept. cant. ii. 13.)*

όλως, (*όλος*), adv., wholly, altogether, (Lat. *omnino*), [with a neg. at all]: Mt. v. 34 (with which compare Xen. mem. 1, 2, 35); 1 Co. v. 1 [R. V. actually]; vi. 7; xv. 29. [(Plat., Isocr., al.)]*

όμβρος, -ου, ό, (Lat. *imber*) a shower, i. e. a violent rain, accompanied by high wind with thunder and lightning: Lk. xii. 54. (Deut. xxxii. 2; Sap. xvi. 16; in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down.)*

όμείρομαι [or *όμ.*, see below] i. q. *ίμείρομαι*; to desire, long for, yearn after, [A. V. to be affectionately desirous]: *τινός*, 1 Th. ii. 8 G L T Tr WH [but the last read *όμ.*, cf. their App. p. 144 and *Lob. Pathol. Element. i. 72*], on the authority of all the ancient and many cursive Mss., for Rec. *ίμειρόμενοι*. The word is unknown to the Grk. writ., but the commentators ad loc. recognize it, as do Hesychius, Phavorinus, and Photius, and interpret it by *έπιθυμείν*. It

is found in Ps. lxii. 2 Symm., and acc. to some Mss. in Job iii. 21. Acc. to the conjecture of *Fritzsche*, Com. on Mk. p. 792, it is composed of *όμοῦ* and *είρειν*, just as Photius [p. 331, 8 ed. Porson] explains it *όμοῦ ήρμόσθαι* [so Theophylact (cf. Tdf.'s note)]. But there is this objection, that all the verbs compounded with *όμοῦ* govern the dative, not the genitive. Since Nicander, ther. vs. 402, uses *μείρομαι* for *ίμείρομαι*, some suppose that the original form is *μείρομαι*, to which, after the analogy of *κέλλω* and *όκέλλω*, either *ι* or *ο* is for euphony prefixed in *ίμειρ.* and *όμειρ.* But as *ίμείρομαι* is derived from *ίμερος*, we must suppose that Nicander dropped the syllable *ι* to suit the metre. Accordingly *όμείρεσθαι* seems not to differ at all from *ίμειρεσθαι*, and its form must be attributed to a vulgar pronunciation. Cf. [WH. App. p. 152]; W. 101 (95); [B. 64 (56)]; Ellic. on 1 Th. l. c.; (*Kuenen and Cobet*, N. T. Vat. p. ciii.)*

όμίλω, -ώ; impf. *όμίλων*; 1 aor. ptc. *όμίλησας*; (*όμιλος*, q. v.); freq. in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down; to be in company with; to associate with; to stay with; hence to converse with, talk with: *τινί, with one* (Dan. l. 19), Acts xxiv. 26; sc. *αὐτοῖς*, Acts xx. 11 [so A. V. talked], unless one prefer to render it when he had stayed in their company; *πρός τινα*, Lk. xxiv. 14 (Xen. mem. 4, 3, 2; Joseph. ant. 11, 6, 11; [cf. W. 212 sq. (200); B. § 133, 8]); *έν τῷ όμίλῳ αὐτοῦς* sc. *άλλήλοις*, ibid. 15. [COMP.: *συν-ομιλέω*.]*

όμιλία, -ας, ή, (*όμιλος*), companionship, intercourse, communion: 1 Co. xv. 33, on which see *ήθος*. (Tragg., Arstph., Xen., Plat., and sqq.)*

όμιλος, -ου, ό, (*όμός, όμοῦ*, and *ίλη* a crowd, band, [Curtius § 660; Vaniček p. 897; but Fick iii. 723 fr. root *mil* 'to be associated,' 'to love']), fr. Hom. down, a multitude of men gathered together, a crowd, throng: Rev. xviii. 17 Rec.*

όμίχλη, -ης, ή, (in Hom. *όμίχλη*, fr. *όμχέω* to make water): a mist, fog: 2 Pet. ii. 17 G L T Tr WH. (Am. iv. 13; Joel ii. 2; Sir. xxiv. 3; Sap. ii. 4.)*

όμμα, -τος, τό, (fr. *όπτομαι* [see *όράω*], pf. *όμμα*), fr. Hom. down, an eye: plur., Mt. xx. 34 L T Tr WH; Mk. viii. 23. (Sept. for *ϛ*, Prov. vi. 4; vii. 2; x. 26.)*

όμνίω (Mt. xxiii. 20 sq.; xxvi. 74; Heb. vi. 16; Jas. v. 12; [W. 24]) and *όμνύμαι* (*όμνύμαι*, Mk. xiv. 71 G L T Tr WH [cf. B. 45 (39)]) form their tenses fr. *OMOΩ*; hence 1 aor. *όμοσα*; Sept. for *ϣϣ*; to swear; to affirm, promise, threaten, with an oath: absol., foll. by direct discourse, Mt. xxvi. 74; Mk. xiv. 71; Heb. vii. 21; foll. by *εί*, Heb. iii. 11; iv. 8; see *εί*, I. 5. *όμν. όρκον* (often so in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down [W. 226 (212)]) *πρός τινα*, to one (Hom. Od. 14, 331; 19, 288), Lk. i. 73; *όμνύειν* with dat. of the person to whom one promises or threatens something with an oath: foll. by direct disc. Mk. vi. 23; by an inf. [W. 331 (311)], Heb. iii. 18; with *όραφ* added, Acts ii. 30 [W. 603 (561)]; *τινί τι*, Acts vii. 17 [Rec. i. e. gen. by attraction; cf. B. § 143, 8; W. § 24, 1]. that by which one swears is indicated by an acc., *τινά* or *τί* (so in class. Grk. fr. Hom. down [cf. W. § 32, 1 b. γ.; B. 147 (128)]), in swearing to call a person or thing as witness, to invoke, swear by, (Is. lxv. 16; Joseph. ant. 5, 1, 2; 7, 14, 5); τῷ

οὐρανόν, τὴν γῆν, Jas. v. 12; with prepositions [cf. B. u. s.]: κατὰ τινος (see κατά, I. 2 a.), Heb. vi. 13, 16, (Gen. xxii. 16; xxxi. 54; 1 S. xxviii. 10 [Comp.]; Is. xlv. 23; lxii. 8; Am. iv. 2; Dem. p. 553, 17; 553, 26 [al. ἀπομ.], etc.; κατὰ πάντων ὤμνε θεῶν, Long. past. 4, 16); in imitation of the Hebr. עֲבָדָה foll. by ע, עַן טַיִם is used [W. 389 (364); B. l. c.; see ἐν, I. 8 b.]: Mt. v. 34, 36; xxiii. 16, 18, 20-22; Rev. x. 6; εἰς τι, with the mind directed upon [W. 397 (371); B. as above; see εἰς, B. II. 2 a.], Mt. v. 35.*

ὁμοθυμαδόν (fr. ὁμόθυμος, and this fr. ὁμός and θυμός; on advs. in -δόν [chiefly derived fr. nouns, and designating form or structure] as γνωμηδόν, ρουζηδόν, etc., cf. *Bttm.* Ausf. Spr. ii. p. 452), with one mind, of one accord, (Vulg. unanimiter [etc.]): Ro. xv. 6; Acts i. 14; ii. 46; iv. 24; vii. 57; viii. 6; xii. 20; xv. 25; xviii. 12; xix. 29, and R G in ii. 1, (Arstph., Xen., Dem., Philo, Joseph., Hdian., Sept. Lam. ii. 8; Job xvii. 16; Num. xxiv. 24, etc.); with πάντες [L T WH πάντες] (Arstph. pax 484, and often in class. Grk.), Acts v. 12 [cf. ii. 1 above].*

ὁμοιάω (ὁμοιος, [cf. W. 25]); to be like: Mt. xxiii. 27 L Tr txt. WH mrg.; Mk. xiv. 70 Rec. where see Fritzsche p. 658 sq.; [on the dat. cf. W. § 31, 1 h.]. Not found elsewhere. [COMP.: παρ-ομοιάω].*

ὁμοιωπάθης, -ες, (ὁμοιος, πάσχω), suffering the like with another, of like feelings or affections: τινί, Acts xiv. 15; Jas. v. 17. (Plat. rep. 3, 409 b., Tim. 45 c.; Theophr. h. pl. 5, 8 (7, 2); Philo, conf. ling. § 3; 4 Macc. xii. 13; γῆ, i. e. trodden alike by all, Sap. vii. 3; see exx. fr. eccles. writ. [viz. Ignat. (interpol.) ad Trall. 10; Euseb. h. e. 1, 2, 1, (both of the incarnate Logos)] in Grimm on 4 Macc. p. 344.)*

ὁμοιος (on the accent cf. [Chandler §§ 384, 385]; W. 52 (51); *Bttm.* Ausf. Spr. § 11 Anm. 9), -οία, -οιον, also of two term. (once in the N. T., Rev. iv. 3 Rⁿ G L T Tr WH; cf. W. § 11, 1; [B. 26 (23)]), (fr. ὁμός [akin to ἄμα (q. v.), Lat. similis, Eng. same, etc.], [fr. Hom. down], like, similar, resembling: a. like i. e. resembling: τινί, in form or look, Jn. ix. 9; Rev. i. 13, 15; ii. 18; iv. 6 sq.; ix. 7, 10 [but here Tr txt. WH mrg. ὁμοίος], 19; xi. 1; xiii. 2, 11; xiv. 14 [but here T WH w. the accus. (for dat.)]; xvi. 13 Rec.; ὁράσει, in appearance, Rev. iv. 3; in nature, Acts xvii. 29; Gal. v. 21; Rev. xxi. 11, 18; in nature and condition, 1 Jn. iii. 2; in mode of thinking, feeling, acting, Mt. xi. 16; xiii. 52; Lk. vi. 47-49; vii. 31 sq.; xii. 36, and L WH Tr txt. (see below) in Jn. viii. 55; i. q. may be compared to a thing, so in parables: Mt. xiii. 31, 33, 44 sq. 47; xx. 1; Lk. xiii. 18 sq. 21. b. like i. e. corresponding or equiv. to, the same as: ὁμοιον τοῦτοις τρόποις, Jude 7; equal in strength, Rev. xiii. 4; in power and attractions, Rev. xviii. 18; in authority, Mt. xxii. 39; Mk. xii. 31 [here T WH om. Tr mrg. br. ὁμ.]; in mind and character, τινός (cf. W. 195 (183), [cf. § 28, 2]; B. § 132, 24), Jn. viii. 55 R G T Tr mrg. (see above).*

ὁμοίωσις, -η, (ὁμοιος), likeness: καθ' ὁμοίωσιν, in like manner, Heb. iv. 15 [cf. W. 143 (136)]; κατὰ τὴν ὁμοίωσιν (Μελεχσεδέκ), after the likeness, Heb. vii. 15. (Gen. i. 11; 4 Macc. xv. 4 (3); Plat., Aristot., Isocr., Polyb., Philo, Plut.).*

ὁμοίωω, -ῶ: fut. ὁμοιώσω; Pass., 1 aor. ὁμοιώθην, and without augm. ὁμοιώθην (once Ro. ix. 29 L mrg. T edd. 2, 7, [but see *WH.* App. p. 161]; cf. B. 34 (30); *Sturz.* De dial. Maced. etc. p. 124; [cf.] *Lob.* ad Phryn. p. 153); 1 fut. ὁμοιωθήσομαι; (ὁμοιος); fr. [Hom. and] Hdt. down; Sept. esp. for הִקְרַךְ; a. to make like: τινά τινι; pass. to be or to become like to one: Mt. vi. 8; Acts xiv. 11; Heb. ii. 17; ὁμοιώθη ἡ βασιλ. τῶν οὐρ., was made like, took the likeness of, (aor. of the time when the Messiah appeared), Mt. xiii. 24; xviii. 23; xxii. 2; ὁμοιωθήσεται (fut. of the time of the last judgment), Mt. xxv. 1; δεῖ τι, to be made like and thus to become as a thing [i. e. a blending of two thoughts; cf. Fritzsche on Mk. iv. 31; B. § 133, 10; W. § 65, 1 a.], Ro. ix. 29 (εἰς τὴν ἑξέτην Ezek. xxxii. 2). b. to liken, compare: τινά τινι, or τί τινι, Mt. vii. 24 [R G (see below)]; xi. 16; Mk. iv. 30 R L txt. Tr mrg.; Lk. vii. 31; xiii. 18, 20; pass. Mt. vii. [24 L T WH Tr txt.], 26; to illustrate by comparison, πῶς ὁμοιωσωμεν τὴν βασ. τοῦ θεοῦ, Mk. iv. 30 T WH Tr txt. L mrg. [COMP.: ἀφ-ομοίωω].*

ὁμοίωμα, -τος, τό, (ὁμοίωω), Sept. for הַנְּחִימָה, הַנְּחִימָה, הַנְּחִימָה, prop. that which has been made after the likeness of something, hence a. a figure, image, likeness, representation: Ps. cv. (cvi.) 20; 1 Macc. iii. 48; of the image or shape of things seen in a vision, Rev. ix. 7 [cf. W. 604 (562)] (Ezek. i. 5, 26, 28, etc. Plato, in *Parmen.* p. 132 d., calls finite things ὁμοιώματα, likenesses as it were, in which τὰ παραδείγματα, i. e. αἱ ἰδέαι or τὰ εἶδη, are expressed). b. likeness i. e. resemblance (inasmuch as that appears in an image or figure), freq. such as amounts well-nigh to equality or identity: τινός, Ro. vi. 5; viii. 3 (on which see σάρξ, 3 fin. [cf. *Weiss.* Bibl. Theol. etc. §§ 69 c. note, 78 c. note]); Phil. ii. 7 (see μορφή); εἰκόνος, a likeness expressed by an image, i. e. an image like, Ro. i. 23; ἐπὶ τῷ ὁμοιώματι τῆς παραβάσεως Ἀδάμ, in the same manner in which Adam transgressed a command of God [see ἐπί, B. 2 a. η.], Ro. v. 14. Cf. the different views of this word set forth by *Holsten.* Zum Evangel. des Paulus u. Petrus, p. 437 sqq. and [esp. for exx.] in the *Jahrbüch. f. protest. Theol.* for 1875, p. 451 sqq., and by *Zeller.* Zeitschr. f. wissenschaftl. Theol. for 1870, p. 301 sqq. [SYN. cf. εἰκών, fin.; Schmidt ch. 191].*

ὁμοίως, (ὁμοιος), adv., [fr. Pind., Hdt. down], likewise, equally, in the same way: Mk. iv. 16 (Tr mrg. br. ὁμ.); Lk. iii. 11; x. 37; xiii. 3 L T Tr WH; 5 R G L Tr mrg.; xvi. 25; xvii. 31; Jn. v. 19; xxi. 13; 1 Pet. iii. 1, 7; v. 5; Heb. ix. 21; Rev. ii. 15 (for Rec. δ μισῶ); viii. 12; ὁμοίως καί, Mt. xxii. 26; xxvi. 35; Mk. xv. 31 [here Rec. ὁμ. δὲ καί]; Lk. v. 33; xvii. 28 R G L; xxii. 36; Jn. vi. 11; 1 Co. vii. 22 R G; ὁμοίως μέντοι καί, Jude 8; ὁμοίως δὲ καί, Mt. xxvii. 41 R G (where T om. L br. δὲ καί, Tr br. δέ, WH om. δέ and br. καί); Lk. v. 10; x. 32; 1 Co. vii. 3 (where L br. δέ), 4; Jas. ii. 25; and correctly restored by L Tr mrg. in Ro. i. 27, for R T Tr txt. WH ὁμοίως τε καί; cf. *Fritzsche.* Rom. i. p. 77; [W. 571 (531)]; B. § 149, 8]; ὁμοίως preceded by καθώς, Lk. vi. 31.*

ὁμοίωσις, -ως, ἡ, (ὁμοίωω); 1. a making like: opp. to ἀλλοίωσις, Plat. rep. 5, 454 c. 2. likeness

(Plat., Aristot., Theophr.): καθ' ὁμοίωσιν θεοῦ, after the likeness of God, Jas. iii. 9 fr. Gen. i. 26. [Cf. Trench § xv.]*

ὁμολογέω, -ᾶ; impf. ὁμολόγουν; fut. ὁμολογήσω; 1 aor. ὁμολόγησα; pres. pass. 3 pers. sing. ὁμολογείται; (fr. ὁμολόγος, and this fr. ὁμόν and λέγω); fr. [Soph. and] Hdt. down; 1. prop. to say the same thing as another, i. e. to agree with, assent, both absol. and w. a dat. of the pers.; often so in Grk. writ. fr. Hdt. down; hence 2.

univ. to concede; i. e. a. not to refuse, i. e. to promise: τῶν ἐπαγγελῶν, Acts vii. 17 L T Tr WH [here R. V. vouchsafe]; foll. by an object. inf., Mt. xiv. 7 (Plat., Dem., Plut., al.). b. not to deny, i. e. to confess; declare: joined w. οὐκ ἀρνεῖσθαι, foll. by direct disc. with recitative ὅτι, Jn. i. 20; foll. by ὅτι, Heb. xi. 13; τινί τε, ὅτι, Acts xxiv. 14; to confess, i. e. to admit or declare one's self guilty of what one is accused of: τὰς ἁμαρτίας, 1 Jn. i. 9 (Sir. iv. 26).

3. to profess (the diff. betw. the Lat. *profiteor* ['to declare openly and voluntarily'] and *confiteor* ['to declare fully,' implying the yielding or change of one's conviction; cf. *professio fidei*, *confessio peccatorum*] is exhibited in Cic. pro Sest. 51, 109), i. e. to declare openly, speak out freely, [A. V. generally confess; on its constr. see B. § 133, 7]: [foll. by an inf., εἰδέναι θεόν, Tit. i. 16]; τινί [cf. B. u. s.; W. § 31, 1 f.] foll. by direct disc. with ὅτι recitative, Mt. vii. 23; one is said ὁμολογεῖν that of which he is convinced and which he holds to be true (hence ὁμ. is disting. fr. πιστεύειν in Jn. xii. 42; Ro. x. 9 sq.): pass. absol., with στόματι (dat. of instrum.) added, Ro. x. 10; τί, Acts xxiii. 8; τινά with a predicate acc. [B. u. s.], αὐτὸν Χριστόν, Jn. ix. 22; κύριον (pred. acc.) Ἰησοῦν, Ro. x. 9 [here WH τὸ ῥῆμα . . . ὅτι κύριος etc., L mrg. Tr mrg. simply ὅτι etc.; again with ὅτι in 1 Jn. iv. 15]; Ἰησοῦν Χρ. ἐν σαρκὶ ἐληλυθότα [Tr mrg. WH mrg. ἐληλυθέναι], 1 Jn. iv. 2 and Rec. also in 3 [see below]; ἐρχόμενον ἐν σαρκί, 2 Jn. 7, [cf. B. u. s.; W. 346 (324)]; τινά, to profess one's self the worshipper of one, 1 Jn. iv. 3 [here WH mrg. λύει, cf. Westcott, Epp. of Jn. p. 156 sqq.] and G L T Tr WH in ii. 23; ἐν with a dat. of the pers. (see ἐν, I. 8 c.), Mt. x. 32; Lk. xii. 8; with cognate acc. giving the substance of the profession [cf. B. § 131, 5; W. § 32, 2], ὁμολογίαν, 1 Tim. vi. 12 (also foll. by περί τινος, Philo de mut. nom. § 8); τὸ ὄνομα τινος, to declare the name (written in the book of life) to be the name of a follower of me, Rev. iii. 5 G L T Tr WH.

4. Acc. to a usage unknown to Grk. writ. to praise, celebrate, (see ἐξομολογέω, 2; [B. § 133, 7]): τινί, Heb. xiii. 15. [Comp.: ἀνθ(-μαι), ἐξ-ομολογέω.]*

ὁμολογία, -ας, ἡ, (ὁμολογέω, q. v. [cf. W. 35 (34)]), in the N. T. *profession* [R. V. uniformly *confession*]; a. subjectively: ἀρχιερέα τῆς ὁμολ. ἡμῶν. i. e. whom we profess (to be ours), Heb. iii. 1 [but al. refer this to b.]. b. objectively, *profession* [confession] i. e. what one professes [confesses]: Heb. iv. 14; 1 Tim. vi. 12 (see ὁμολογέω, 3); 13 (see μαρτυρέω, a. p. 391*); τῆς ἐλπίδος, the substance of our profession, which we embrace with hope, Heb. x. 23; εἰς τὸ εὐαγγέλιον τοῦ Χριστοῦ, relative to the gospel, 2 Co. ix. 13 (translate, for the obedience ye render to what

ye profess concerning the gospel; cf. ἡ εἰς τὸν τοῦ θεοῦ Χριστοῦ ὁμολογία, Justin M. dial. c. Tryph. c. 47,— a constr. occasioned perhaps by ἡ εἰς τὸν Χριστὸν πίστις, Col. ii. 5; [cf. W. 381 (357)]. [(Hdt., Plat., al.)]*

ὁμολογουμένως, (ὁμολογέω), adv., by consent of all, confessedly, without controversy: 1 Tim. iii. 16. (4 Macc. vi. 31; vii. 16; xvi. 1; in prof. auth. fr. Thuc., Xen., Plat. down; with ὑπὸ πάντων added, Isocr. paneg. § 33, where see Baiter's note.)*

ὁμότεχνος, -ον, (ὁμός and τέχνη), practising the same trade or craft, of the same trade: Acts xviii. 3. (Hdt. 2, 89; Plat., Dem., Joseph., Lcian., al.)*

ὁμοῦ, (ὁμός), [fr. Hom. down], adv., together: Jn. iv. 36; xx. 4; εἶναι ὁμοῦ, of persons assembled together, Acts ii. 1 L T Tr WH; xx. 18 Lchm.; Jn. xxi. 2. [Syn. see ἅμα, fin.]*

ὁμῶς, see ὁμνῶ.

ὁμόφρων, -ον, (ὁμός, φρήν), of one mind, [A. V. like minded], concordant: 1 Pet. iii. 8. (Hom., Hes., Pind., Arstph., Anthol., Plut., al.)*

ὁμως, (ὁμός), fr. Hom. down, yet; it occurs twice in the N. T. out of its usual position [cf. W. § 61, 5 f.; B. § 144, 23], viz. in 1 Co. xiv. 7, where resolve thus: τὰ ἄψυχα, καίπερ φωνὴν διδόντα, ὁμως, ἐὰν διαστολήν . . . πῶς κτλ. instruments without life, although giving forth a sound, yet, unless they give a distinction in the sounds, how shall it be known etc., Fritzsche, Conject. spec. i. p. 52; cf. Meyer ad loc.; [W. 344 (323)]; again, ὁμως ἀνθρώπου . . . οὐδεὶς ἀθετεῖ for ἀνθρώπου κεκυρ. διαθήκην, καίπερ ἀνθρώπου οὐσαν, ὁμως οὐδεὶς κτλ. a man's established covenant, though it be but a man's, yet no one etc. Gal. iii. 15; ὁμως μέντοι, but yet, nevertheless, [cf. W. 444 (413)], Jn. xii. 42.*

ὄναρ, τό, (an indecl. noun, used only in the nom. and acc. sing.; the other cases are taken from ὀνειρός), [fr. Hom. down], a dream: κατ' ὄναρ, in a dream, Mt. i. 20; ii. 12 sq. 19, 22; xxvii. 19,— a later Greek phrase, for which Attic writ. used ὄναρ without κατά [q. v. II. 2]; see Lob. ad Phryn. p. 422 sqq.; [Photius, Lex. p. 149, 25 sq.]*

ὀνάριον, -ου, τό, (dimin. of ὄνος; cf. [W. 24 and] γυναικάριον), a little ass: Jn. xii. 14. (Machon ap. Athen. 13 p. 582 c.; [Epictet. diss. 2, 24, 18].)*

ὀνειδίω; impf. ὀνειδίζον; 1 aor. ὀνειδίσα; pres. pass. ὀνειδίζομαι; (ὀνειδος, q. v.); fr. Hom. down; Sept. esp. for ἠῖπῃ; to reproach, upbraid, revile; [on its constr. cf. W. § 32, 1 b. β.; B. § 133, 9]: of deserved reproach, τινά, foll. by ὅτι, Mt. xi. 20; τί (the fault) τινος, foll. by ὅτι, Mk. xvi. 14. of unjust reproach, to revile: τινά, Mt. v. 11; Mk. xv. 32; Lk. vi. 22; Ro. xv. 3 fr. Ps. lxxviii. (lxxix.) 10; pass. 1 Pet. iv. 14; foll. by ὅτι, 1 Tim. iv. 10 R G Tr mrg. WH mrg.; τὸ αὐτὸ ὀνειδίζον αὐτόν (Rec. αὐτῷ), Mt. xxvii. 44 (see αὐτός, III. 1). to upbraid, cast (favours received) in one's teeth: absol. Jas. i. 5; μετὰ τὸ δοῦναι μὴ ὀνειδίε, Sir. xli. 22, cf. xx. 14; τινί σωτηρίαν, deliverance obtained by us for one, Polyb. 9, 31, 4.*

ὀνειδισμός, -οῦ, ὁ, (ὀνειδίω), [cf. W. 24], a reproach Ro. xv. 3; 1 Tim. iii. 7; Heb. x. 33; ὁ ὀνειδισμὸς τοῦ Χρ.

στοῦ i. e. such as Christ suffered (for the cause of God, from its enemies), Heb. xi. 26; xiii. 13; cf. W. 189 (178). (Plut. Artax. 22; [Dion. Hal.]; Sept. chiefly for ἡβρη.) *

δνειδος, -ους, τό, (fr. *δνειδος* to blame, to revile), fr. Hom. down, *reproach*; i. q. *shame*: Lk. i. 25. (Sept. chiefly for ἡβρη; three times for ἡβρηβ disgrace, Ia. xxx. 3; Mich. ii. 6; Prov. xviii. 13.) *

Ὀνησιμος, -ου, ὁ, (i. e. profitable, helpful; fr. *δνησις* profit), *Onesimus*, a Christian, the slave of Philemon: Philem. 10; Col. iv. 9. [Cf. Bp. *Lghtfl.* Com. Intr. § 4; Hackett in B. D.] *

Ὀνησιφορος, -ου, ὁ, [i. e. 'profit-bringer'], *Onesiphorus*, the name of a certain Christian: 2 Tim. i. 16; iv. 19. *

ὄνικος, -ή, -όν, (δνος), *of* or *for an ass*: μύλος ὄνικός i. e. turned by an ass (see μύλος, 1), Mk. ix. 42 L T Tr WH; Lk. xvii. 2 Rec.; Mt. xviii. 6. Not found elsewhere. *

ὄννημι: fr. Hom. down; *to be useful, to profit, help*, (Lat. *juvo*); Mid., pres. ὀνίναμαι; 2 aor. ὀνήμην (and later ὀνάμην, see *Lob.* ad Phryn. p. 12 sq.; Kühner § 343 s. v., i. p. 880; [Veitch s. v.]), optat. ὀνάμην; *to receive profit or advantage, be helped [or have joy, (Lat. *juvor*)]*: τινός, of one, Philem. 20 [see Bp. *Lghtfl.* ad loc.]. (Elsewh. in the Scriptures only in Sir. xxx. 2.) *

ὄνομα, -τος, τό, (NOM [others ΓΝΟ; see Vaniček p. 1239], cf. Lat. *nomen* [Eng. *name*], with prefixed o [but see Curtius § 446]), Sept. for οψ, [fr. Hom. down], the *name* by which a person or a thing is called, and distinguished from others; 1. univ.: of prop. names, Mk. iii. 16; vi. 14; Acts xiii. 8, etc.; τῶν ἀποστόλων τὰ ὀνόματα, Mt. x. 2; Rev. xxi. 14; ἄνθρωπος or ἀνὴρ φ̄ ὄνομα, πόλις ἢ ὄν., sc. ἦν, *named*, foll. by the name in the nom. [cf. B. § 129, 20, 3]: Lk. i. 26 sq.; ii. 25; viii. 41; xxiv. 13, 18; Acts xiii. 6, (Xen. mem. 3, 11, 1); σὺ [L φ̄] τὸ ὄνομα, Mk. xiv. 32; καὶ τὸ ὄν. αὐτοῦ, αὐτῆς, etc., Lk. i. 5, 27; ὄνομα αὐτῶ sc. ἦν or ἐστίν [B. u. s.], Jn. i. 6; iii. 1; xviii. 10; Rev. vi. 8; ὀνόματι, foll. by the name [cf. B. § 129 a. 3; W. 182 (171)], Mt. xxvii. 32; Mk. v. 22; Lk. i. 5; x. 38; xvi. 20; xxiii. 50; Acts v. 1, 34; viii. 9; ix. 10-12, 33, 36; x. 1; xi. 28; xii. 13; xvi. 1, 14; xvii. 34; xviii. 2, 7, 24; xix. 24; xx. 9; xxi. 10; xxvii. 1; xxviii. 7; Rev. ix. 11, (Xen. anab. 1, 4, 11); τοῦνομα (i. e. τὸ ὄνομα), acc. absol. [B. § 131, 12; cf. W. 230 (216)], i. e. by name, Mt. xxvii. 57; ὄνομά μοι sc. ἐστίν, my name is, Mk. v. 9; Lk. viii. 30, (Οδτεις ἐμοί γ' ὄνομα, Hom. Od. 9, 366); ἔχειν ὄνομα, foll. by the name in the nom., Rev. ix. 11; καλεῖν τὸ ὄνομά τινος, foll. by the acc. of the name, see καλέω, 2 a.; καλεῖν τινα ὀνόματι τινι, Lk. i. 61; ὀνόματι καλούμενος, Lk. xix. 2; καλεῖν τινα ἐπὶ τῶ ὄν. Lk. i. 59 (see ἐπί, B. 2 a. η. p. 233^b); κατ' ὄνομα (see κατά, II. 3 a. γ. p. 328^b); τὰ ὀνόματα ὑμῶν ἐγράφη [ἐγγέγραπται T WH Tr] ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς, your names have been enrolled by God in the register of the citizens of the kingdom of heaven, Lk. x. 20; τὸ ὄνομά τινος (ἐγράφη) ἐν βιβλίῳ (τῶ βιβλίῳ) ζωῆς, Phil. iv. 3; Rev. xiii. 8; ἐπὶ τὸ βιβλίον τῆς ζ. Rev. xvii. 8; ἐκβάλλειν (q. v. 1 h.) τὸ ὄνομά τινος ὡς ποτηρόν, since the wickedness of the man is called to mind by his name, Lk. vi. 22; ἐπικαλεῖσθαι τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ κυρίου, see ἐπικαλέω, 5; ἐπικαλεῖσθαι τὸ ὄνομά τινος ἐπὶ τινα, see ἐπικ. 2; ὀνόματα (ὄνομα

βλασφημίας i. q. βλάσφημα (-μον) [cf. W. § 34, 3 b.; B. § 132, 10], names by which God is blasphemed, his majesty assailed, Rev. xiii. 1; xvii. 3 [R G Tr, see γέμω]. so used that the name is opp. to the reality: ὄνομα ἔχεις, ὅτι ἤσ, καὶ νεκρός εἶ, thou art said [A. V. *hast a name*] to live, Rev. iii. 1 (ὄνομα εἶχεν, ὡς ἐπ' Ἀθήνας ἐλαύνει, Hdt. 7, 138). i. q. *title*: περὶ ὀνομάτων, about titles (as of the Messiah), Acts xviii. 15; κληρονομεῖν ὄνομα, Heb. i. 4; χαρίζεσθαι τινι ὄνομά τι, Phil. ii. 9 (here the title ὁ κύριος is meant [but crit. txts. read τὸ ὄνομα etc., which many take either strictly or absolutely; cf. Meyer and Bp. *Lghtfl.* ad loc. (see below just before 3)]); spec. a title of honor and authority, Eph. i. 21 [but see Meyer]; ἐν τῶ ὀνόματι Ἰησοῦ, in devout recognition of the title conferred on him by God (i. e. the title ὁ κύριος), Phil. ii. 10 [but the interp. of ὄνομα here follows that of ὄνομα in vs. 9 above; see Meyer and Bp. *Lghtfl.*, and cf. W. 390 (365)]. 2. By a usage chiefly Hebraistic the name is used for everything which the name covers, everything the thought or feeling of which is roused in the mind by mentioning, hearing, remembering, the name, i. e. for *one's rank, authority, interests, pleasure, command, excellences, deeds, etc.*; thus, εἰς ὄνομα προφήτου, out of regard for [see εἰς, B. II. 2 d.] the name of prophet which he bears, i. q. because he is a prophet, Mt. x. 41; βαπτίζω τινὰ εἰς ὄνομά τινος, by baptism to bind any one to recognize and publicly acknowledge the dignity and authority of one [cf. βαπτίζω, II. b. (aa.)], Mt. xxviii. 19; Acts viii. 16; xix. 5; 1 Co. i. 13, 15. *to do a thing ἐν ὀνόματι τινος, i. e. by one's command and authority, acting on his behalf, promoting his cause*, [cf. W. 390 (365); B. § 147, 10]; αἶ, ὁ ἐρχόμενος ἐν ὀνόματι κυρίου (fr. Ps. cxvii. (cxviii.) 26), of the Messiah, Mt. xxi. 9; xxiii. 39; Mk. xi. 9; Lk. xiii. 35; xix. 38; Jn. xii. 13; ἐν τῶ ὀνόματι τοῦ πατρὸς μου, Jn. v. 43; x. 25; ἐν τῶ ὀνόματι τῶ ἰδίῳ, of his own free-will and authority, Jn. v. 43; to do a thing ἐν τῶ ὄν. of Jesus, Acts x. 48; 1 Co. v. 4; 2 Th. iii. 6; and L T Tr WH in Jas. v. 10 [but surely κ. here denotes God; cf. 2 f. below]. Acc. to a very freq. usage in the O. T. (cf. ἡγή; οψ), the name of God in the N. T. is used for all those qualities which to his worshippers are summed up in that name, and by which God makes himself known to men; it is therefore equiv. to his *divinity*, Lat. *numen*, (not his nature or essence as it is in itself), *the divine majesty and perfections*, so far forth as these are apprehended, named, magnified, (cf. *Winer*, Lex. Hebr. et Chald. p. 993; *Oehler* in Herzog x. p. 196 sqq.; *Wittichen* in Schenkel iv. p. 282 sqq.); so in the phrases ἅγιον τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ sc. ἐστίν, Lk. i. 49; ἁγιάζειν τὸ ὄν. τοῦ θεοῦ, Mt. vi. 9; Lk. xi. 2; ὁμολογεῖν τῶ ὄν. αὐτοῦ, Heb. xiii. 15; ψάλλειν, Ro. xv. 9; δοξάζειν, Jn. xii. 28; [Rev. xv. 4]; φαγεῖν, γνωρίζειν, Jn. xvii. 6, 26; φοβεῖσθαι τὸ ὄν. τοῦ θεοῦ, Rev. xi. 18; xv. 4 [G L T Tr WH]; διαγγέλλειν, Ro. ix. 17; ἀπαγγέλλειν, Heb. ii. 12; βλασφημεῖν, Ro. ii. 24; 1 Tim. vi. 1; Rev. xiii. 6; xvi. 9; ἀγάπην ἐνδείκνυσθαι εἰς τὸ ὄν. τοῦ θεοῦ, Heb. vi. 10; τήρησον αὐτοὺς ἐν τῶ ὀνόματι σου, φ̄ (by attraction for ὁ [cf. B. § 143, 8 p. 286; W. § 24, 1; Rec. incorrectly οὗς]) δέδωκάς μοι, keep them consecrated and united to

thy name (character), which thou didst commit to me to declare and manifest (cf. vs. 6), Jn. xvii. 11; [cf. ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἁγίου ὀνόματός σου, οὐ κατεσκήνωσας ἐν ταῖς καρδίαις ἡμῶν, 'Teaching' etc. ch. 10, 2]. After the analogy of the preceding expression, *the name of Christ* (Ἰησοῦ, Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, τοῦ κυρίου Ἰησ., τοῦ κυρίου ἡμῶν, etc.) is used in the N. T. of all those things which, in hearing or recalling that name, we are bidden to recognize in Jesus and to profess, accordingly, of *his Messianic dignity, divine authority, memorable sufferings, in a word the peculiar services and blessings conferred by him on men*, so far forth as these are believed, confessed, commemorated, [cf. Westcott on the Epp. of Jn. p. 232]: hence the phrases *εὐαγγελίζεσθαι τὰ περὶ τοῦ ὄν. Ἰ. Χρ.* Acts viii. 12; *μεγαλύνειν τὸ ὄν.* Acts xix. 17; *τῷ ὀνόμ. [Rec. ἐν τ. ὄν.] αὐτοῦ ἐλπίζειν*, Mt. xii. 21 [B. 176 (153)]; *πιστεύειν*, 1 Jn. iii. 23; *πιστ. εἰς τὸ ὄν.*, Jn. i. 12; ii. 23; iii. 18; 1 Jn. v. 13* [Rec., 13*]; *πίστις τοῦ ὄν.* Acts iii. 16; *ὁ ὀνομάζων τὸ ὄνομα κυρίου*, whoever nameth the name of the Lord sc. as his Lord (see *ονομάζω*, a.), 2 Tim. ii. 19; *κρατεῖν*, to hold fast i. e. persevere in professing, Rev. ii. 13; *οὐκ ἀρνεῖσθαι*, Rev. iii. 8; *τὸ ὄν. Ἰησοῦ ἐνδοξάζεται ἐν ὑμῖν*, 2 Th. i. 12; *βαστάζειν τὸ ὄν. ἐνώπιον ἐθνῶν* (see *βαστάζω*, β), Acts ix. 15; to do or to suffer anything *ἐπὶ τῷ ὀνόματι Χρ.* see *ἐπί*, B. 2 a. β. p. 232*. The phrase *ἐν τῷ ὀνόματι Χρ.* is used in various senses: a. *by the command and authority of Christ*: see exx. just above. b. *in the use of the name of Christ* i. e. the power of his name being invoked for assistance, Mk. ix. 38 R¹² L T Tr WH (see f. below); Lk. x. 17; Acts iii. 6; iv. 10; xvi. 18; Jas. v. 14; univ. *ἐν ποίῳ ὀνόματι ἐποιήσατε τοῦτο*; Acts iv. 7. c. *through the power of Christ's name*, pervading and governing their souls, Mk. xvi. 17. d. *in acknowledging, embracing, professing, the name of Christ*: *σωθῆναι*, Acts iv. 12; *δικαιωθῆναι*, 1 Co. vi. 11; *ζῶν ἔχειν*, Jn. xx. 31; *in professing and proclaiming the name of Christ*, *παρρησιάζεσθαι*, Acts ix. 27, 28 (29). e. *relying on or resting on the name of Christ, rooted (so to speak) in his name, i. e. mindful of Christ*: *ποιεῖν τι*, Col. iii. 17; *εὐχαριστεῖν*, Eph. v. 20; *αἰτεῖν τι*, i. e. (for substance) *to ask a thing, as prompted by the mind of Christ and in reliance on the bond which unites us to him*, Jn. xiv. 13 sq.; xv. 16; xvi. 24, [26], and R G L in 23; cf. *Ebrard*, *Gebet im Namen Jesu*, in *Herzog* iv. 692 sqq. God is said to do a thing *ἐν ὄν. Χρ. regardful of the name of Christ*, i. e. moved by the name of Christ, for Christ's sake, *διδόναι* the thing asked, Jn. xvi. 23 T Tr WH; *πέμπειν τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ ἅγ.* Jn. xiv. 26. f. *ἐν ὀνόματι Χριστοῦ*, [A. V. *for the name of Christ*] (Germ. *auf Grund Namens Christi*), i. e. because one calls himself or is called by the name of Christ: *ἀνειδίξασθαι*, 1 Pet. iv. 14 (equiv. to *ὡς Χριστιανός*, 16). The simple dat. *τῷ ὄν. Χρ.* signifies *by the power of Christ's name*, pervading and prompting souls, Mt. vii. 22; so also *τῷ ὀνόματι τοῦ κυρίου* (i. e. of God) *λαλεῖν*, of the prophets, Jas. v. 10 R G; *τῷ ὄν. σου*, by uttering thy name as a spell, Mk. ix. 38 R¹² bez G (see b. above). *εἰς τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ Χριστοῦ συναγεσθαι* is used of those who come together to deliberate concerning any matter relating to Christ's cause, (Germ. *auf den Na-*

men), *with the mind directed unto, having regard unto, his name*, Mt. xviii. 20. *ἕνεκεν τοῦ ὄν.* [A. V. *for my name's sake*], i. e. *on account of professing my name*, Mt. xix. 29; also *διὰ τὸ ὄν. μου, αὐτοῦ*, etc.: Mt. x. 22; xxiv. 9; Mk. xiii. 13; Lk. xxi. 17; Jn. xv. 21; 1 Jn. ii. 12; Rev. ii. 3. *διὰ τοῦ ὄν. τοῦ κυρ. παρακαλεῖν τινα*, to beseech one by employing Christ's name as a motive or incentive [cf. W. 381 (357)], 1 Co. i. 10; by embracing and avowing his name, *ἄφεςιν ἁμαρτιῶν λαβεῖν*, Acts x. 43. *ὑπὲρ τοῦ ὄν. αὐτοῦ*, i. q. for defending, spreading, strengthening, the authority of Christ, Acts v. 41 (see below); ix. 16; xv. 26; xxi. 13; Ro. i. 5; 3 Jn. 7; — [but acc. to the better txts. in Acts v. 41; 3 Jn. 7, τὸ ὄνομα is used absolutely, *the Name*, sc. *κυρίου*, of the Lord Jesus; so cod. Vat. Jas. v. 14; cf. Lev. xxiv. 11, 16; Bp. Lghtft. on Ignat. ad Eph. 3, 1; B. 163 (142) note; W. 594 (553). So Bp. Lghtft. in Phil. ii. 9; (see 1 above)]. *πρὸς τὸ ὄνομα Ἰησοῦ τοῦ Ναζ. ἐναντία πράξει*, Acts xxvi. 9. 3. In imitation of the Hebr. תְּהַזֵּךְ (Num. i. 2, 18, 20; iii. 40, 43; xxvi. 53), the plur. ὀνόματα is used i. q. *persons reckoned up by name*: Acts i. 15; Rev. iii. 4; xi. 13. 4. Like the Lat. *nomen*, i. q. *the cause or reason named*: *ἐν τῷ ὀνόματι τοῦτω*, in this cause, i. e. on this account, sc. because he suffers as a Christian, 1 Pet. iv. 16 L T Tr WH [al. more simply take ὄν. here as referring to *Χριστιανός* preceding]; *ἐν ὀνόματι, ὅτι* (as in Syriac ? ܥܡܢܐ) *Χριστοῦ ἔστε*, in this name, i. e. *for this reason*, because ye are Christ's (disciples), Mk. ix. 41.

ονομάζω; 1 aor. *ὠνόμασα*; Pass., pres. *ονομάζομαι*; 1 aor. *ὠνόμασθην*; (ὄνομα); fr. Hom. down; to name [cf. W. 615 (572)]; a. *τὸ ὄνομα, to name* i. e. to utter: pass. Eph. i. 21; *τοῦ κυρίου* [Rec. *Χριστοῦ*], the name of the Lord (Christ) sc. as his Lord, 2 Tim. ii. 19 (Sept. for יהוה, שם יְהוָה, *to make mention of the name of Jehovah* in praise, said of his worshippers, Is. xxvi. 13; Am. vi. 10); *τὸ ὄνομα Ἰησοῦ ἐπὶ τινα*, Acts xix. 13, see *ἐπί*, C. I. 1 c. p. 234^b mid. b. *τινά*, with a proper or an appellative name as pred. acc., *to name*, i. e. *give name to, one*: Lk. vi. 13 sq.; pass. *to be named*, i. e. *bear the name of*, 1 Co. v. 11; *ἐκ* w. gen. of the one from whom the received name is derived, Eph. iii. 15 (Hom. Il. 10, 68; Xen. mem. 4, 5, 12). c. *τινά* or *τι*, *to utter the name of a person or thing*: *ὅπου ὠνομάσθη Χριστός*, of the lands into which the knowledge of Christ has been carried, Ro. xv. 20 (1 Macc. iii. 9); *ονομάζεσθαι* of things which are called by their own name because they are present or exist (as opp. to those which are unheard of), 1 Co. v. 1 Rec.; Eph. v. 3. [COMP.: *ἐπ-ονομάζω*.]* *ὄνος*, -ου, ὄ, ἦ, [fr. Hom. down], Sept. for אֵנוֹס and אֵנוֹס, *an ass*: Lk. xiv. 5 Rec.; Mt. xxi. 5; Jn. xii. 15; — ὄ, Lk. xiii. 15; ἦ, Mt. xxi. 2, 7.*

ὄντως (fr. ὄν; on advs. formed fr. pteps. cf. *Btm. Ausf. Spr.* § 115 a. Anm. 3; Kühner § 335 Anm. 2), adv., *truly, in reality, in point of fact*, as opp. to what is pretended, fictitious, false, conjectural: Mk. xi. 32 [see *ἔχω*, I. 1 f.]; Lk. xxiii. 47; xxiv. 34; Jn. viii. 36; 1 Co. xiv. 25; Gal. iii. 21 and Rec. in 2 Pet. ii. 18; ὄ, ἦ, τὸ

ὄντως foll. by a noun, *that which is truly etc., that which is indeed*, (τὰ ὄντως ἀγαθὰ ἢ καλὰ, Plat. Phaedr. p. 260 a.; τὴν ὄντως καὶ ἀληθῶς φίλιαν, Plat. Clit. p. 409 e.; οἱ ὄντως βασιλεῖς, Joseph. antt. 15, 3, 5): as ἡ ὄντως (Rec. αἰώνιος) ζωῆ, 1 Tim. vi. 19; ἡ ὄντως χήρα, a widow that is a widow indeed, not improperly called a widow (as παρθένος ἢ λεγομένη χήρα, i. e. a virgin that has taken a vow of celibacy, in Ign. ad Smyrn. 13 [cf. Bp. Lghtft. in loc.]; cf. Baur, Die sogen. Pastoralbriefe, p. 46 sqq.), 1 Tim. v. 3, 5, 16. (Eur., Arstph., Xen., Plat., sqq.; Sept. for ⲟⲩⲣⲏ, Num. xxii. 37; for ⲓⲣⲏ, Jer. iii. 23; for ⲓⲣ, Jer. x. 19).*

ὄξος, -εος (-ους), τό, (ὄξυς), *vinegar* (Aeschyl., Hippocr., Arstph., Xen., sqq.; for γϱη, Ruth ii. 14; Num. vi. 3, etc.); used in the N. T. for Lat. *posca*, i. e. the mixture of sour wine or vinegar and water which the Roman soldiers were accustomed to drink: Mt. xxvii. 34 R L mrg., 48; Mk. xv. 36; Lk. xxiii. 36; Jn. xix. 29 sq.*

ὄξυς, -εῖα, -ύ, [allied w. Lat. *acer, acus*, etc.; cf. Curtius § 2]; 1. *sharp* (fr. Hom. down): *βομφαία, δρέπανον*, Rev. i. 16; ii. 12; xiv. 14, 17 sq.; xix. 15, (Is. v. 28; Ps. lvi. (lvii.) 5). 2. *swift, quick*, (so fr. Hdt. 5, 9 down; cf. ὠκὺς fleet): Ro. iii. 15 (Am. ii. 15; Prov. xxii. 29).*

ὄπη, -ης, ἡ, (perh. fr. ὄψ [root ὄπ (see ὄραω)]; cf. Curtius § 627), prop. *through which one can see* (Pollux [2, 53 p. 179] ὄπη, δι' ἧς ἔστιν ἰδεῖν, cf. Germ. *Luke, Loch* [?]), *an opening, aperture*, (used of a window, Cant. v. 4): of fissures in the earth, Jas. iii. 11 (Ex. xxxiii. 22); of caves in rocks or mountains, Heb. xi. 38 [here R. V. *holes*]; Obad. 3. (Of various other kinds of holes and openings, in Arstph., Aristot., al.)*

ὄπισθεν, (see ὄπισω), adv. of place, *from behind, on the back, behind, after*: Mt. ix. 20; Mk. v. 27; Lk. viii. 44; Rev. iv. 6; v. 1 (on which see γράφω, 3). As a preposition it is joined with the gen. (like *ἔμπροσθεν, ἔξωθεν*, etc. [W. § 54, 6; B. § 146, 1]): Mt. xv. 23; Lk. xxiii. 26; [Rev. i. 10 WH mrg.]. (From Hom. down; Sept. for ϱηϱ, sometimes for ϱηϱ).*

ὄπισω, ([perh.] fr. ἡ ὄπισ; and this fr. ἔπω, ἔπομαι, to follow [but cf. Vaniček p. 530]), adv. of place and time, fr. Hom. down; Sept. for ϱηϱ, ϱηϱ and esp. for ϱηϱ; (at the) *back, behind, after*; 1. *adverbially of place*: *ἐστᾶναι*, Lk. vii. 38; *ἐπιστρέψαι ὄπισω*, back, Mt. xxiv. 18 (*ὑποστρέφω ὄπισω*, Joseph. antt. 6, 1, 3); τὰ ὄπισω, *the things that are behind*, Phil. iii. 13 (14); εἰς τὰ ὄπισω ἀπέρχεσθαι, *to go backward*, Vulg. *abire retrorsum*, Jn. xviii. 6; *to return home*, of those who grow recreant to Christ's teaching and cease to follow him, Jn. vi. 66; *στρέψεσθαι*, to turn one's self back, Jn. xx. 14; *ἐπιστρέφω*, to return back to places left, Mk. xiii. 16; Lk. xvii. 31; *ὑποστρέψαι εἰς τὰ ὄπισω*, trop., of those who return to the manner of thinking and living already abandoned, 2 Pet. ii. 21 Lchm.; *βλέπω* (Vulg. [*aspicere* or] *respicere retro* [A. V. *to look back*]), Lk. ix. 62. 2. By a usage unknown to Grk. auth., as a prep. with the gen. [W. § 54, 6; B. § 146, 1]; a. of place: Rev.

i. 10 [WH mrg. *ὄπισθεν*]; xii. 15, (Num. xxv. 8; Cant. ii. 9); in phrases resembling the Hebr. [cf. W. 30; B. u. s. and 172 (150)]: *ὄπισω τινός ἐρχεσθαι* to follow any one as a guide, to be his disciple or follower, Mt. xvi. 24; Lk. ix. 23; Mk. viii. 34 R L Tr mrg. WH; [cf. Lk. xiv. 27]; also *ἀκολουθεῖν*, Mk. viii. 34 G T Tr txt.; Mt. x. 38, (see *ἀκολουθέω*, 2 fin.); *πορεύεσθαι*, to join one's self to one as an attendant and follower, Lk. xxi. 8 (Sir. xlvi. 10); to seek something one lusts after, 2 Pet. ii. 10 [cf. W. 594 (553); B. 184 (160)]; *ἀπέρχομαι ὄπισω τινός*, to go off in order to follow one, to join one's party, Mk. i. 20; Jn. xii. 19; to run after a thing which one lusts for [cf. B. u. s.], *ἐτέρας σαρκός*, Jude 7; *δεῦτε ὄπισω μου* (see *δεῦτε*, 1), Mt. iv. 19; Mk. i. 17; *ἀποστέλλειν τινὰ ὄπισω τινός*, Lk. xix. 14; *ἀφιστάναι, ἀποσπᾶν τινὰ ὄπισω αὐτοῦ*, to draw one away to (join) his party, Acta v. 37; xx. 30; *ἐκτρέπεσθαι*, to turn out of the right path, turn aside from rectitude, 1 Tim. v. 15; by a pregnant construction, after *θαυμάζειν*, to wonder after i. e. to be drawn away by admiration to follow one [B. 185 (160 sq.)], Rev. xiii. 3 (*πᾶς ὁ λαὸς ἐξέστη ὄπισω αὐτοῦ*, 1 S. xiii. 7); *ὑπαγε ὄπισω μου*, [A. V. *get thee behind me*], out of my sight: Lk. iv. 8 R L br.; Mt. iv. 10 [G L br.]; xvi. 23; Mk. viii. 33. b. of time, *after*: *ἐρχεσθαι ὄπισω τινός*, to make his public appearance after (subsequently to) one, Mt. iii. 11; Mk. i. 7; Jn. i. 15, 27, 30, (*ὄπισω τοῦ σαββάτου*, Neh. xiii. 19).*

ὄπλιζω: [1 aor. mid. impv. 2 pers. plur. *ὀπλίσασθε*]; (*ὄπλιον*); fr. Hom. down; to arm, furnish with arms; univ. to provide; mid. τί, to furnish one's self with a thing (as with arms); metaph. τὴν αὐτὴν ἔννοιαν ὀπλίσασθε, [A. V. *arm yourselves with i. e.*] take on the same mind, 1 Pet. iv. 1 (*θράσος*, Soph. Electr. 995). [COMP.: *καθ-ὀπλιζω*.]*

ὄπλιον [allied to ἔπω, Lat. *sequor, socius*, etc.; Curtius § 621], -ου, τό, as in class. Grk. fr. Hom. down, any tool or implement for preparing a thing, (like the Lat. *arma*); hence 1. plur. *arms* used in warfare, *weapons*: Jn. xviii. 3; 2 Co. x. 4; metaph. τῆς δικαιοσύνης, which ἡ δακ. furnishes, 2 Co. vi. 7; τοῦ φωτός, adapted to the light, such as light demands, Ro. xiii. 12 [here L mrg. *ἔργα*]. 2. *an instrument*: *ὄπλα ἀδικίας*, for committing unrighteousness, opp. to *ὄπλα δικαιοσύνης*, for practising righteousness, Ro. vi. 13.*

ὄποιος, -οία, -οῖον, (ποῖος w. the rel. δ), [fr. Hom. down], of what sort or quality, what manner of: 1 Co. iii. 13; Gal. ii. 6; 1 Th. i. 9; Jas. i. 24; preceded by τοιοῦτος, [such as], Acts xxvi. 29.*

ὄποτε, (πότε w. the rel. δ), [fr. Hom. down], when [cf. B. § 139, 34; W. § 41 b. 3]: Lk. vi. 3 R G T (where L Tr WH *ὄτε*).*

ὄπου, (from ποῦ and the rel. δ), [from Hom. down], where; 1. adv. of place, a. in which place, where; a. in relative sentences with the Indicative it is used to refer to a preceding noun of place; as, ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς, ὄπου etc. Mt. vi. 19; add, ib. 20; xiii. 5; xxviii. 6; Mk. vi. 55; ix. 44, 46, [which verses T WH om. Tr br.], 48; Lk. xii. 33; Jn. i. 28; iv. 20, 46; vi. 23;

vii. 42; x. 40; xi. 30; xii. 1; xviii. 1, 20; xix. 18, 20, 41; xx. 12; Acts xvii. 1; Rev. xi. 8; xx. 10. it refers to *ἐκεῖ* or *ἐκεῖσε* to be mentally supplied in what precedes or follows: Mt. xxv. 24, 26; Mk. ii. 4; iv. 15; v. 40; xiii. 14; Jn. iii. 8; vi. 62; vii. 34; xi. 32; xiv. 3; xvii. 24; xx. 19; Ro. xv. 20; Heb. ix. 16; x. 18; Rev. ii. 13. it refers to *ἐκεῖ* expressed in what follows: Mt. vi. 21; Lk. xii. 34; xvii. 37; Jn. xii. 26; Jas. iii. 16. in imitation of the Hebr. *עַל-רִשְׁתָּא* (Gen. xiii. 3; Eccl. ix. 10, etc.): *οπου ἐκεῖ*, Rev. xii. 6 [G T Tr WH], 14, (see *ἐκεῖ*, a.); *οπου . . . ἐπ' αὐτῶν*, Rev. xvii. 9. *οπου* also refers to men, so that it is equiv. to *with (among) whom, in whose house*: Mt. xxvi. 57; [add, Rev. ii. 13; cf. W. § 54, 7 fin.]; in *which state (viz. of the renewed man)*, Col. iii. 11. it is loosely connected with the thought to which it refers, so that it is equiv. to *wherein* [A. V. *whereas*], 2 Pet. ii. 11 (in the same sense in indir. quest., Xen. mem. 3, 5, 1). *οπου ἄν*, *wherever*, — with impf. indic. (see *ἄν*, II. 1), Mk. vi. 56 [Tdf. *ἑάν*]; with aor. subjunc. (Lat. fut. pf.), Mk. ix. 18 (where L T Tr WH *οπου ἑάν*); Mk. xiv. 9 [here too TWH *οπου ἑάν*]; also *οπου ἑάν* (see *ἑάν*, II.), Mt. xxvi. 13; Mk. vi. 10; xiv. 14*, (in both which last pass. L Tr *οπου ἄν*); with subj. pres. Mt. xxiv. 28. β. in indir. questions [yet cf. W. § 57, 2 fin.], with subjunc. aor.: Mk. xiv. 14*; Lk. xxii. 11. b. joined to verbs signifying motion into a place instead of *οπου*, *into which place, whither*, (see *ἐκεῖ*, b.): foll. by the indic. Jn. viii. 21 sq.; xiii. 33, 36; xiv. 4; xxi. 18; [Jas. iii. 4 T Tr WH (see below)]; *οπου ἄν*, *where(whüher)soever*, w. indic. pres., Rev. xiv. 4 L Tr WH [cf. below], cf. B. § 139, 30; with subjunc. pres., Lk. ix. 57 R G T WH [al. *οπου ἑάν*, see below]; Jas. iii. 4 [R G L]; Rev. xiv. 4 R G T (see above); *οπου ἑάν*, w. subjunc. pres., Mt. viii. 19, and L Tr in Lk. ix. 57. 2. It gets the force of a conditional particle *if (in case that, in so far as, [A. V. whereas (cf. 2 Pet. ii. 11 above)]*): 1 Co. iii. 3 (Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 43, 1, and often in Grk. writ.; cf. Grimm on 4 Macc. ii. 14; Meyer on 1 Co. iii. 3; [Müller on Barn. ep. 16, 6]).*

οπτάνω (ΟΠΤΩ): *to look at, behold*; mid. pres. ptep. *οπτανόμενος*; *to allow one's self to be seen, to appear*: τινί, Acts i. 3. (1 K. viii. 8; Tob. xii. 19; [Graec. Ven. Ex. xxxiv. 24].)

οπτασία, -ας, ἡ, (*οπτάω*); 1. *the act of exhibiting one's self to view*: *οπτασία κυρίου*, 2 Co. xii. 1 [A. V. *visions*; cf. Meyer ad loc.] (*ἐν ἡμέραις οπτασίας μου*, Add. to Esth. iv. l. 44 (13); [cf. Mal. iii. 2]; *ἡλιος ἐν οπτασίᾳ*, coming into view, Sir. xliii. 2). 2. *a sight, a vision*, an appearance presented to one whether asleep or awake: *οὐράνιος οπτ.* Acts xxvi. 19; *ἑωρακέναι οπτασίαν*, Lk. i. 22; w. gen. of appos. *ἀγγέλων*, Lk. xxiv. 23. A later form for *δψις* [cf. W. 24], Anthol. 6, 210, 6; for *קִרְרָא*, Dan. [Theodot.] ix. 23; x. 1, 7 sq.*

οπτός, -ή, -όν, (*οπτῶ* [to roast, cook]), *cooked, broiled*: Lk. xxiv. 42. (Ex. xii. 8, 9; in class. Grk. fr. Hom. down.)*

οπτω, see *οράω*.

οπώρα, -ας, ἡ, (derived by some fr. *οπισ* [cf. *οπίσω*],

οποιαι, and *οπρα*; hence, the time that follows the *ορα* [Curtius § 522]; by others fr. *οπός* [cf. our *sap*] juice, and *ορα*, i. e. the time of juicy fruits, the time when fruits become ripe), fr. Hom. down; 1. *the season which succeeds θέπος, from the rising of Sirius to that of Arcturus*, i. e. late summer, early autumn, our dog-days (the year being divided into seven seasons as follows: *ἔαρ, θέπος, οπώρα, φθινόπωρον, σκορητός, χειμών, φνταλιά*). 2. *ripe fruits (of trees)*: *σοῦ τῆς ἐπιθυμίας τῆς ψυχῆς* for *ἄν ἡ ψυχὴ σου ἐπιθυμῇ*, Rev. xviii. 14. (Jer. xlvii. (xl.) 10, and often in Grk. writ.)*

οπως, (fr. *πῶς* and the relat. *ὅ*), with the indicative, a relat. adverb but, like the Lat. *ut*, assuming also the nature of a conjunction [cf. W. 449 (418 sq.)]. I. As an Adverb; *as, in what manner, how*; once so in the N. T. in an indir. question, with the indic.: *οὐκ ἔγνωσ*, *οπως κτλ.* Lk. xxiv. 20, where cf. Bornemann, Scholia etc. II. A Conjunction, Lat. *ut*, answering to the Germ. *dass, that*; in class. Grk. with the optat., and subjunc., and fut. indic.; cf. esp. Klotz ad Devar. ii. 2 p. 681 sqq. But the distinction observed between these constructions by the more elegant Grk. writ. is quite neglected in the N. T., and if we except Mt. xxvi. 59 L T Tr (*οπως θανατώσουσιν*), [1 Co. i. 29 Rec.¹²], only the subjunctive follows this particle (for in Mk. v. 23, for *οπως . . . ζήσεται*, L txt. T Tr WH have correctly restored *ἵνα . . . ζήσῃ*); cf. W. 289 (271); B. 233 (201) sq.; [214 (185)].

1. It denotes the purpose or end, *in order that; with the design or to the end that; that*; a. without *ἄν*, — after the present, Mt. vi. 2, 16; Philem. 6; Heb. ix. 15; after *ἵστέ* to be supplied, 1 Pet. ii. 9; after the perfect, Acts ix. 17; Heb. ii. 9; *οπως μή*, Lk. xvi. 26; after the imperfect, Mt. xxvi. 59 [R G (see above)]; Acts ix. 24; after the aorist, Acts ix. 2, 12; xxv. 26; Ro. ix. 17; Gal. i. 4; *οπως μή*, Acts xx. 16; 1 Co. i. 29; after the pluperfect, Jn. xi. 57; after the future, Mt. xxiii. 35; and Rec. in Acts xxiv. 26; after an aor. subjunc. by which something is asked for, Mk. v. 23 Rec.; after imperatives, Mt. ii. 8; v. 16, 45; vi. 4; Acts xxiii. 15, 23; 2 Co. viii. 11; *οπως μή*, Mt. vi. 18; after clauses with *ἵνα* and the aor. subjunc., Lk. xvi. 28; 2 Co. viii. 14; 2 Th. i. 12. Noteworthy is the phrase *οπως πληρωθῆ*, i. e. *that acc. to God's purpose it might be brought to pass or might be proved by the event*, of O. T. prophecies and types (see *ἵνα*, II. 3 fin.): Mt. ii. 23; viii. 17; xii. 17 (where L T Tr WH *ἵνα*); xiii. 35. b. *οπως ἄν*, *that, if it be possible*, Mt. vi. 5 R G; *that, if what I have just said shall come to pass*, Lk. ii. 35; Acts iii. 20 (19) [R. V. *that so*]; xv. 17; Ro. iii. 4 [B. 234 (201)]; exx. fr. the Sept. are given in W. § 42, 6. 2. As in the Grk. writ. also (cf. W. 338 (317); [B. § 139, 41]), *οπως* with the subjunctive is used after verbs of praying, entreating, asking, exhorting, to denote what one wishes to be done: Mt. viii. 34 [here L *ἵνα*]; ix. 38; Lk. vii. 3; x. 2; xi. 37; Acts viii. 15, 24; ix. 2; xxiii. 20; xxv. 3; Jas. v. 16; after a verb of deliberating: Mt. xii. 14; xxii. 15; Mk. iii. 6. (fr. which exx.

it is easy to see how the use noted in II. arises from the original adverbial force of the participle; for *συμβούλ. λαβον, ὅπως ἀπολέσωσιν αὐτόν, they took counsel to destroy him* is equiv. to *how they might destroy him*, and also to *this end that they might destroy him*; cf. Kühner § 552 Anm. 3, ii. p. 892.*

ὄραμα, -τος, τό, (ὄραω), *that which is seen, a sight, spectacle*: Acts vii. 31; Mt. xvii. 9; *a sight divinely granted in an ecstasy or in sleep, a vision*, Acts x. 17, 19; δι' ὀράματος, Acts xviii. 9; ἐν ὀράματι, Acts ix. 10, 12 [R G]; x. 3; ὄραμα βλέπειν, Acts xii. 9; ἰδεῖν, Acts xi. 5; xvi. 10. (Xen., Aristot., Plut., Ael. v. h. 2, 3 [al. εἰκῶν]; Sept. several times for הָרָאָה, רָוָה, Chald. ܪܘܗܝܬܝ etc.; see ὀπτασία.)*

ὄρασις, -εως, ἡ, (ὄραω); 1. *the act of seeing*: ὀραμάτων χρῆσις εἰς ὄρασις, Sap. xv. 15; *the sense of sight*, Aristot. de anima 3, 2; Diod. I, 59; Plut. mor. p. 440 sq.; plur. *the eyes, ἐκκόπτειν τὰς ὀράσεις*, Diod. 2, 6. 2. *appearance, visible form*: Rev. iv. 3 (Num. xxiv. 4; Ezek. i. 5, 26, 28; Sir. xli. 20, etc.). 3. *a vision, i. e. an appearance divinely granted in an ecstasy*: Rev. ix. 17; ὀράσεις ὄψονται, Acts ii. 17 fr. Joel ii. 28. (Sept. chiefly for הָרָאָה and רָוָה.)*

ὄρατός, -ή, -όν, (ὄραω), *visible, open to view*: neut. plur. substantively, Col. i. 16. (Xen., Plat., Theocr., Philo; Sept.)*

ὄραω, -ᾶ; impf. 3 pers. plur. ἑώραον (Jn. vi. 2, where L Tr WH ἑεώραον); pf. ἑώρακα and (T WH in Col. ii. 1, 18; [1 Co. ix. 1]; Tdf. ed. 7 also in Jn. ix. 37; xv. 24; x. 25; 1 Jn. iii. 6; iv. 20; 3 Jn. 11) ἑώρακα (on which form cf. [WH. App. p. 161; Tdf. Proleg. p. 122; Steph. Thesaur. s. v. 2139 d.]; Btm. Ausf. Spr. i. p. 325; [B. 64 (56); Veitch s. v.]), [2 pers. sing. -κες (Jn. viii. 57 Tr mrg.) see κοπίω, init.], 3 pers. plur. ἑώρακασις (and -καν in Col. ii. 1 L Tr WH; Lk. ix. 36 T Tr WH; see γίνομαι, init.); plupf. 3 pers. sing. ἑώρακει (Acts vii. 44); fut. ὄψομαι (fr. ΟΠΤΩ), 2 pers. sing. ὄψει (cf. Btm. Ausf. Spr. i. p. 347 sq.; Kühner § 211, 3, i. p. 536), Mt. xxvii. 4; Jn. i. 50 (51); xi. 40; but L T Tr WH [G also in Jn. i. 50 (51)] have restored ὄψη (cf. W. § 13, 2; B. 42 sq. (37)), 2 pers. plur. ὄψεσθε, Jn. i. 39 (40) T Tr WH, etc.; Pass., 1 aor. ὤφθην; fut. ὀφθήσομαι; 1 aor. mid. subjunc. 2 pers. plur. ὄψησθε (Lk. xiii. 28 [R G L WH txt. Tr mrg.]) fr. a Byzant. form ὠψάμην (see Lob. ad Phryn. p. 734, cf. Btm. Ausf. Spr. ii. 258 sq.; [Veitch s. v.]); Sept. for הָרָאָה and רָוָה; [fr. Hom. down]; TO SEE, i. e. 1. *to see with the eyes*: τινὰ ὄραν, ἑωρακένας, Lk. xvi. 23; Jn. viii. 57; xiv. 7, 9; xx. 18, 25, 29; 1 Co. ix. 1, etc.; fut. ὄψομαι, Mt. xxviii. 7, 10; Mk. xvi. 7; Rev. i. 7, etc.; τὸν θεόν, 1 Jn. iv. 20; δόρατον ὡς ὄρων, Heb. xi. 27; with a ptc. added as a predicate [B. 301 (258); W. § 45, 4], Mt. xxiv. 30; Mk. xiii. 26; xiv. 62; Lk. xxi. 27; Jn. i. 51 (52); ἑωρακέαι or ὄψεσθαι τὸ πρόσωπόν τινος, Col. ii. 1; Acts xx. 25; ὁ (which divine majesty, i. e. τοῦ θείου λόγου) ἑωράκαμεν τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς ἡμῶν (on this addition cf. W. 607 (564); [B. 398 (341)]), 1 Jn. i. 1; ὄψεσθαί τινα i. e. *come to see, visit, one*, Heb. xiii. 23; ἑωρακέαι Christ, i. e. *to have seen him exhibiting proofs of his divinity*

and Messiahship, Jn. vi. 36; ix. 37; xv. 24; ὄραν and ὄψεσθαι with an acc. of the thing, Lk. xxiii. 49; Jn. i. 50 (51); iv. 45; vi. 2 [L Tr WH ἑεώραον]; xix. 35; Acts ii. 17; vii. 44; Rev. xviii. 18 [Rec.], etc.; [ἐρχ. κ. ὄψεσθε (sc. τοῦ μένου), Jn. i. 40 (39) T Tr WH; cf. B. 290 (250)]; ὄψη τὴν δόξαν τοῦ θεοῦ, the glory of God displayed in a miracle, Jn. xi. 40. metaph. ὄψεσθαι τὸν θεόν, τὸν κύριον, to be admitted into intimate and blessed fellowship with God in his future kingdom, Mt. v. 8; Heb. xii. 14; also τὸ πρόσωπον τοῦ θεοῦ, Rev. xxii. 4—(a fig. borrowed from those privileged to see and associate with kings; see βλέπω, 1 b. β.); οὐκ εἶδος θεοῦ ἑώρακατε, trop. i. q. his divine majesty as he discloses it in the Scriptures ye have not recognized, Jn. v. 37; cf. Meyer ad loc. 2. *to see with the mind, to perceive, know*: absol. Ro. xv. 21; τινὰ foll. by a ptc. in the acc. [B. § 144, 15 b.; W. § 45, 4], Acts viii. 23; τί, Col. ii. 18; with a ptc. added, Heb. ii. 8; foll. by ὄρι, Jas. ii. 24; *to look at or upon, observe, give attention to*: εἰς τινα, Jn. xix. 37 (Soph. El. 925; Xen. Cyr. 4, 1, 20; εἰς τι, Solon in Diog. Laërt. 1, 52); ἑωρακέαι παρὰ τῷ πατρί, to have learned from [see παρὰ, II. b.] the father (a metaphorical expression borrowed fr. sons, who learn what they see their fathers doing), Jn. viii. 38 (twice in Rec.; once in L T Tr WH); Christ is said to deliver to men ἃ ἑώρακεν, the things which he has seen, i. e. which he learned in his heavenly state with God before the incarnation, i. e. things divine, the counsels of God, Jn. iii. 11, 32; ἑωρακέαι θεόν, to know God's will, 3 Jn. 11; from the intercourse and influence of Christ to have come to see (know) God's majesty, saving purposes, and will [cf. W. 273 (257)], Jn. xiv. 7, 9; in an emphatic sense, of Christ, who has an immediate and perfect knowledge of God without being taught by another, Jn. i. 18; vi. 46; ὄψεσθαι θεόν καθὼς ἴστιν, of the knowledge of God that may be looked for in his future kingdom, 1 Jn. iii. 2; ὄψεσθαι Christ, is used in reference to the apostles, about to perceive his invisible presence among them by his influence upon their souls through the Holy Spirit, Jn. xvi. 16 sq. 19; Christ is said ὄψεσθαι the apostles, i. e. will have knowledge of them, ibid. 22. 3. *to see i. e. to become acquainted with by experience, to experience*: ζῶν, i. q. to become a partaker of, Jn. iii. 36; ἡμέραν, (cf. Germ. erleben; see εἶδω, I. 5), Lk. xvii. 22 (Soph. O. R. 831). 4. *to see to, look to*; i. e. a. i. q. *to take heed, beware*, [see esp. B. § 139, 49; cf. W. 503 (469)]; ὄρα μὴ, with aor. subjunc., see that . . . not, take heed lest, Mt. viii. 4; xviii. 10; Mk. i. 44; 1 Th. v. 15; supply τοῦτο ποιήσης in Rev. xix. 10; xxii. 9, [W. 601 (558); B. 395 (338)], (Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 27, where see Poppo; Soph. Philoct. 30, 519; El. 1003); foll. by an impv., Mt. ix. 30; xxiv. 6; ὄρατε καὶ προσέχετε ἀπὸ, Mt. xvi. 6; ὄρατε, βλέπετε ἀπὸ, Mk. viii. 15; ὄρατε, καὶ φυλάσσετε ἀπὸ, Lk. xii. 15; ὄρα, τί μέλλεις ποιεῖν, i. q. weigh well, Acts xxii. 26 Rec. (ὄρα τί ποιεῖς, Soph. Philoct. 589). b. i. q. *to care for, pay heed to*: σὺ ὄψη [R G ὄψει (see above)], see thou to it, that will be thy concern, [cf. W. § 40, 6], Mt. xxvii. 4; plur., 24; Acts xviii. 15, (Epict. diss. 2, 5, 30; 4, 6, 11 sq.; [An

tonin. 5, 25 (and Gataker ad loc.)). 5. Pass. 1 aor. *δῶθην*, I was seen, showed myself, appeared [cf. B. 52 (45)]: Lk. ix. 31; with dat. of pers. (cf. B. u. s., [also § 184, 2; cf. W. § 31, 10]): of angels, Lk. i. 11; xxii. 43 [L br. WH reject the pass.]; Acts vii. 30, 35, (Ex. iii. 2); of God, Acts vii. 2 (Gen. xii. 7; xvii. 1); of the dead, Mt. xvii. 3; Mk. ix. 4, cf. Lk. ix. 31; of Jesus after his resurrection, Lk. xxiv. 34; Acts ix. 17; xiii. 31; xxvi. 16; 1 Co. xv. 5-8; 1 Tim. iii. 16; of Jesus hereafter to return, Heb. ix. 28; of visions during sleep or ecstasy, Acts xvi. 9; Rev. xi. 19; xii. 1, 3; in the sense of coming upon unexpectedly, Acts ii. 3; vii. 26. fut. pass. *δὴν ὀφθήσομαι σοι*, on account of which I will appear unto thee, Acts xxvi. 16; on this pass. see W. § 39, 3 N. 1; cf. B. 287 (247). [COMP.: ἀφ-, καθ-, προ-οράω.]

[SYN. δρᾶν, βλέπειν, both denote the physical act: δρ. in general, βλ. the single look; δρ. gives prominence to the discerning mind, βλ. to the particular mood or point. When the physical side recedes, δρ. denotes perception in general (as resulting principally from vision), the prominence in the word of the mental element being indicated by the constr. of the acc. w. inf. (in contrast with that of the ptc. required w. βλέπειν), and by the absol. ὄρας; βλέπ. on the other hand, when its physical side recedes, gets a purely outward sense, look (i. e. open, incline) towards, Lat. spectare, vergere. Schmidt ch. xi. Cf. θεωρέω, σκοπέω, εἶδω, I. fin.]

δῶγῃ, -ῆς, ἡ, (fr. *δῶγῶ* to teem, denoting an internal motion, esp. that of plants and fruits swelling with juice [Curtius § 152]; cf. Lat. *turgere alicui* for *irasci alicui* in Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 17; Most. 3, 2, 10; cf. Germ. *arg*, *Aerger*), in Grk. writ. fr. Hesiod down the natural disposition, temper, character; movement or agitation of soul, impulse, desire, any violent emotion, but esp. (and chiefly in Attic) *anger*. In bibl. Grk. *anger*, *wrath*, *indignation*, (on the distinction between it and *θυμός*, see *θυμός*, 1): Eph. iv. 31; Col. iii. 8; Jas. i. 19 sq.; μετ' ὀργῆς, indignant, [A. V. *with anger*], Mk. iii. 5; χωρὶς ὀργῆς, 1 Tim. ii. 8; *anger exhibited in punishing*, hence used for the punishment itself (Dem. or. in Mid. § 43): of the punishments inflicted by magistrates, Ro. xiii. 4; διὰ τὴν ὀργὴν, i. e. because disobedience is visited with punishment, ib. 5. The *δῶγῃ* attributed to God in the N. T. is that in God which stands opposed to man's disobedience, *obduracy* (esp. in resisting the gospel) and *sin*, and manifests itself in punishing the same: Jn. iii. 36; Ro. i. 18; iv. 15; ix. 22; Heb. iii. 11; iv. 3; Rev. xiv. 10; xvi. 19; xix. 15; absol. ἡ ὀργή, Ro. xii. 19 [cf. W. 594 (553)]; σκεύη ὀργῆς, vessels into which wrath will be poured (at the last day), explained by the addition *κατηρητισμένα εἰς ἀπώλειαν*, Ro. ix. 22; ἡ μέλλουσα ὀργή, which at the last day will be exhibited in penalties, Mt. iii. 7; Lk. iii. 7, [al. understand in these two pass. the (national) judgments immediately impending to be referred to—at least primarily]; also ἡ ὀργὴ ἡ ἐρχομένη, 1 Th. i. 10; ἡμέρα ὀργῆς, the day on which the wrath of God will be made manifest in the punishment of the wicked [cf. W. § 30, 2 a.], Ro. ii. 5; and ἡ ἡμέρα ἡ μεγάλη τῆς ὀργῆς αὐτοῦ (Rev. vi. 17; see ἡμέρα, 3 ad fin.); ἔρχεται ἡ ὀργὴ τοῦ θεοῦ ἐπὶ τῶνα, the wrath of God cometh upon

one in the infliction of penalty [cf. W. § 40, 2 a.], Eph. v. 6; Col. iii. 6 [T Tr WH om. L br. ἐπὶ etc.]; ἐφθάσε [-κεν L txt. WH mrg.] ἐπ' αὐτοὺς ἡ ὀργή, 1 Th. ii. 16; so ἡ ὀργὴ passes over into the notion of *retribution and punishment*, Lk. xxi. 23; Ro. [ii. 8]; iii. 5; v. 9; Rev. xi. 18; τέκνα ὀργῆς, men exposed to divine punishment, Eph. ii. 3; εἰς ὀργὴν, unto wrath, i. e. to undergo punishment in misery, 1 Th. v. 9. ὀργὴ is attributed to Christ also when he comes as Messianic judge, Rev. vi. 16. (Sept. for עֲרִיב, *wrath, outburst of anger*, עֲרִיב, עֲרִיב, עֲרִיב, עֲרִיב, etc.; but chiefly for עֲרִיב.) Cf. Ferd. Weber, Vom Zorne Gottes. Erlang. 1862; Ritschl, Die christl. Lehre v. d. Rechtfertigung u. Versöhnung, ii. p. 118 sq.*

δῶγῶ: Pass., pres. ὀργίζομαι; 1 aor. ὀργίσθη; (ὀργῆ); fr. Soph., Eur., and Thuc. down; to provoke, arouse to anger; pass. to be provoked to anger, be angry, be wrath, (Sept. for עֲרִיב, עֲרִיב, also for עֲרִיב עֲרִיב etc.): absol., Mt. xviii. 34; xxii. 7; Lk. xiv. 21; xv. 28; Eph. iv. 26 [B. 290 (250); cf. W. §§ 43, 2; 55, 7]; Rev. xi. 18; τῶν, Mt. v. 22; ἐπὶ τῶν, Rev. xii. 17 [L om. ἐπὶ] as in 1 K. xi. 9; [Andoc. 5, 10]; Isocr. p. 230 c.; [cf. W. 232 (218)]. [COMP.: παρ-οργίζω.]*

δῶγῶς, -ῆ, -όν, (ὀργῆ), prone to anger, irascible, [A. V. soon angry]: Tit. i. 7. (Prov. xxii. 24; xxix. 22; Xen. de re equ. 9, 7; Plat. [e. g. de rep. 411 b.]; Aristot. [e. g. eth. Nic. 2, 7, 10]; al.)*

δῶγῶν, -ᾶς, ἡ, (ὀργῶ to stretch out), the distance across the breast from the tip of one middle finger to the tip of the other when the arms are outstretched; five or six feet, a fathom: Acts xxvii. 28. (Hom., Hdt., Xen., al.)*

δῶγῶ: (cf. Lat. *rego*, Germ. *recken*, *strecken*, *reichen*, [Eng. *reach*; Curtius § 153]); fr. Hom. down; to stretch forth, as χεῖρα, Hom. Il. 15, 371, etc.; pres. mid. [cf. W. p. 252 (237) note], to stretch one's self out in order to touch or to grasp something, to reach after or desire something: with a gen. of the thing, 1 Tim. iii. 1; Heb. xi. 16; φιλαργυρίας, to give one's self up to the love of money (not quite accurately since *φιλαργυ.* is itself the ὀρέξις; [cf. Ellicott ad loc.]), 1 Tim. vi. 10.*

δῶγῶν, -ῆ, -όν, (ὄρος), mountainous, hilly; ἡ ὀρεωή [WH ὀρειή, see I; ε] sc. χώρα [cf. W. 591 (550)] (which is added in Hdt. 1, 110; Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 3), the mountain-district, hill-country: Lk. i. 39, 65, (Aristot. h. a. 5, 28, 4; Sept. for עֲרִיב, Gen. xiv. 10; Deut. xi. 11; Josh. ii. 16, etc.)*

δῶγῶς, -εως, ἡ, (ὀρέγομαι, q. v.), desire, longing, craving, for; eager desire, lust, appetite: of lust, Ro. i. 27. It is used both in a good and a bad sense, as well of natural and lawful and even of proper cravings (of the appetite for food, Sap. xvi. 2 sq.; Plut. mor. p. 635 c.; al.; ἐπιστήμης, Plat. de fin. p. 414 b.), as also of corrupt and unlawful desires, Sir. xviii. 30; xxiii. 6; ἀλογοὶ and λογιστικὰ ὀρέξεις are contrasted in Aristot. rhet. 1, 10, 7. [Cf. Trench § lxxxvii.]*

ὀρθο-ποδέω, -ῶ, (ὀρθόπους with straight feet, going straight; and this fr. ὀρθός and πούς); to walk in a straight course; metaph. to act uprightly, Gal. ii. 14 [cf.

πρός, I. 3 f.]. Not found elsewhere; [cf. W. 26; 102 (96)].*

ὄρθός, -ή, -όν, (OPΩ, ὄρνυμι [to stir up, set in motion; acc. to al. fr. r. to lift up; cf. Fick iii. p. 775; Vanicek p. 928; Curtius p. 348]), *straight, erect*; i. e. a. *upright*: ἀνάσθηθι, Acts xiv. 10; so with στήναι in 1 Esdr. ix. 46, and in Grk. writ., esp. Hom. b. opp. to σκολιός, *straight* i. e. not crooked: τροχιαί, Heb. xii. 13 (for ῥῥ, Prov. xii. 15 etc.; [Pind., Theogn., al.]).*

ὄρθοτόμιω, -ῶ; (ὄρθοτόμος cutting straight, and this fr. ὄρθός and τέμνω); 1. *to cut straight*: τὰς ὁδοὺς, to cut straight ways, i. e. to proceed by straight paths, hold a straight course, equiv. to to do right (for ῥῥ), Prov. iii. 6; xi. 5, (viam secare, Verg. Aen. 6, 899). 2. dropping the idea of cutting, *to make straight and smooth*; Vulg. recte tracto, to handle aright: τὸν λόγον τῆς ἀληθείας, i. e. to teach the truth correctly and directly, 2 Tim. ii. 15; τὸν ἀληθῆ λόγον, Eustath. opuscul. p. 115, 41. (Not found elsewhere [exc. in eccles. writ. (W. 26)]; e. g. constt. apost. 7, 31 ἐν τ. τοῦ κυρίου δόγμασιν; cf. Suicer ii. 508 sq.]. Cf. καινοτομίω, to cut new veins in mining; dropping the notion of cutting, *to make something new, introduce new things, make innovations or changes, etc.*)*

ὄρθριζω: 3 pers. sing. impf. ὄρθριζεν; (ὄρθρος); not found in prof. auth. ([cf. W. 26; 33; 91 (87)]; Moeris [p. 272 ed. Pierson] ὄρθριεύει ἀτίκως, ὄρθρίζει ἑλληνικῶς); Sept. often for ὄρθριζ; (cf. Grimm on 1 Macc. iv. 52 and on Sap. vi. 14); *to rise early in the morning*: πρόσ τω, to rise early in the morning in order to betake one's self to one, to resort to one early in the morning, (Vulg. manico ad aliquem), Lk. xxi. 38, where see Meyer.*

ὄρθρινός, -ή, -όν, (fr. ὄρθρος; cf. ἡμερινός, ἑσπερινός, ὄπωρινός, πρωϊνός), a poetic [Anth.] and later form for ὄρθρος (see Lob. ad Phryn. p. 51; Sturz, De dial. Maced. ed. Alex. p. 186; [W. 25]), *early*: Rev. xxii. 16 Rec.; Lk. xxiv. 22 L T Tr WH. (Hos. vi. 4; Sap. xi. 23 (22)).*

ὄρθρινός, -α, -ον, (fr. ὄρθρος, q. v.; cf. ὄψιος, πρωϊός), *early; rising at the first dawn or very early in the morning*: Lk. xxiv. 22 R G (Job xxix. 7; 3 Macc. v. 10, 23). Cf. the preced. word. [Hom. (h. Merc. 143), Theogn., al.]*

ὄρθρος, -ου, ὅ, (fr. OPΩ, ὄρνυμι to stir up, rouse; cf. Lat. orior, ortus), fr. Hes. down; Sept. for ῥησ dawn, and several times for ῥρξ; *daybreak, dawn*: ὄρθρου βαθείος or βαθείως (see βαθείως and βαθύς [on the gen. cf. W. § 30, 11; B. § 132, 26]), at early dawn, Lk. xxiv. 1; ὄρθρου, at daybreak, at dawn, early in the morning, Jn. viii. 2 (Hes. opp. 575; Sept. Jer. xxv. 4; xxxiii. (xxvi.) 5, etc.); ὑπὸ τὸν ὄρθρον, Acts v. 21 (Dio Cass. 76, 17).*

ὄρθρως, (ὄρθρός), adv., *rightly*: Mk. vii. 35; Lk. vii. 43; x. 28; xx. 21. [Aeschyl. and Hdt. down].*

ὄρξω; 1 aor. ὄρξα; Pass., pf. ptp. ὄρισμένος; 1 aor. ptp. ὀρισθείς; (fr. ὄρος a boundary, limit); fr. [Aeschyl. and] Hdt. down; *to define*: i. e. 1. *to mark out the boundaries or limits* (of any place or thing): Hdt., Xen., Thuc., al.; Num. xxxiv. 6; Josh. xiii. 27. 2. *to determine, appoint*: with an acc. of the thing, ἡμέραν, Heb.

iv. 7; καιρούς, Acts xvii. 26, (numerous exx. fr. Grk. auth. are given in Bleek, Hebr.-Br. ii. 1 p. 538 sq.); pass. ὀρισμένος, 'determinate,' settled, Acts ii. 23; τὸ ὄρισμ. that which hath been determined, acc. to appointment, decree, Lk. xxii. 22; with an acc. of pers. Acts xvii. 31 (φ by attraction for ὄν [W. § 24, 1; B. § 143, 8]); pass. with a pred. nom. Ro. i. 4 (for although Christ was the Son of God before his resurrection, yet he was openly appointed [A.V. declared] such among men by this transcendent and crowning event); ὀρίξω, to ordain, determine, appoint, Acts x. 42; foll. by an inf. Acts xi. 29 (Soph. fr. 19 d. [i. e. Aegaeus (539), viii. p. 8 ed. Brunck]). [Comp.: ἀφ-, ἀπο-δε-, προ-ορίξω].*

[ὀρινός, see ὀρεινός.]

ὄριον, -ου, τό, (fr. ὄρος [boundary]), [fr. Soph. down], a bound, limit, in the N. T. always in plur. (like Lat. fines) boundaries, [R. V. borders], i. q. region, district, land, territory: Mt. ii. 16; iv. 13; viii. 34; xv. 22, 39; xix. 1; Mk. v. 17; vii. 24 L T Tr WH, 31; x. 1; Acts xiii. 50. (Sept. very often for בְּרִי; several times for הַבְּרִי).*

ὄρκιζω; (ὄρκος); 1. *to force to take an oath, to administer an oath to*: Xen. conviv. 4, 10; Dem., Polyb.; cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 361. 2. *to adjure, (solemnly implore)*, with two acc. of pers., viz. of the one who is adjured and of the one by whom he is adjured (cf. Matthiae § 413, 10; [B. 147 (128)]): 1 Th. v. 27 R G (see ἐνορκίω); Mk. v. 7; Acts xix. 13. (Sept. for ῥρξ, τινά foll. by κατὰ w. gen., 1 K. ii. (iii.) 42; 2 Chr. xxxvi. 13; ἐν, Neh. xiii. 25.) [Comp.: ἐν-, ἐξ-ορκίω].*

ὄρκος, -ου, ὅ, (fr. ἔργω, εἶργα; i. q. ἔρκος an enclosure, confinement; hence Lat. orcus), [fr. Hom. down], Sept. for ῥησ, an oath: Mt. xiv. 7, 9; xxvi. 72; Mk. vi. 26; Lk. i. 73 [W. 628 (583); B. § 144, 13]; Acts ii. 30 [W. 226 (212); 603 (561)]; Heb. vi. 16 sq.; Jas. v. 12; by meton. that which has been pledged or promised with an oath; plur. vows, Mt. v. 33 [cf. Wünsche ad loc.].*

ὄρκωμοσία, -ας, ἡ, (ὄρκωμοσίω [ὄρκος and ὄρνυμι]; cf. ἀπωμοσία, ἀντωμοσία), *affirmation made on oath, the taking of an oath, an oath*: Heb. vii. 20 (21), 21, 28. (Ezek. xvii. 18; 1 Esdr. viii. 90 (92); Joseph. antt. 16, 6, 2. Cf. Delitzsch, Com. on Heb. l. c.)*

ὄρμη, -ῶ; 1 aor. ὄρμησα; (fr. ὄρμη); 1. *trans. to set in rapid motion, stir up, incite, urge on*; so fr. Hom. down. 2. *intrans. to start forward impetuously, to rush*, (so fr. Hom. down): εἰς τι, Mt. viii. 32; Mk. v. 13; Lk. viii. 33; Acts xix. 29; ἐπὶ τω, Acts vii. 57.*

ὄρμη, -ῆς, ἡ, [fr. r. sar to go, flow; Fick i. p. 227; Curtius § 502], fr. Hom. down, a violent motion, impulse: Jas. iii. 4; a hostile movement, onset, assault, Acts xiv. 5 [cf. Trench § lxxxvii].*

ὄρμημα, -τος, τό, (ὄρμω), a rush, impulse: Rev. xviii. 21 [here A. V. violence]. (For ῥησ outburst of wrath, Am. i. 11; Hab. iii. 8, cf. Schleusner, Thesaur. iv. p. 123; an enterprise, venture, Hom. Il. 2, 356, 590, although interpreters differ about its meaning there [cf. Ebeling, Lex. Hom. or L. and S. s. v.]; that to which one is impelled or hurried away by impulse, [rather, incitement, stimulus], Plut. mor. [de virt. mor. § 12] p. 452 c.)*

ὄρνειον, -ου, τό, a bird: Rev. xviii. 2; xix. 17, 21. (Sept.; Hom., Thuc., Xen., Plat., Joseph. antt. 3, 1, 5.)*

ὄρνιξ [so codd. κ D], i. q. ὄρνις (q. v.): Lk. xiii. 34 Tdf. The nom. is not found in prof. writ., but the trisyllabic forms ὄρνιχος, ὄρνιχι for ὄρνιθος, etc., are used in Doric; [Photius (ed. Porson, p. 348, 22) "Ἴωνες ὄρνιξ . . . καὶ Δωριεῖς ὄρνιξ. Cf. Curtius p. 495].*

ὄρνις, -ιθος, ὁ, ἡ, (OPΩ, ὄρνυμι [see ὄρθρος]); 1. a bird; so fr. Hom. down. 2. spec. a cock, a hen: Mt. xxiii. 37; Lk. xiii. 34 [Tdf. ὄρνιξ, q. v.]; (so Aeschyl. Eum. 866; Xen. an. 4, 5, 25; Theocr., Polyb. 12, 26, 1; [al.]).*

ὄροθεσία, -ας, ἡ, (fr. ὀροθέτης; and this fr. ὄρος [a boundary; see ὄριον], and τίθημι); a. prop. a setting of boundaries, laying down limits. b. a definite limit; plur. bounds, Acts xvii. 26. (Eccl. writ.; [W. 25].)*

ὄρος, -ους, τό, (OPΩ, ὄρνυμι [i. e. a rising; see ὄρθρος]), [fr. Hom. down], Sept. for 𐤀𐤓, a mountain: Mt. v. 14; Lk. iii. 5; Rev. vi. 14, and often; τὸ ὄρος, the mountain nearest the place spoken of, the mountain near by [but see ὁ, II. 1 b.], Mt. v. 1; Mk. iii. 13; Lk. ix. 28; Jn. vi. 3, 15; plur. ὄρη, Mt. xviii. 12; xxiv. 16; Mk. v. 5; Rev. vi. 16, etc.; gen. plur. ὄρέων (on this uncontracted form, used also in Attic, cf. Bttm. Gram. § 49 note 3; W. § 9, 2 c.; [B. 14 (13); Dindorf in Fleckeisen's Jahrb. for 1869 p. 83]), Rev. vi. 15; ὄρη μεθιστάνειν a proverb. phrase, used also by rabbin. writ., to remove mountains, i. e. to accomplish most difficult, stupendous, incredible things: 1 Co. xiii. 2, cf. Mt. xvii. 20; xxi. 21; Mk. xi. 23.

ὄρύσσω: 1 aor. ὄρυξα; fr. Hom. down; Sept. for 𐤀𐤓𐤁, 𐤀𐤓𐤁, etc.: to dig: to make τῖ by digging, Mk. xii. 1; τῖ ἐν τει, Mt. xxi. 33; i. q. to make a pit, ἐν τῇ γῆ, Mt. xxv. 18 [here T Tr WH ὄρ. γῆν]. [COMP.: δι-, ἐξ-ορύσσω.]*

ὄρφανός, -ή, -όν, (OPΦOΣ, Lat. orbis; [Curtius § 404]), fr. Hom. Od. 20, 68 down, Sept. for 𐤀𐤓𐤁; bereft (of a father, of parents), Jas. i. 27 [A. V. fatherless]; of those bereft of a teacher, guide, guardian, Jn. xiv. 18 (Lam. v. 3).*

ὄρχόμαι, -οῦμαι: 1 aor. ὄρχησάμην; (fr. χορός, by transposition ὄρχος; cf. ἄρπω, ἀρπάξω, and Lat. rapio, μορφή and Lat. forma; [but these supposed transpositions are extremely doubtful, cf. Curtius § 189; Fick iv. 207, 167. Some connect ὄρχόμαι with r. argh 'to put in rapid motion'; cf. Vaníček p. 59]); to dance: Mt. xi. 17; xiv. 6; Mk. vi. 22; Lk. vii. 32. (From Hom. down; Sept. for 𐤀𐤓𐤁, 1 Chr. xv. 29; Ecclus. iii. 4; 2 S. vi. 21.)*

ὅς, ἡ, ὅ, the postpositive article, which has the force of I. a demonstrative pronoun, this, that, (Lat. hic, haec, hoc; Germ. emphat. der, die, das); in the N. T. only in the foll. instances: ὅς δέ, but he (Germ. er aber), Jn. v. 11 L T Tr WH; [Mk. xv. 23 T Tr txt. WH; cf. B. § 126, 2]; in distributions and distinctions: ὅς μὲν . . . ὅς δέ, this . . . that, one . . . another, the one . . . the other, Mt. xxi. 35; xxii. 5 L T Tr WH; xxv. 15; Lk. xxiii. 33; Acts xxvii. 44; Ro. xiv. 5; 1 Co. vii. 7 R G; xi. 21; 2 Co. ii. 16; Jude 22; ὁ μὲν . . . ὁ δέ, the one . . . the other, Ro. ix. 21; [ὁ μὲν . . . ὁ δέ . . . ὁ δέ, some . . . some . . . some, Mt. xiii. 23 L T WH]; ὁ δέ . . . ὁ δέ . . . ὁ δέ, some . . . some . . . some,

Mt. xiii. 8; ὁ (masc.) μὲν . . . ἄλλω (δέ) . . . ἐτίρω δέ [but L T Tr WH om. this δέ] κατ. 1 Co. xii. 8-10; ὁ μὲν . . . ἄλλω δέ [L txt. T Tr WH καὶ ἄλλω], Mk. iv. 4; with a variation of the construction also in the foll. pass.: ὁ μὲν . . . καὶ ἕτερον, Lk. viii. 5; οὗς μὲν with the omission of οὗς δέ by anacoluthon, 1 Co. xii. 28; ὅς μὲν . . . ὁ δέ ἀσθενῶν etc. one man . . . but he that is weak etc. Ro. xiv. 2. On this use of the pronoun, chiefly by later writers from Demosth. down, cf. Matthiae § 289 Anm. 7; Kühner § 518, 4 b. ii. p. 780; [Jelf § 816, 3 b.]; Bttm. Gram. § 126, 3; B. 101 (89); W. 105 (100); Fritzsche on Mk. p. 507.

II. a relative pronoun who, which, what; 1. in the common constr., acc. to which the relative agrees as respects its gender with the noun or pron. which is its antecedent, but as respects case is governed by its own verb, or by a substantive, or by a preposition: ὁ ἀστὴρ ὃν εἶδον, Mt. ii. 9; ὁ . . . Ἰουδαῖος, οὗ ὁ ἑπαυῖος κατ. Ro. ii. 29; οὗτος περὶ οὗ ἐγὼ ἀκούω τοιαῦτα, Lk. ix. 9; ἀπὸ τῆς ἡμέρας, ἀφ' ἧς, Acts xx. 18; θεὸς δι' οὗ, ἐξ οὗ, 1 Co. viii. 6, and numberless other exx. it refers to a more remote noun in 1 Co. i. 8, where the antecedent of ὅς is not the nearest noun Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, but τῷ θεῷ in 4; yet cf. W. 157 (149); as in this passage, so very often elsewhere the relative is the subject of its own clause: ἀνὴρ ὅς etc. Jas. i. 12; πᾶς ὅς, Lk. xiv. 33; οὐδεὶς ὅς, Mk. x. 29; Lk. xviii. 29, and many other exx.

2. in constructions peculiar in some respect; a. the gender of the relative is sometimes made to conform to that of the following noun: τῆς αὐλῆς, ὃ ἐστὶ πραιῶριον, Mk. xv. 16; λαμπάδες, ἃ εἰσι (L ἐστὶν) τὰ πνεύματα, Rev. iv. 5 [L T WH]; σπέρματι, ὃς ἐστὶ Χριστός, Gal. iii. 16; add, Eph. i. 14 [L WH txt. Tr mrg. δ]; vi. 17; 1 Tim. iii. 15; Rev. v. 8 [T WH mrg. δ]; cf. Herm. ad Vig. p. 708; Matthiae § 440 p. 989 sq.; W. § 24, 3; B. § 143, 3. b. in constructions ad sensum [cf. B. § 143, 4]; a. the plural of the relative is used after collective nouns in the sing. [cf. W. § 21, 3; B. u. s.]: πλῆθος πολὺ, οἱ ἤλθον, Lk. vi. 17; πᾶν τὸ πρεσβυτέριον, παρ' ὧν, Acts xxii. 5; γενεάς, ἐν οἷς, Phil. ii. 15. β. κατὰ πᾶσαν πόλιν, ἐν αἷς, Acts xv. 36; ταύτην δευτέραν ὑμῖν γράφω ἐπιστολήν, ἐν αἷς (because the preceding context conveys the idea of two Epistles), 2 Pet. iii. 1. γ. the gender of the relative is conformed not to the grammatical but to the natural gender of its antecedent [cf. W. § 21, 2; B. u. s.]: παιδάριον ὅς, Jn. vi. 9 L T Tr WH; θηρίον ὅς, of Nero, as antichrist, Rev. xiii. 14 L T Tr WH; κεφαλῆ ὅς, of Christ, Col. ii. 19; [add μυστήριον ὅς etc. 1 Tim. iii. 16 G L T Tr WH; cf. B. u. s.; W. 588 sq. (547)]; σκευή (of men) οὗς, Ro. ix. 24; ἔθνη οἷ, Acts xv. 17; xxvi. 17; τέκνα, τέκνια οἷ, Jn. i. 13; Gal. iv. 19; 2 Jn. 1, (Eur. suppl. 12); τέκνον ὅς, Philem. 10. c. In attractions [B. § 143, 8; W. §§ 24, 1; 66, 4 sqq.]; a. the accusative of the rel. pron. depending on a trans. verb is changed by attraction into the oblique case of its antecedent: κρίσεως ἧς ἐκτίσεν ὁ θεός, Mk. xiii. 19 [R G]; τοῦ ῥήματος οὗ εἶπεν, Mk. xiv. 72 [Rec.]; add, Jn. iv. 14; vii. 31, 39 [but Tr mrg. WH mrg. δ]; xv. 20; xxi. 10; Acts iii. 21, 25; vii. 17, 45; ix. 36; x. 39; xxii. 10; Ro. xv. 18; 1 Co. vi. 19; 2 Co. i. 6; x. 8, 13; Eph. i. 8; Tit.

iii. 5 [R.G.], 6; Heb. vi. 10; ix. 20; Jas. ii. 5; 1 Jn. iii. 24; Jude 15; for other exx. see below; *ἐν ᾧρα ἢ οὐ γινώσκει*, Mt. xxiv. 50; *τῇ παραδόσει ἢ παρεδώκατε*, Mk. vii. 13; add, Lk. ii. 20; v. 9; ix. 43; xii. 46; xxiv. 25; Jn. xvii. 5; Acts ii. 22; xvii. 31; xx. 38; 2 Co. xii. 21; 2 Th. i. 4; Rev. xviii. 6; cf. W. § 24, 1; [B. as above]. Rarely attraction occurs where the verb governs the dative [but see below]: thus, *κατέναντι οὐ ἐπίστευσε θεοῦ* for *κατέναντι θεοῦ, ᾧ ἐπίστευσε* (see *κατέναντι*), Ro. iv. 17; *φωνῆς, ἧς ἔκραξα* (for ἢ [al. ἦν, cf. W. 164 (154 sq.) B. 287 (247)]), Acts xxiv. 21, cf. Is. vi. 4; (*ἤγγοτο δὲ καὶ τῶν ἑαυτοῦ τε πιστῶν, οἷς ἤδετο καὶ ὧν ἠπίσται πολλοὺς*, for *καὶ πολλοὺς τούτων, οἷς ἠπίσται*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 39; *ὧν ἐγὼ ἐπετύχηκα οὐδεὶς*, for *οὐδεὶς τούτων, οἷς ἔντετ*. Plato, Gorg. p. 509 a.; Protag. p. 361 e.; de rep. 7 p. 531 e.; *παρ' ὧν βοηθεῖς, οὐδεμίαν λήψει χάριν, for παρὰ τούτων, οἷς κτλ.* Aeschin. f. leg. p. 43 (117); cf. *Fritzsche*, Ep. ad Rom. i. p. 237; [B. § 143, 11; W. 163 (154) sq.; but others refuse to recognize this rare species of attraction in the N. T.; cf. Meyer on Eph. i. 8]). The foll. expressions, however, can hardly be brought under this construction: *τῆς χάριτος ἧς ἐχαρίτωσεν* (as if for ἢ), Eph. i. 6 L T Tr WH; *τῆς κλήσεως, ἧς ἐκλήθητε*, Eph. iv. 1; *διὰ τῆς παρακλήσεως ἧς παρακαλούμεθα*, 2 Co. i. 4, but must be explained agreeably to such phrases as *χάριν χαριτοῦν, κλήσιν καλεῖν*, etc., [(i. e. accus. of kindred abstract subst.; cf. W. § 32, 2; B. § 131, 5)]; cf. W. [and B. u. s.]. β. The noun to which the relative refers is so conformed to the case of the relative clause that either αα. it is itself incorporated into the relative construction, but without the article [B. § 143, 7; W. § 24, 2b.]: *ὧν ἐγὼ ἀπεκεφάλισα Ἰωάννην, οὗτος ἠγέρθη*, for *Ἰωάννης, ὧν κτλ.* Mk. vi. 16; add, Lk. xxiv. 1; Philem. 10; Ro. vi. 17; *εἰς ἣν οἰκίαν, ἐκεῖ, i. q. ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ, εἰς ἣν*, Lk. ix. 4; or ββ. it is placed before the relative clause, either with or without the article [W. § 24, 2 a.; B. § 144, 13]: *τὸν ἄρτον ὧν κλῶμεν, οὐχὶ κοινωνία τοῦ σώματος*, 1 Co. x. 16; *λίθον ὧν ἀπεδοκίμασαν οἱ οἰκοδομοῦντες, οὗτος ἐγενήθη* (for *ὁ λίθος, ὧς κτλ.*), Mt. xxi. 42; Mk. xii. 10; Lk. xx. 17; 1 Pet. ii. 7. γ. Attraction in the phrases *ἄχρι ἧς ἡμέρας* for *ἄχρι τῆς ἡμέρας, ἢ* [W. § 24, 1 fin.]: Mt. xxiv. 38; Lk. i. 20; xvii. 27; Acts i. 2; *ἀφ' ἧς ἡμέρας* for *ἀπὸ τῆς ἡμέρας, ἢ*, Col. i. 6, 9; *ὧν τρόπον, as, just as, for τούτων τὸν τρόπον ὧν* or *ᾧ*, Mt. xxiii. 37; Lk. xiii. 34; Acts vii. 28; [preceded or] foll. by *οὕτως*, Acts i. 11; 2 Tim. iii. 8. δ. A noun common to both the principal clause and the relative is placed in the relative clause after the relative pron. [W. 165 (156)]: *ἐν ᾧ κρίματι κρίνετε, κριθήσεσθε*, for *κριθ. ἐν τῷ κρίματι, ἐν ᾧ κρίνετε*, Mt. vii. 2; xxiv. 44; Mk. iv. 24; Lk. xii. 40, etc. 3. The Neuter δ a. refers to nouns of the masculine and the feminine gender, and to plurals, when that which is denoted by these nouns is regarded as a thing [cf. B. § 129, 6]: *λεπτὰ δύο, ὧ ἐστὶ κοδράντης*, Mk. xii. 42; *ἀγάπην, ὧ ἐστὶ σύνδεσμος*, Col. iii. 14 L T Tr WH; *ἄρτους, ὧ* etc. Mt. xii. 4 L txt. T Tr WH. b. is used in the phrases [B. u. s.]—*ὧ ἐστὶν, which (term) signifies*: *Βοανεργὰς ὧ ἐστὶν υἱὸς βρ.* Mk. iii. 17; add, v. 41; vii. 11, 34; Heb. vii. 2; *ὧ ἐστὶ μεθερμηνευόμενον*, and the like: Mt.

i. 23; Mk. xv. 34; Jn. i. 38 (39), 41 (42) sq.; ix. 7; xx. 16. c. refers to a whole sentence [B. u. s.]: *τούτων ἀνέστησεν ὁ θεός, οὗ . . . ἐσμὲν μάρτυρες*, Acts ii. 32; iii. 15; *περὶ οὗ . . . ὁ λόγος*, Heb. v. 11; *ὧ καὶ ἐποίησαν* (and the like), Acts xi. 30; Gal. ii. 10; Col. i. 29; *ὧ (which thing viz. that I write a new commandment [cf. B. § 143, 3]) ἐστὶν ἀληθὲς*, 1 Jn. ii. 8; *ὧ (sc. to have one's lot assigned in the lake of fire) ἐστὶν ὁ θάνατος ὁ δεύτερος*, Rev. xxi. 8. 4. By an idiom to be met with from Hom. down, in the second of two coördinate clauses a pronoun of the third person takes the place of the relative (cf. Passow ii. p. 552^b; [L. and S. s. v. B. IV. 1]; B. § 143, 6; [W. 149 (141)]): *ὧς ἔσται ἐπὶ τοῦ δώματος καὶ τὰ σκεύη αὐτοῦ ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ μὴ καταβάτω*, Lk. xvii. 31; *ἐξ οὗ τὰ πάντα καὶ ἡμεῖς εἰς αὐτόν*, 1 Co. viii. 6. 5. Sometimes, by a usage eep. Hebraistic, an oblique case of the pronoun αὐτός is introduced into the relative clause redundantly; as, *ἧς τὸ θυγάτριον αὐτῆς*, Mk. vii. 25; see αὐτός, II. 5. 6. The relative pron. very often so includes the demonstrative οὗτος or ἐκεῖνος that for the sake of perspicuity a demons. pron. must be in thought supplied, either in the clause preceding the relative clause or in that which follows it [W. § 23, 2; B. § 127, 5]. The foll. examples may suffice: a. a demons. pron. must be added in thought in the preceding clause: *οἷς ἠτοίμασται, for τούτοις δοθήσεται, οἷς ἦν*. Mt. xx. 23; *δείξαι (sc. ταῦτα), ἃ δεῖ γενέσθαι*, Rev. i. 1; xxii. 6; *ᾧ for ἐκεῖνος ᾧ*, Lk. vii. 43, 47; *οὗ for τούτῳ οὗ*, Ro. x. 14; with the attraction of *ὧν for τούτων ᾧ*, Lk. ix. 36; Ro. xv. 18; *ὧν for ταῦτα ὧν*, Mt. vi. 8; with a prep. intervening, *ἔμαθεν ἀφ' ὧν (for ἀπὸ τούτων ᾧ) ἔπαθεν*, Heb. v. 8. b. a demons. pron. must be supplied in the subsequent clause: Mt. x. 38; Mk. ix. 40; Lk. iv. 6; ix. 50; Jn. xix. 22; Ro. ii. 1, and often. 7. Sometimes the purpose and end is expressed in the form of a relative clause (cf. the Lat. *qui for ut is*): *ἀποστέλλω ἄγγελον, ὧς (for which Lchm. in Mt. has καὶ κατασκευάσει, who shall etc. i. q. that he may etc., Mt. xi. 10; Mk. i. 2; Lk. vii. 27; [1 Co. ii. 16]); so also in Grk. auth., cf. Passow s. v. VIII. vol. ii. p. 553; [L. and S. s. v. B. IV. 4]; Matthiae § 481, d.; [Kühner § 563, 3 b.; Jelf § 836, 4; B. § 139, 32];—or the cause: *ὧν παραδέχεται*, because he acknowledges him as his own, Heb. xii. 6;—or the relative stands where *ὧστε* might be used (cf. Matthiae § 479 a.; Krüger § 51, 13, 10; [Kühner § 563, 3 e.]; Passow s. v. VIII. 2, ii. p. 553^b; [L. and S. u. s.]): Lk. v. 21; vii. 49. 8. For the interrog. τίς, τί, in indirect questions (cf. *Ellendt*, Lex. Soph. ii. 372; [cf. B. § 139, 58]): *οὐκ ἔχω ὧ παραθήσω*, Lk. xi. 6; by a later Grk. usage, in a direct quest. (cf. W. § 24, 4; B. § 139, 59): *ἐφ' ὧ (or Rec. ἐφ' ᾧ) πάρε*, Mt. xxvi. 50 (on which [and the more than doubtful use of *ὧς* in direct quest.] see *ἐπί*, B. 2 a. ζ. p. 233^b and C. I. 2 g. γ. αα. p. 235^b). 9. Joined to a preposition it forms a periphrasis for a conjunction [B. 105 (92)]: *ἀνθ' ὧν*, for *ἀντὶ τούτων ὧτι*,—*because*, Lk. i. 20; xix. 44; Acts xii. 23; 2 Th. ii. 10; *for which reason, wherefore*, Lk. xii. 3 (see *ἀντὶ*, 2 d.); *ἐφ' ᾧ*, for *that, since* (see *ἐπί*, B. 2 a. δ. p. 233^b); *ἀφ' οὗ*, (from the time that), *when, since*, Lk. xiii. 25*

xxiv. 21, [see ἀπό, I. 4 b. p. 58^b]; ἀχρις οὐ, see ἀχρη, 1 d.; ἐξ οὐ, whence, Phil. iii. 20 cf. W. § 21, 8; [B. § 143, 4 a.]; ἕως οὐ, until (see ἕως, II. 1 b. a. p. 268^b); also μέχρως οὐ, Mk. xiii. 30; ἐν ᾧ, while, Mk. ii. 19; Lk. v. 34; Jn. v. 7; ἐν οἷς, meanwhile, Lk. xii. 1; [cf. ἐν, I. 8 e.]. 10.

With particles: ὅς ἄν and ὅς ἐάν, *whosoever, if any one ever*, see ἄν, II. 2 and ἐάν, II. p. 163^a; οὐ ἐάν, *whosoever (whithersoever)* with subjunc., 1 Co. xvi. 6 [cf. B. 105 (92)]. ὅς γε, see γέ, 2. ὅς καί, *who also, he who*, (cf. Klotz ad Devar. ii. 2 p. 636): Mk. iii. 19; Lk. vi. 13 sq.; x. 39 [here WH br. ἤ]; Jn. xxi. 20; Acts i. 11; vii. 45; x. 39 [Rec. om. καί]; xii. 4; xiii. 22; xxiv. 6; Ro. v. 2; 1 Co. xi. 23; 2 Co. iii. 6; Gal. ii. 10; Heb. i. 2, etc.; ὅς καὶ αὐτός, *who also himself, who as well as others*: Mt. xxvii. 57. ὅς δῆποτε, *whosoever*, Jn. v. 4 Rec.; ὅσπερ [or ὅς περ L Tr txt.], *who especially, the very one who* (cf. Klotz ad Devar. ii. 2 p. 724): Mk. xv. 6 [but here T WH Tr mrg. now read ὃν παρηγοῦντο, q. v.]. 11. The genitive οὐ, used absolutely [cf. W. 590 (549) note; Jelf § 522, Obs. 1], becomes an adverb (first so in Attic writ., cf. Passow II. p. 546^a; [Meisterhans § 50, 1]); a. *where* (Lat. ubi): Mt. ii. 9; xviii. 20; Lk. iv. 16 sq.; xxiii. 53; Acts i. 13; xii. 12; xvi. 13; xx. 6 [T Tr mrg. ὅπου]; xxv. 10; xxviii. 14; Ro. iv. 15; ix. 26; 2 Co. iii. 17; Col. iii. 1; Heb. iii. 9; Rev. xvii. 15; after verbs denoting motion (see ἐκεῖ, b.; ὅπου, 1 b.) it can be rendered *whither* [cf. W. § 54, 7; B. 71 (62)], Mt. xxviii. 16; Lk. x. 1; xxiv. 28; 1 Co. xvi. 6. b. *when* (like Lat. ubi i. q. eo tempore quo, quom): Ro. v. 20 (Eur. Iph. Taur. 320), [but al. take οὐ in Ro. l. c. locally].

ὁσάκις, (ὅσος), relative adv., *as often as*; with the addition of ἄν, *as often soever as*, 1 Co. xi. 25 sq. [RG; cf. W. § 42, 5 a.; B. § 139, 34]; also of ἐάν, [L T Tr WH in 1 Co. l. c.]; Rev. xi. 6. [(Lys., Plat., al.)^{*} ὅσας, for ὅς γε, see γέ, 2.

ὅσιος, -α, -ον, and once (1 Tim. ii. 8) of two terminations (as in Plato, legg. 8 p. 831 d.; Dion. Hal. antt. 5, 71 fin.; cf. W. § 11, 1; B. 26 (23); the fem. occurs in the N. T. only in the passage cited); fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down; Sept. chiefly for ὅσιος (cf. Grimm, Exgt. Hdbch. on Sap. p. 81 [and reff. s. v. ἄγιος, fin.]); *undefiled by sin, free from wickedness, religiously observing every moral obligation, pure, holy, pious*, (Plato, Gorg. p. 507 b. περὶ μὲν ἀνθρώπων τὰ προσήκουσα πράττων δίκαιε' ἄν πράττοι, περὶ δὲ θεοῦς ὅσια. The distinction between δίκαιος and ὅσιος is given in the same way by Polyb. 23, 10, 8; Schol. ad Eurip. Hec. 788; Charit. 1, 10; [for other exx. see Trench § lxxxviii.; Wetstein on Eph. iv. 24; but on its applicability to N. T. usage see Trench u. s.; indeed Plato elsewh. (Euthyphro p. 12 e.) makes δίκαιος the generic and ὅσιος the specific term]); of men: Tit. i. 8; Heb. vii. 26; of ὅσιοι τοῦ θεοῦ, *the pious towards God, God's pious worshippers*, (Sap. iv. 15 and often in the Psalms); so in a peculiar and pre-eminent sense of the Messiah [A. V. thy Holy One]: Acts ii. 27; xiii. 35, after Ps. xv. (xvi.) 10; χεῖρες (Aeschyl. cho. 378; Soph. O. C. 470), 1 Tim. ii. 8. of God, *holy*: Rev. xv. 4; xvi. 5, (also in prof. auth. occasion-

ally of the gods; Orph. Arg. 27; hymn. 77, 2; of God in Deut. xxxii. 4 for ὅσιος; Ps. cxliv. (cxlv.) 17 for ὅσιος, cf. Sap. v. 19); τὰ ὅσια Δαυὶδ, *the holy things (of God) promised to David*, i. e. the Messianic blessings, Acts xiii. 34 fr. Is. lv. 3.^{*}

ὁσιότης, -ητος, ἡ, (ὅσιος), *piety towards God, fidelity in observing the obligations of piety, holiness*: joined with δικαιοσύνη (see ὅσιος [and δικαιοσύνη, 1 b.]); Lk. i. 75; Eph. iv. 24; Sap. ix. 3; Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 48, 4. (Xen., Plat., Isocr., al.; Sept. for ὅσιος, Deut. ix. 5; for ὅσιος, 1 K. ix. 4.) [Meinke in St. u. Krit. '84 p. 743; Schmidt ch. 181.]^{*}

ὁσιώς, (ὅσιος), [fr. Eur. down], adv., *piously, holily*: joined with δίκαιώς, 1 Th. ii. 10 (ἀγνώως καὶ ὁσιώς κ. δεικνύων, Theoph. ad Autol. 1, 7).^{*}

ὄσμη, -ῆς, ἡ, (ὄζω [q. v.]), *a smell, odor*: Jn. xii. 3; 2 Co. ii. 14; θανάτου (L T Tr WH ἐκ θαν.), such an odor as is emitted by death (i. e. by a deadly, pestiferous thing, a dead body), and itself causes death, 2 Co. ii. 16; ζωῆς (or ἐκ ζωῆς) such as is diffused (or emitted) by life, and itself imparts life, ibid. [A. V. both times *savor*]; ὄσμη εὐωδίας, Eph. v. 2; Phil. iv. 18; see εὐωδία, b. (Tragg., Thuc., Xen., Plat., al.; in Hom. δόμη; Sept. for ὄσμη).^{*}

ὄσος, -η, -ον, [fr. Hom. down], a relative adj. corresponding to the demon. τοσοῦτος either expressed or understood, Lat. *quantus, -a, -um*; used a. of space [as *great as*]: τὸ μῆκος αὐτῆς (Rec. adds τοσοῦτόν ἐστιν) ὄσον καὶ [G T Tr WH om. καί] τὸ πλάτος, Rev. xxi. 16; of time [as *long as*]: ἐφ' ὄσον χρόνον, *for so long time as, so long as*, Ro. vii. 1; 1 Co. vii. 39; Gal. iv. 1; also without a prep., ὄσον χρόνον, Mk. ii. 19; neut. ἐφ' ὄσον, *as long as*, Mt. ix. 15; 2 Pet. i. 13, (Xen. Cyr. 5, 8, 25); ἐτι μικρόν ὄσον ὄσον, *yet a little how very, how very*, (Vulg. modicum [ali]quantulum), i. e. *yet a very little while*, Heb. x. 37 (Is. xxvi. 20; of a very little thing, Arstph. vesp. 213; cf. Herm. ad Vig. p. 726 no. 93; W. 247 (231) note; B. § 150, 2). b. of abundance and multitude; *how many, as many as; how much, as much as*: neut. ὄσον, Jn. vi. 11; plur. ὄσοι, *as many (men) as, all who*, Mt. xiv. 36; Mk. iii. 10; Acts iv. 6, 34; xiii. 48; Ro. ii. 12; vi. 3; Gal. iii. 10, 27; Phil. iii. 15; 1 Tim. vi. 1; Rev. ii. 24; ὄσα ἐπαγγελία, 2 Co. i. 20; ὄσα ἱμάτια, Acts ix. 39; neut. plur., absol. [A. V. often *whatsoever*], Mt. xvii. 12; Mk. x. 21; Lk. xi. 8; xii. 3; Ro. iii. 19; xv. 4; Jude 10; Rev. i. 2. πάντες ὄσοι, [all as many as], Mt. xxii. 10 [here T WH π. οὐς]; Lk. iv. 40; Jn. x. 8; Acts v. 36 sq.; neut. πάντα ὄσα [all things whatsoever, all that], Mt. xiii. 46; xviii. 25; xxviii. 20; Mk. xii. 44; Lk. xviii. 22; Jn. iv. 29 [T WH Tr mrg. π. ἄ], 39 [T WH Tr txt. π. ἄ]; πολλὰ ὄσα, Jn. xxi. 25 R G, (Hom. II. 22, 380; Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 3). ὄσοι . . . οὐτοί, Ro. viii. 14; ὄσοι . . . ταῦτα, Phil. iv. 8; ὄσα . . . ἐν τούτοις, Jude 10; ὄσοι . . . αὐτοί, Jn. i. 12; Gal. vi. 16. ὄσοι ἄν or ἐάν, *how many soever, as many soever as* [cf. W. § 42, 3]; foll. by an indic. pret. (see ἄν, II. 1), Mk. vi. 56; by an indic. pres. Rev. iii. 19; by a subjunc. aor., Mt. xxii. 9; Mk. iii. 28; vi. 11; Lk. ix. 5 [Rec.]; Acts ii. 39 [here Lchm. οὐς ἄν]; Rev. xiii. 15; ὄσα ἄν, Mt. xviii. 18; Jn. xi. 22; xvi. 13

[RG]; πάντα ὅσα ἄν, *all things whatsoever*: foll. by subjunc. pres. Mt. vii. 12; by subjunc. aor., Mt. xxi. 22; xxiii. 3; Acts iii. 22. ὅσα in indirect disc.; *how many things*: Lk. ix. 10; Acts ix. 16; xv. 12; 2 Tim. i. 18. c. of importance: ὅσα, *how great things*, i. e. *how extraordinary*, in indir. disc., Mk. iii. 8 [L mrg. ᾄ]; v. 19 sq.; Lk. viii. 39; Acts xiv. 27; xv. 4, [al. take it of number in these last two exx. *how many*; cf. b. above]; *how great* (i. e. *bitter*), κακά, Acts ix. 13. d. of measure and degree, in comparative sentences, acc. neut. ὄσον . . . μᾶλλον περισσώτερον, *the more . . . so much the more a great deal* (A. V.), Mk. vii. 36; καθ' ὅσον with a compar., *by so much as with the compar.* Heb. iii. 3; καθ' ὄσον . . . κατὰ τοσοῦτον [τοσοῦτο L T Tr WH], Heb. vii. 20, 22; καθ' ὄσον (*inasmuch*) as foll. by οὕτως, Heb. ix. 27; τοσοῦτω with a compar. foll. by ὅσῳ with a compar., *by so much . . . as*, Heb. i. 4 (Xen. mem. 1, 4, 40; Cyr. 7, 5, 5 sq.); without τοσοῦτω, Heb. viii. 6 [A. V. *by how much*]; τοσοῦτω μᾶλλον, ὅσῳ (without μᾶλλον), Heb. x. 25; ὅσα . . . τοσοῦτον, *how much . . . so much*, Rev. xviii. 7; ἐφ' ὅσον; *for as much as, in so far as*, without ἐπὶ τοσοῦτο, Mt. xxv. 40, 45; Ro. xi. 13.

ὅσπερ, ἥπερ, ὅπερ, see ὅς, ἦ, ὅ, 10.

ὀστέον, contr. ὀστούν, gen. -οῦ, τό, [akin to Lat. *os*, *ossis*; Curtius § 213, cf. p. 41], *a bone*: Jn. xix. 36; plur. ὀστέα, Lk. xxiv. 39; gen. ὀστέων, (on these uncontr. forms cf. [WH. App. p. 157]; W. § 8, 2 d.; [B. p. 13 (12)]), Mt. xxiii. 27; Eph. v. 30 [RG Tr mrg. br.]; Heb. xi. 22. (From Hom. down; Sept. very often for οὐγγύ.)*

ὀστίς, ἥτις, ὅ, τι (separated by a hypodiatole [comma], to distinguish it from ὅτι; but L T Tr write ὅ τι, without a hypodiatole [cf. Tdf. Proleg. p. 111], leaving a little space between ὅ and τι; [WH ὅτι]; cf. W. 46 (45 sq.); [Lipsius, Gramm. Untersuch. p. 118 sq.; WH. Intr. § 411]), gen. οὐτίως (but of the oblique cases only the acc. neut. ὅ, τι and the gen. ὄτου, in the phrase ἕως ὄτου, are found in the N. T.), [fr. Hom. down], comp. of ὅς and τίς, hence prop. *any one who*; i. e. 1. *whoever, every one who*: ὀστίς simply, in the sing. chiefly at the beginning of a sentence in general propositions, esp. in Matt.; w. an indic. pres., Mt. xiii. 12 (twice); Mk. viii. 34 (where L Tr WH εἶ τις); Lk. xiv. 27; neut. Mt. xviii. 28 Rec.; w. a fut., Mt. v. 39 [RG Tr mrg.], 41; xxiii. 12, etc.; Jas. ii. 10 RG; plur. οἵτινες, *whosoever (all those who)*: w. indic. pres., Mk. iv. 20; Lk. viii. 15; Gal. v. 4; w. indic. aor., Rev. i. 7; ii. 24; xx. 4; πᾶς ὀστίς, w. indic. pres. Mt. vii. 24; w. fut. Mt. x. 32; ὀστίς w. subjunc. (where ἄν is wanting very rarely [cf. W. § 42, 3 (esp. fin.); B. § 139, 31]) aor. (having the force of the fut. pf. in Lat.), Mt. xviii. 4 Rec.; Jas. ii. 10 L T Tr WH. ὀστίς ἄν w. subjunc. aor. (Lat. fut. pf.), Mt. x. 33 [RG T]; xii. 50; w. subjunc. pres. Gal. v. 10 [ἐάν T Tr WH]; neut. w. subjunc. aor., Lk. x. 35; Jn. xiv. 13 [Tr mrg. WH mrg. pres. subjunc.]; xv. 16 [Tr mrg. WH mrg. pres. subjunc.]; with subjunc. pres., Jn. ii. 5; 1 Co. xvi. 2 [Tr WH ἄν; WH mrg. aor. subjunc.]; ὃ ἐάν τι for ὃ, τι ἄν w. subjunc. aor. Eph. vi. 8 [R G]; πᾶν ὃ, τι ἄν or ἐάν w. subjunc. pres., Col. iii. 17, 23 [Rec.; cf. B. § 139, 19;

W. § 42, 3]. 2. it refers to a single person or thing, but so that regard is had to a general notion or class to which this individual person or thing belongs, and thus it indicates quality: *one who, such a one as, of such a nature that*, (cf. Kühner § 554 Anm. 1, ii. p. 905; [Jelf § 816, 5]; Lücke on 1 Jn. i. 2, p. 210 sq.): ἡγούμενος, ὅστις ποιμανεῖ, Mt. ii. 6; add, Mt. vii. 26; xiii. 52; xvi. 28; xx. 1; xxv. 1; Mk. xv. 7; Lk. ii. 10; vii. 37; viii. 3; Jn. viii. 25; xxi. 25 [Tdf. om. the vs.]; Acts xi. 28; xvi. 12; xxiv. 1; Ro. xi. 4; 1 Co. v. 1; vii. 13 [Tdf. εἶ τις]; Gal. iv. 24, 26; v. 19; Phil. ii. 20; Col. ii. 23; 2 Tim. i. 5; Heb. ii. 3; viii. 5; x. 11; xii. 5; Jas. iv. 14; 1 Jn. i. 2; Rev. i. 12; ix. 4; xvii. 12; ὁ ναὸς τοῦ θεοῦ ἄγιός ἐστιν, οἵτινές ἐστε ὑμεῖς (where οἵτινές makes reference to ἄγιος) and *such are ye*, 1 Co. iii. 17 [some refer it to ναὸς]. 3. Akin to the last usage is that whereby it serves to give a reason, *such as equiv. to seeing that he, inasmuch as he*: Ro. xvi. 12 [here Lchm. br. the cl.]; Eph. iii. 13; [Col. iii. 5]; Heb. viii. 6; plur., Mt. vii. 15; Acts x. 47; xvii. 11; Ro. i. 25, 32; ii. 15; vi. 2; ix. 4; xvi. 7; 2 Co. viii. 10; [Phil. iv. 3 (where see Bp. Lghtft.)]; 1 Tim. i. 4; Tit. i. 11; 1 Pet. ii. 11. 4.

Acc. to a later Greek usage it is put for the interrogative τίς in direct questions (cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 57; Lachmann, larger ed., vol. i. p. xliii; B. 253 (218); cf. W. 167 (158)); thus in the N. T. the neut. ὃ, τι stands for τί i. q. διὰ τί in Mk. ii. 16 T Tr WH [cf. 7 WH mrg.]; ix. 11, 28, (Jer. ii. 36; 1 Chr. xvii. 6— for which in the parallel, 2 S. vii. 7, ἵνα τί appears; Barnab. ep. 7, 9 [(where see Müller); cf. Tdf. Proleg. p. 125; Evang. Nicod. pars i. A. xiv. 3 p. 245 and note; cf. also Soph. Lex. s. v. 4]); many interpreters bring in Jn. viii. 25 here; but respecting it see ἀρχή, 1 b. 5. It differs scarcely at all from the simple relative ὅς (cf. Matthiae p. 1073; B. § 127, 18; [Krüger § 51, 8; Ellicott on Gal. iv. 24; cf. Jebb in Vincent and Dickson's Hdbk. to Modern Greek, App. § 24]; but cf. C. F. A. Fritzsche in Fritzschiolum opuscul. p. 182 sq., who stoutly denies it): Lk. ii. 4; ix. 30; Acts xvii. 10; xxiii. 14; xxviii. 18; Eph. i. 23. 6. ἕως ὄτου, on which see ἕως, II. 1 b. β. p. 268^b mid.

ὀστράκινος, -η, -ον, (ὀστρακον baked clay), *made of clay, earthen*: σκεῖη ὀστράκινα, 2 Tim. ii. 20; with the added suggestion of frailty, 2 Co. iv. 7. (Jer. xix. 1, 11; xxxix. (xxxii.) 14; Is. xxx. 14, etc.; Hippocr., Anthol., [al.].)*

ὀσφρησις, -εως, ἡ, (ὀσφραίνωμαι [to smell]), *the sense of smell, smelling*: 1 Co. xii. 17. (Plat. Phaedo p. 111 b. [(yet cf. Stallbaum ad loc.)]; Aristot., Theophr.)*

ὀσφύς [or -φύς, so R Tr in Eph. vi. 14; G in Mt. iii. 4; cf. Chandler §§ 658, 659; Tdf. Proleg. p. 101], -ύος, ἡ, fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down; 1. *the hip (loin)*, as that part of the body where the ζώνη was worn (Sept. for οὐγγύ): Mt. iii. 4; Mk. i. 6; hence περιζώνουσθαι τὰς ὀσφύας, to gird, gird about, the loins, Lk. xii. 35; Eph. vi. 14; and ἀναζώνν. τὰς ὀσφ. [to gird up the loins], 1 Pet. i. 13; on the meaning of these metaph. phrases see ἀναζώννυμι. 2. *a loin*, Sept. several times for οὐγγύ,

the (two) loins, where the Hebrews thought the generative power (*semen*) resided [?]; hence καρπὸς τῆς ὀσφύος, fruit of the loins, offspring, Acts ii. 30 (see καρπός, 1 fin.); ἐξέρχασθαι ἐκ τῆς ὀσφύος τινός, to come forth out of one's loins i. e. derive one's origin or descent from one, Heb. vii. 5 (see ἐξέρχομαι, 2 b.); ἐτι ἐν τῇ ὀσφύϊ τινός, to be yet in the loins of some one (an ancestor), Heb. vii. 10.*

δταν, a particle of time, comp. of δτε and δν, at the time that, whenever, (Germ. dann wann; wann irgend); used of things which one assumes will really occur, but the time of whose occurrence he does not definitely fix (in prof. auth. often also of things which one assumes can occur, but whether they really will or not he does not know; hence like our *in case that*, as in Plato, Prot. p. 360 b.; Phaedr. p. 256 e.; Phaedo p. 68 d.); [cf. W. § 42, 5; B. § 139, 33]; a. with the subjunctive present: Mt. vi. 2, 5; x. 23; Mk. xiii. 11 [here Rec. aor.]; xiv. 7; Lk. xi. 36; xii. 11; xiv. 12 sq.; xxi. 7; Jn. vii. 27; xvi. 21; Acts xxiii. 35; 1 Co. iii. 4; 2 Co. xiii. 9; 1 Jn. v. 2; Rev. x. 7; xviii. 9; preceded by a specification of time: ἕως τῆς ἡμέρας ἐκείνης, δταν etc., Mt. xxvi. 29; Mk. xiv. 25; foll. by τότε, 1 Th. v. 3; 1 Co. xv. 28; i. q. as often as, of customary action, Mt. xv. 2; Jn. viii. 44; Ro. ii. 14; at the time when i. q. as long as, Lk. xi. 34; Jn. ix. 5. b. with the subjunctive aorist: i. q. the Lat. quando acciderit, ut w. subjunc. pres., Mt. v. 11; xii. 43; xiii. 32; xxiii. 15; xxiv. 32; Mk. iv. 15 sq. 29 [R G]; 31 sq.; xiii. 28; Lk. vi. 22, 26; viii. 13; xi. 24; xii. 54 sq.; xxi. 30; Jn. ii. 10; x. 4; xvi. 21; 1 Tim. v. 11 [here Lmrg. fut.]; Rev. ix. 5. i. q. quando w. fut. pf., Mt. ix. 28; xxi. 40; Mk. viii. 38; ix. 9; xii. 23 [G Tr WH om. L br. the cl.], 25; Lk. ix. 26; xvi. 4, 9; xvii. 10; Jn. iv. 25; vii. 31; xiii. 19; xiv. 29; xv. 26; xvi. 4, 13, 21; xxi. 18; Acts xxiii. 35; xxiv. 22; Ro. xi. 27; 1 Co. xv. 24 [here L T Tr WH pres.], 27 (where the meaning is, 'when he shall have said that the ὑπόταξις predicted in the Psalm is now accomplished'; cf. Meyer ad loc.); xvi. 2 sq. 5, 12; 2 Co. x. 6; Col. iv. 16; 1 Jn. ii. 28 [L T Tr WH ἐάν]; 2 Th. i. 10; Heb. i. 6 (on which see εισάγω, 1); Rev. xi. 7; xii. 4; xvii. 10; xx. 7. foll. by τότε, Mt. ix. 15; xxiv. 15; xxv. 31; Mk. ii. 20; xiii. 14; Lk. v. 35; xxi. 20; Jn. viii. 28; 1 Co. xiii. 10 [G L T Tr WH om. τότε]; xv. 28, 54; Col. iii. 4.

c. Acc. to the usage of later authors, a usage, however, not altogether unknown to the more elegant writers (W. 309 (289 sq.); B. 222 (192) sq.; [Tdf. Proleg. p. 124 sq.; WH. App. p. 171; for exx. additional to these given by W. and B. u. s. see Soph. Lex. s. v.; cf. Jebb in Vincent and Dickson's Hdbk. to Mod. Grk., App. § 78]), with the indicative; a. future: when, [Mt. v. 11 Tdf.]; Lk. xiii. 28 T Tr txt. WH mrg.; [1 Tim. v. 11 L mrg.]; as often as, Rev. iv. 9 (cf. Bleek ad loc.). β. present: Mk. xi. 25 L T Tr WH; xiii. 7 Tr txt.; [Lk. xi. 2 Tr mrg.]. γ. very rarely indeed, with the imperfect: as often as, [whenever], δταν ἰθεώρου, Mk. iii. 11 (Gen. xxxviii. 9; Ex. xvii. 11; 1 S. xvii. 34; see δν, II. 1). δ. As in Byz-

antine auth. i. q. δτε, when, with the indic. aorist: δταν ἤνοιξεν, Rev. viii. 1 L T Tr WH; [add δταν ὀψὲ ἐγένετο, Mk. xi. 19 T Tr txt. WH, cf. B. 223 (193); but al. take this of customary action, whenever evening came (i. e. every evening, R. V.)]. δταν does not occur in the Epp. of Peter and Jude.

δτε, a particle of time, [fr. Hom. down], when; 1. with the Indicative [W. 296 (278) sq.]; indic. present (of something certain and customary, see Herm. ad Vig. p. 913 sq.), while: Jn. ix. 4; Heb. ix. 17; w. an historical pres. Mk. xi. 1. w. the imperfect (of a thing done on occasion or customary): Mk. xiv. 12; xv. 41; Mk. vi. 21 R G; Jn. xxi. 18; Acts xii. 6; xxii. 20; Ro. vi. 20; vii. 5; 1 Co. xiii. 11; Gal. iv. 3; Col. iii. 7; 1 Th. iii. 4; 2 Th. iii. 10; 1 Pet. iii. 20. w. an indic. aorist, Lat. quom w. plupf. (W. § 40, 5; [B. § 137, 6]): Mt. ix. 25; xiii. 26, 48; xvii. 25 [R G]; xxi. 34; Mk. i. 32; iv. 10; viii. 19; xv. 20; Lk. ii. 21 sq. 42; iv. 25; vi. [3 L T WH], 13; xxii. 14; xxiii. 33; Jn. i. 19; ii. 22; iv. 45 [where Tdf. ὡς], etc.; Acts i. 13; viii. 12, 39; xi. 2; xxi. 5, 35; xxvii. 39; xxviii. 16; Ro. xiii. 11 ("than when we gave in our allegiance to Christ;" Lat. quom Christo nomen dedissemus, [R. V. than when we first believed]); Gal. i. 15; ii. 11, 12, 14; iv. 4; Phil. iv. 15; Heb. vii. 10; Rev. i. 17; vi. 3, 5, 7, 9, 12; viii. 1, etc.; so also Mt. xii. 3; Mk. ii. 25; (Jn. xii. 41 R Tr mrg. δτε εἶδεν, when it had presented itself to his sight [but best texts δτι: because he saw etc.]). ἐγένετο, ὄτε ἐτέλεσεν, a common phrase in Mt., viz. vii. 28; xi. 1; xiii. 53; xix. 1; xxvi. 1. δτε . . . τότε, Mt. xxi. 1; Jn. xii. 16. w. the indic. perfect, since [R. V. now that I am become], 1 Co. xiii. 11; w. the indic. future: Lk. xvii. 22; Jn. iv. 21, 23; v. 25; xvi. 25; Ro. ii. 16 [R G T Tr txt. WH mrg.] (where Ichm. ἦ [al. al.]); 2 Tim. iv. 3. 2. with the aor. Subjunctive: ἕως ἂν ἦξῃ, ὄτε εἴπητε (where δταν might have been expected), until the time have come, when ye have said, Lk. xiii. 35 [R G (cf. Tr br.)]; cf. Matthiae ii. p. 1196 sq.; Bornemann, Scholia in Lucæ evang. p. 92; W. 298 (279); [Bnhdy. p. 400; cf. B. 231 sq. (199)].

δ, τε, ἦ, τε, τό, τε, see τέ 2 a.

δτι [properly neut. of δστις], a conjunction [fr. Hom. down], (Lat. quod [cf. W. § 53, 8 b.; B. § 139, 51; § 149, 3]), marking

I. the substance or contents (of a statement), that; 1. joined to verbs of saying and declaring (where the acc. and infin. is used in Lat.): ἀναγγέλλει, Acts xiv. 27; διηγείσθαι, Acts ix. 27; εἰπεῖν, Mt. xvi. 20; xxviii. 7, 13; Jn. vii. 42; xvi. 15; 1 Co. i. 15; λέγειν, Mt. iii. 9; viii. 11; Mk. iii. 28; Lk. xv. 7; Jn. xvi. 20; Ro. iv. 9 [T Tr WH om. L br. δτι]; ix. 2, and very often; προειρηκέναι, 2 Co. vii. 3; before the δτι in Acts xiv. 22 supply λέγοντες, contained in the preceding παρακαλοῦντες [cf. B. § 151, 11]; δτι after γράφειν, 1 Co. ix. 10; 1 Jn. ii. 12-14; μαρτυρεῖν, Mt. xxiii. 31; Jn. i. 34; iii. 28; iv. 44; ὁμολογεῖν, Heb. xi. 13; δεκνύειν, Mt. xvi. 21; δηλοῦν, 1 Co. i. 11; διδάσκειν, 1 Co. xi. 14. after ἐμφανίζειν, Heb. xi. 14; δῆλον (ἐστίν), 1 Co. xv. 27; Gal. iii. 11; 1 Tim. vi.

7 (where L T Tr WH om. δῆλον [and then ὅτι simply introduces the reason, *because* (B. 358 (308) to the contrary)]); φανερούμαι (for φανερόν γίνεται περὶ ἐμοῦ), 2 Co. iii. 3; 1 Jn. ii. 19. It is added—to verbs of swearing, and to forms of oath and affirmation: ὀμνῶν, Rev. x. 6; ζῶ ἐγὼ (see ζῶω, I. 1 p. 270*), Ro. xiv. 11; μάρτυρα τὸν θεὸν ἐπικαλοῦμαι, 2 Co. i. 23; πιστὸς ὁ θεός, 2 Co. i. 18; ἔστιν ἀλήθεια Χριστοῦ ἐν ἐμοί, 2 Co. xi. 10; ἰδοὺ ἐνώπιον τοῦ θεοῦ, Gal. i. 20; cf. Fritzsche, Ep. ad Rom. ii. p. 242 sq.; [W. § 53, 9; B. 394 (338)];—to verbs of perceiving, knowing, remembering, etc.: ἀκούειν, Jn. xiv. 28; θλέπειν, 2 Co. vii. 8; Heb. iii. 19; Jas. ii. 22; θαῶσθαι, Jn. vi. 5; γινώσκειν, Mt. xxi. 45; Lk. x. 11; Jn. iv. 53; 2 Co. xiii. 6; 1 Jn. ii. 5, etc.; after τοῦτο, Ro. vi. 6; εἰδέναι, Mt. vi. 32; xxii. 16; Mk. ii. 10; Lk. ii. 49; Jn. iv. 42; ix. 20, 24 sq.; Ro. ii. 2; vi. 9; Phil. iv. 15 sq., and very often; γνωστόν ἐστίν, Acts xxviii. 28; ἐπιγινώσκειν, Mk. ii. 8; Lk. i. 22; Acts v. 13; ἐπίστασθαι, Acts xv. 7; νοεῖν, Mt. xv. 17; ὁρᾶν, Jas. ii. 24; καταλαμβάνειν, Acts iv. 13; x. 34; συνιέναι, Mt. xvi. 12; ἀγροεῖν, Ro. i. 13; ii. 4; vi. 3, etc.; ἀναγινώσκειν, Mt. xii. 5; xix. 4; μνημονεύειν, Jn. xvi. 4; μνησθῆναι, Mt. v. 23; Jn. ii. 22; ὑπομνησκειν, Jude 5;—to verbs of thinking, believing, judging, hoping: λογιζέσθαι, Jn. xi. 50 L T Tr WH; after τοῦτο, Ro. ii. 3; 2 Co. x. 11; νομίζειν, Mt. v. 17; οἶμαι, Jas. i. 7; πέπεισμαι, Ro. viii. 38; xiv. 14; xv. 14; 2 Tim. i. 5, 12; πεποιθέναι, Lk. xviii. 9; 2 Co. ii. 3; Phil. ii. 24; Gal. v. 10; 2 Th. iii. 4; Heb. xiii. 18; πιστεύειν, Mt. ix. 28; Mk. xi. 23; Ro. x. 9; ὑπολαμβάνειν, Lk. vii. 43; δοκέειν, Mt. vi. 7; xxvi. 53; Jn. xx. 15; ἐλπίζειν, Lk. xxiv. 21; 2 Co. xiii. 6; κρίνειν τοῦτο ὅτι, 2 Co. v. 14 (15);—to verbs of emotion (where in Lat. now the acc. and inf. is used, now *quod*): θαυμάζειν, Lk. xi. 38; χαίρειν, Jn. xiv. 28; 2 Co. vii. 9, 16; Phil. iv. 10; 2 Jn. 4; ἐν τούτῳ ὅτι, Lk. x. 20; συγχαίρειν, Lk. x. 6, 9; μέλει μοι (σοι, αὐτῷ), Mk. iv. 38; Lk. x. 40;—to verbs of praising, thanking, blaming, (where the Lat. uses *quod*): ἐπαινεῖν, Lk. xvi. 8; 1 Co. xi. 2, 17; ἐξομολογέσθαι, Mt. xi. 25; Lk. x. 21; εὐχαριστεῖν, Lk. xviii. 11; χάρις τῷ θεῷ, Ro. vi. 17; χάριν ἔχω τῷ, 1 Tim. i. 12; ἔχω κατὰ τινος, ὅτι etc. Rev. ii. 4; ἔχω τοῦτο ὅτι, I have this (which is praiseworthy) that, Rev. ii. 6; add, Jn. vii. 23 [but here ὅτι is causal; cf. W. § 53, 8 b.]; 1 Co. vi. 7;—to the verb εἶναι, when that precedes with a demons. pron., in order to define more exactly what a thing is or wherein it may be seen: αὕτη ἐστὶν ὅτι (Lat. *quod*), Jn. iii. 19; ἐν τούτῳ ὅτι, 1 Jn. iii. 16; iv. 9 sq. 13, etc.; περὶ τούτου ὅτι, Jn. xvi. 19; οὐχ οἶον δὲ ὅτι (see οἶος), Ro. ix. 6;—to the verbs γίνεσθαι and εἶναι with an interrog. pron., as τί γέγονεν ὅτι etc., *what has come to pass that? our how comes it that?* Jn. xiv. 22; τί [L mrg. τίς] ἐστὶν ἄνθρωπος, ὅτι, Heb. ii. 6 fr. Ps. viii. 5. τίς ὁ λόγος οὗτος (sc. ἐστίν), ὅτι, Lk. iv. 36; ποταπός ἐστιν οὗτος, ὅτι, Mt. viii. 27; τίς ἡ διδαχὴ αὕτη, ὅτι, Mk. i. 27 Rec.; add Mk. iv. 41. 2. in elliptical formulas (B. 358 (307); [W. 585 (544) note]): τί ὅτι etc., i. q. τί ἐστὶν ὅτι, [A. V. *how is it that*], *wherefore?* Mk. ii. 16 R G L [al. om. τί; cf. 5 below, and see ὅστις, 4]; Lk. ii. 49; Acts v. 4, 9. οὐχ ὅτι for οὐ λέγω ὅτι, *our not that*, not as though, cf.

B. § 150, 1; [W. 597 (555)]; thus, Jn. vi. 46; vii. 22; 2 Co. i. 24; iii. 5; Phil. iii. 12; iv. 11. ὅτι is used for εἰς ἐκεῖνο ὅτι (*in reference to the fact that* [Eng. *seeing that, in that*]): thus in Jn. ii. 18; [Meyer (see his note on 1 Co. i. 26) would add many other exx., among them Jn. ix. 17 (see below)]; for ἐν τούτῳ ὅτι, Ro. v. 8; for περὶ τούτου ὅτι, *concerning this, that*: so after λαλεῖν, Mk. i. 34; Lk. iv. 41 [al. take ὅτι in these exx. and those after διαλογ. which follow in a causal sense; cf. W. as below (Ellicott on 2 Thess. iii. 7)]; after λέγειν, Jn. ix. 17 [see above]; after διαλογίζεσθαι, Mt. xvi. 8; Mk. viii. 17, (after ἀποστέλλειν ἐπιστολάς, 1 Macc. xii. 7). See exx. fr. classic authors in Fritzsche on Mt. p. 248 sq.; [Meyer, u. s.; cf. W. § 53, 8 b.]. 3. Noteworthy is the attraction, not uncommon, by which the noun that would naturally be the subject of the subjoined clause, is attracted by the verb of the principal clause and becomes its object [cf. W. § 66, 5; B § 151, 1 a.]; as, οἴδατε τὴν οἰκίαν Στεφανῶ, ὅτι ἐστὶν ἀπαρχή, for οἴδατε, ὅτι ἡ οἰκία Στ. κτλ., 1 Co. xvi. 15; also after εἰδέναι and ἰδεῖν, Mk. xii. 34; 1 Th. ii. 1; so after other verbs of knowing, declaring, etc.: Mt. xxv. 24; Jn. ix. 8; Acts iii. 10; ix. 20; 1 Co. iii. 20; 2 Th. ii. 4; Rev. xvii. 8, etc.; δὲ ὑμεῖς λέγετε ὅτι θεὸς ὑμῶν ἐστίν, for περὶ οὗ (cf. Lk. xxi. 5) ὑμεῖς λέγετε ὅτι, Jn. viii. 54. 4. As respects construction, ὅτι is joined in the N. T. a. to the indicative even where the opinion of another is introduced, and therefore according to class. usage the optative should have been used; as, διεστειλάτο . . . ἵνα μηδενὶ εἴπωσιν, ὅτι αὐτός ἐστιν ὁ Χριστός, Mt. xvi. 20; add, 21; iv. 12; xx. 30, etc. b. to that subjunctive after οὐ μὴ which differs scarcely at all from the future (see μὴ, IV. 2 p. 411*; [cf. W. 508 (473)]): Mt. v. 20; xxvi. 29 [R G; al. om. ὅτι]; Mk. xiv. 25; Lk. xxi. 32; Jn. xi. 56 (where before ὅτι supply δοκέετε, borrowed from the preceding δοκέει); but in Ro. iii. 8 ὅτι before ποιήσωμεν (hortatory subjunc. [cf. W. § 41 a. 4 a.; B. 245 (211)]) is recitative [see 5 below], depending on λέγουσι [W. 628 (583); B. § 141, 3]. c. to the infinitive, by a mingling of two constructions, common even in classic Grk., according to which the writer beginning the construction with ὅτι falls into the construction of the acc. with inf.: Acts xxvii. 10; cf. W. 339 (318) N. 2; [§ 63, 2 c.; B. 383 (328)]. On the anacoluthon found in 1 Co. xii. 2, acc. to the reading ὅτι ὅτι (which appears in cod. Sin. also [and is adopted by L br. T Tr WH (yet cf. their note)]), cf. B. 383 (328) sq. 5. ὅτι is placed before direct discourse ('recitative' ὅτι) [B. § 139, 51; W. § 65, 3 c.; § 60, 9 (and Moulton's note)]: Mt. ii. 23 [?]; vii. 23; xvi. 7; xxi. 16; xxvi. 72, 74; xxvii. 43; Mk. [ii. 16 T Tr WH (see 2 above); but see ὅστις, 4]; vi. 23; xii. 19 [cf. B. 237 (204)]; Lk. i. 61; ii. 23; iv. 43; xv. 27; Jn. i. 20; iv. 17; xv. 25; xvi. 17; Acts xv. 1; Heb. xi. 18; 1 Jn. iv. 20; Rev. iii. 17, etc.; most frequently after λέγω, q. v. II. 1 a., p. 373* bot. [Noteworthy is 2 Thess. iii. 10, cf. B. § 139, 53.]

II. the reason why anything is said to be or to be done, *because, since, for that, for*, (a causal conjunc.: Lat.

quod, quia, quom, nam); [on the diff. betw. it and γάρ cf. Westcott, Epp. of Jn. p. 70]; a. it is added to a speaker's words to show what ground he gives for his opinion; as, μακάριος etc. ὅτι, Mt. v. 4-12; xiii. 16; Lk. vi. 20 sq.; xiv. 14; after οὐαί, Mt. xi. 21; xxiii. 13-15, 23, 25, 27, 29; Lk. vi. 24 sq.; x. 13; xi. 42-44, 46, 52; Jude 11; cf. further, Mt. vii. 13; xvii. 15; xxv. 8; Mk. v. 9; ix. 38 [G Tr mrg. om. Trtxt. br. the cl.]; Lk. vii. 47; xxiii. 40; Jn. i. 30; v. 27; ix. 16; xvi. 9-11, 14, 16 [T Tr WH om. l. br. cl.]; Acts i. 5, and often;—or is added by the narrator, to give the reason for his own opinion: Mt. ii. 18; ix. 36; Mk. iii. 30; vi. 34; Jn. ii. 25; Acts i. 17;—or, in general, by a teacher, and often in such a way that it relates to his entire statement or views: Mt. v. 45; 1 Jn. iv. 18; 2 Jn. 7; Rev. iii. 10. b. ὅτι makes reference to some word or words that precede or immediately follow it [cf. W. § 23, 5; § 53, 8 b.; B. § 127, 6]; as, διὰ τοῦτο, Jn. viii. 47; x. 17; xii. 39; 1 Jn. iii. 1, etc. διὰ τῆς; Ro. ix. 32; 2 Co. xi. 11. χάριν τίνος; 1 Jn. iii. 12. οὐτως, Rev. iii. 16. ἐν τούτῳ, 1 Jn. iii. 20. ὅτι in the protasis, Jn. i. 50 (51); xx. 29. It is followed by διὰ τοῦτο, Jn. xv. 19. οὐχ ὅτι . . . ἀλλ' ὅτι, not because . . . but because, Jn. vi. 26; xii. 6.

III. On the combination ὡς ὅτι see ὡς, I. 3.

[ὅτι interrog., i. e. ὄ, τι or ὄ τι, see ὄστις, 4 (and ad init.)]

ὄτου, see ὄστις ad init.

οὐ, see ὄς, ἦ, ὄ, II. 11.

οὐ before a consonant, οὐκ before a vowel with a smooth breathing, and οὐχ before an aspirated vowel; but sometimes in the best codd. οὐχ occurs even before a smooth breathing; accordingly L T WH mrg. have adopted οὐχ ἰδού, Acts ii. 7; L T οὐχ Ἰουδαϊκῶς, Gal. ii. 14 (see WH. Introd. § 409); L οὐχ ὀλίγος, Acts xix. 23; οὐχ ἠγάπησαν, Rev. xii. 11; and contrariwise οὐκ before an aspirate, as οὐκ ἔστηκεν, Jn. viii. 44 T; [οὐκ ἔνεκεν, 2 Co. vii. 12 T]; (οὐκ ἔφρον, Lk. xxiv. 3; [οὐκ ὑπάρχει, Acts iii. 6] in cod. N [also C*]; cf. cod. Alex. in 1 Esdr. iv. 2, 12; Job xix. 16; xxxviii. 11, 26]); cf. W. § 5, 1 d. 14; B. 7; [A. v. Schütz, Hist. Alphab. Att., Berol. 1875, pp. 54-58; Sophocles, Hist. of Grk. Alphab., 1st ed. 1848, p. 64 sq. (on the breathing); Tdf. Sept., ed. 4, Proleg. pp. xxxiii. xxxiv.; Scrivener, Collation etc., 2d ed., p. lv. no. 9; id. cod. Bezae p. xlvi. no. 11 (cf. p. xlii. no. 5); Kuenen and Cobet, N. T. etc. p. lxxxvii. sq.; Tdf. Proleg. p. 90 sq.; WH. Intr. §§ 405 sqq., and App. p. 143 sq.]; Sept. for נל, נל, נל; a particle of negation, not (how it differs fr. μή has been explained in μή, ad init.); it is used

1. absol. and accented, οὐ, nay, no, [W. 476 (444)]: in answers, ὁ δὲ φησιν· οὐ, Mt. xiii. 29; ἀπεκρίθη· οὐ, Jn. i. 21; [xxi. 5], cf. vii. 12; repeated, οὐ οὐ, it strengthens the negation, nay, nay, by no means, Mt. v. 37; ἦτω ὑμῶν τὸ οὐ οὐ, let your denial be truthful, Jas. v. 12; on 2 Co. i. 17-19, see ναί. 2. It is joined to other words,—to a finite verb, simply to deny that what is declared in the verb applies to the subject of the sentence: Mt. i. 25 (οὐκ ἐγίνωσκεν αὐτήν); Mk. iii. 25; Lk. vi. 43; Jn. x. 28; Acts vii. 5; Ro. i. 16, and

times without number. It has the same force when conjoined to participles: ὡς οὐκ ἄερα δέρον, 1 Co. ix. 26; οὐκ ὄντος αὐτῷ τέκνου, at the time when he had no child, Acts vii. 5 (μή ὄντος would be, although he had no child); add, Ro. viii. 20; 1 Co. iv. 14; 2 Co. iv. 8; Gal. iv. 8, 27; Col. ii. 19; Phil. iii. 3; Heb. xi. 35; 1 Pet. i. 8; δ . . . οὐκ ὄν ποιμήν, Jn. x. 12 (where acc. to class. usage μή must have been employed, because such a person is imagined as is not a shepherd; [cf. B. 351 (301) and μή, I. 5 b.]). in relative sentences: εἰσιν . . . τινες οἱ οὐ πιστεύουσιν, Jn. vi. 64; add, Mt. x. 38; xii. 2; Lk. vi. 2; Ro. xv. 21; Gal. iii. 10, etc.; οὐκ ἔστιν ὄς and οὐδέν ἔστιν ὄ foll. by a fut.: Mt. x. 26; Lk. viii. 17; xii. 2; τίς ἔστιν, ὄς ὄ foll. by a pres. indic.: Acts xix. 35; Heb. xii. 7; cf. W. 481 (448); B. 355 (305); in statements introduced by ὅτι after verbs of understanding, perceiving, saying, etc.: Jn. v. 42; viii. 55, etc.; ὅτι οὐκ (where οὐκ is pleonastic) after ἀρνεῖσθαι, 1 Jn. ii. 22; cf. B. § 148, 13; [W. § 65, 2 β.];—to an infin., where μή might have been expected: τίς ἔτι χρεία κατὰ τὴν τάξιν Μελαχιο. ἕτερον ἀνίστασθαι ἱερέα καὶ οὐ κατὰ τὴν τάξιν Ἀαρὼν λέγεσθαι, Heb. vii. 11 (where the difficulty is hardly removed by saying [e. g. with W. 482 (449)] that οὐ belongs only to κατὰ τὴν τάξιν Ἀαρ., not to the infin.). it serves to deny other parts of statements: οὐκ ἐν σοφίᾳ λόγου, 1 Co. i. 17; οὐ μέλαν, οὐκ ἐν πλαξί λιθίνας, 2 Co. iii. 3, and many other exx.;—to deny the object, ἔλεος (R G ἔλεον) θέλω, οὐ θυσίαν, Mt. ix. 13; xii. 7; οὐκ ἐμὲ δέχεται, Mk. ix. 37. It blends with the term to which it is prefixed into a single and that an affirmative idea [W. 476 (444); cf. B. 347 (298)]; as, οὐκ ἔάω, to prevent, hinder, Acts xvi. 7; xix. 30, (cf., on this phrase, Herm. ad Vig. p. 887 sq.); οὐκ ἔχω, to be poor, Mt. xiii. 12; Mk. iv. 25, (see ἔχω, I. 2 a. p. 266*); τὰ οὐκ ἀνήκοντα [or ἀ οὐκ ἀνήκεν, L T Tr WH], unseemly, dishonorable, Eph. v. 4 (see μή, I. 5 d. fin. p. 410*; [cf. B. § 148, 7 a.; W. 486 (452)]); often so as to form a litotes; as, οὐκ ἀγνοῶ, to know well, 2 Co. ii. 11 (Sap. xii. 10); οὐκ ὀλίγοι, not a few, i. e. very many, Acts xvii. 4, 12; xix. 23 sq.; xv. 2; xiv. 28; xxvii. 20; οὐ πολλὰ ἡμέραι, a few days, Lk. xv. 13; Jn. ii. 12; Acts i. 5; οὐ πολὺ, Acts xxvii. 14; οὐ μετρίως, Acts xx. 12; οὐκ ἄσμος, not undistinguished [A. V. no mean etc.], Acts xxi. 39; οὐκ ἐκ μέτρου, Jn. iii. 34. It serves to limit the term to which it is joined: οὐ πάντως, not altogether, not entirely (see πάντως, c. β.); οὐ πᾶς, not any and every one, Mt. vii. 21; plur. οὐ πάντες, not all, Mt. xix. 11; Ro. ix. 6; x. 16; οὐ πᾶσα σὰρξ, not every kind of flesh, 1 Co. xv. 39; οὐ παντὶ τῷ λαφ, not to all the people, Acts x. 41; on the other hand, when οὐ is joined to the verb, πᾶς . . . οὐ must be rendered no one, no, (as in Hebrew, now לֹא . . . אֵל, now אֵל . . . לֹא; cf. Winer, Lex. Hebr. et Chald. p. 513 sq.): Lk. i. 37; Eph. v. 5; 1 Jn. ii. 21; Rev. xxii. 3; πᾶσα σὰρξ . . . οὐ w. a verb, no flesh, no mortal, Mt. xxiv. 22; Mk. xiii. 20; Ro. iii. 20; Gal. ii. 16; cf. W. § 26, 1; [B. 121 (106)]. Joined to a noun it denies and annuls the idea of the noun; as, τὸν οὐ λαόν, a people that is not a people (Germ. ein Nichtvolk, a no-people), Ro. ix. 25, cf. 1 Pet. ii. 10; ἐπ' οὐκ ἔθνεα,

[R. V. *with that which is no nation*], Ro. x. 19 (so $\sigma\upsilon\gamma$ $\kappa\lambda$; $\gamma\kappa$ $\kappa\lambda$, a no-god, Deut. xxxii. 21; $\gamma\gamma$ $\kappa\lambda$, a not-wood, Is. x. 15; *οὐκ ἀρχιερεὺς*, 2 Macc. iv. 13; *ἢ οὐ διάλυσσις*, Thuc. 1, 137, 4; *ἢ οὐ περιτείχισις* 3. 95, 2; *ἢ οὐκ ἐξουσία* 5, 50, 3; *δὲ ἀπειροσίαν . . . κοῦκ ἀπόδειξιν*, Eur. Hippol. 196, and other exx. in Grk. writ.; *non sutor*, Hor. sat. 2, 3, 106; *non corpus*, Cic. acad. 1, 39 fin.); cf. W. 476 (444); [B. § 148, 9]; *ἢ οὐκ ἠγαπημένη*, Ro. ix. 25; *οἱ οὐκ ἠληθμένοι*, 1 Pet. ii. 10.

3. followed by another negative, a. it strengthens the negation: *οὐ κρίνω οὐδένα*, Jn. viii. 15; add, Mk. v. 37; 2 Co. xi. 9 (8); *οὐ οὐκ ἦν οὐδέπω οὐδεὶς κείμενος*, Lk. xxiii. 53 [see *οὐδέπω*]; *οὐκ . . . οὐδέν*, nothing at all, Lk. iv. 2; Jn. vi. 63; xi. 49; xii. 19; xv. 5; *οὐ μέλει σοι περὶ οὐδενός*, Mt. xxii. 16; *οὐκ . . . οὐκίτη*, Acts viii. 39; cf. Matthiae § 609, 3; Kühner ii. § 516; W. § 55, 9 b.; [B. § 148, 11].

b. as in Latin, it changes a negation into an affirmation (cf. Matthiae § 609, 2; Klotz ad Devar. ii. 2 p. 695 sq.; W. § 55, 9 a.; B. § 148, 12); *οὐ παρὰ τοῦτο οὐκ ἔστιν ἐκ τοῦ σώματος*, *not on this account is it not of the body*, i. e. it belongs to the body, does not cease to be of the body, 1 Co. xii. 15; *οὐ δύναμεθα ἂ εἶδομεν καὶ ἠκούσαμεν μὴ λαλεῖν*, *we are unable not to speak* [A.V. *we cannot but speak*], Acts iv. 20.

4. It is used in disjunctive statements where one thing is denied that another may be established [W. § 55, 8; cf. B. 356 (306)]: *οὐκ . . . ἀλλά*, Lk. viii. 52; xxiv. 6 [WH reject the cl.]; Jn. i. 33; vii. 10, 12, 16; viii. 49; Acts x. 41; Ro. viii. 20; 1 Co. xv. 10; 2 Co. iii. 3; viii. 5; Heb. ii. 16, etc.; see *ἀλλά*, II. 1; *οὐχ ἵνα . . . ἀλλ' ἵνα*, Jn. iii. 17; *οὐχ ἵνα . . . ἀλλά*, Jn. vi. 38; *οὐ μόνον . . . ἀλλὰ καί*, see *ἀλλά*, II. 1 and *μόνος*, 2; *οὐκ . . . εἰ μὴ*, see *εἰ*, III. 8 c. p. 171^b; *οὐ μὴ* w. subjunc. aor. foll. by *εἰ μὴ*, Rev. xxi. 27 [see *εἰ* as above, β.].

5. It is joined to other particles: *οὐ μὴ*, *not at all, by no means, surely not, in no wise*, see *μὴ*, IV.; *οὐ μηκέτι* w. aor. subjunc. Mt. xxi. 19 L T Tr mrg. WH. *μὴ οὐ*, where *μὴ* is interrog. (Lat. *num*) and *οὐ* negative [cf. B. 248 (214), 354 (304); W. 511 (476)]: Ro. x. 18 sq.; 1 Co. ix. 4 sq.; xi. 22. *εἰ οὐ*, see *εἰ*, III. 11 p. 172^a. *οὐ γάρ* (see *γάρ*, I. p. 109^b), Acts xvi. 37.

6. As in Hebr. $\kappa\lambda$ w. impf., so in bibl. Grk. *οὐ* w. 2 pers. fut. is used in emphatic prohibition (in prof. anth. it is milder; cf. W. § 43, 5 c.; also 501 sq. (467); [B. § 139, 64]; Fritzsche on Mt. p. 259 sq. [cf. p. 252 sq.] thinks otherwise, but not correctly): Mt. vi. 5; and besides in the moral precepts of the O. T., Mt. iv. 7; xix. 18; Lk. iv. 12; Acts xxiii. 5; Ro. vii. 7; xiii. 9.

7. *οὐ* is used interrogatively — when an affirmative answer is expected (Lat. *nonne*; [W. § 57, 3 a.; B. 247 (213)]: Mt. vi. 26, 30; xvii. 24; Mk. iv. 21; xii. 24; Lk. xi. 40; Jn. iv. 35; vii. 25; Acts ix. 21; Ro. ix. 21; 1 Co. ix. 1, 6 sq. 12; Jas. ii. 4, and often; *οὐκ οἴδατε* κτλ.; and the like, see *εἶδω*, II. 1 p. 174^a; *ἀλλ' οὐ*, Heb. iii. 16 (see *ἀλλά*, I. 10 p. 28^a); *οὐκ ἀποκρίνη οὐδέν*; answerest thou nothing at all? Mk. xiv. 60; xv. 4; — where an exclamation of reproach or wonder, which denies directly, may take the place of a negative question: Mk. iv. 13, 38; Lk. xvii. 18; Acts xiii. 10 [cf. B. § 139, 65]; xxi. 38 (on which see *ἄρα*, 1);

cf. W. u. s.; *οὐ μὴ πῖω αὐτό*; shall I not drink it? Jn. xviii. 11; cf. W. p. 512 (477); [cf. B. § 139, 2].

οὐά, Tdf. *οὐά* [see Proleg. p. 101; cf. Chandler § 892], *ah! ha!* an interjection of wonder and amazement: Epict. diss. 3, 22, 34; 3, 23, 24; Dio Cass. 63, 20; called out by the overthrow of a boastful adversary, Mk. xv. 29.*

οὐαί, an interjection of grief or of denunciation; Sept. chiefly for $\gamma\eta$ and $\gamma\kappa$; *alas! woe!* with a dat of pers. added, Mt. xi. 21; xviii. 7; xxiii. 13–16, 23, 25, 27, 29; xxiv. 19; xxvi. 24; Mk. xiii. 17; xiv. 21; Lk. vi. 24–26; x. 13; xi. 42–44, 46 sq. 52; xxi. 23; xxii. 22; Jude 11; Rev. xii. 12 R G L ed. min. [see below], (Num. xxi. 29; Is. iii. 9, and often in Sept.); thrice repeated, and foll. by a dat., Rev. viii. 13 R G L WH mrg. [see below]; the dat. is omitted in Lk. xvii. 1; twice repeated and foll. by a nom. in place of a voc., Rev. xviii. 10, 16, 19, (Is. i. 24; v. 8–22; Hab. ii. 6, 12, etc.); exceptionally, with an acc. of the pers., in Rev. viii. 13 T Tr WH txt., and xii. 12 L T Tr WH; this accus., I think, must be regarded either as an acc. of exclamation (cf. Matthiae § 410), or as an imitation of the constr. of the acc. after verbs of injuring, (B. § 131, 14 judges otherwise); with the addition of *ἀπό* and a gen. of the evil the infliction of which is deplored [cf. B. 322 (277); W. 371 (348)], Mt. xviii. 7; also of *ἐκ*, Rev. viii. 13. As a substantive, *ἡ οὐαί* (the writer seems to have been led to use the fem. by the similarity of *ἡ θλίψις* or *ἡ καταστροφή*; cf. W. 179 (169)) *woe, calamity*: Rev. ix. 12; xi. 14; *δύο οὐαί*, Rev. ix. 12, (*οὐαί ἐπὶ οὐαί ἔσται*, Ezek. vii. 26; *οὐαί ἡμᾶς λήψεται*, Evang. Nicod. c. 21 [Pars ii. v. 1 (ed. Tdf.)]); so also in the phrase *οὐαί μοί ἐστιν* *woe is unto me*, i. e. Divine penalty threatens me, 1 Co. ix. 16, cf. Hos. ix. 12; [Jer. vi. 4]; Epict. diss. 3, 19, 1, (frequent in eccles. writ.).*

οὐδαμῶς (fr. *οὐδαμός*, not even one; and this fr. *οὐδέ* and *ἀμός* [allied perh. w. *ἄμα*; cf. Vaniček p. 972; Curtius § 600]), adv., fr. Hdt. [and Aeschyl.] down, *by no means, in no wise*: Mt. ii. 6.*

οὐδέ, [fr. Hom. down], a neg. disjunctive conjunction, compounded of *οὐ* and *δέ*, and therefore prop. i. q. *but not*; generally, however, its oppositive force being lost, it serves to continue a negation. [On the elision of *ε* when the next word begins with a vowel (observed by Tdf. in eight instances, neglected in fifty-eight), see *Tdf. Proleg.* p. 96; cf. *WH. App.* p. 146; W. § 5, 1 a.; B. p. 10 sq.] It signifies 1. *and not*, continuing a negation, yet differently from *οὔτε*; for the latter connects parts or members of the same thing, since *τε* is adjunctive like the Lat. *que*; but *οὐδέ* places side by side things that are equal and mutually exclude each other [?]. There appears to be some mistake here in what is said about 'mutual exclusion' (cf. W. § 55, 6): *οὐδέ*, like *δέ*, always makes reference to something preceding; *οὔτε* to what follows also; the connection of clauses negated by *οὔτε* is close and internal, so that they are mutually complementary and combine into a unity, whereas clauses negated by *οὐδέ* follow one another much more loosely, often almost by accident as it were; see W. l. c., and esp. the quotations there given from Benfey and

Klotz.] It differs from *μηδέ* as *οὐ* does from *μή* [q. v. ad init.]; after *οὐ*, where each has its own verb: Mt. v. 15; vi. 28; Mk. iv. 22; Lk. vi. 44; Acts ii. 27; ix. 9; xvii. 24 sq.; Gal. i. 17; iv. 14; *οὐκ οἶδα οὐδέ ἐπίσταμαι*, Mk. xiv. 68 R G L mrg. [al. *οὔτε . . . οὔτε*] (Cic. pro Rosc. Am. 43 "non novi neque scio"); cf. W. 490 (456) c.; [B. 367 (315) note]; *οὐ . . . οὐδέ . . . οὐδέ, not . . . nor . . . nor*, Mt. vi. 26; *οὐδέεις . . . οὐδέ . . . οὐδέ . . . οὐδέ*, Rev. v. 3 [R G]; cf. B. 367 (315); W. 491 (457)]; *οὐ . . . οὐδέ* foll. by a fut. . . *οὐδέ μή* foll. by subjunc. aor. . . *οὐδέ*, Rev. vii. 16. *οὐ . . . οὐδέ*, the same verb being common to both: Mt. x. 24; xxv. 13; Lk. vi. 43; viii. 17 [cf. W. 300 (281); B. 355 (305) cf. § 139, 7]; Jn. vi. 24; xiii. 16; Acts viii. 21; xvi. 21; xxiv. 18; Ro. ii. 28; ix. 16; Gal. i. 1; iii. 28; 1 Th. v. 5; 1 Tim. ii. 12; Rev. xxi. 23. preceded by *οὐπω*, Mk. viii. 17;—by *οὐδέεις*, Mt. ix. 17;—by *ἵνα μή*, which is foll. by *οὐδέ . . . οὐδέ*, where *μηδέ . . . μηδέ* might have been expected (cf. B. § 148, 8; [W. 474 (442)]): Rev. ix. 4. *οὐδέ γάρ*, for neither, Jn. viii. 42; Ro. viii. 7.

2. also not [A. V. generally neither]: Mt. vi. 15; xi. 27; xxv. 45; Mk. xi. 26 [R L]; Lk. xvi. 31; Jn. xv. 4; Ro. iv. 15; xi. 21; 1 Co. xv. 13, 16; Gal. i. 12 (*οὐδέ γάρ ἐγώ* [cf. B. 367 (315) note; 492 (458)]); Heb. viii. 4, etc.; *ἀλλ' οὐδέ*, Lk. xxiii. 15; *ἢ οὐδέ*, in a question, or doth not even etc.? 1 Co. xi. 14 Rec.; the simple *οὐδέ*, *num ne quidem* (have ye not even etc.) in a question where a negative answer is assumed (see *οὐ*, 7): Mk. xii. 10; Lk. vi. 3; xxiii. 40; and G L T Tr WH in 1 Co. xi. 14.

3. not even [B. 369 (316)]: Mt. vi. 29; viii. 10; Mk. vi. 31; Lk. vii. 9; xii. 27; Jn. xxi. 25 [Tdf. om. the vs.]; 1 Co. v. 1; xiv. 21; *οὐδέ εἰς* [W. 173 (163)]; B. § 127, 32; Acts iv. 32; Ro. iii. 10; 1 Co. vi. 5 [L T Tr WH *οὐδέεις*]; *οὐδέ ἐν*, Jn. i. 3; *ἀλλ' οὐδέ*, Acts xix. 2; 1 Co. iii. 2 (Rec. *ἀλλ' οὔτε*); iv. 3; Gal. ii. 3. in a double negative for the sake of emphasis, *οὐκ . . . οὐδέ* [B. 369 (316); W. 500 (465)]: Mt. xxvii. 14; Lk. xviii. 13; Acts vii. 5.

οὐδέεις, *οὐδεμία* (the fem. only in these pass.: Mk. vi. 5; Lk. iv. 26; Jn. xvi. 29; xviii. 38; xix. 4; Acts xxv. 18; xxvii. 22; Phil. iv. 15; 1 Jn. i. 5, and Rec. in Jas. iii. 12), *οὐδέεν* (and, acc. to a pronunciation not infreq. fr. Aristot. and Theophr. down, *οὐθείς, οὐθέν*: 1 Co. xiii. 2 R* L T Tr WH; Acts xix. 27 L T Tr WH; 2 Co. xi. 8 (9) L T Tr WH; Lk. xxii. 35 T Tr WH; xxiii. 14 T Tr WH; Acts xv. 9 T Tr WH txt.; Acts xxvi. 26 T WH Tr br.; 1 Co. xiii. 3 Tdf.; see *μηδείς* init. and Götting on Aristot. pol. p. 278; [Meisterhans, Grammatik d. Attisch. Inschriften, § 20, 5; see L. and S. s. v. *οὐθείς*; cf. Lob. Pathol. Elem. ii. 344]; *Bttm.* Ausf. Spr. § 70 Anm. 7), (fr. *οὐδέ* and *εἰς*), [fr. Hom. down], and not one, no one, none, no; it differs from *μηδείς* as *οὐ* does from *μή* [q. v. ad init.]; 1. with nouns: masc., Lk. iv. 24; xvi. 13; 1 Co. viii. 4; *οὐδέεις ἄλλος*, Jn. xv. 24; *οὐδεμία* in the passages given above; neut., Lk. xxiii. 4; Jn. x. 41; Acts xvii. 21; xxiii. 9; xxviii. 5; Ro. viii. 1; xiv. 14; Gal. v. 10, etc. 2. absolutely: *οὐδέεις*, Mt. vi. 24; ix. 16; Mk. iii. 27; v. 4; vii. 24; Lk. i. 61; v. 39 [WH in br.]; vii. 28; Jn. i. 18; iv. 27; Acts xviii. 10; xxv. 11;

Ro. xiv. 7, and very often. with a partitive gen.: Lk. iv. 26; xiv. 24; Jn. xiii. 28; Acts v. 13; 1 Co. i. 14; ii. 8; 1 Tim. vi. 16. *οὐδέεις εἰ μή*, Mt. xix. 17 Rec.; xvii. 8; Mk. x. 18; Lk. xviii. 19; Jn. iii. 13; 1 Co. xii. 3; Rev. xix. 12, etc.; *ἐάν μή*, Jn. iii. 2; vi. 44, 65. *οὐκ . . . οὐδέεις* (see *οὐ*, 3 a.), Mt. xxii. 16; Mk. v. 37; vi. 5; xii. 14; Lk. viii. 43; Jn. viii. 15; xviii. 9, 31; Acts iv. 12; 2 Co. xi. 9 (8); *οὐκέτι . . . οὐδέεις*, Mk. ix. 8; *οὐδέπω . . . οὐδέεις*, Lk. xxiii. 53 [Tdf. *οὐδέεις . . . οὐδέπω*; L Tr WH *οὐδέεις οὐπω*]; Jn. xix. 41; Acts viii. 16 [L T Tr WH]; *οὐδέεις . . . οὐκέτι*, Mk. xii. 34; Rev. xviii. 11. neut. *οὐδέεν, nothing*, Mt. x. 26 [cf. W. 300 (281); B. 355 (305)]; xvii. 20; xxvi. 62; xxvii. 12, and very often; with a partitive gen., Lk. ix. 36; xviii. 34; Acts xviii. 17; 1 Co. ix. 15; xiv. 10 [R G]; *οὐδέεν εἰ μή*, Mt. v. 13; xxi. 19; Mk. ix. 29; xi. 13; *μή τινος*; with the answer *οὐδενός*, Lk. xxii. 35; *οὐδέεν ἐκτός* w. gen., Acts xxvi. 22; *οὐδέεν μοι διαφέρει*, Gal. ii. 6; it follows another negative, thereby strengthening the negation (see *οὐ*, 3 a.): Mk. xv. 4 sq.; xvi. 8; Lk. iv. 2; ix. 36; xx. 40; Jn. iii. 27; v. 19, 30; ix. 33; xi. 49; xiv. 30; Acts xxvi. 26 [Lehm. om.]; 1 Co. viii. 2 [R G]; ix. 15 [G L T Tr WH]; *οὐδέεν οὐ μή* w. aor. subjunc. Lk. x. 19 [R* G WH mrg.; see *μή*, IV. 2]. *οὐδέεν*, absol., *nothing whatever, not at all, in no wise*, [cf. B. § 131, 10]; *ἀδικεῖν* (see *ἀδικεῖω*, 2 b.), Acts xxv. 10; Gal. iv. 12; *οὐδέεν διαφέρειν τινός*, Gal. iv. 1; *ὑστερεῖν*, 2 Co. xii. 11; *ῥηφελεῖν*, Jn. vi. 63; 1 Co. xiii. 3. *οὐδέεν ἔσται*, it is nothing, of no importance, etc. [cf. B. § 129, 5]: Mt. xxiii. 16, 18; Jn. viii. 54; 1 Co. vii. 19; with a gen., *none of these things is true*, Acts xxi. 24; xxv. 11; *οὐδέεν εἰμι*, I am nothing, of no account: 1 Co. xiii. 2; 2 Co. xii. 11, (see exx. fr. Grk. auth. in Passow s. v. 2; [L. and S. s. v. II. 2; Meyer on 1 Co. l. c.]); *εἰς οὐδέεν λογισθῆναι* (see *λογίζομαι*, 1 a.), Acts xix. 27; *εἰς οὐδέεν γίνεσθαι*, to come to nought, Acts v. 36 [W. § 29, 3 a.; *ἐν οὐδενί*, in no respect, in nothing, Phil. i. 20 (cf. *μηδείς*, g.)].

οὐδέποτε, adv., denying absolutely and objectively, (fr. *οὐδέ* and *ποτέ*, prop. not ever), [fr. Hom. down], never Mt. vii. 23; ix. 33; xxvi. 33; Mk. ii. 12; [Lk. xv. 29 (bis)]; Jn. vii. 46; Acts x. 14; xi. 8; xiv. 8; 1 Co. xiii. 8; Heb. x. 1, 11. interrogatively, *did ye never*, etc.: Mt. xxi. 16, 42; Mk. ii. 25.*

οὐδέπω, adv., simply negative, (fr. *οὐδέ* and the enclitic *πώ*), [fr. Aeschyl. down], not yet, not as yet: Jn. vii. 39 (where L Tr WH *οὐπω*); xx. 9. *οὐδέπω οὐδέεις, never any one* [A. V. never man yet], Jn. xix. 41; [*οὐδέπω . . . ἐπ' οὐδενί, as yet . . . upon none*, Acts viii. 16 L T Tr WH]; *οὐκ . . . οὐδέπω οὐδέεις* (see *οὐ*, 3 a.), Lk. xxiii. 53 [L Tr WH *οὐκ . . . οὐδέεις οὐπω*; Tdf. *οὐκ . . . οὐδέεις οὐδέπω*]; *οὐδέπω οὐδέεν* (L T Tr WH simply *οὐπω*) not yet (anything), 1 Co. viii. 2.*

οὐθείς, οὐθέν, see *οὐδέεις*, init.

οὐκέτι [also written separately by Rec* (generally), Tr (nine times in Jn.), Tdf. (in Philem. 16)], (*οὐκ, ἔτι*), an adv. which denies simply, and thus differs from *μηκέτι* (q. v.), *no longer, no more, no further*: Mt. xix. 6; Mk. x. 8; Lk. xv. 19, 21; Jn. iv. 42; vi. 66; Acts xx. 25, 38; Ro. vi. 9; xiv. 15; 2 Co. v. 16; Gal. iii. 25; iv. 7; Eph.

ii. 19; Philem. 16; Heb. x. 18, 26, etc.; οὐκέτι ἦλθον, I came not again [R. V. *I forebore to come*], 2 Co. i. 23. with another neg. particle in order to strengthen the negation: οὐδὲ . . . οὐκέτι, Mt. xxii. 46; οὐκ . . . οὐκέτι, Acts viii. 39; οὐδεὶς . . . οὐκέτι, Mk. xii. 34; Rev. xviii. 11; οὐκέτι . . . οὐδέν, Mk. vii. 12; xv. 5; Lk. xx. 40; οὐκέτι . . . οὐδένα, Mk. ix. 8; οὐκέτι οὐ μὴ, Mk. xiv. 25; Lk. xxii. 16 [WH om. L Tr br. οὐκέτι]; Rev. xviii. 14 [Tr om.]; οὐδὲ . . . οὐκέτι οὐδεὶς, Mk. v. 3 L T WH Tr txt. οὐκέτι is used logically [cf. W. § 65, 10]; as, οὐκέτι ἐγὼ for *it cannot now be said ὅτι ἐγὼ* etc., Ro. vii. 17, 20; Gal. ii. 20; add, Ro. xi. 6; Gal. iii. 18. [(Hom., Hes., Hdt., al.)

οὐκοῦν, (fr. οὐκ and οὖν), adv., *not therefore*; and since a speaker often introduces in this way his own opinion [see Krüger as below], the particle is used affirmatively, *therefore, then*, the force of the negative disappearing. Hence the saying of Pilate οὐκοῦν βασιλεὺς εἶ σύ must be taken affirmatively: *then* (since thou speakest of thy βασιλεία) *thou art a king!* (Germ. *also bist du doch ein König!*), Jn. xviii. 37 [cf. B. 249 (214)]; but it is better to write οὐκουν, so that Pilate, arguing from the words of Christ, asks, not without irony, *art thou not a king then? or in any case, thou art a king, art thou not?* cf. W. 512 (477). The difference between οὐκοῦν and οὐκουν is differently stated by different writers; cf. *Herm.* ad Vig. p. 792 sqq.; Krüger § 69, 51, 1 and 2; Kühner § 508, 5 ii. p. 715 sqq., also the 3d excurs. appended to his ed. of Xen. memor.; [Bäumlein, Partikeln, pp. 191–198].*

οὐ μὴ, see μὴ, IV.

οὖν a conj. indicating that something follows from another necessarily; [al. regard the primary force of the particle as confirmatory or continuative, rather than illative; cf. Passow, or L. and S. s. v.; Kühner § 508, 1 ii. p. 707 sqq.; Bäumlein p. 173 sqq.; Krüger § 69, 52; Donaldson p. 571; Rost in a program “Ueber Ableitung” u. s. w. p. 2; Klotz p. 717; Hartung ii. 4]. Hence it is used in drawing a conclusion and in connecting sentences together logically, *then, therefore, accordingly, consequently, these things being so*, [(Klotz, Rost, al., have wished to derive the word fr. the neut. ptep. ὄν (cf. ὄντως); but see Bäumlein or Kühner u. s.); cf. W. § 53, 8]: Mt. iii. 10; x. 32 (since persecutions are not to be dreaded, and consequently furnish no excuse for denying me [cf. W. 455 (424)]); Mt. xviii. 4; Lk. iii. 9; xvi. 27; Jn. viii. 38 (καὶ ὑμεῖς οὖν, *and ye accordingly*, i. e. ‘since, as is plain from my case, sons follow the example of their fathers’; Jesus says this in sorrowful irony [W. 455 (424)]); Acts i. 21 (since the office of the traitor Judas must be conferred on another); Ro. v. 9; vi. 4; xiii. 10; 1 Co. iv. 16 (since I hold a father’s place among you); 2 Co. v. 20; Jas. iv. 17, and many other exx. As respects details, notice that it stands a. in exhortations (to show what ought now to be done by reason of what has been said), i. q. *wherefore*, [our transitional *therefore*]: Mt. iii. 8; v. 48; ix. 38; Lk. xi. 35; xxi. 14, 36 [R G L mrg. Tr mrg.]; Acts iii. 19; xiii. 40; Ro. vi. 12; xiv. 13; 1 Co. xvi. 11; 2 Co. viii. 24; Eph. v. 1; vi. 14; Phil. ii. 29; Col. ii. 16; 2 Tim. i. 8; Heb. iv. 1, 11; x.

35; Jas. iv. 7; v. 7; 1 Pet. iv. 7; v. 6; Rev. i. 19 [G L T Tr WH]; iii. 3, 19, and often; οὖν οὖν, *now therefore*, Acts xvi. 36.

b. in questions, *then, therefore*, (Lat. *igitur*); a. when the question is, what follows or seems to follow from what has been said: Mt. xxii. 28; xxvii. 22 [W. 455 (424)]; Mk. xv. 12; Lk. iii. 10; xx. 15, 33; Jn. viii. 5; τί οὖν ἐροῦμεν; Ro. vi. 1; vii. 7; ix. 14; τί οὖν φημί; 1 Co. x. 19; τί οὖν; *what then?* i. e. how then does the matter stand? [cf. W. § 64, 2 a.], Jn. i. 21 [here WH mrg. punct. τί οὖν σύ;] Ro. iii. 9; vi. 15; xi. 7; also τί οὖν ἐστίν; [*what is it then?*] Acts xxi. 22; 1 Co. xiv. 15, 26.

β. when it is asked, whether this or that follows from what has just been said: Mt. xiii. 28; Lk. xxii. 70; Jn. xviii. 39; Ro. iii. 31; Gal. iii. 21. γ. when it is asked, how something which is true or regarded as true, or what some one does, can be reconciled with what has been previously said or done: Mt. xii. 26; xiii. 27; xvii. 10 (where the thought is, ‘thou commandest us to tell no one about this vision we have had of Elijah; what relation then to this vision has the doctrine of the scribes concerning the coming of Elijah? Is not this doctrine confirmed by the vision?’); Mt. xix. 7; xxvi. 54; Lk. xx. 17; Jn. iv. 11 [Tdf. om. οὖν]; Acts xv. 10 (οὖν οὖν, *now therefore*, i. e. at this time, therefore, when God makes known his will so plainly); Acts xix. 3; Ro. iv. 1 (where the meaning is, ‘If everything depends on *faith*, what shall we say that Abraham gained by outward things, i. e. by works?’ [but note the crit. texts]); 1 Co. vi. 15; Gal. iii. 5. δ. in general, it serves simply to subjoin questions suggested by what has just been said: Ro. iii. 27; iv. 9 sq.; vi. 21; xi. 11; 1 Co. iii. 5, etc.

c. in epanalepsis, i. e. it serves to resume a thought or narrative interrupted by intervening matter (Matthiae ii. p. 1497; [W. 444 (414)]), like Lat. *igitur, inquam*, our *as was said, say I, to proceed*, etc.: Mk. iii. 31 [R G] (cf. 21); Lk. iii. 7 (cf. 3); Jn. iv. 45 (cf. 43); vi. 24 (cf. 22); 1 Co. viii. 4; xi. 20 (cf. 18); add, Mk. xvi. 19 [Tr mrg. br. οὖν]; Acts viii. 25; xii. 5; xiii. 4; xv. 3, 30; xxiii. 31; xxv. 1; xxviii. 5. It is used also when one passes at length to a subject about which he had previously intimated an intention to speak: Acts xxvi. 4, 9.

d. it serves to gather up summarily what has already been said, or even what cannot be narrated at length: Mt. i. 17; vii. 24 (where no reference is made to what has just before been said [?], but all the moral precepts of the Serm. on the Mount are summed up in a single rule common to all); Lk. iii. 18; Jn. xx. 30; Acts xxvi. 22.

e. it serves to adapt examples and comparisons to the case in hand: Jn. iii. 29; xvi. 22; — or to add examples to illustrate the subject under consideration: Ro. xii. 20 Rec.

f. In historical discourse it serves to make the transition from one thing to another, and to connect the several parts and portions of the narrative, since the new occurrences spring from or are occasioned by what precedes [cf. W. § 60, 3]: Lk. vi. 9 R G; numberless times so in John, as i. 22 [Lchm. om.]; ii. 18; iv. 9 [Tdf. om.]; vi. 60, 67; vii. 6 [G T om.], 25, 28, 33, 35, 40; viiii. 13, 19, 22, 25,

31, 57; ix. 7 sq. 10, 16; xi. 12, 16, 21, 32, 36; xii. 1-4; xiii. 12; xvi. 17, 22; xviii. 7, 11 sq. 16, 27-29; xix. 20-24, 32, 38, 40; xxi. 5-7, etc.

g. with other conjunctions: ἄρα οὖν, so then, Lat. *hinc igitur*, in Paul; see ἄρα, 5. εἰ οὖν, if then (where what has just been said and proved is carried over to prove something else), see εἰ, III. 12; [εἰ μὲν οὖν, see μὲν, II. 4 p. 398^b]. εἴτε οὖν . . . εἴτε, whether then . . . or: 1 Co. x. 31; xv. 11. ἐπεὶ οὖν, since then: Heb. ii. 14; iv. 6; for which also a participle is put with οὖν, as Acts ii. 30; xv. 2 [T Tr WH δέ]; xvii. 29; xix. 36; xxv. 17; xxvi. 22; Ro. v. 1; xv. 28; 2 Co. iii. 12; v. 11; vii. 1; Heb. iv. 14; x. 19; 1 Pet. iv. 1; 2 Pet. iii. 11 [WH Tr mrg. οὕτως]. εἰάν οὖν, if then ever, in case then, or rather, therefore if, therefore in case, (for in this formula, οὖν, although placed in the protasis, yet belongs more to the apodosis, since it shows what will necessarily follow from what precedes if the condition introduced by εἰάν shall ever take place): Mt. v. 23 [cf. W. 455 (424)]; vi. 22 [here Tdf. om. οὖν]; xxiv. 26; Lk. iv. 7; Jn. vi. 62; vii. 36; Ro. ii. 26; 1 Co. xiv. 11, 23; 2 Tim. ii. 21; εἰάν οὖν μή, Rev. iii. 3; so also ὅταν οὖν, when therefore: Mt. vi. 2; xxi. 40; xxiv. 15, and RG in Lk. xi. 34. ὅτε οὖν, when (or after) therefore, so when: Jn. xiii. 12, 31 [(30) Rec.^{bcs} L T Tr WH]; xix. 30; xxi. 15; i. q. hence it came to pass that, when etc., Jn. ii. 22; xix. 6, 8. ὡς οὖν, when (or after) therefore: Jn. iv. 1, 40; xi. 6; xviii. 6; xx. 11; xxi. 9; ὡς οὖν, as therefore, Col. ii. 6. ὥσπερ οὖν, Mt. xiii. 40. μὲν οὖν, foll. by δέ [cf. B. § 149, 16], Mk. xvi. 19 [Tr mrg. br. οὖν]; Jn. xix. 25; Acts i. 6; viii. 4, 25; 1 Co. ix. 25, etc.; without an adversative conjunc. following, see μὲν, II. 4. νῦν οὖν, see above under a., and b. γ.

h. As to position, it is never the first word in the sentence, but generally the second, sometimes the third, [sometimes even the fourth, W. § 61, 6]; as, [περὶ τῆς βρώσεως οὖν etc. 1 Co. viii. 4]; οἱ μὲν οὖν, Acts ii. 41, and often; πολλὰ μὲν οὖν, Jn. xx. 30. i. John uses this participle in his Gospel far more frequently [(more than two hundred times in all)] than the other N. T. writers; in his Epistles only in the foll. passages: 1 Jn. ii. 24 (where GLT Tr WH have expunged it); iv. 19 Lchm.; 3 Jn. 8. [(From Hom. down.)]

οὐπω, (fr. οὐ and the enclitic πώ), adv., [fr. Hom. down], (differing fr. μήπω, as οὐ does fr. μή [q. v. ad init.]), not yet; a. in a negation: Mt. xxiv. 6; Mk. xiii. 7; Jn. ii. 4; iii. 24; vi. 17 L txt. T Tr WH; vii. 6, 8^a R L WH txt., 8^b, 30, 39; viii. 20, 57; xi. 30; xx. 17; 1 Co. iii. 2; Heb. ii. 8; xii. 4; 1 Jn. iii. 2; Rev. xvii. 10, 12 (where Lchm. οὐκ); οὐδεὶς οὐπω, no one ever yet (see οὐδεὶς, 2, and cf. οὐ, 3 a.), Mk. xi. 2 L T Tr WH; Lk. xxiii. 53 L Tr WH; Acts viii. 16 Rec. b. in questions, nondumne? do ye not yet etc.: Mt. xv. 17 RG; xvi. 9; Mk. iv. 40 L Tr WH; viii. 17, [21 L txt. T Tr WH].*

οὐρά, -ας, ἡ, a tail: Rev. ix. 10, 19; xii. 4. (From Hom. down; Sept. several times for ουρί.)*

οὐράνιος, -ον, in class. Grk. generally of three term. [W. § 11, 1; B. 25 (23)], (οὐρανός), heavenly, i. e. a. dwelling in heaven: ὁ πατήρ ὁ οὐρ., Mt. vi. 14, 26, 32; xv.

13; besides LT Tr WH in v. 48; xviii. 35; xxiii. 9; στρατιὰ οὐρ. Lk. ii. 13 (where Tr txt. WH mrg. οὐρανοῦ). b. coming from heaven: ἄπασα οὐρ. Acts xxvi. 19. (Hom. in Cer. 55; Pind., Tragg., Arstph., al.)*

οὐρανόθεν, (οὐρανός), adv., from heaven: Acts xiv. 17; xxvi. 18. (Hom., Hes., Orph., 4 Macc. iv. 10.) Cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 93 sq.*

οὐρανός, -οῦ, ὁ, [fr. a root meaning 'to cover,' 'encompass'; cf. Vaníček p. 895; Curtius § 509], heaven; and, in imitation of the Hebr. עֲלֵיוֹת (i. e. prop. the heights above, the upper regions), οὐρανοί, -ῶν, οἱ, the heavens [W. § 27, 3; B. 24 (21)], (on the use and the omission of the art. cf. W. 121 (115)), i. e. 1. the vaulted expanse of the sky with all the things visible in it; a. generally: as opp. to the earth, Heb. i. 10; 2 Pet. iii. 5, 10, 12; ὁ οὐρ. κ. ἡ γῆ, [heaven and earth] i. q. the universe, the world, (acc. to the primitive Hebrew manner of speaking, inasmuch as they had neither the conception nor the name of the universe, Gen. i. 1; xiv. 19; Tob. vii. 17 (18); 1 Macc. ii. 37, etc.): Mt. v. 18; xi. 25; xxiv. 35; Mk. xiii. 31; Lk. x. 21; xvi. 17; xxi. 33; Acts iv. 24; xiv. 15; xvii. 24; Rev. x. 6; xiv. 7; xx. 11. The ancients conceived of the expanded sky as an arch or vault the outmost edge of which touched the extreme limits of the earth [see B. D. s. v. Firmament, cf. Heaven]; hence such expressions as

ἀπ' ἄκρων οὐρανῶν ἕως ἄκρων αὐτῶν, Mt. xxiv. 31; ἀπ' ἄκρου γῆς ἕως ἄκρου οὐρανοῦ, Mk. xiii. 27; ὑπὸ τὸν οὐρανόν (οὐρανῶν ἡμέρα, Eccl. i. 13; ii. 3, etc.), under heaven, i. e. on earth, Acts ii. 5; iv. 12; Col. i. 23; ἐκ τῆς (sc. χώρας, cf. W. 591 (550); [B. 82 (71 sq.)]) ὑπ' [here L T Tr WH ὑπὸ τὸν οὐρ.] οὐρανὸν εἰς τὴν ὑπ' οὐρανόν, out of the one part under the heaven unto the other part under heaven i. e. from one quarter of the earth to the other, Lk. xvii. 24; as by this form of expression the greatest longitudinal distance is described, so to one looking up from the earth heaven stands as the extreme measure of altitude; hence, κολλᾶσθαι ἀχρι τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, Rev. xviii. 5 [L T Tr WH] (on which see κολλάω); ὑψωθῆναι ἕως τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, metaph. of a city that has reached the acme, zenith, of glory and prosperity, Mt. xi. 23; Lk. x. 15, (κλέος οὐρανὸν ἵκει, Hom. Π. 8, 192; Od. 19, 108; πρὸς οὐρανὸν βιβάζειν τινά, Soph. O. C. 382 (381); exx. of similar expressions fr. other writ. are given in Kyppke, Observv. i. p. 62); καιροὶ οὐρανοὶ (καὶ γῆ καινή), better heavens which will take the place of the present after the renovation of all things, 2 Pet. iii. 13; Rev. xxi. 1; οἱ νῦν οὐρανοί, the heavens which now are, and which will one day be burnt up, 2 Pet. iii. 7; also ὁ πρῶτος οὐρανός, Rev. xxi. 1, cf. Heb. xii. 26. But the heavens are also likened in poetic speech to an expanded curtain or canopy (Ps. ciii. (civ.) 2; Is. xl. 22), and to an unrolled scroll; hence, ἐλίσσειν [T Tr mrg. ἀλλάσσειν] τοὺς οὐρ. ὡς περιβόλαιον, Heb. i. 12 (fr. Sept. of Ps. ci. (cii.) 26 cod. Alex.); καὶ ὁ οὐρ. ἀπεχωρίσθη ὡς βιβλίον ἐλισσόμενον [or εἰλισσ.], Rev. vi. 14. b. the aerial heavens or sky, the region where the clouds and tempests gather, and where thunder and lightning are produced: ὁ οὐρ. πυρράζει, Mt. xvi. 2 [T br. WH reject the pass.],

στυγάων, ib. 3 [see last ref.]; *ὑέτον ἔδωκε*, Jas. v. 18; add Lk. ix. 54; xvii. 29; Acts ix. 3; xxii. 6; Rev. xiii. 13; xvi. 21; xx. 9; *σημείον ἐκ οὐ τοῦ οὐρ.*, Mt. xvi. 1; Mk. viii. 11; Lk. xi. 16; xxi. 11; *τέρατα ἐν τῷ οὐρ.* Acts ii. 19; *κλείειν τὸν οὐρανόν*, to keep the rain in the sky, hinder it from falling on the earth, Lk. iv. 25; Rev. xi. 6, (*συνέχειν τὸν οὐρ.* for *ἔρχεται ἡ γῆ*, Deut. xi. 17; 2 Chr. vi. 26; vii. 13; *ἀρέχειν τὸν οὐρ.* Sir. xlviii. 3); *αἱ νεφέλαι τοῦ οὐρ.*, Mt. xxiv. 30; xxvi. 64; Mk. xiv. 62; *τὸ πρόσωπον τοῦ οὐρ.*, Mt. xvi. 3 [T br. WH reject the pass.]; Lk. xii. 56; *τὰ πετεινά τ. οὐρ.* (gen. of place), that fly in the air (Gen. i. 26; Ps. viii. 9; Bar. iii. 17; Judith xi. 7), Mt. vi. 26; viii. 20; xiii. 32; Mk. iv. 32; Lk. viii. 5; ix. 58; xiii. 19; Acts x. 12. These heavens are opened by being cleft asunder, and from the upper heavens, or abode of heavenly beings, come down upon earth — now the Holy Spirit, Mt. iii. 16; Mk. i. 10; Lk. iii. 21 sq.; Jn. i. 32; now angels, Jn. i. 51 (52); and now in vision appear to human sight some of the things within the highest heaven, Acts vii. 55; x. 11, 16; through the aerial heavens sound voices, which are uttered in the heavenly abode: Mt. iii. 17; Mk. i. 11; Lk. iii. 22; Jn. xii. 28; 2 Pet. i. 18. c. *the sidereal or starry heavens*: *τὰ ἀστρα τοῦ οὐρ.* Heb. xi. 12 (Deut. i. 10; x. 22; Eur. Phoen. 1); *οἱ ἀστέρες τ. οὐρ.*, Mk. xiii. 25; Rev. vi. 13; xii. 4, (Is. xiii. 10; xiv. 13); *αἱ δυνάμεις τῶν οὐρ.* *the heavenly forces* (hosts), i. e. *the stars* [al. take *δυν.* in this phrase in a general sense (see *δύναμις*, f.) of the powers which uphold and regulate the heavens]: Mt. xxiv. 29; Lk. xxi. 26; *αἱ ἐν τοῖς οὐρ.* Mk. xiii. 25, (Hebr. *מַצְבֵּי מַרְצְפָּי*, Deut. xvii. 3; Jer. xxxiii. 22; Zeph. i. 5); *σὴ ὀστρατῶν τοῦ οὐρανοῦ*, Acts vii. 42. 2. *the region above the sidereal heavens, the seat of an order of things eternal and consummately perfect, where God dwells and the other heavenly beings*: this heaven Paul, in 2 Co. xii. 2, seems to designate by the name of *ὁ τρίτος οὐρ.*, but certainly not the third of the seven distinct heavens described by the author of the Test. xii. Patr., Levi § 3, and by the Rabbins [(cf. Wetstein ad loc.; Hahn, Theol. d. N. T. i. 247 sq.; Drummond, Jewish Messiah, ch. xv.)]; cf. De Wette ad loc. Several distinct heavens are spoken of also in Eph. iv. 10 (*ὑπεράνω πάντων τῶν οὐρ.*); cf. Heb. vii. 26, if it be not preferable here to understand the numerous regions or parts of the one and the same heaven where God dwells as referred to. The highest heaven is *the dwelling-place of God*: Mt. v. 34; xxiii. 22; Acts vii. 49; Rev. iv. 1 sqq., (Ps. x. (xi.) 4; cxiii. 24 (cxv. 16 sq.)); hence *θεὸς τοῦ οὐρ.*, Mt. xi. 13; xvi. 11, (Gen. xxiv. 3); *ὁ ἐν (τοῖς) οὐρ.*, Rev. v. 16, 45; vi. 1, 9; vii. 21; x. 33; xii. 50; xvi. 17; xviii. 10 [here L WH mrg. *ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ* in br.], 14, 19; Mk. xi. 25 sq., etc. From this heaven the *πνεῦμα ἅγ.* is sent down, 1 Pet. i. 12 and the pass. already cited [cf. i b. sub fin.]; and Christ is said to have come, Jn. iii. 13, 31; vi. 38, 41 sq.; 1 Co. xv. 47; it is the abode of the angels, Mt. xxiv. 36; xxii. 30; xviii. 10; xxviii. 2; Mk. xii. 25; xiii. 32; Lk. ii. 15; xxii. 43 [L br. WH reject the pass.]; Gal. i. 8; 1 Co. viii. 5; Eph. iii. 15; Heb. xii. 22; Rev. x. 1; xii. 7; xviii. 1; xix. 14,

(Gen. xxi. 17; xxii. 11); *τὰ ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς καὶ τὰ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς*, the things and beings in the heavens (i. e. angels) and on the earth, Eph. i. 10; Col. i. 16, 20; *γίνεται τὸ θέλημα τοῦ θεοῦ ἐν οὐρανῷ*, i. e. by the inhabitants of heaven, Mt. vi. 10; *χαρὰ ἔσται ἐν τῷ οὐρ.*, God and the angels will rejoice, Lk. xv. 7. this heaven is the abode to which Christ ascended after his resurrection, Mk. xvi. 19; Lk. xxiv. 51 [T om. WH reject the cl.]; Acts i. 10 sq.; ii. 34; iii. 21; Ro. x. 6; [Eph. i. 20 Lehm. txt.]; 1 Pet. iii. 22; Heb. i. 4 (*ἐν ὑψηλοῖς*); viii. 1; ix. 24; Rev. iv. 2, and from which he will hereafter return, 1 Th. i. 10; iv. 16; 2 Th. i. 7; into heaven have already been received the souls (*πνεύματα*) both of the O. T. saints and of departed Christians, Heb. xii. 23 (see *ἀπογράφω*, b. fin.), and heaven is appointed as the future abode of those who, raised from the dead and clothed with superior bodies, shall become partakers of the heavenly kingdom, 2 Co. v. 1, and enjoy the reward of proved virtue, Mt. v. 12; Lk. vi. 23; hence eternal blessings are called *θησαυροὶ ἐν οὐρανῷ*, Mt. vi. 20; Lk. xii. 33, and those on whom God has conferred eternal salvation are said *ἔχειν θησαυρόν ἐν οὐρανῷ* (-νοῖς), Mt. xix. 21; Mk. x. 21; Lk. xviii. 22, cf. Heb. x. 34 [RG]; or the salvation awaiting them is said *to be laid up for them in heaven*, Col. i. 5; 1 Pet. i. 4; or their names are said to have been written in heaven, Lk. x. 20; moreover, Christ, appointed by God the leader and lord of the citizens of the divine kingdom, is said to have all power in heaven and on earth, Mt. xxviii. 18; finally, the seer of the Apocalypse expects a new Jerusalem to come down out of heaven as the metropolis of the perfectly established Messianic kingdom, Rev. iii. 12; xxi. 2, 10. By meton. *ὁ οὐρανός* is put for the inhabitants of heaven: *εὐφραίνου οὐρανέ*, Rev. xviii. 20, cf. xii. 12, (Ps. xcvi. (xcvii.) 11; Is. xlv. 23; Job xv. 15); in particular for *God* (Dan. iv. 23, and often by the Rabbins, influenced by an over-scrupulous reverence for the names of God himself; cf. *Schürer* in the Jahrb. f. protest. Theol., 1876, p. 178 sq.; [Keil, as below]): *ἀμαρτάνειν εἰς τὸν οὐρ.*, Lk. xv. 18, 21; *ἐκ τοῦ οὐρ.*, i. q. by God, Jn. iii. 27; *ἐξ οὐρ.*, of divine authority, Mt. xxi. 25; Mk. xi. 30; Lk. xx. 4; *ἐναντίον τοῦ οὐρανοῦ*, 1 Macc. iii. 18 (where the *τοῦ θεοῦ* before *τοῦ οὐρ.* seems questionable); *ἐκ τοῦ οὐρ. ἡ ἰσχὺς*, ib. 19; *ἡ ἐξ οὐρ. βοήθεια*, xii. 15; xvi. 3, cf. iii. 50–53, 59; iv. 10, 24, 30, 40, 55; v. 31; vii. 37, 41; ix. 46; cf. *Keil*, Comm. üb. d. Büch. d. Macc. p. 20. On the phrase *ἡ βασιλεία τῶν οὐρ.* and its meaning, see *Βασιλεία*, §; [Cremer s. v. *Βασ.*; Edersheim i. 265]. *Ὀὐρβανός*, -οῦ, ὁ, [a Lat. name; cf. Bp. Lghtft. on Philip. p. 174], *Urbanus*, a certain Christian: Ro. xvi. 9.* *Ὀὐρίας*, -ου [B. 17 sq. (16) no. 8], ὁ, (ἡ), light of Jehovah [or, my light is Jehovah], *Uriah*, the husband of Bathsheba the mother of Solomon by David: Mt. i. 6.* *οὐς*, gen. *ὠτός*, plur. *ὄτα*, dat. *ὠσίν*, τό, [cf. Lat. *auris*, *ausculto*, *audio*, etc.; akin to *αἶω*, *αἰσθάνομαι*; cf. *Question* § 619; Vaniček p. 67]; fr. Hom. down; Hebr. *אָז*; *the ear*; 1. prop.: Mt. xiii. 16; Mk. vii. 33; Lk. xxii. 50; 1 Co. ii. 9; xii. 16; *ὄτα τῶν εἰς δέξω*, to hear supplication, 1 Pet. iii. 12; *ἡ γραφή πληροῦται ἐν τοῖς ὠσίν*

τινος, while present and hearing, Lk. iv. 21 (Bar. i. 8 sq.); those unwilling to hear a thing are said *συνέχειν* [q. v. 2 a.] τὰ ὄτα, to stop their ears, Acts vii. 57; ἠκούσθη τε εἰς τὰ ὀτά τιμος, something was heard by, came to the knowledge of [A. V. came to the ears of] one, Acts xi. 22; likewise εἰσέρχασθαι, Jas. v. 4; γίνεσθαι, to come unto the ears of one, Lk. i. 44; ἀκούειν εἰς τὸ οὖς, to hear [A. V. in the ear i. e.] in familiar converse, privately, Mt. x. 27 (εἰς οὖς often so in class. Grk.; cf. Passow [L. and S.] s. v. 1); also πρὸς τὸ οὖς λαλεῖν, Lk. xii. 3.

2. metaph. i. q. the faculty of perceiving with the mind, the faculty of understanding and knowing: Mt. xiii. 16; ὁ ἔχων (or εἰ τις ἔχει) ὄτα (or οὖς, in Rev.) [sometimes (esp. in Mk. and Lk.) with ἀκούειν added; cf. B. § 140, 3] ἀκούστω, whoever has the faculty of attending and understanding, let him use it, Mt. xi. 15; xiii. 9, 43; Mk. iv. 9, 23; vii. 16 [T WH om. Tr br. the vs.]; Lk. viii. 8; xiv. 35 (34); Rev. ii. 7, 11, 17, 29; iii. 6, 13, 22; xiii. 9; τοῖς ὠσὶ βαρῶς ἀκούειν, to be slow to understand or obey [A. V. their ears are dull of hearing], Mt. xiii. 15; Acts xxviii. 27, (fr. Is. vi. 10); ὄτα ἔχοντες οὐκ ἀκούετε, Mk. viii. 18; ὄτα τοῦ μὴ ἀκούειν, [ears that they should not hear; cf. B. 267 (230)], Ro. xi. 8; θέσθε τ. λόγους τούτους εἰς τὰ ὄτα, [A. V. let these words sink into your ears i. e.] take them into your memory and hold them there, Lk. ix. 44; ἀπερίτμητος τοῖς ὠσίν (see ἀπερίτμητος), Acts vii. 51.*

οὐσία, -ας, ἡ, (fr. ὄν, οὐσα, ὄν, the ptc. of εἰμί), what one has, i. e. property, possessions, estate, [A. V. substance]: Lk. xv. 12 sq. (Tob. xiv. 13; Hdt. 1, 92; Xen., Plat., Attic oratt., al.)*

οὐτε, (οὐ and τε), an adjunctive negative conj., [fr. Hom. down], (differing fr. μήτε as οὐ does fr. μὴ [q. v. ad init.], and fr. οὐδέ as μήτε does fr. μηδέ; see μήτε and οὐδέ), neither; and not.

1. Examples in which οὐτε stands singly: a. οὐ . . . οὐτε, Rev. xii. 8 Rec. (where G L T Tr WH οὐδέ); xx. 4 R G (where L T Tr WH οὐδέ); οὐδεὶς ἀξίος εὐρέθῃ ἀνοίξει τὸ βιβλίον οὐτε βλέπει αὐτό, Rev. v. 4; cf. W. 491 (457); B. 367 (315); οὐ . . . οὐδέ . . . οὐτε, 1 Th. ii. 3 R G (where L T Tr WH more correctly οὐδέ) [W. 493 (459); B. 368 (315)]; οὐδέ . . . οὐτε (so that οὐτε answers only to the οὐ in οὐδέ), Gal. i. 12 R G T WH txt. [W. 492 (458); B. 366 (314)].

b. οὐτε . . . καί, like Lat. neque . . . et, neither . . . and: Jn. iv. 11; 3 Jn. 10, (Eur. Iph. T. 591; but the more common Grk. usage was οὐ . . . τε, cf. Klotz ad Devar. ii. 2 p. 714; Passow s. v. B. 2; [L. and S. s. v. II. 4]; W. § 55, 7; [B. § 149, 13 c.]).

c. By a solecism οὐτε is put for οὐδέ, not . . . even: 1 Co. iii. 2 Rec. (where G L T Tr WH οὐδέ) [W. 493 (459); B. 367 (315)]; § 149, 13 f.]; Mk. v. 8 R G (where L T Tr WH have restored οὐδέ [W. 490 (456); B. u. s.]); Lk. xii. 26 R G (where L T Tr WH οὐδέ [W. u. s. and 478 (445); B. 347 (298)]); οὐτε μετενόησαν, Rev. ix. 20 R L Tr (where G WH txt. οὐ, T οὐδέ not . . . even; WH mrg. οὐτε or οὐδέ [cf. B. 367 (315)]); after the question μὴ δύναται . . . σῦκα; follows οὐτε ἀλυκὸν γλυκὴ ποιῆσαι ὕδωρ, Jas. iii. 12 G L T Tr WH (as though οὐτε δύναται . . . σῦκα had previously been in the writer's mind [cf. W. 493 (459); B. u. s.]).

used twice or more, neither . . . nor, (Lat. nec . . . nec; neque . . . neque): Mt. vi. 20; xxii. 30; Mk. xii. 25; [xiv. 68 L txt. T Tr WH]; Lk. xiv. 35 (34); Jn. iv. 21; v. 37; viii. 19; ix. 3; Acts xv. 10; xix. 37; xxv. 8; xxviii. 21; Ro. viii. 38 sq. (where οὐτε occurs ten times); 1 Co. iii. 7; vi. 9 sq. (οὐτε eight times [yet T WH Tr mrg. the eighth time οὐ]); xi. 11; Gal. v. 6; vi. 15; 1 Th. ii. 6; Rev. iii. 15 sq.; ix. 20; xxi. 4; οὐτε . . . οὐτε . . . οὐδέ (Germ. auch nicht, also not), L Tr WH in Lk. xx. 35 sq., and L T Tr mrg. WH in Acts xxiv. 12 sq.; cf. W. 491 (457 sq.); B. 368 (315) note.

οὐτος, αὐτή, τοῦτο, demonstrative pron. [cf. Curtius p. 543], Hebr. הַזֶּה, לְהַזֶּה, this; used

I. absolutely. 1. a. this one, visibly present here: Mt. iii. 17; xvii. 5; Mk. ix. 7; Lk. vii. 44 sq.; ix. 35; 2 Pet. i. 17. Mt. ix. 3; xxi. 38; Mk. xiv. 69; Lk. ii. 34; xxiii. 2; Jn. i. 15, 30; vii. 25; ix. 8 sq. 19; xviii. 21, 30; xxi. 21; Acts ii. 15; iv. 10; ix. 21; according to the nature and character of the person or thing mentioned, it is used with a suggestion — either of contempt, as Mt. xiii. 55 sq.; Mk. vi. 2 sq.; Lk. v. 21; vii. 39, 49; Jn. vi. 42, 52; vii. 15; or of admiration, Mt. xxi. 11; Acts ix. 21; cf. Wahl, Clavis apocryphor. V. T. p. 370.

b. it refers to a subject immediately preceding, the one just named: Lk. i. 32; ii. 37 [R G L]; Jn. i. 2; vi. 71; 2 Tim. iii. 6, 8, etc.; at the beginning of a narrative about one already mentioned, Mt. iii. 3; Lk. xvi. 1; Jn. i. 41 (42); iii. 2; xii. 21; xxi. 21; Acts vii. 19; xxi. 24. this one just mentioned and no other: Jn. ix. 9; Acts iv. 10 (ἐν τούτῳ); ix. 20; 1 Jn. v. 6; such as I have just described, 2 Tim. iii. 5; 2 Pet. ii. 17. καὶ οὗτος, this one just mentioned also, i. e. as well as the rest, Lk. xx. 30 R G L; Heb. viii. 3. καὶ τοῦτος, and him too, and him indeed, 1 Co. ii. 2.

c. it refers to the leading subject of a sentence although in position more remote (W. § 23, 1; [B. § 127, 3]): Acts iv. 11; vii. 19; viii. 26 (on which see Γάζα sub fin.); 1 Jn. v. 20 (where οὗτος is referred by [many] orthodox interpreters incorrectly [(see Alford ad loc.; W. and B. ll. cc.)] to the immediately preceding subject, Christ); 2 Jn. 7.

d. it refers to what follows; οὗτος, αὐτή ἐστὶ, in this appears . . . that etc.; on this depends . . . that etc.: foll. by ὅτι, as αὐτή ἐστὶν ἡ ἐπαγγελία, ὅτι, 1 Jn. i. 5; add, v. 11, 14; — by ἵνα, Jn. xv. 12; 1 Jn. iii. 11, 23; v. 3; 2 Jn. 6; τοῦτό ἐστι τὸ ἔργον, τὸ θέλημα τοῦ θεοῦ, ἵνα, Jn. vi. 29, 39 sq.

e. it serves to repeat the subject with emphasis: οὐ πάντες οἱ ἐξ Ἰσραὴλ, οὗτοι Ἰσραὴλ, Ro. ix. 6; add, ib. 8; ii. 14 [L. mrg. of τοιούτοι]; vii. 10; Gal. iii. 7; it refers, not without special force, to a description given by a participle or by the relative ὅς, ὅστις; which description either follows, as Mk. iv. 16, 18; Lk. viii. 15, 21; ix. 9; Jn. xi. 37; foll. by a relative sentence, Jn. i. 15; 1 Pet. v. 12; — or precedes: in the form of a participle, Mt. x. 22; xiii. 20, 22 sq.; xxiv. 13; xxvi. 23; Mk. xii. 40; Lk. ix. 48 (ὁ . . . ὑπάρχων, οὗτος); Jn. vi. 46; vii. 18; xv. 5; 2 Jn. 9; Acts xvii. 7; (and R G in Rev. iii. 5); or of the relative ὅς, Mt. v. 19; Mk. iii. 35; Lk. ix. 24, 26; Jn. i. 33 [here L mrg. αὐτός]; iii. 26; v. 38

Ro. viii. 30; 1 Co. vii. 20; Heb. xiii. 11; 1 Jn. ii. 5; 2 Pet. ii. 19; in the neut., Jn. viii. 26; Ro. vii. 16 1 Co. vii. 24; Phil. iv. 9; 2 Tim. ii. 2; or of a preceding *οὗτος*, Mt. xviii. 4; in the neut. Phil. iii. 7. *οἱ . . . οὗτοι*, Ro. viii. 14; Gal. vi. 12; also preceded by *εἶ τις*, 1 Co. iii. 17 [here Lehm. *αὐτός*]; viii. 3; Jas. i. 23; iii. 2; by *ἐάν τις*, Jn. ix. 31; cf. W. § 23, 4. f. with *αὐτός* annexed, *this man himself*, Acts xxv. 25; plur. *these themselves*, Acts xxiv. 15, 20; on the neut. see below, 2 a. b. etc. g. As the relat. and interrog. pron. so also the demonstrative, when it is the subject, conforms in gender and number to the noun in the predicate: *οὗτοί εἰσιν οἱ υἱοὶ τῆς βασ.* Mt. xiii. 38; add, Mk. iv. 15 sq. 18; *αὕτη ἐστὶν ἡ μεγάλη ἐντολή*, Mt. xxii. 38; *οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ πλάσος* (Germ. *diese sind*), 2 Jn. 7. 2. The neuter *τοῦτο* a. refers to what precedes: Lk. v. 6; Jn. vi. 61; Acts xix. 17; *τοῦτο εἶπὼν* and the like, Lk. xxiv. 40 [T om. Tr br. WH reject the vs.]; Jn. iv. 18; viii. 6; xii. 33; xviii. 38; *διὰ τοῦτο*, see *διά*, B. II. 2 a.; *εἰς τοῦτο*, see *εἰς*, B. II. 3 c. β.; *αὐτὸ τοῦτο*, for *this very cause*, 2 Pet. i. 5 [Lehm. *αὐτοί*]; cf. Matthiae § 470, 7; Passow s. v. C. 1 a. fin.; [L. and S. s. v. C. IX. 1 fin.; W. § 21, 3 note 2; Kühner § 410 Anm. 6]; *μετὰ τοῦτο*, see *μετά*, II. 2 b. *ἐκ τούτου*, for *this reason* [see *ἐκ*, II. 8], Jn. vi. 66; xix. 12; *from this*, i. e. *hereby*, by *this* note, 1 Jn. iv. 6 [cf. Westcott ad loc.]. *ἐν τούτῳ*, for *this cause*, Jn. xvi. 30; Acts xxiv. 16; *hereby*, by *this* token, 1 Jn. iii. 19. *ἐπὶ τούτῳ*, in the *meanwhile*, while this was going on [but see *ἐπί*, B. 2 e. fin. p. 234*], Jn. iv. 27. *τούτου χάριν*, Eph. iii. 14. plur. *ταῦτα*, Jn. vii. 4 (*these so great, so wonderful, things*); *μετὰ ταῦτα*, see *μετά*, II. 2 b. *κατὰ ταῦτα*, in *this same manner*, Rec. in Lk. vi. 23, and xvii. 30, [al. *τὰ αὐτά* or *ταῦτά*]. it refers to the substance of the preceding discourse: Lk. viii. 8; xi. 27; xxiv. 26; Jn. v. 34; xv. 11; xxi. 24, and very often. *καθὼς . . . ταῦτα*, Jn. viii. 28. b. it prepares the reader or hearer and renders him attentive to what follows, which thus gets special weight (W. § 23, 5): 1 Jn. iv. 2; *αὐτὸ τοῦτο ὅτι*, Phil. i. 6; *τοῦτο λέγω* foll. by direct discourse, Gal. iii. 17 [see *λέγω*, II. 2 d.]. it is prefixed to sentences introduced by the particles *ὅτι*, *ἵνα*, etc.: *τοῦτο λέγω* or *φημί* foll. by *ὅτι*, 1 Co. i. 12 [(see *λέγω* u. s.); 1 Co. vii. 29]; xv. 50; *γινώσκεις τοῦτο* foll. by *ὅτι*, Ro. vi. 6; 2 Tim. iii. 1; 2 Pet. i. 20; iii. 3; *λογίζεσθαι τοῦτο ὅτι*, Ro. ii. 3; after *ὁμολογεῖν*, Acts xxiv. 14; after *εἰδώς*, 1 Tim. i. 9; *ἐν τούτῳ ὅτι*, 1 Jn. iii. 16, 24; iv. 9 sq.; *τοῦτο, ἵνα*, Lk. i. 43; *εἰς τοῦτο, ἵνα*, Acts ix. 21; Ro. xiv. 9; 2 Co. ii. 9; 1 Pet. iii. 9; iv. 6; 1 Jn. iii. 8; *διὰ τοῦτο, ἵνα*, 2 Co. xiii. 10; 1 Tim. i. 16; Philem. 15; *τούτων* (on this neut. plur. referring to a single object see W. 162 (153); [cf. *Riddell*, Platonic Idioms, § 41]), *ἵνα*, 3 Jn. 4; *ἐν τούτῳ, ἐάν*, 1 Jn. ii. 3; *ὅταν*, 1 Jn. v. 2; *τοῦτο αὐτὸ, ἵνα*, on *this very account, that* (see a. above [but others take it here as acc. of obj.; see Meyer ad loc. (for instances of *αὐτὸ τοῦτο* see B. § 127, 12)]), 2 Co. ii. 3; *εἰς αὐτὸ τοῦτο, ἵνα*, Eph. vi. 22; Col. iv. 8; *ὅπως*, Ro. ix. 17. In the same manner *τοῦτο* is put before an infin. with *τό* for the sake of emphasis [W. § 23, 5; B. § 140, 7, 9, etc.]: 2 Co. ii. 1; before a simple infin. 1 Co. vii. 37

[here R G prefix *τοῦ* to the inf.]; before an acc. and inf. Eph. iv. 17; before nouns, as *τοῦτο εὐχομαι, τὴν ἡμέραν κατάρτισιν*, 2 Co. xiii. 9, cf. 1 Jn. iii. 24; v. 4. c. *καὶ τοῦτο. and this, and that too, and indeed, especially*: Ro. xiii. 11; 1 Co. vi. 6, L T Tr WH also in 8; Eph. ii. 8; *καὶ ταῦτα, and that too*, 1 Co. vi. 8 Rec.; Heb. xi. 12; (so *καὶ ταῦτα* also in class. Grk.; cf. Devar. ed. *Klotz* i. p. 108; Viger. ed. *Hern.* p. 176 sq.; Matthiae § 470, 6). d. *ταῦτα, of this sort, such*, spoken contemptuously of men, 1 Co. vi. 11 (cf. Soph. O. R. 1329; Thuc. 6, 77; Liv. 30, 30; cf. Bnhdy. p. 281; [W. 162 (153)]). e. *τοῦτο μὲν . . . τοῦτο δέ, partly . . . partly*, Heb. x. 33 (for exx. fr. Grk. auth. see W. 142 (135); Matthiae ii. § 288 Anm. 2; [Kühner § 527 Anm. 2]). f. *τοῦτ' ἐστίν*, see *εἰμί*, II. 3 p. 176^b.

II. Joined to nouns it is used like an adjective; a. so that the article stands between the demonstrative and the noun, *οὗτος ὁ, αὕτη ἡ, τοῦτο τό*, [cf. W. § 23 fin.; B. § 127, 29]: Mt. xii. 32; xvi. 18; xvii. 21 [T WH om. Tr br. the vs.]; xx. 12; xxvi. 29; Mk. ix. 29; Lk. vii. 44; x. 36; xiv. 30; xv. 24; Jn. iv. 15; vii. 46 [L WH om. Tr br. the cl.]; viii. 20; x. 6; xi. 47; xii. 5; Acts i. 11; Ro. xi. 24; 1 Tim. i. 18; Heb. vii. 1; viii. 10; [1 Jn. iv. 21]; Rev. xix. 9; xx. 14; xxi. 5; xxii. 6, etc.; *τοῦτο τὸ παιδίον, such a little child as ye see here*, Lk. ix. 48; cf. Bornemann ad loc. [who takes *τοῦτο* thus as representing the class, 'this and the like;' but cf. Meyer (ed. *Weiss*) ad loc.]. b. so that the noun stands between the article and the demonstrative [cf. W. 548 (510)]; as, *οἱ λίθοι οὗτοι*, the stones which ye see lying near, Mt. iii. 9; iv. 3; add, Mt. v. 19; vii. 24 [L Tr WH br. *τούτους*], 26, 28; ix. 26 [Tr mrg. WH mrg. *αὐτῆς*]; x. 23, etc.; Mk. xii. 16; xiii. 30; Lk. xi. 31; xxiii. 47; Jn. iv. 13, 21; vii. 49; xi. 9; xviii. 29; Acts vi. 13; xix. 26; Ro. xv. 28; 1 Co. i. 20; ii. 6; xi. 26; 2 Co. iv. 1, 7; viii. 6; xi. 10; xii. 13; Eph. iii. 8; v. 32; 2 Tim. ii. 19; Rev. ii. 24, and very often — (which constr. is far more freq. with Paul than the other [see W. u. s.]); it is added to a noun which has another adjective, *ἡ χήρα ἡ, πτωχὴ αὕτη*, Lk. xxi. 3; *πάντα τὰ ῥήματα ταῦτα*, Lk. ii. 19, 51 [(T WH L mrg. om. L txt. Tr mrg. br. *ταῦτα*); *ἀπὸ τῆς γενεᾶς τῆς σκολιᾶς ταύτης*, Acts ii. 40]. c. Passages in which the reading varies between *οὗτος ὁ* and *ὁ . . . οὗτος*: viz. *οὗτος ὁ*, Mk. xiv. 30 L txt. T Tr WH; Jn. iv. 20 R L mrg.; Jn. vi. 60 R G; Jn. vii. 36 R G; Jn. ix. 24 L WH Tr mrg.; Jn. xxi. 23 L T Tr WH. *ὁ . . . οὗτος*, Mk. xiv. 30 R G L mrg.; Jn. iv. 20 G L txt. T Tr WH; Jn. vi. 60 L T Tr WH; Jn. vii. 36 L T Tr WH; Jn. ix. 24 G T Tr txt.; Jn. xxi. 23 R G; etc. d. with anarthrous nouns, esp. numerical specifications [W. § 37, 5 N. 1]: *τρίτον τοῦτο, this third time*, 2 Co. xiii. 1; *τοῦτο τρίτον*, Jn. xxi. 14, (Judg. xvi. 15; *δύτερον τοῦτο*, Gen. xxvii. 36; *τοῦτο δέκατον*, Num. xiv. 22; *τέταρτον τοῦτο*, Hdt. 5, 76). [The passages which follow, although introduced here by Prof. Grimm, are (with the exception of Acts i. 5) clearly instances of the predicative use of *οὗτος*; cf. W. 110 (105) note; B. § 127, 31; Rost § 98, 3 A. c. a. sq.]: *τοῦτο πάλιν δεύτερον σημεῖον ἐποίησεν*, Jn. iv. 54; *τρίτην ταύτην ἡμέραν ἄγει*,

this is the third day that Israel is passing [but see *ἀγω*, 3], Lk. xxiv. 21 (κείμεν τριακοστὴν ταύτην ἡμέραν, this is now the thirtieth day that I lie (unburied), Lcian. dial. mort. 13, 3); οὐ μετὰ πολλὰς ταύτας ἡμέρας (see μετὰ, II. 2 b. [W. 161 (152); B. § 127, 4]), Acts i. 5; οὐτος μὲν ἕκτος ἐστὶν αὐτῇ, this is the sixth month with her etc. Lk. i. 36; αὐτῇ ἀπογραφῇ πρώτη ἐγένετο, Lk. ii. 2 L (T) Tr WH; ταύτην ἐποίησεν ἀρχὴν τῶν σημείων, Jn. ii. 11 L T Tr WH.

οὕτω and οὕτως (formerly in printed editions οὕτω appeared before a consonant, οὕτως before a vowel; but [recent critical editors, following the best Mss. ("cod. Sin. has τω but fourteen times in the N. T." Scrivener, Collation etc. p. liv.; cf. his Introduction etc. p. 561), have restored οὕτως; viz. Treg. uniformly, 205 times; Tdf. 203 times, 4 times τω; Lchm. 196 times, 7 times τω (all before a consonant); WH 196 times, 10 times τω (all before a consonant); cf. Tdf. Proleg. p. 97; WH. App. p. 146 sq.]; cf. W. § 5, 1 b.; B. 9; [Lob. Pathol. Elementa ii. 213 sqq.]; cf. Krüger § 11, 12, 1; Kühner § 72, 3 a.), adv., (fr. οὐτος), [fr. Hom. down], Sept. for ἴθι, in this manner, thus, so; 1. by virtue of its native demonstrative force it refers to what precedes; in the manner spoken of; in the way described; in the way it was done; in this manner; in such a manner; thus, so: Mt. vi. 30; xi. 26; xvii. 12; xix. 8; Mk. xiv. 59; Lk. i. 25; ii. 48; xii. 28; Ro. xi. 5; 1 Co. viii. 12; xv. 11; Heb. vi. 9; [2 Pet. iii. 11 WH Tr mrg.]; οὕχ οὕτως ἔσται [L Tr WH ἐστὶν (so also T in Mk.)] ἐν ὑμῖν, it will not be so among you (I hope), Mt. xx. 26; Mk. x. 43; ὑμεῖς οὕχ οὕτως sc. ἔσεσθε, Lk. xxii. 26; ἐὰν ἀφώμεν αὐτὸν οὕτως sc. ποιούντα, thus as he has done hitherto [see ἀφήμι, 2 b.], Jn. xi. 48; it refers to similitudes and comparisons, and serves to adapt them to the case in hand, Mt. v. 16 (even so, i. e. as the lamp on the lamp-stand); Mt. xii. 45; xiii. 49; xviii. 14; xx. 16; Lk. xii. 21 [WH br. the vs.]; xv. 7, 10; Jn. iii. 8; 1 Co. ix. 24; likewise οὕτως καί, Mt. xvii. 12; xviii. 35; xxiv. 33; Mk. xiii. 29; Lk. xvii. 10. οὕτως ἔχειν, to be so (Lat. sic or ita se habere): Acts vii. 1; xii. 15; xvii. 11; xxiv. 9. it serves to resume participles (Joseph. antt. 8, 11, 1; b. j. 2, 8, 5; see exx. fr. Grk. auth. in Passow s. v. 1 h.; [L. and S. s. v. I. 7]): Acts xx. 11; xxvii. 17; but Jn. iv. 6 must not [with W. § 65, 9 fin.; B. § 144, 21] be referred to this head, see Meyer [and 5 d. below]; on Rev. iii. 5, see 5 c. below. it takes the place of an explanatory participial clause, i. q. matters being thus arranged, under these circumstances, in such a condition of things, [B. § 149, 1; cf. W. § 60, 5]: Ro. v. 12 (this connection between sin and death being established [but this explanation of the οὕτως appears to be too general (cf. Meyer ad loc.)]); Heb. vi. 15 (i. e. since God had pledged the promise by an oath); i. q. things having been thus settled, this having been done, then: Mt. xi. 26; Acts vii. 8; xxviii. 14; 1 Co. xiv. 25; 1 Th. iv. 17; 2 Pet. i. 11; cf. Fritzsche, Com. ad Rom. i. p. 298. Closely related to this use is that of οὕτως (like Lat. ita for itaque, igitur) in the sense of consequently [cf. Eng. so at the beginning of a sentence]: Mt. vii. 17; Ro. i. 15; vi. 11;

Rev. iii. 16, ([cf. Fritzsche on Mt. p. 220]; Passow s. v. 2; [L. and S. s. v. II.]). 2. it prepares the way for what follows: Mt. vi. 9; Lk. xix. 31; Jn. xxi. 1; οὕτως ἦν, was arranged thus, was on this wise, [W. 465 (434); B. § 129, 11], Mt. i. 18; οὕτως ἐστὶ τὸ θέλημα τοῦ θεοῦ foll. by an infin., so is the will of God, that, 1 Pet. ii. 15. before language quoted from the O. T.: Mt. ii. 5; Acts vii. 6; xiii. 34, 47; 1 Co. xv. 45; Heb. iv. 4. 3. with adjectives, so [Lat. tam, marking degree of intensity]: Heb. xii. 21; Rev. xvi. 18; postpositive, τί δειλοί ἐστε οὕτως; Mk. iv. 40 [L Tr WH om.]; in the same sense with adverbs, Gal. i. 6; or with verbs, so greatly, 1 Jn. iv. 11; οὕτως . . . ὥστε, Jn. iii. 16. οὐδέποτε ἐφάνη οὕτως, it was never seen in such fashion, i. e. such an extraordinary sight, Mt. ix. 33 (ἐφάνη must be taken impersonally; cf. Bleek, Synopt. Erklär. i. p. 406 [or Meyer ad loc.]); οὐδέποτε οὕτως εἶδομεν, we never saw it so, i. e. with such astonishment, Mk. ii. 12. 4. οὕτως or οὕτως καί in comparison stands antithetic to an adverb or a relative pron. [W. § 53, 5; cf. B. 362 (311) c.]: καθάπερ . . . οὕτως, Ro. xii. 4 sq.; 1 Co. xii. 12; 2 Co. viii. 11; καθὼς . . . οὕτως, Lk. xi. 30; xvii. 26; Jn. iii. 14; xii. 50; xiv. 31; xv. 4; 2 Co. i. 5; x. 7; 1 Th. ii. 4; Heb. v. 3; οὕτως . . . καθὼς, Lk. xxiv. 24; Ro. xi. 26; Phil. iii. 17; ὡς . . . οὕτως, Acts viii. 32; xxiii. 11; Ro. v. 15, 18; 1 Co. vii. 17; 2 Co. vii. 14; 1 Th. ii. 8; v. 2; οὕτως . . . ὡς, Mk. iv. 26; Jn. vii. 46 [L WH om. Tr br. the cl.]; 1 Co. iii. 15; iv. 1; ix. 26; Eph. v. 28; Jas. ii. 12; οὕτως ὡς . . . μὴ ὡς, 2 Co. ix. 5 [GL T Tr WH]; ὥστε . . . οὕτως, Mt. xii. 40; xiii. 40; xxiv. 27, 37, 39; Lk. xvii. 24; Jn. v. 21, 26; Ro. v. 12, 19, 21; vi. 4; xi. 31; 1 Co. xi. 12; xv. 22; xvi. 1; 2 Co. i. 7 R G; Gal. iv. 29; Eph. v. 24 R G; after καθ ὅσον, Heb. ix. 27 sq.; οὕτως . . . ὅν τρόπον, Acts i. 11; xxvii. 25; ὅν τρόπον . . . οὕτως, 2 Tim. iii. 8 (Is. lii. 14); κατὰ τὴν ὁδὸν ἣν λέγουσιν αἰρεσὶν οὕτω κτλ. after the Way (i. e. as it requires [cf. ὁδός, 2 a. fin.]) so etc. Acts xxiv. 14. 5. Further, the foll. special uses deserve notice: a. (ἔχει) ὅς [better ὁ] μὲν οὕτως ὅς [better ὁ] δὲ οὕτως, one after this manner, another after that, i. e. different men in different ways, 1 Co. vii. 7 (πορὲ μὲν οὕτως καὶ πορὲ οὕτως φάγεται ἡ μάχαιρα, 2 S. xi. 25). b. οὕτως, in the manner known to all, i. e. acc. to the context, so shamefully, 1 Co. v. 3. c. in that state in which one finds one's self, such as one is, [cf. W. 465 (434)]: τί με ἐποίησας οὕτως, Ro. ix. 20; οὕτως εἶναι, μένειν, of those who remain unmarried, 1 Co. vii. 26, 40; ὁ νικῶν οὕτως περιβαλεῖται viz. as (i. e. because he is) victor [al. in the manner described in vs. 4], Rev. iii. 5 L T Tr WH. d. thus forthwith, i. e. without hesitation [cf. Eng. off-hand, without ceremony, and the colloquial right, just]: Jn. iv. 6; cf. Passow s. v. 4; [L. and S. s. v. IV.]; see 1 above; add Jn. xiii. 25 T WH Tr br. (cf. Green, Crit. Notes ad loc.). e. in questions (Lat. sicine?) [Eng. exclamatory so then, what]: Mk. vii. 18 (Germ. sonach) [al. take οὕτως here as expressive of degree. In Mt. xxvi. 40, however, many give it the sense spoken of; cf. too 1 Co. vi. 5]; οὕτως ἀποκρίθη; i. e. so impudently, Jn. xviii. 22; with an adjective, so (very), Gal. iii. 3. [But these

exx., although classed together by Fritzsche also (Com. on Mark p. 150 sq.), seem to be capable of discrimination. The passage from Gal., for instance, does not seem to differ essentially from examples under 3 above.] f. In class. Grk. οὐτως often, after a conditional, concessive, or temporal protasis, introduces the apodosis (cf. Passow s. v. 1 h.; [L. and S. s. v. I. 7]). 1 Th. iv. 14 and Rev. xi. 5 have been referred to this head; B. 357 (307); [cf. W. § 60, 5 (esp. a.)]. But questionably; for in the first passage οὐτως may also be taken as equiv. to *under these circumstances*, i. e. if we believe what I have said [better cf. W. u. s.]; in the second passage οὐτως denotes *in the manner spoken of*, i. e. by fire proceeding out of their mouth.

ούχ, see οὐ.

ούχι, i. q. οὐ, *not*, but stronger [cf. *οὐνί* ad init.]; a. in simple negative sentences, *by no means, not at all*, [A. V. *not*]: Jn. xiii. 10 sq.; xiv. 22; 1 Co. v. 2; vi. 1; foll. by ἀλλά, 1 Co. x. 29; 2 Co. x. 13 (L T Tr WH οὐκ); in denials or contradictions [A. V. *no*; *not so*], Lk. i. 60; xii. 51; xiii. 3, 5; xvi. 30; Ro. iii. 27. b. in a question, Lat. *nonne?* (asking what no one denies to be true): Mt. v. 46 sq.; x. 29; xiii. 27; xx. 13; Lk. vi. 39; xvii. 17 [L T Tr WH οὐχ]; xxiv. 26; Jn. xi. 9; Acts ii. 7 Tr WH txt.; Ro. ii. 26 (L T Tr WH οὐχ); 1 Co. i. 20; Heb. i. 14, etc.; (Sept. for אֲלֵךְ, Gen. xl. 8; Judg. iv. 6); ἀλλ' οὐχί, *will he not rather*, Lk. xvii. 8.

ὀφειλέτης, -ου, ὁ, (ὀφείλω), *one who owes another, a debtor*: prop. of one who owes another money (Plat. legg. 5, 736 d.; Plut.; al.); with a gen. of the sum due, Mt. xviii. 24. Metaph. a. *one held by some obligation, bound to some duty*: ὀφειλέτης εἰμί, i. q. ὀφείλω, foll. by an inf., Gal. v. 3 (Soph. Aj. 590); ὀφείλ. εἰμί τινος, to be one's debtor i. e. under obligations of gratitude to him for favors received, Ro. xv. 27; τινί (dat. commodi), to be under obligation to do something for some one, Ro. i. 14; viii. 12. b. *one who has not yet made amends to one whom he has injured*: Mt. vi. 12; in imitation of the Chald. ܕܢܝܢ, *one who owes God penalty* or of whom God can demand punishment as something due, i. e. a sinner, Lk. xiii. 4.*

ὀφειλή, -ῆς, ἡ, (ὀφείλω), *that which is owed*; prop. a *debt*: Mt. xviii. 32; metaph. plur. *dues*: Ro. xiii. 7; spec. of *conjugal duty* [R. V. *her due*], 1 Co. vii. 3 G L T Tr WH. Found neither in the Grk. O. T. nor in prof. auth.; cf. *Lob. ad Phryn.* p. 90.*

ὀφειλήμα, -τος, τό, (ὀφείλω), *that which is owed*; a. prop. *that which is justly or legally due, a debt*; so for ܡܘܨܪ, Deut. xxiv. 12 (10); ἀφίναί, 1 Macc. xv. 8; ἀποτίθειν, Plat. legg. 4 p. 717 b.; ἀποδιδόναι, Aristot. eth. Nic. 9, 2, 5 [p. 1165*, 3]. κατά ὀφειλήμα, *as of debt*, Ro. iv. 4. b. in imitation of the Chald. ܕܢܝܢ or ܡܘܨܪ (which denotes both *debt* and *sin*), metaph. *offence, sin*, (see ὀφειλέτης, b.); hence, ἀφίναί τινί τὰ ὀφείλ. αὐτοῦ, to remit the penalty of one's sins, to forgive them, (Chald. ܕܢܝܢ ܕܢܝܢ), Mt. vi. 12. [Cf. W. 30, 32, 33.]*

ὀφείλω; impf. ὀφείλον; pres. pass. ptep. ὀφειλόμενος; fr. Hom. down; to owe; a. prop. to owe money, be

in debt for: τινί τι, Mt. xviii. 28; Lk. xvi. 5; without a dat., Mt. xviii. 28; Lk. vii. 41; xvi. 7; Philem. 18; τὸ δφειλόμενον, that which is due, the *debt*, Mt. xviii. 30; αὐτῷ (which L T Tr WH om.), that due to him, ib. 34. b. metaph.: τί, pass. τὴν εὖνοιαν ὀφειλομένην, the good-will due [A. (not R.) V. *due benevolence*], 1 Co. vii. 3 Rec.; μηδενὶ μηδὲν ὀφείλετε (here ὀφείλετε, on account of what precedes and what follows, must be taken in its broadest sense, both literal and tropical), εἰ μὴ τὸ ἀλλήλους ἀγαπᾶν, *owe no one anything except to love one another*, because we must never cease loving and the debt of love can never be paid, Ro. xiii. 8. absol. *to be a debtor, be bound*: Mt. xxiii. 16, 18; foll. by an inf. *to be under obligation, bound by duty or necessity, to do something*; it behoves one; one *ought*; used thus of a necessity imposed either by law and duty, or by reason, or by the times, or by the nature of the matter under consideration [acc. to Westcott (Epp. of Jn. p. 5), Cremer, al., denoting obligation in its special and personal aspects]: Lk. xvii. 10; Jn. xiii. 14; xix. 7 (ὀφείλει ἀποθανεῖν, he ought to die); Acts xvii. 29; Ro. xv. 1, 27; 1 Co. v. 10; [vii. 36 (A. V. *need so requireth*)]; ix. 10; xi. 7, 10; 2 Co. xii. 14; Eph. v. 28; 2 Th. i. 3; ii. 13; Heb. ii. 17; v. 3, 12; 1 Jn. ii. 6; iii. 16; iv. 11; 3 Jn. 8; ὀφείλον συνίστασθαι, I ought to have been commended, i. e. I can demand commendation, 2 Co. xii. 11. c. after the Chaldee (see ὀφειλέτης, b., ὀφειλήμα, b.), ὀφείλω τινί, to have wronged one and not yet made amends to him [A. V. *indebted*], Lk. xi. 4. [COMP.: προσ-οφείλω.]*

ὀφελον (for ὄφελον, without the augm., 2 aor. of ὀφείλω; in earlier Grk. with an inf., as ὄφελον θανεῖν, I ought to have died, expressive of a wish, i. q. *would that I were dead*; in later Grk. it assumes the nature of an interjection, to be rendered) *would that*, where one wishes that a thing had happened which has not happened, or that a thing be done which probably will not be done [cf. W. 301 sq. (283); B. § 150, 5]: with an optative pres. Rev. iii. 15 Rec.; with an indicative impf., Rev. ibid. G L T Tr WH; 2 Co. xi. 1, (Epict. diss. 2, 18, 15; Ignat. ad Smyrn. c. 12); with an indic. aorist, 1 Co. iv. 8 (Ps. cxviii. (cxix.) 5; ὄφελον ἀπεθάνομεν, Ex. xvi. 3; Num. xiv. 2; xx. 3); with the future, Gal. v. 12 (Lcian. soloec. [or Pseudosoph.] 1, where this construction is classed as a solecism). Cf. Passow ii. p. 603*; [L. and S. s. v. ὀφείλω, II. 3].*

ὀφελος, -ους, τό, (ὀφέλλω to increase), *advantage, profit*: 1 Co. xv. 32; Jas. ii. 14, 16. (From Hom. down; Sept. Job xv. 3.)*

ὀφθαλμο-δουλεία [T WH -λία; see I, ε], -ας, ἡ, (ὀφθαλμοδούλος, Constit. apost. [4, 12, Coteler. Patr. Apost.] i. p. 299*; and this fr. ὀφθαλμός and δούλος), [A. V. *eye-service* i. e.] service performed [only] under the master's eye (μὴ κατ' ὀφθαλμοδ., *τουτίστι μὴ μόνον παρόντων τῶν δεσποτῶν καὶ ὁρώτων, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀπόντων*, Theophyl. on Eph. vi. 6; "for the master's eye usually stimulates to greater diligence; his absence, on the other hand, renders sluggish." H. Stephanus): Eph. vi. 6; Col. iii. 22. Not found elsewhere; [cf. W. 100 (96')].*

ὀφθαλμός, -οῦ, ὁ, [fr. r. ὄψω to see; allied to ὄψις, ὄψομαι, etc.; Curtius § 627], Sept. for ὄψω, [fr. Hom. down], the eye: Mt. v. 38; vi. 22; Mk. ix. 47; Lk. xi. 34; Jn. ix. 6; 1 Co. xii. 16; Rev. vii. 17; xxi. 4, and often; ῥήτι ὀφθαλμοῦ, 1 Co. xv. 52; οἱ ὀφθαλμοί μου εἶδον (see the remark in γλώσσα, 1), Lk. ii. 30; cf. iv. 20; x. 23; Mt. xiii. 16; 1 Co. ii. 9; Rev. i. 7; [ἀνέβλεψαν οἱ ὀφθαλμοί Mt. xx. 34 RG]; ἰδεῖν τοῖς ὀφθ., Mt. xiii. 15; Jn. xii. 40; Acts xxviii. 27; ὄραν τοῖς ὀφθ. (see ὄραω, 1), 1 Jn. i. 1; ἡ ἐπιθυμία τῶν ὀφθ. desire excited by seeing, 1 Jn. ii. 16. Since the eye is the index of the mind, the foll. phrases have arisen: ὀφθ. σου πονηρός ἐστιν, i. e. thou art envious, Mt. xx. 15; ὀφθ. πονηρός, envy, Mk. vii. 22 (ὄψω γὰρ, an envious man, Prov. xxiii. 6; xxviii. 22; cf. Sir. xxxiv. 13; ἡ γὰρ ὄψω ἡ γὰρ, thine eye is evil toward thy brother, i. e. thou enviest [grudgest] thy brother, Deut. xv. 9; ὀφθ. πονηρός φθονερός ἐπ' ἄρτω, Sir. xiv. 10; μὴ φθονεσάτω σου ὁ ὀφθ. Tob. iv. 7; the opposite, ἀγαθός ὀφθαλμός, is used of a willing mind, Sir. xxxii. (xxxv.) 10, 12); on the other hand, ὀφθαλμός πονηρός in Mt. vi. 23 is a diseased, disordered eye, just as we say a bad eye, a bad finger [see πονηρός, 2 a. (where Lk. xi. 34)]. κρατεῖν τοὺς ὀφθ. τοῦ μή κτλ. [A. V. to hold the eyes i. e.] to prevent one from recognizing another, Lk. xxiv. 16; ὑπολαμβάνω τινα ἀπὸ τῶν ὀφθ. τινος, by receiving one to withdraw him from another's sight [A. V. received him out of their sight], Acts i. 9. Metaph. of the eyes of the mind, the faculty of knowing: ἐκρύβη ἀπὸ τῶν ὀφθ. σου, hid from thine eyes, i. e. concealed from thee [cf. B. 320 (274)], Lk. xix. 42; δίδουμι τινὶ ὀφθαλμοὺς τοῦ μὴ βλέπειν, to cause one to be slow to understand, Ro. xi. 8 [cf. B. 267 (230)]; τυφλοῦν τοὺς ὀφθ. τινος, Jn. xii. 40; 1 Jn. ii. 11; σκοτίζονται οἱ ὀφθ. Ro. xi. 10; πεφωτισμένοι ὀφθαλμοὶ τῆς διανοίας [cf. B. § 145, 6], Eph. i. 18 Rec.; τῆς καρδίας (as in Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 36, 2), ibid. GLT Tr WH; ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς τινος ("Ὁ ὄψω [cf. B. § 146, 1 fin.]), in the judgment [cf. our view] of one, Mt. xxi. 42; Mk. xii. 11; οὐκ ἔστι τι ἀπέναντι τῶν ὀφθ. τινος, to neglect a thing (cf. our leave, put, out of sight), Ro. iii. 18; γυμνός ἐστι τι τοῖς ὀφθ. τινος (see γυμνός, 2 a.), Heb. iv. 13; οἱ ὀφθ. τοῦ κυρίου ἐπὶ δικαίους (sc. ἐπι- [or ἀπο-] βλέπουσιν, which is added in Ps. x. (xi.) 4), are (fixed) upon the righteous, i. e. the Lord looks after, provides for them, 1 Pet. iii. 12. Other phrases in which ὀφθαλμός occurs may be found under ἀνοίγω p. 48^b, ἀπλοῦς, διανοίγω 1, ἐξορύσσω 1, ἐπαίρω p. 228^a, καμνύω, μοιχαλῖς n., προγράψω 2.

ὄψις, -εως, ὁ, [perh. named fr. its sight; cf. δράκων, init., and see Curtius as s. v. ὀφθαλμός]; fr. Hom. II. 12, 208 down; Sept. mostly for ὄψω; a snake, serpent: Mt. vii. 10; Mk. xvi. 18; Lk. x. 19; xi. 11; Jn. iii. 14; 1 Co. x. 9; Rev. ix. 19; with the ancients the serpent was an emblem of cunning and wisdom, 2 Co. xi. 3, cf. Gen. iii. 1; hence, φρόνιμοι ὡς οἱ ὄψεις, Mt. x. 16 [here WH mrg. ὁ ὄψις]; hence, crafty hypocrites are called ὄψεις, Mt. xxiii. 33. The serpent narrated to have deceived Eve (see Gen. u. s.) was regarded by the later Jews as the devil (Sap. ii. 23 sq. cf. 4 Macc. xviii. 8); hence he is

called ὁ ὄψις ὁ ἀρχαῖος, ὁ ὄψις: Rev. xii. 9, 14 sq.; xx. 2; see [Grimm on Sap. u. s.; Fr. Lenormant, Beginnings of History etc. ch. ii. p. 109 sq., and] δράκων.*

ὄφρυς, -ύος, ἡ, 1. the eyebrow, so fr. Hom. down. 2. any prominence or projection; as [Eng. the brow] of a mountain (so the Lat. *supercilium*, Verg. georg. 1, 108; Hirt. bell. afr. 58; Liv. 27, 18; 34, 29): Lk. iv. 29 (Hom. II. 20, 151; often in Polyb., Plut., al.).*

[ὄφρυς, -οῦ, ὁ, 1. a water-pipe, duct. 2. the intestinal canal: Mk. vii. 19 WH (rejected) mrg. (al. ἀφεδρών).]*

ὄχλειω, -ῶ: pres. pass. ptc. ὄχλούμενος: (ὄχλος); prop. to excite a mob against one; [in Hom. (II. 21, 261) to disturb, roll away]; univ. to trouble, molest, (τινά, Hdt. 5, 41; Aeschyl., al.); absol. to be in confusion, in an uproar, (3 Macc. v. 41); pass. to be vexed, molested, troubled: by demons, Lk. vi. 18 RGL (where T Tr WH ἐνοχλ.,—the like variation of text in Hdian. 6, 3, 4); Acts v. 16; Tob. vi. 8 (7); Acta Thomae § 12. [COMP. : ἐν, παρενοχλείω].*

ὄχλο-ποιέω, -ῶ: 1 aor. ptc. ὄχλοποιήσας; (ὄχλος, ποιέω); to collect a crowd, gather the people together: Acts xvii. 5. Not found elsewhere.*

ὄχλος, -ου, ὁ, in the N. T. only in the historical bks. and five times in the Rev.; as in Grk. writ. fr. Pind. and Aeschyl. down, a crowd, i. e.

1. a casual collection of people; a multitude of men who have flocked together in some place, a throng: Mt. ix. 23, 25; xv. 10, etc.; Mk. ii. 4; iii. 9, and often; Lk. v. 1, 19; vii. 9, etc.; Jn. v. 13; vi. 22, 24; vii. 20, 32, 49, etc.; Acts xiv. 14; xvii. 8; xxi. 34; τὸ ἐκ τοῦ ὄχλου, Lk. xi. 27; xii. 13; or ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄχλου, xix. 39; ix. 38; ἀπὸ (for i. e. on account of [cf. ἀπὸ, II. 2 b.]) τ. ὄχλου, Lk. ix. 8; ἡ βία τ. ὄχλου, Acts xxi. 35; πολλὸς ὄχλος and much oftener βίος πολλός, Mt. xiv. 14; xx. 29; xxvi. 47; Mk. v. 21, 24; vi. 34; ix. 14; xiv. 49 [here T Tr WH om. L Tr mrg. br. πολ.]; Lk. vii. 11; viii. 4; ix. 37; Jn. vi. 2, 5; xii. 12 [but here Tr mrg. br. WH prefix ὁ; cf. B. 91 (80)]; Rev. xix. 1, 6; with the art. ὁ πολλὸς ὄχλ., the great multitude present, Mk. xii. 37; [ὁ ὄχλος πολλός (the noun forming with the adj. a single composite term, like our) the common people, Jn. xii. 9 T WH Tr mrg.; cf. B. u. s.; some would give the phrase the same sense in Mk. l. c.]; πάμπολος, Mk. viii. 1 [Rec.]; ἱκανός, Mk. x. 46; Lk. vii. 12; Acts xi. 24, 26; xix. 26; ὁ πλείστος ὄχλ. [the most part of the multitude], Mt. xxi. 8; πᾶς ὁ ὄχλ., Mt. xiii. 2; Mk. ii. 13; iv. 1; vii. 14 [Rec.]; ix. 15; xi. 18; Lk. xiii. 17; Acts xxi. 27; ὄχλ. τοσοῦτος, Mt. xv. 33; αἱ μυριάδες τοῦ ὄχλ. Lk. xii. 1; οὐ μετὰ ὄχλου, not having a crowd with me, Acts xxiv. 18; ἄτερ ὄχλου, in the absence of the multitude [(see ἄτερ)], Lk. xxii. 6. plur. οἱ ὄχλοι, very often in Mt. and Lk., as Mt. v. 1; vii. 28; ix. 8, 33, 36; xi. 7; xii. 46; xiii. 34, 36, etc.; Lk. iii. 7, 10; iv. 42; v. 3; viii. 42, 45; ix. 11; xi. 14, etc.; Acts viii. 6; xiii. 45; xiv. 11, 13, 18 sq.; xvii. 13; once in Jn. vii. 12 [where Tdf. the sing.]; in Mk. only vi. 33 Rec.; and without the art. Mk. x. 1; ὄχλοι πολλοί, Mt. iv. 25; viii. 1; xii. 15 [RG]; xiii. 2; xv. 30; xix. 2; Lk. v. 15; xiv. 25; πάντες οἱ ὄχλοι, Mt. xii. 23. 2. the multi-

tude i. e. the common people, opp. to the rulers and leading men: Mt. xiv. 5; xxi. 26; Mk. xii. 12; [Jn. vii. 12* (provided the plur. is retained in the first part of the vs.)]; with contempt, the ignorant multitude, the populace, Jn. vii. 49; ἐπιούστασις ὄχλου, a riot, a mob, Acts xxiv. 12 [L T Tr WH ἐπίστασις (q. v.) ὄχ.]. 3. univ. a multitude: with a gen. of the class, as τελωνῶν, Lk. v. 29; μαθητῶν, Lk. vi. 17; ὀνομάτων (see ὄνομα, 3), Acts i. 15; τῶν ἱερέων, Acts vi. 7; the plur. ὄχλοι, joined with λαοί and ἔθνη, in Rev. xvii. 15 seems to designate troops of men assembled together without order. (Sept. chiefly for ׀וּכְרִי.)

ὀχύρωμα, -τος, τό, (ὀχυρώω [to make strong, to fortify]); 1. prop. a castle, stronghold, fortress, fastness, Sept. for רָצְרָק, etc.; very often in 1 and 2 Macc.; Xen. Hellen. 3, 2, 3. 2. trop. anything on which one relies: καθῆλε τὸ ὀχύρωμα, ἐφ' ᾧ ἐπεποιθεῖσαν, Prov. xxi. 22; ὀχύρωμα ὀσίου φόβος κυρίου, Prov. x. 29; in 2 Co. x. 4 of the arguments and reasonings by which a disputant endeavors to fortify his opinion and defend it against his opponent.*

ὀψάριον, -ου, τό, (dimin. fr. ὄψιον [cf. Curtius § 630] i. e. whatever is eaten with bread, esp. food boiled or roasted; hence specifically), fish: Jn. vi. 9, 11; xxi. 9 sq. 13. (Comic. ap. Athen. 9, c. 35 p. 385 e.: Leian., Geop. [cf. Wetstein on Jn. vi. 9]; see γυναικάριον, fin. [W. 23 (22)].)*

ὀψέ, (apparently fr. ὄπισ; see ὀπίσω, init.), adv. of time, after a long time, long after, late; a. esp. late in the day (sc. τῆς ἡμέρας, which is often added, as Thuc. 4, 93; Xen. Hellen. 2, 1, 23), i. e. at evening (Hom., Thuc., Plat., al.; for רַב־עַרְבַּת, Gen. xxiv. 11): Mk. xi. [11 T Tr mrg. WH txt. (cf. Plut. Alex. 16, 1)], 19; xiii. 35. b. with a gen. [W. § 54, 6], ὀψέ σαββάτων, the sabbath having just passed, after the sabbath, i. e. at the early dawn of the first day of the week — (an interpretation absolutely demanded by the added specification τῇ ἐπιφωσκ. κτλ.), Mt. xxviii. 1 cf. Mk. xvi. 1 (ὀψέ τῶν βασιλείως χρόνων, long after the times of the king, Plut. Num. 1; ὀψέ μυστηρίων, the mysteries being over, Philostr. vit. Apoll. 4, 18); [but an examination of the instances just cited (and others) will show that they fail to sustain the rendering after (although it is recognized by Passow, Pape, Schenk], and other lexicographers); ὀψέ foll. by a gen. seems always to be partitive, denoting late in the period specified by the gen. (and consequently still belonging to it), cf. B. § 132, 7 Rem.; Kühner § 414, 5 c. β. Hence in Mt. l. c. 'late on the sabbath'. Keim iii. p. 552 sq. [Eng. trans. vi. 303 sq.] endeavors to relieve the passage differently [by adopting the Vulg. vespere

sabbati, on the evening of the sabbath], but without success. [(Cf. Keil, Com. über Matth. ad loc.)]*

ὀψιμος, -ον, (ὀψέ), late, latter, (Hom. Il. 2, 325; ὀψιμῶτατος σπόρος, Xen. oec. 17, 4 sq.; ἐν τοῖς ὀψιμοῖς τῶν ἰδῶτων, of the time of subsidence of the waters of the Nile, Diod. 1, 10; [cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 51 sq.]): ὄψ. ἕτερός, the latter or vernal rain, which falls chiefly in the months of March and April just before the harvest (opp. to the autumnal or πρώτος [cf. B. D. s. v. Rain]), Jas. v. 7 [but L T Tr WH om. ἕτερόν, cod. Sin. and a few other authorities substitute καρπός]; Sept. for שְׁנֵי־לַיְלָה, Deut. xi. 14; Jer. v. 24; Hos. vi. 3; Joel ii. 23; Zech. x. 1.*

ὀψιος, -α, -ον, (ὀψέ), late; 1. as an adjective ([Pind.] Thuc., Dem., Aristot., Theophr., al.; [Lob. ad Phryn. p. 51 sq.]): ἡ ὄρα, Mk. xi. 11 [but T Tr mrg. WH txt. ὀψέ, q. v.] (ὀψία ἐν νυκτί, Pind. Isthm. 4, 59). 2. contrary to the usage of prof. auth. ἡ ὀψία as a subst. (sc. ὄρα [cf. W. 591 sq. (550); B. 82 (71)]), evening: i. e. either from our three to six o'clock P. M., Mt. viii. 16; xiv. 15; xxvii. 57; Mk. iv. 35; or from our six o'clock P. M. to the beginning of night, Mt. xiv. 23; xvi. 2 [here T br. WH reject the pass.]; xx. 8; xxvi. 20; Mk. i. 32; vi. 47; xiv. 17; xv. 42; Jn. vi. 16; xx. 19, (hence ׀ַב־עַרְבַּת ׀ַב־עַרְבַּת, between the two evenings, Ex. xii. 6; xvi. 12; xxix. 39 [cf. Gesenius, Thesaur. p. 1064 sq. (and addit. et emend. p. 106); B. D. s. v. Day]). Besides only in Judith xiii. 1.*

ὄψις, -εως, ἡ, (ΟΠΤΩ, ὄψομαι [cf. ὀφθαλμός]), fr. Hom. down; Sept. chiefly for רַב־רִיב; 1. seeing, sight. 2. face, countenance: Jn. xi. 44; Rev. i. 16. 3. the outward appearance, look, [many lexicographers give this neuter and objective sense precedence]: κρίνειν κατ' ὄψιν, Jn. vii. 24.*

ὀψώνιον, -ου, τό, (fr. ὄψιον — on which see ὀψάριον, init. — and ὀνέομαι to buy), a later Grk. word (cf. Sturz, De dial. Maced. et Alex. p. 187; Phryn. ed. Lob. p. 418), prop. whatever is bought to be eaten with bread, as fish, flesh, and the like (see ὀψάριον). And as corn, meat, fruits, salt, were given to soldiers instead of pay (Caes. b. g. 1, 23, 1; Polyb. 1, 66 sq.; 3, 13, 8), ὀψώνιον began to signify 1. univ. a soldier's pay, allowance, (Polyb. 6, 39, 12; Dion. Hal. antt. 9, 36), more commonly in the plur. [W. 176 (166); B. 24 (21)] ὀψώνια, prop. that part of a soldier's support given in place of pay [i. e. rations] and the money in which he is paid (Polyb. 1, 67, 1; 6, 39, 15; 1 Macc. iii. 28; xiv. 32; 1 Esdr. iv. 56; Joseph. antt. 12, 2, 3): Lk. iii. 14; 1 Co. ix. 7 [cf. W. § 31, 7 d.]. 2. metaph. wages: sing. 2 Co. xi. 8; τῆς ἀμαρτίας, the hire that sin pays, Ro. vi. 23.*

II

παγιδεύω

παγιδεύω: 1 aor. subj. 3d pers. plur. παγιδεύουσιν; (παγίς, q. v.); a word unknown to the Greeks; *to ensnare, entrap*: birds, Eccl. ix. 12; metaph., τινὰ ἐν λόγῳ, of the attempt to elicit from one some remark which can be turned into an accusation against him, Mt. xxii. 15. ([τοῖς λόγοις, Prov. vi. 2 Graec. Venet.; cf. also Deut. vii. 25; xii. 30 in the same]; 1 S. xxviii. 9.)*

παγίς, -ίδος, ἡ, (fr. πήγνυμι to make fast, 2 aor. ἔπαγον; prop. that which holds fast [cf. Anth. Pal. 6, 5]), Sept. for Πᾶ, Πῶ, Πῶ, etc.; a *snare, trap, noose*; a. prop. of snares in which birds are entangled and caught, Prov. vi. 5; vii. 23; Ps. xc. (xci.) 3; cxxiii. (cxxxiv.) 7; παγίδας ἰσθῆαι, Arstph. av. 527; hence ὡς παγίς, as a snare, i. e. *unexpectedly, suddenly*, because birds and beasts are caught unawares, Lk. xxi. 35. b. trop. a *snare*, i. e. *whatever brings peril, loss, destruction*: of a sudden and unexpected deadly peril, Ro. xi. 9 fr. Ps. lxxviii. (lxxxix.) 23; of the allurements and seductions of sin, ἐμπίπτειν εἰς πειρασμὸν κ. παγίδα, 1 Tim. vi. 9 (ἐμπίπτει εἰς παγίδα ἁμαρτωλός, Prov. xii. 13, cf. xxix. 6; joined with σκάνδαλον, Sap. xiv. 11); τοῦ διαβόλου, the allurements to sin by which the devil holds one bound, 2 Tim. ii. 26; 1 Tim. iii. 7. (In Grk. writ. also of the snares of love.)*

πάθημα, -τος, τό, (fr. παθεῖν, πάσχω, as μάθημα fr. μαθεῖν), fr. [Soph.,] Hdt. down; 1. *that which one suffers or has suffered*; a. externally, a *suffering, misfortune, calamity, evil, affliction*: plur., Ro. viii. 18; 2 Co. i. 6 sq.; Col. i. 24; 2 Tim. iii. 11; Heb. ii. 10; x. 32; 1 Pet. v. 9; τὰ εἰς Χριστόν, that should subsequently come unto Christ [W. 193 (182)], 1 Pet. i. 11; τοῦ Χριστοῦ, which Christ endured, 1 Pet. v. 1; also the afflictions which Christians must undergo in behalf of the same cause for which Christ patiently endured, are called παθήματα τοῦ Χριστοῦ [W. 189 (178) note], 2 Co. i. 5; Phil. iii. 10; 1 Pet. iv. 13. b. of an inward state, an *affection, passion*: Gal. v. 24; τῶν ἁμαρτιῶν, that lead to sins, Ro. vii. 5. 2. i. q. τὸ πάσχειν (see ἀύχημα, 2), an *enduring, undergoing, suffering*, (so the plur. in Arstph. thesm. 199): θανάτου, gen. of the obj., Heb. ii. 9. [SYN. cf. πάθος, init.]*

παθητός, -ή, -όν, (πάσχω, παθεῖν); 1. *passible* (Lat. *patibilis*, Cic. de nat. deor. 3, 12, 29), *endued with the capacity of suffering, capable of feeling*; often in Plut., as παθητὸν σῶμα. 2. *subject to the necessity of suffering, destined to suffer*, (Vulg. *passibilis*): Acts xxvi. 23 (with the thought here respecting Christ as παθητός compare the similar language of Justin Mart. dial. c. Tr. cc. 36, 39, 52, 68, 76, 89); cf. W. 97 (92); [B. 42 (37)]; (so in eccl. writ. also, cf. Otto's Justin, Grk. index s. v.;

Christ is said to be παθητός and ἀπαθής in Ignat. ad Eph. 7, 2; ad Polyc. 3, 2).*

πάθος, -ους, τό, (παθεῖν, πάσχω), fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down; i. q. πάθημα (q. v.); [the latter differs fr. πάθος (if at all) only in being the more individualizing and concrete term; cf. Schmidt, Syn. ch. 24 § 11)]; 1. *whatever befalls one, whether it be sad or joyous*; spec. a *calamity, mishap, evil, affliction*. 2. *a feeling which the mind suffers, an affection of the mind, emotion, passion; passionate desire*; used by the Greeks in either a good or a bad sense (cf. Aristot. eth. Nic. 2, 4 [cf. Cope, Introd. to Aristotle's Rhet. p. 193 sqq.; and his note on rhet. 2, 22, 16]). In the N. T. in a bad sense, *depraved passion*: Col. iii. 5; πάθη ἀτιμίας, vile passions, Ro. i. 26 (see ἀτιμία); ἐν πάθει ἐπιθυμίας, [in the passion of lust], gen. of apposit. [W. § 59, 8 a.], 1 Th. iv. 5.*

[SYN. πάθος, ἐπιθυμία: π. presents the passive, ἐπ. the active side of a vice; ἐπ. is more comprehensive in meaning than π.; ἐπ. is (evil) desire, π. ungovernable desire. Cf. Trench § lxxxvii.; Bp. Lightft. on Col. iii. 5.]

παιδαγωγός, -οῦ, ὁ, (fr. παῖς, and ἀγωγός a leader, escort), fr. Hdt. 8, 75 down; a *tutor* (Lat. *paedagogus*) i. e. a guide and guardian of boys. Among the Greeks and Romans the name was applied to trustworthy slaves who were charged with the duty of supervising the life and morals of boys belonging to the better class. The boys were not allowed so much as to step out of the house without them before arriving at the age of manhood; cf. Fischer s. v. in index i. to Aeschin. dial. Socr.; Hermann, Griech. Privatalterthümer, § 34, 15 sqq.; [Smith, Dict. of Grk. and Rom. Antiq. s. v.; Becker, Charicles (Eng. trans. 4th ed.), p. 226 sq.]. They are distinguished from οἱ διδάσκαλοι: Xen. de rep. Lac. 3, 2; Plat. Lys. p. 208 c.; Diog. Laërt. 3, 92. The name carries with it an idea of severity (as of a stern censor and enforcer of morals) in 1 Co. iv. 15, where the father is distinguished from the tutor as one whose discipline is usually milder, and in Gal. iii. 24 sq. where the Mosaic law is likened to a tutor because it arouses the consciousness of sin, and is called παιδαγωγός εἰς Χριστόν, i. e. preparing the soul for Christ, because those who have learned by experience with the law that they are not and cannot be commended to God by their works, welcome the more eagerly the hope of salvation offered them through the death and resurrection of Christ, the Son of God.*

παιδάριον, -ου, τό, (dimin. of παῖς, see γυναικάριον), a *little boy, a lad*: Mt. xi. 16 Rec.; Jn. vi. 9. (Arstph., Xen., Plat., sqq.; Sept. very often for 727, also for 777:

[*παιδάριον* of an adult youth, Tob. vi. 2, etc. (cf. 11 sq.).] [SYN. see *παῖς*, fin.]*

παιδεία (Tdf. *-ia*; [see I, *ι*]), *-as, ἡ*, (*παιδεύω*), Sept. for *רַבִּי*; **1.** *the whole training and education of children* (which relates to the cultivation of mind and morals, and employs for this purpose now commands and admonitions, now reproof and punishment): Eph. vi. 4 [cf. W. 388 (363) note]; (in Grk. writ. fr. Aeschyl. on, it includes also the care and training of the body.) [See esp. *Trench.*, Syn. § xxxii.; cf. *Jowett's Plato*, index s. v. Education]. **2.** *whatever in adults also cultivates the soul, esp. by correcting mistakes and curbing the passions*; hence **a.** *instruction which aims at the increase of virtue*: 2 Tim. iii. 16. **b.** *acc. to bibl. usage chastisement, chastening*, (of the evils with which God visits men for their amendment): Heb. xii. 5 (Prov. iii. 11), 7 sq. [see *ὑπομένω*, 2 b.], 11; (Prov. xv. 5, and often in the O. T.; cf. *Grimm*, Exgt. Hdbch. on Sap. p. 51; [cf. (Plat.) defin. *παιδεία· δύναμις θεραπευτικὴ ψυχῆς*].)*

παιδευτής, -ου, ὁ, (*παιδεύω*); **1.** *an instructor, preacher, teacher*: Ro. ii. 20 (Sir. xxxvii. 19; 4 Macc. v. 34; Plat. legg. 7 p. 811 d., etc.; Plut. Lycurg. c. 12, etc.; Diog. Laërt. 7, 7). **2.** *a chastiser*: Heb. xii. 9 (Hos. v. 2; Psalt. Sal. 8, 35).*

παιδεύω; impf. *ἐπαιδεύων*; 1 aor. ptc. *παιδεύσας*; Pass., pres. *παιδεύομαι*; 1 aor. *ἐπαιδεύθην*; pf. ptc. *πεπαιδευμένος*; (*παῖς*); Sept for *רַבִּי*; **1.** *as in class. Grk. prop. to train children*: *τινά* with a dat. of the thing in which one is instructed, in pass., *σοφία* [W. 227 (213) n.], Acts vii. 22 R G L WH [cf. B. § 134, 6] (*γράμμασι*, Joseph. c. Ap. 1, 4 fin.); *ἐν σοφία*, *ibid.* T Tr; *τινά κατὰ ἀκριβείαν*, in pass., Acts xxii. 3. **Pass.** *to be instructed or taught, to learn*: foll. by an inf., 1 Tim. i. 20; *to cause one to learn*: foll. by *ἵνα*, Tit. ii. 12. **2.** *to chastise*; **a.** *to chastise or castigate with words, to correct*: of those who are moulding the character of others by reproof and admonition, 2 Tim. ii. 25 (*τινά παιδεύειν καὶ ῥηθμίσειν λόγῳ*, Ael. v. h. 1, 34). **b.** *in bibl. and eccl. use employed of God, to chasten by the infliction of evils and calamities* [cf. W. § 2, 1 b.]: 1 Co. xi. 32; 2 Co. vi. 9; Heb. xii. 6; Rev. iii. 19, (Prov. xix. 18; xxix. 17; Sap. iii. 5; xi. 10 (9); 2 Macc. vi. 16; x. 4). **c.** *to chastise with blows, to scourge*: of a father punishing a son, Heb. xii. 7, [10]; of a judge ordering one to be scourged, Lk. xxiii. 16, 22, [(Deut. xxii. 18)].*

παιδιόθεν, (*παιδίον*), adv., *from childhood, from a child*, (a later word, for which the earlier writ. used *ἐκ παιδός*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 1, 2; or *ἐκ παιδίου*, mem. 2, 2, 8; or *ἐκ παιδίων*, oec. 3, 10; [cf. W. 26 (25); 463 (431)]: Mk. ix. 21, where L T Tr WH *ἐκ παιδιόθεν* [cf. Win. § 65, 2]. (Synes. de provid. p. 91 b.; Joann. Zonar. 4, 184 a.)*

παιδίον, -ου, τό, (dimin. of *παῖς*), [fr. Hdt. down], Sept. for *רַבִּי*, *רַבִּי*, *רַבִּי*, etc.; *a young child, a little boy, a little girl*; plur. *τὰ παιδία*, *infants; children; little ones*. In sing.: univ., of an infant just born, Jn. xvi. 21; of a (male) child recently born, Mt. ii. 8 sq. 11, 13, 14, 20 sq.; Lk. i. 59, 66, 76, 80; ii. 17, 21 [Rec.], 27, 40; Heb. xi. 23;

of a more advanced child, Mt. xviii. 2, 4 sq.; Mk. ix. 36 sq.; [x. 15]; Lk. ix. 47 sq.; [Lk. xviii. 17]; of a mature child, Mk. ix. 24; *τινός*, the son of some one, Jn. iv. 49; of a girl, Mk. v. 39-41; [vii. 30 L txt. T Tr WH]. In plur. of (partly grown) children: Mt. xi. 16 G L T Tr WH; xiv. 21; xv. 38; xviii. 3; xix. 13 sq.; Mk. vii. 28; x. 13 sqq.; Lk. vii. 32; xviii. 16; [Heb. ii. 14]; *τινός*, of some one, Lk. xi. 7, cf. Heb. ii. 13. *Metaph. παιδία ταῖς φρεσὶ, children* (i. e. like children) where the use of the mind is required, 1 Co. xiv. 20; in affectionate address, i. q. Lat. *carissimi* [A. V. *children*], Jn. xxi. 5; 1 Jn. ii. 14 (13), 18; [iii. 7 WH mrg. SYN. see *παῖς*, fin.]*

παιδίσκη, -ης, ἡ, (fem. of *παιδίσκος*, a young boy or slave; a dimin. of *παῖς*, see *νεανίσκος*); **1.** *a young girl, damsel*, (Xen., Menand., Polyb., Plut., Leian.; Sept. Ruth iv. 12). **2.** *a maid-servant, a young female slave*; cf. Germ. *Mädchen* [our *maid*] for a young female-servant (Hdt. 1, 93; Lys., Dem., al.): Lk. xii. 45; Acts xvi. 16; opp. to *ἡ ἐλευθέρα*, Gal. iv. 22 sq. 30 sq.; spec. of the maid-servant who had charge of the door: Mt. xxvi. 69; Mk. xiv. 66, 69; Lk. xxii. 56; Acts xii. 13; *ἡ π. ἡ θυρωρός*, Jn. xviii. 17; (also in the Sept. of a female slave, often for *אִמָּה, אִמָּה*). Cf. *Lob. ad Phryn.* p. 239. [SYN. see *παῖς*, fin.]*

παίζω; fr. Hom. down; prop. *to play like a child*; then univ. *to play, sport, jest*; *to give way to hilarity*, esp. by joking, singing, dancing; so in 1 Co. x. 7, after Ex. xxxii. 6 where it stands for *רָקַץ*, as in Gen. xxi. 9; xxvi. 8; Judg. xvi. 25; also in the Sept. for *רָקַץ*. [COMP.: *ἐμ-παίζω*].*

παῖς, gen. *παιδός, ὁ, ἡ*, fr. Hom. down; in the N. T. only in the Gospels and Acts; **1.** *a child, boy or girl*; Sept. for *נַעֲרָה* and *נַעֲרָה* (Gen. xxiv. 28; Deut. xxii. 15, etc.): *ὁ παῖς*, Mt. xvii. 18; Lk. ii. 43; ix. 42; Acts xx. 12; *ἡ παῖς*, Lk. viii. 51, 54; plur. *infants, children*, Mt. ii. 16; xxi. 15; *ὁ παῖς τινος*, the son of one, Jn. iv. 51. **2.** (Like the Lat. *puer*, i. q.) *servant, slave*, (Aeschyl. choëph. 652; Arstph. nub. 18, 132; Xen. mem. 3, 13, 6; symp. 1, 11; 2, 23; Plat. Charm. p. 155 a.; Protag. p. 310 c. and often; Diod. 17, 76; al.; so Sept. times without number for *נַעֲרָה* [cf. W. p. 30, no. 3]; cf. the similar use of Germ. *Bursch*, [French *garçon*, Eng. *boy*]): Mt. viii. 6, 8, 13; Lk. vii. 7 cf. 10; xii. 45; xv. 26. *an attendant, servant*, spec. *a king's attendant, minister*: Mt. xiv. 2 (Diod. xvii. 36; hardly so in the earlier Grk. writ.; Gen. xli. 37 sq.; 1 S. xvi. 15-17; xviii. 22, 26; Dan. ii. 7; 1 Macc. i. 6, 8; 1 Esdr. ii. 16; v. 33, 35); hence, in imitation of the Hebr. *רַבִּי, רַבִּי*, *παῖς τοῦ θεοῦ* is used of a devout worshipper of God, one who fulfils God's will, (Ps. lxxviii. (lxxix.) 18; cxii. (cxiii.) 1; Sap. ii. 13, etc.); thus, the people of Israel, Lk. i. 54 (Is. xli. 8; xlii. 19; xlv. 1 sq. 21, etc.); David, Lk. i. 69; Acts iv. 25, (Ps. xvii. (xviii.) 1; xxxv. (xxxvi.) 1 [Ald., Compl.], etc.); likewise any upright and godly man whose agency God employs in executing his purposes; thus in the N. T. *Jesus the Messiah*: Mt. xii. 18 (fr. Is. xlii. 1); Acts iii. 13, 26; iv. 27, 30, [cf. Harnack on Barn. ep. 6, 1 and Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 59, 2]; in the O. T. also Moses, Neh. i. 7 sq.;

the prophets, 1 Esdr. viii. 79 (81); Bar. ii. 20, 24; and others.*

[**SYN.** παῖς, παιδάριον, παιδίον, παιδίσκη, τέκνον: The grammarian Aristophanes is quoted by Ammonius (s. v. γέρον) as defining thus: παιδίον, τὸ τρεφόμενον ὑπὸ τιθηνού· παιδάριον δὲ, τὸ ἤδη περιπατοῦν καὶ τῆς λέξεως ἀντεχόμενον· παιδίσκος δ', ὃ ἐν τῇ ἐχομένῃ ἡλικίᾳ· παῖς δ' ὃ διὰ τοῦ ἐγκυκλίων μαθημάτων δυνάμενος ἰέναι. Philo (de mund. opif. § 36) quotes the physician Hippocrates as follows: ἐν ἀνθρώπου φύσει ἐπτά εἰσὶν ὄραι κ.τ.λ.· παιδίον μὲν ἐστὶν ἄχρις ἐπτά ἐτῶν, ὀδόντων ἐκβολῆς· παῖς δὲ ἄχρι γονῆς ἐκφύσεως, εἰς τὰ δὲ ἐπτά· μερῶν δὲ ἄχρι γενείου λαχνώσεως, ἐς τὰ τρις ἐπτά. etc. According to Schmidt, παιδίον denotes exclusively a little child; παιδάριον a child up to its first school years; παῖς a child of any age; (παιδίσκος and) παιδίσκη, in which reference to descent quite disappears, cover the years of late childhood and early youth. But usage is untrammelled: from a child is expressed either by ἐκ παιδός (most frequently), or ἐκ παιδίου, or ἐκ (ἀπὸ) παιδαρίου. παῖς and τέκνον denote a child alike as respects descent and age, reference to the latter being more prominent in the former word, to descent in τέκνον; but the period παῖς covers is not sharply defined; and, in classic usage as in modern, youthful designations cleave to the female sex longer than to the male. See Schmidt ch. 69; *Möhne* in Luthardt's Zeitschrift u. s. w. for 1882, p. 57 sqq.]

παῖω: 1 aor. ἐπαῖσα; from Aeschyl. and Hdt. down; Sept. xxvi. 68 for ἡρῆ; to strike, smite: with the fists, Mt. xxvi. 68 [cf. ῥαπίζω, 2]; Lk. xxii. 64; with a sword, Mk. xiv. 47; Jn. xviii. 10; to sting (to strike or wound with a sting), Rev. ix. 5.*

Πακατιανή, -ῆς, ἡ, Pacatiana (Phrygia). In the fourth century after Christ, Phrygia was divided into Phrygia Salutaris and Phrygia Pacatiana [later, Capatiana]; Laodicea was the metropolis of the latter: 1 Tim. vi. 22 (in the spurious subscription). [Cf. *Forbiger*, Hndbch. d. alt. Geogr. 2te Ausg. ii. 338, 347 sq.; Bp. Lghtft. on Col., Introd. (esp. pp. 19, 69 sq.).]*

πάλαι, adv. of time, fr. Hom. down; 1. of old: Heb. i. 1; (as adj.) former, 2 Pet. i. 9. [πάλαι properly designates the past not like πρὶν and πρότερον relatively, i. e. with a reference, more or less explicit, to some other time (whether past, pres., or fut.), but simply and absolutely.] 2. long ago: Mt. xi. 21; Lk. x. 13; Jude 4; so also of time just past, Mk. xv. 44 [A. V. any while] (where L Tr txt. WH txt. ἤδη); 2 Co. xii. 19 L T Tr WH [R. V. all this time], (so in Hom. Od. 20, 293; Joseph. antt. 14, 15, 4).*

παλαιός, -ά, -όν, (πάλαι, q. v.), fr. Hom. down; 1. old, ancient, (Sept. several times for ἰψί and ρ'ἰψ): οἶνος παλαιός (opp. to νέος), Lk. v. 39 [but WH in br.] (Hom. Od. 2, 340; Sir. ix. 10); διαθήκη, 2 Co. iii. 14; ἐντολή (opp. to καινή), given long since, 1 Jn. ii. 7; ζύμη (opp. to νέον φύρ.), 1 Co. v. 7 sq.; neut. plur. παλαιά (opp. to καινά), old things, Mt. xiii. 52 (which seems to allude to such articles of food as are fit for use only after having been kept some time [al. consider clothing, jewels, etc., as referred to; cf. θησαυρός, 1 c.]; dropping the fig., old and new commandments; cf. Sir. xxiv. 23; Heb. v. 12 sq.); ὁ παλαιός ἡμῶν ἄνθρωπος (opp. to ὁ νέος), our old

man, i. e. we, as we were before our mode of thought, feeling, action, had been changed, Ro. vi. 6; Eph. iv. 22; [Col. iii. 9]. 2. no longer new, worn by use, the worse for wear, old, (for ἡγῆ, Josh. ix. 10 (4) sq.): ἱμάτιον, ἀσκός, Mt. ix. 16 sq.; Mk. ii. 21 sq.; Lk. v. 39 sq. [**SYN.** see ἀρχαῖος, fin.]*

παλαιότης, -ητος, ἡ, (παλαιός), oldness: γράμματος, the old state of life controlled by 'the letter' of the law, Ro. vii. 6; see καινότης, and γράμμα, 2 c. ([Eur.], Plat., Aeschin., Dio Cass. 72, 8).*

παλαιῶω, -ῶ: pf. πεπαλαῖωκα; Pass., pres. ptecp. παλαιούμενος; fut. παλαιωθήσομαι; (παλαιός); a. to make ancient or old, Sept. for ἡγῆ; pass. to become old, to be worn out, Sept. for ἡγῆ, ῥηγ; of things worn out by time and use, as βαλάντιον, Lk. xii. 33; ἱμάτιον, Heb. i. 11 (Ps. ci. (cii.) 27; Deut. xxix. 5; Josh. ix. 19 (13); Neh. ix. 21; Is. l. 9; li. 6; Sir. xiv. 17). pass. τὸ παλαιούμενον, that which is becoming old, Heb. viii. 13 (Plat. symp. p. 208 b.; Tim. p. 59 c.). b. to declare a thing to be old and so about to be abrogated: Heb. viii. 13 [see γηράσκειν, fin.]*

πάλη, -ης, ἡ, (fr. πάλω to vibrate, shake), fr. Hom. down, wrestling (a contest between two in which each endeavors to throw the other, and which is decided when the victor is able θλίβειν καὶ κατέχειν his prostrate antagonist, i. e. hold him down with his hand upon his neck; cf. Plat. legg. 7 p. 796; Aristot. rhet. 1, 5, 14 p. 1361^b, 24; Heliod. aethiop. 10, 31; [cf. Krause, Gymn. u. Agon. d. Griech. i. 1 p. 400 sqq.; Guhl and Koner p. 219 sq.; Diet. of Antiq. s. v. *lucta*]); the term is transferred to the struggle of Christians with the powers of evil: Eph. vi. 12.*

παλιγγενεσία (T WH παλιγεν. [cf. *Tdf.* Proleg. p. 77 bot.]), -ας, ἡ, (παλιω and γένεσις), prop. new birth, reproduction, renewal, re-creation, (see Halm on Cic. pro Sest. § 140), Vulg. and Augustine *regeneratio*; hence, moral renovation, regeneration, the production of a new life consecrated to God, a radical change of mind for the better, (effected in baptism [cf. reff. s. v. βάπτισμα, 3]): Tit. iii. 5 [cf. the Comm. ad loc. (esp. Holtzmann, where see p. 172 sq. for reff.); Weiss, Bibl. Theol. esp. §§ 84, 108; cf. Suicer, Thes. s. v.]. Commonly, however, the word denotes the restoration of a thing to its pristine state, its renovation, as the renewal or restoration of life after death, Philo leg. ad Gaium § 41; de cherub. § 32; [de poster. Cain. § 36]; Long. past. 3, 4 (2) (παλιγγ. ἐκ θανάτου); Lcian. encom. muscae 7; Schol. ad Soph. Elec. 62 (Πυθαγόρας περὶ παλιγγενεσίας ἐτεραπεύετο); Plut. mor. p. 998 c. [i. e. de esu carn. ii. 4, 4] (ὅτι χρόνται κοινοῖς ἀψυχαὶ σώμασιν ἐν ταῖς παλιγγενεσίαις [cf. ibid. i. 7, 5; also de Is. et Osir. 72; de Ei ap. Delph. 9; etc.]); the renovation of the earth after the deluge, Philo de vita Moys. ii. § 12; Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 9, 4; the renewal of the world to take place after its destruction by fire, as the Stoics taught, Philo [de incorrupt. mundi §§ 3, 14, 17]; de mund. § 15; Antonin. 11, 1 [(cf. Gataker ad loc.); Zeller, Philos. d. Griech. iii. p. 138]; that signal and glorious change of all things (in heaven and earth)

for the better, that restoration of the primal and perfect condition of things which existed before the fall of our first parents, which the Jews looked for in connection with the advent of the Messiah, and which the primitive Christians expected in connection with the visible return of Jesus from heaven: Mt. xix. 28 (where the Syriac correctly **ܘܨܬܘܢܐ ܕܥܘܠܡܐ**, in the new age or world); cf. *Bertholdt*, *Christologia Judaeorum*, p. 214 sq.; *Gfrörer*, *Jahrhundert des Heils*, ii. p. 272 sqq.; [*Schürer*, *Neutest. Zeitgesch.* § 29, 9; *Weber*, *Altsynagog. Paläst. Theol.* § 89]. (Further, the word is used of Cicero's restoration to rank and fortune on his recall from exile, *Cic. ad Att.* 6, 6; of the restoration of the Jewish nation after the exile, *παλ. πατριδος*, *Joseph. ant.* 11, 3, 9; of the recovery of knowledge by recollection, *παλιγγ. τῆς γνώσεώς ἐστὶν ἡ ἀνάμνησις*, *Olympiodor.* quoted by *Cousin* in the *Journal des Savans* for 1834, p. 488.) [Cf. *Trench* § xviii.; *Cremer 3te Aufl.* s. v.]*

πάλιν, adv., fr. Hom. down; **1. anew, again**, [but the primary meaning seems to be *back*; cf. (among others) *Ellendt*, *Lex. Soph.* s. v. ii. p. 485]; **a.** joined to verbs of all sorts, it denotes renewal or repetition of the action: Mt. iv. 8; xx. 5; xxi. 36; xxii. 1, 4; Mk. ii. 13; iii. 20; Lk. xxiii. 20; Jn. i. 35; iv. 13; viii. 2, 8, 12, 21; ix. 15, 17; x. 19; Acts xvii. 32; xxvii. 28; Ro. xi. 23; 1 Co. vii. 5; 2 Co. xi. 16; Gal. i. 9; ii. 18; iv. 19; 2 Pet. ii. 20; Phil. ii. 28; iv. 4; Heb. i. 6 (where *πάλιν* is tacitly opposed to the time when God first brought his Son into the world, i. e. to the time of Jesus' former life on earth); Heb. v. 12; vi. 1, 6; Jas. v. 18; Rev. x. 8, 11; *πάλιν μικρόν* sc. *ἔσται*, Jn. xvi. 16 sq. 19; *εἰς τὸ πάλιν*, again (cf. Germ. *zum wiederholten Male*; [see *εἰς*, A. II. 2 fin.]), 2 Co. xiii. 2; with verbs of going, coming, departing, returning, where *again* combines with the notion of *back*; thus with *ἀγωμεν*, Jn. xi. 7; *ἀναχωρεῖν*, Jn. vi. 15 [where Tdf. *φείγεται* and Grsb. om. *πάλιν*], (cf. ib. 3); *ἀπέρχασθαι*, Jn. iv. 3; x. 40; xx. 10; *εἰσέρχασθαι*, Mk. ii. 1; iii. 1; Jn. xviii. 33; xix. 9; *ἐξέρχασθαι*, Mk. vii. 31; *ἔρχασθαι*, Jn. iv. 46; xiv. 3; 2 Co. i. 16; xii. 21 [cf. W. 554 (515) n.; B. § 145, 2 a.]; *ὑπάγειν*, Jn. xi. 8; *ἀνακάμπειν*, Acts xviii. 21; *διαπερᾶν*, Mk. v. 21; *ὑποστρέφειν*, Gal. i. 17; *ἡ ἐμὴ παρουσία πάλιν πρὸς ὑμᾶς*, my presence with you again, i. e. my return to you, Phil. i. 26 [cf. B. § 125, 2]; also with verbs of taking, Jn. x. 17 sq.; Acts x. 16 Rec.; xi. 10. **b.** with other parts of the sentence: *πάλιν εἰς φόβον*, Ro. viii. 15; *πάλιν ἐν λύπῃ*, 2 Co. ii. 1. **c.** *πάλιν* is explained by the addition of more precise specifications of time [cf. W. 604 (562)]: *πάλιν ἐκ τρίτου*, Mt. xxvi. 44 [L Tr mrg. br. *ἐκ τρ.*]; *ἐκ δευτέρου*, Mt. xxvi. 42; Acts x. 15; *πάλιν δεύτερον*, Jn. iv. 54; xxi. 16; *πάλιν ἄνωθεν, again, anew*, [R. V. *back again* (yet cf. Mey. ad loc.)], Gal. iv. 9 (Sap. xix. 6; *πάλιν ἐξ ἀρχῆς*, Arstph. Plut. 866; Plat. Eut. p. 11 b. and 15 c.; Isoc. arcio. p. 338 [p. 220 ed. Lange]; cf. W. u. s.). **2. again**, i. e. *further, moreover*, (where the subject remains the same and a repetition of the action or condition is indicated): Mt. v. 33 (*πάλιν ἠκούσατε*); xiii. 44 (where T Tr WH om. L br. *πάλιν*), 45, 47; xix.

24; Lk. xiii. 20; Jn. x. 7 [not Tdf.]; esp. where to O. T. passages already quoted others are added: Mt. iv. 7; Jn. xii. 39; xix. 37; Ro. xv. 10-12; 1 Co. iii. 20; Heb. i. 5; ii. 13; iv. 5; x. 30; Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 15, 3 sq. and often in Philo; cf. *Bleek*, Br. a. d. Hebr. ii. 1 p. 108. **3. in turn, on the other hand**: Lk. vi. 43 T WH L br. Tr br.; 1 Co. xii. 21; 2 Co. x. 7; 1 Jn. ii. 8, (Sap. xiii. 8; xvi. 23; 2 Macc. xv. 39; see exx. fr. prof. auth. in Pape s. v. 2; Passow s. v. 3; [Ellendt u. s. (ad init.)]; L. and S. s. v. III.; but many (e. g. Fritzsche and Meyer on Mt. iv. 7) refuse to recognize this sense in the N. T.). John uses *πάλιν* in his Gospel far more freq. than the other N. T. writ., in his Epp. but once; Luke two or three times; the author of the Rev. twice.

παλιγενεσία, see *παλιγγενεσία*.

παμπληθεῖ (T WH *πανπλ.* [cf. WH. App. p. 150]), adv., (fr. the adj. *παμπληθής*, which is fr. *πᾶς* and *πλήθος*), with the whole multitude, all together, one and all: Lk. xxiii. 18 (Dio Cass. 75, 9, 1). [Cf. W. § 16, 4 B. a.]*

πάμπολυς, παμπόλλη, πάπολυς, (πᾶς and πολὺς), very great: Mk. viii. 1 Rec. [where L T Tr WH *πάλιν πολλοῦ*] (Arstph., Plat., Plut., [al.])*

Παμφυλία, -ας, ἡ, Pamphylia, a province of Asia Minor, bounded on the E. by Cilicia, on the W. by Lycia and Phrygia Minor, on the N. by Galatia and Cappadocia, and on the S. by the Mediterranean Sea (there called the Sea [or Gulf] of Pamphylia [now of Adalia]): Acts ii. 10; xiii. 13; xiv. 24; xv. 38; xxvii. 5. [*Conybeare and Howson*, St. Paul, ch. viii.; *Lewin*, St. Paul, index s. v.; Dict. of Geogr. s. v.]*

πανδοκεύς, see *πανδοχεύς*.

πανδοκεῖον, see *πανδοχεῖον*.

πανδοχεῖον (-δοκεῖον, Tdf. [cf. his note on Lk. x. 34, and Hesych. s. v.]), -ον, τό, (fr. *πανδοχεύς*, q. v.), an inn, a public house for the reception of strangers (modern *caravansary, khan, manzil*): Lk. x. 34. (Polyb. 2, 15, 5; Plut. de sanit. tuenda c. 14; Epict. enchirid. c. 11; but the Attic form *πανδοκεῖον* is used by Arstph. ran. 550; Theophr. char. 11 (20), 2; Plut. Crass. 22; Palaeph. fab. 46; Ael. v. h. 14, 14; Polyae. 4, 2, 3; Epict. diss. 2, 23, 36 sqq.; 4, 5, 15; cf. *Lob.* ad Phryn. p. 307.)*

πανδοχεύς, -εως, ὁ, (πᾶς and δέχομαι [hence lit. 'one who receives all comers']), for the earlier and more elegant *πανδοκεύς* (so Tdf.; [cf. W. 25 note]), an inn-keeper, host: Lk. x. 35. (Polyb. 2, 15, 6; Plut. de sanit. tuenda c. 14.)*

πανήγυρις, -εως, ἡ, (fr. πᾶς and ἄγυρις fr. ἀγείρω), fr. Hdt. and Pind. down; **a.** a festal gathering of the whole people to celebrate public games or other solemnities. **b.** univ. a public festal assembly; so in Heb. xii. 22 (23) where the word is to be connected with *ἀγγέλων* [so G L Tr (Tdf.); yet see the Comm.]. (Sept. for *תְּהִלָּה*, Ezek. xlvi. 11; Hos. ii. 11 (13); ix. 5; *תְּהִלָּה*, Am. v. 21.) [Cf. *Trench* § i.]*

πανοικί [so R G L Tr] and **πανοικί** (T [WH; see WH. App. p. 154 and cf. *εἰ*, i]), on this difference in writing cf. W. 43 sq.; B. 73 (64), (*πᾶς* and *οἶκος*; a form rejected by the Atticists for *πανοικία, πανοικεσία, πανοικισία*, [cf. W.

26 (25); *Loeb. ad Phryn. p. 514 sq.*], with all (his) house, with (his) whole family: Acts xvi. 34. (Plat. Eryx. p. 392 c.; Aeschin. dial. 2, 1; Philo de Joseph. § 42; de vita Moys. i. 2; Joseph. antt. 4, 8, 42; 5, 1, 2; 3 Macc. iii. 27 where Fritzsche -κία.) *

πανοπλία, -ας, ἡ, (fr. *πάνοπλος* wholly armed, in full armor; and this fr. *πᾶς* and *ὄπλον*), full armor, complete armor, (i. e. a shield, sword, lance, helmet, greaves, and breastplate, [cf. Polyb. 6, 23, 2 sqq.]): Lk. xi. 22; θεοῦ, which God supplies [W. 189 (178)], Eph. vi. 11, 13, where the spiritual helps needed for overcoming the temptations of the devil are so called. (Hdt., Plat., Isocr., Polyb., Joseph., Sept.; trop. of the various appliances at God's command for punishing, Sap. v. 18.) *

πανουργία, -ας, ἡ, (*πανουργος*, q. v.), craftiness, cunning: Lk. xx. 23; 2 Co. iv. 2; xi. 3; Eph. iv. 14; contextually i. q. a specious or false wisdom, 1 Co. iii. 19. (Aeschyl., Soph., Arstph., Xen., Plat., Lcian., Ael., al.; *πᾶσά τε ἐπιστήμη χωριστομένη δικαιοσύνης καὶ τῆς ἄλλης ἀρετῆς πανουργία οὐ σοφία φαίνεται*, Plat. Menex. p. 247 a. for ἡγεγυ; in a good sense, *prudence, skill, in undertaking and carrying on affairs*, Prov. i. 4; viii. 5; Sir. xxxi. (xxxiv. 11) 10.) *

πανουργος, -ον, (*πᾶς* and ΕΡΓΩ i. q. *ἐργάζομαι*; on the accent, see *κακούργος*), Sept. for ΠΥΓΥ; *skilful, clever*, i. e. 1. in a good sense, *fit to undertake and accomplish anything, dexterous; wise, sagacious, skilful*, (Aristot., Polyb., Plut., al.; Sept. Prov. xiii. 1; xxviii. 2). But far more freq. 2. in a bad sense, *crafty, cunning, knavish, treacherous, deceitful*, (Tragg., Arstph., Plat., Plut., al.; Sept.; Sir. vi. 32 (31) [but here in a good sense]; xxi. 12, etc.): 2 Co. xii. 16.*

πανπληθεῖ, see *παμπληθεῖ*.

πανταχῆ or **πανταχῇ** (L Tr WH; see *εἰκῆ*), adv., *everywhere*: Acts xxi. 28 L T Tr WH, for *πανταχοῦ*, — a variation often met with also in the Mss. of prof. auth. [From Hdt. down; cf. *Meisterhans*, Gr. d. Att. Inscr. p. 64.] *

πανταχόθεν, adv., *from all sides, from every quarter*: Mk. i. 45 Rec. [Hdt., Thuc., Plat., al.]*

πανταχοῦ, adv., *everywhere*: Mk. i. 28 T WH Tr br.; xvi. 20; Lk. ix. 6; Acts xvii. 30; xxi. 28 Rec.; xxiv. 3; xxviii. 22; 1 Co. iv. 17. [Soph., Thuc., Plat., al.]*

παντελής, -ές, (*πᾶς* and *τέλος*), *all-complete, perfect*, (Aeschyl., Soph., Plat., Diod., Plut., al.; 3 Macc. vii. 16); *eis τὸ παντελές* (prop. *unto completeness* [W. § 51, 1 c.]) *completely, perfectly, utterly*: Lk. xiii. 11; Heb. vii. 25, (Philo leg. ad Gaium 21; Joseph. antt. 1, 18, 5; 3, 11, 3 and 12, 1; 6, 2, 3; 7, 13, 3; Ael. v. h. 7, 2; n. a. 17, 27).*

πάντη (R G L Tr WH *πάντη*, see reff. s. v. *εἰκῆ*), (*πᾶς*), adv., fr. Hom. down, *everywhere; wholly, in all respects, in every way*: Acts xxiv. 3.*

παντοθεν, (*πᾶς*), adv., fr. Hom. down, *from all sides, from every quarter*: Mk. i. 45 L T WH Tr [but the last named here *παντόθεν*; cf. Chandler § 842]; Lk. xix. 43; Jn. xviii. 20 Rec. ^{bez etz}; Heb. ix. 4.*

παντοκράτωρ, -ορος, ὁ, (*πᾶς* and *κρατέω*), *he who holds sway over all things; the ruler of all; almighty*: of God,

2 Co. vi. 18 (fr. Jer. xxxviii. (xxxix.) 35); Rev. i. 8; iv. 8; xi. 17; xv. 3; xvi. 7, 14; xix. 6, 15; xxi. 22. (Sept. for ΠΑΝΥ in the phrase ΠΑΝΥ ἡ ἡ or ΠΑΝΥ ἡ ἡ ἡ Jehovah or God of hosts; also for ἡ; Sap. vii. 25; Sir. xlii. 17; l. 14; often in Judith and 2 and 3 Macc.; Anthol. Gr. iv. p. 151 ed. Jacobs; Inscr.; eccles. writ. [e. g. Teaching etc. 10, 3; cf. Harnack's notes on Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. init. and the Symb. Rom. (Patr. apost. opp. i. 2 p. 134)].)*

πάντοτε, (*πᾶς*), adv., (for which the Atticists tell us that the better Grk. writ. used *ἐκάστοτε*; cf. *Sturz*, De dial. Maced. et Alex. p. 187 sq.; [W. 26 (25)]), *at all times, always, ever*: Mt. xxvi. 11; Mk. xiv. 7; Lk. xv. 31; xviii. 1; Jn. vi. 34; vii. 6; viii. 29; xi. 42; xii. 8; xviii. 20* [20* Rec.*]; Ro. i. 10 (9); 1 Co. i. 4; xv. 58; 2 Co. ii. 14; iv. 10; v. 6; [vii. 14 L mrg.]; ix. 8; Gal. iv. 18; Eph. v. 20; Phil. i. 4, 20; [iv. 4]; Col. i. 3; iv. 6, [12]; 1 Th. i. 2; ii. 16; [iii. 6]; iv. 17; [v. 15, 16]; 2 Th. i. 3, 11; ii. 13; 2 Tim. iii. 7; Philem. 4; Heb. vii. 25. (Sap. xi. 22 (21); xix. 17 (18); Joseph., Dion. Hal., Plut., Hdtian. 3, 9, 13 [(7 ed. Bekk.)]; Artem. oneir. 4, 20; Athen., Diog. Laërt.) *

πάντως, (from *πᾶς*), adv., *altogether* (Latin *omnino*), i. e. a. *in any and every way, by all means*: 1 Co. ix. 22 (so fr. Hdt. down). b. *doubtless, surely, certainly*: Lk. iv. 23; Acts xviii. 21 [Rec.]; xxi. 22; xxviii. 4; 1 Co. ix. 10, (Tob. xiv. 8; Ael. v. h. 1, 32; by Plato in answers [cf. our colloquial *by all means*]). c. with the negative οὐ, a. where οὐ is postpositive, *in no wise, not at all*: 1 Co. xvi. 12 (often so as far back as Hom.). β. when the negative precedes, the force of the adverb is restricted: οὐ πάντως, *not entirely, not altogether*, 1 Co. v. 10; *not in all things, not in all respects*, Ro. iii. 9; (rarely i. q. *πάντως οὐ*, as in Ep. ad Diogn. 9 'God οὐ πάντως ἐφθόμενος τοῖς ἀμαρτήμασιν ἡμῶν.' *Like-wise οὐδὲν πάντως* in Hdt. 5, 34. But in Theogn. 305 ed. Bekk. οἱ κακοὶ οὐ πάντως κακοὶ ἐκ γαστρὸς γεγόνασι κτλ. is best translated *not wholly, not entirely*. Cf. W. 554 (515) sq.; B. 389 (334) sq. [on whose interpretation of Ro. l. c., although it is that now generally adopted, see *Weiss* in *Meyer 6te Aufl.*]).*

παρά, [it neglects elision before prop. names beginning with a vowel, and (at least in Tdf.'s text) before some other words; see *Tdf. Proleg. p. 95*, cf. W. § 5, 1 a; B. 10], a preposition indicating close proximity, with various modifications corresponding to the various cases with which it is joined; cf. *Viger. ed. Herm. p. 643 sqq.*; *Matthiae § 588*; *Bnhdy. p. 255 sqq.*; *Kühner § 440*; *Kruger § 68, 34-36*. It is joined

I. with the GENITIVE; and as in Grk. prose writ. always with the gen. of a person, to denote that a thing proceeds from the side or the vicinity of one, or from one's sphere of power, or from one's wealth or store, Lat. *a, ab*; Germ. *von . . . her, von neben*; French *de chez*; [Eng. *from beside, from*]; Sept. for ἡ, ἡ, ἡ, ἡ (1 S. xvii. 30); cf. W. 364 (342) sq. a. properly, with a suggestion of union of place or of residence, after verbs of coming, departing, setting out,

etc. (cf. French *venir, partir de chez quelqu'un*): Mk. xiv. 43; Lk. viii. 49 [here Lchm. ἀπό]; Jn. xv. 26; xvi. 27; xvii. 8; [παρ' ἧς ἐκβεβλήκει ἐπὶ δαιμόνια, Mk. xvi. 9 L Tr txt. WH]; εἶναι παρά θεοῦ, of Christ, *to be sent from God*, Jn. ix. 16, 33; *to be sprung from God* (by the nature of the λόγος), vi. 46; vii. 29 (where for the sake of the context κάκεινός με ἀπέστειλεν [Tdf. ἀπέσταλκεν] is added); μονογενοῦς παρά πατρός sc. ὄντος, Jn. i. 14; ἐστὶ τι παρά τινος, *is given by one*, Jn. xvii. 7 [cf. d. below].

b. joined to passive verbs, παρά makes one the author, the giver, etc. [W. 365 (343); B. § 134, 1]; so after ἀποστέλλεσθαι, Jn. i. 6 (the expression originates in the fact that one who is sent is conceived of as having been at the time with the sender, so that he could be selected or commissioned from among a number and then sent off); γίνεσθαι, Mt. xxi. 42; Mk. xii. 11 (παρά κυρίου, from the Lord, by divine agency or by the power at God's command); akin to which is οὐκ ἀδυνατήσῃ παρά τοῦ θεοῦ πᾶν ῥῆμα, Lk. i. 37 L mrg. T Tr WH [see ἀδυνατέω, b.]; λαλείσθαι, Lk. i. 45 (not ὑπό, because God had not spoken in person, but by an angel); κατηγορεῖσθαι, Acts xxii. 30 Rec. (not ὑπό [yet so L T Tr WH] because Paul had not yet been formally accused by the Jews, but the tribune inferred from the tumult that the Jews accused him of some crime).

c. after verbs of seeking, asking, taking, receiving, buying, [cf. W. 370 (347) n.; B. § 147, 5; yet see Bp. Lghtft. on Gal. i. 12]; as, αἰτῶ, αἰτούμαι, Mt. xx. 20 (where L Tr txt. WH txt. ἀπ' αὐτοῦ); Jn. iv. 9; Acts iii. 2; ix. 2; Jas. i. 5; 1 Jn. v. 15 (where L T Tr WH ἀπ' αὐτοῦ); ζητῶ, Mk. viii. 11; Lk. xi. 16; xii. 48; λαμβάνω, Mk. xii. 2; Jn. v. 34, 41, 44; x. 18; Acts ii. 33; iii. 5; xvii. 9; xx. 24; xxvi. 10; Jas. i. 7; 2 Pet. i. 17; 1 Jn. iii. 22 (L T Tr WH ἀπ' αὐτοῦ); 2 Jn. 4; Rev. ii. 28 (27); παραλαμβάνω, Gal. i. 12; 1 Th. ii. 13; iv. 1; ἀπολαμβάνω, Lk. vi. 34 R G L Tr mrg.; κομιζομαι, Eph. vi. 8; γίνεται μοί τι, Mt. xviii. 19; δέχομαι, Acts xxii. 5; Phil. iv. 18; ἔχω, Acts ix. 14; ὀνομαζομαι, Acts vii. 16; ἀγοράζομαι, Rev. iii. 18; also after ἄρτον φαγεῖν (sc. δοθέντα), 2 Th. iii. 8; εὐρεῖν ἔλεος, 2 Tim. i. 18; ἔσται χάρις, 2 Jn. 3. after verbs of hearing, ascertaining, learning, making inquiry; as, ἀκούω τι, Jn. i. 40 (41); vi. 45 sq.; vii. 51; viii. 26, 40; xv. 15; Acts x. 22; xxviii. 22; 2 Tim. i. 13; ii. 2; πυνθάνομαι, Mt. ii. 4; Jn. iv. 52; ἀκριβῶ, Mt. ii. 16; ἐπιγινώσκω, Acts xxiv. 8; μανθάνω, 2 Tim. iii. 14.

d. in phrases in which things are said εἶναι or ἐξέρχεσθαι from one: Lk. ii. 1; vi. 19; Jn. xvii. 7 [see a. above].

e. ὁ, ἡ, τὸ παρά τινος [see ὁ, II. 8; cf. B. § 125, 9; W. § 18, 3]; a. absol.: οἱ παρ' αὐτοῦ, those of one's family, i. e. his kinsmen, relations, Mk. iii. 21 (Sus. 33; one's descendants [yet here Vulg. qui cum eo erant], 1 Macc. xiii. 52; [Joseph. antt. 1, 10, 5]); cf. Fritzsche ad loc. p. 101; [Field, Otium Norv. pars iii. ad loc.]; τὰ παρά τινος, what one has beside him, and so at his service, i. e. one's means, resources, Mk. v. 26; τὰ παρά τινων, sc. ὄντα, i. e. δοθέντα, Lk. x. 7; Phil. iv. 18; [cf. W. 366 (343); Joseph. antt. 8, 6, 4; b. j. 2, 8, 4; etc.].

β. where it refers to a preceding noun: ἡ ἐξουσία ἡ παρά τινος, sc. received,

Acts xxvi. 12 [R G]; ἐπικουρίας τῆς παρά (L T Tr WH ἀπὸ) τοῦ θεοῦ, Acts xxvi. 22 (ἡ παρά τινος εὐνοια, Xen. mem. 2, 2, 12); ἡ παρ' ἐμοῦ διαθήκη, of which I am the author, Ro. xi. 27 [cf. W. 193 (182)].

II. with the DATIVE, παρά indicates that something is or is done either in the immediate vicinity of some one, or (metaph.) in his mind, *near by, beside, in the power of, in the presence of, with*, Sept. for לְ (1 K. xx. (xxi.) 1; Prov. viii. 30), תְּ (Gen. xlv. 16 sq.; Num. xxxi. 49), יְ (see b. below); cf. W. § 48, d. p. 394 sq. (369); [B. 339 (291 sq.)].

a. *near, by*: εἰστήκεισαν παρά τῷ σταυρῷ, Jn. xix. 25 (this is the only pass. in the N. T. where παρά is joined with a dat. of the thing, in all others with a dat. of the person). after a verb of motion, to indicate the rest which follows the motion [cf. B. 339 (292)], ἔστησεν αὐτὸ παρ' ἑαυτῷ, Lk. ix. 47.

b. *with, i. e. in one's house; in one's town; in one's society*: ξενίζεσθαι [q. v.], Acts x. 6; xxi. 16; μένειν, of guests or lodgers, Jn. i. 39 (40); iv. 40; xiv. 17, 25; Acts ix. 43; xviii. 3, 20 [R G]; xxi. 7 sq.; ἐπιμένειν, Acts xviii. 14 L T Tr WH; καταλείν. Lk. xix. 7 (Dem. de corona § 82 [cf. B. 339 (292)]); ἀρσταν, Lk. xi. 37; ἀπολείπειν τι, 2 Tim. iv. 13; παρά τῷ θεῷ, dwelling with God, Jn. viii. 38; i. q. in heaven, Jn. xvii. 5; μισθὸν ἔχειν, to have a reward laid up with God in heaven, Mt. vi. 1; εὐρεῖν χάριν (there where God is, i. e. God's favor [cf. W. 365 (343)]), Lk. i. 30; a pers. is also said to have χάρις παρά one with whom he is acceptable, Lk. ii. 52; τοῦτο χάρις παρά θεῷ, this is acceptable with God, pleasing to him, 1 Pet. ii. 20 (for יְ, Ex. xxxiii. 12, 16; Num. xi. 15); παρά θεῷ, in fellowship with God (of those who have embraced the Christian religion and turned to God from whom they had before been estranged), 1 Co. vii. 24; παρά κυρίῳ (in heaven), before the Lord as judge, 2 Pet. ii. 11 [G L om. and Tr WH br. the phrase]; παρ' ὑμῖν, in your city, in your church, Col. iv. 16; w. a dat. plur. i. q. among, Mt. xxii. 25; xxviii. 15; Rev. ii. 13; παρ' ἑαυτῷ, at his home, 1 Co. xvi. 2.

c. παρ' (L T Tr WH txt. ἐν) ἑαυτῷ, with one's self i. e. in one's own mind, διαλογίζεσθαι, Mt. xxi. 25.

d. a thing is said to be or not to be παρά τινι, with one, a. which belongs to his nature and character, or is in accordance with his practice or the reverse; as, μὴ ἀδικία παρά τῷ θεῷ; Ro. ix. 14; add, Ro. ii. 11; 2 Co. i. 17; Eph. vi. 9; Jas. i. 17.

β. which is or is not within one's power: Mt. xix. 26; Mk. x. 27; Lk. xviii. 27, cf. i. 37 R G L txt.

e. παρά τινι, with one i. e. in his judgment, he being judge, (so in Hdt. and the Attic writ.; cf. Passow s. v. II. 2, vol. ii. p. 667; [L. and S. s. v. B. II. 3]): παρά τῷ θεῷ, Ro. ii. 13; 1 Co. iii. 19; Gal. iii. 11; 2 Th. i. 6; Jas. i. 27; 1 Pet. ii. 4; 2 Pet. iii. 8 [π. κυρίῳ]; φρόνημον εἶναι παρ' ἑαυτῷ, [A. V. in one's own conceit], Ro. xi. 25 (where Trtxt. WH txt. ἐν); xii. 16.

III. with an ACCUSATIVE; Sept. for לְ, תְ, לְ, יְ (Josh. vii. 7; xxii. 7); cf. W. § 49 g. p. 403 (377) sq.; [B. 339 (292)];

1. prop. of place, at, by, near, by the side of, beside, along; so with verbs of motion: περιπατεῖν παρά τὴν θάλασσαν (Plat. Gorg. p. 511 e.), Mt.

iv. 18; Mk. i. 16 [here L T Tr WH παράγω]; πίπτει, Mt. xiii. 4; Mk. iv. 4; Lk. viii. 5, 41; xvii. 16; Acts v. 10 (where L T Tr WH πρόσ); σπαρήναι, Mt. xiii. 19; ρίπτει, Mt. xv. 30; τῖθέναι, Acts iv. 35, 37 [here Tdf. πρόσ]; v. 2; ἀποτιθέναι, Acts vii. 58; ἔρχεσθαι, ἐξέρχεσθαι, Mt. xv. 29; Mk. ii. 13 [here Tdf. εἰς]; Acts xvi. 13; οἱ παρὰ τὴν ὁδόν, sc. πεσόντες, Mk. iv. 15, cf. 4; Lk. viii. 12, cf. 5. with verbs of rest: καθῆσθαι, Mt. xiii. 1; xx. 30; Lk. viii. 35; with εἶναι, Mk. v. 21; Acts x. 6. with verbs denoting the business in which one is engaged, as παιδεύειν in pass., Acts xxii. 3 [so G L T Tr WH punctuate]; διδάσκειν, Mk. iv. 1. without a verb, in specifications of place, Acts x. 32; Heb. xi. 12. 2. *beside, beyond*, i. e. metaph. a. i. q. *contrary to*: παρὰ τὴν διδαχὴν, Ro. xvi. 17; παρ' ἐλπίδα, lit. *beyond hope*, i. e. where the laws and course of nature left no room for hope, hence i. q. *without* [A. V. *against*] *hope*, Ro. iv. 18 (in prof. auth., of things which happen against hope, beyond one's expectation, cf. Passow s. v. III. 3, vol. ii. p. 669^a; Dion. Hal. ant. 6, 25); παρὰ τὸν νόμον, contrary to the law, Acts xviii. 13 (παρὰ τοὺς νόμους, opp. to κατὰ τοὺς νόμους, Xen. mem. 1, 1, 18); παρ' ὅ, contrary to that which, i. e. at variance with that which, Gal. i. 8 sq.; παρὰ φύσιν, Ro. i. 26; xi. 24, (Thuc. 6, 17; Plat. rep. 5 p. 466 d.); after ἄλλος, *other than, different from*, 1 Co. iii. 11 (see exx. fr. prof. auth. in Passow s. v. III. 3 fin. vol. ii. p. 670^a); παρὰ τὸν κτίσαστα, omitting or passing by the Creator, Ro. i. 25, where others explain it *before (above) the Creator, rather than the Creator*, agreeably indeed to the use of the prep. in Grk. writ. (cf. Ast, Lex. Plat. iii. p. 28 [cf. Riddell, Platonic Idioms, § 165 β.; L. and S. s. v. C. L 5 d.]), but not to the thought of the passage. *except, save*, i. q. *if you subtract from a given sum, less*: τεσσαράκοντα παρὰ μίαν, one (stripe) excepted, 2 Co. xi. 24 (τεσσαράκοντα ἐτῶν παρὰ τριάκοντα ἡμέρας, Joseph. antt. 4, 8, 1; παρὰ πέντε ναῖς, five ships being deducted, Thuc. 8, 29; [παρ' ὀλίγας ψήφους, Joseph. c. Ap. 2, 37, 3]; see other exx. fr. Grk. auth. in Bnhdy. p. 258; [W. u. s.; esp. Soph. Lex. s. v. 3]). b. *above, beyond*: παρὰ καιρὸν ἡλικίας, Heb. xi. 11; παρ' ὃ δεῖ (Plut. mor. p. 83 f. [de profect. in virt. § 13]), Ro. xii. 3; i. q. *more than*: ἁμαρτωλοὶ παρὰ πάντας, Lk. xiii. 2; ἔχρισέ σε ἔλαιον παρὰ τοὺς μετ. more copiously than [A. V. *above*] thy fellows, Heb. i. 9 (fr. Ps. xlv. (xlv.) 8; ὑψοῦν τινα παρὰ τινα, Sir. xv. 5); κρίνειν ἡμέραν παρ' ἡμέραν, to prefer one day to another (see κρίνω, 2), Ro. xiv. 5. Hence it is joined to comparatives: πλέον παρά τ. Lk. iii. 13; διαφωρύτερον παρ' αὐτοὺς ὄνομα, Heb. i. 4; add. iii. 3; ix. 23; xi. 4; xii. 24; see exx. fr. Grk. auth. in W. § 35, 2 b. [and as above]. ἐλαττοῦν τινα παρὰ τ., to make one inferior to another, Heb. ii. 7, 9. 3. *on account of* (cf. Lat. propter i. q. ob): παρὰ τοῦτο, for this reason, therefore, 1 Co. xii. 15 sq.; cf. W. § 49 g. c.

IV. In COMPOSITION παρὰ denotes 1. situation or motion either from the side of, or to the side of; *near, beside, by, to*: παραθαλάσσιος, παράλιος, παροικέω, παρακολουθέω, παραλαμβάνω, παραλέγομαι, παραπλέω, παράγω; of what is done secretly or by stealth, as *παισιέροχομαι*,

παισιόγω, παρισυδύω; cf. [the several words and] *Fritzsche*, Com. on Rom. vol. i. p. 346. by the side of i. e. *ready, present, at hand*, (παρὰ τινι): *πάρεμι, παρουσία, παρέχω*, etc. 2. violation, neglect, aberration, [cf. our *beyond or aside* i. q. *amiss*]: *παραβαίνω, παραβάτης, παρανομέω, παρακούω, παρίημι, πάρεσις, παραλογίζομαι, παράδοξος, παραφρονία*, etc. 3. like the Germ. *an* (in *anreizen, antreiben*, etc.): *παραζηλώω, παραπικραίνω, παροξύνω, παροργίζω*. [Cf. Vig. ed. *Herm.* p. 650 sq.]

παραβαίνω; 2 aor. *παρέβην*; prop. *to go by the side of* (in Hom. twice *παρβεβαῖος* of one who stands by another's side in a war-chariot, Il. 11, 522; 13, 708 [but here of men on foot]); *to go past or to pass over* without touching a thing; trop. *to overstep, neglect, violate, transgress*, w. an acc. of the thing (often so in prof. auth. fr. Aeschyl. down [cf. παρά, IV. 1 and 2]): *τὴν παράδοσιν*, Mt. xv. 2; *τὴν ἐντολὴν τοῦ θεοῦ*, ibid. 3; *ὁ παραβαίνων*, he that transgresseth, oversteppeth, i. e. who does not hold to the true doctrine, opp. to *μένειν ἐν τῇ διδαχῇ*, 2 Jn. 9 R G [where L T Tr WH ὁ προδῶν (q. v.)] (so οἱ παραβαίνοντες, transgressors of the law, Sir. xl. 14 [cf. Joseph. c. Ap. 2, 18, 2; 29, 4; 30, 1]); (*τὴν διαθήκην*, Josh. vii. 11, 15; Ezek. xvi. 59; and often; τὸ ῥῆμα κυρίου, Num. xiv. 41; 1 S. xv. 24, etc.; τὰς συνθήκας, Polyb. 7, 5, 1; Joseph. antt. 4, 6, 5; Ael. v. h. 10, 2; besides, *παραβ. δίκην, τὸν νόμον, τοὺς ὅρκους, πίστιν*, etc., in Grk. writ.). in imitation of the Hebr. נִשָּׁב foll. by נָךְ, we find *παραβ. ἔκ τινος* and *ἀπό τινος*, so to go past as to turn aside from, i. e. *to depart, leave, be turned from*: *ἐκ τῆς ὁδοῦ*, Ex. xxxii. 8; Deut. ix. 12; *ἀπὸ τῶν ἐντολῶν*, Deut. xvii. 20; *ἀπὸ τῶν λόγων*, Deut. xxviii. 14 cod. Alex.; once so in the N. T.: *ἐκ* (L T Tr WH ἀπὸ) *τῆς ἀποστολῆς*, of one who abandons his trust, [R. V. *fell away*], Acts i. 25. (In the Sept. also for נָךְ, רִפְּךָ to break, הִשָּׁב to deviate, turn aside.) [SYN.: *παραβαίνειν* to *overstep, παραπορεύεσθαι* to *proceed by the side of, παρέχεσθαι* to *go past*.]*

παραβάλλω: 2 aor. *παρέβαλον*; 1. *to throw before, cast to*, [cf. παρά, IV. 1], (Hom., Plat., Polyb., Dio Cass., al.; as fodder to horses, Hom. Il. 8, 504). 2. *to put one thing by the side of another* for the sake of comparison, *to compare, liken*, (Hdt., Xen., Plat., Polyb., Joseph., Hdtian.): *τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ θεοῦ ἐν παραβολῇ*, to portray the kingdom of God (in), by the use of, a similitude, Mk. iv. 30 R G L mrg. Tr mrg. [cf. B. § 133, 22]. 3. reflexively, *to put one's self, betake one's self*, into a place or to a person (Plat., Polyb., Plut., Diog. Laërt.); of seamen (Hdt. 7, 179; Dem. p. 163, 4; *εἰς Ποσειδῶνους*, Joseph. antt. 18, 6, 4), *εἰς Σάμον*, Acts xx. 15 [put in at (R. V. *touchd at*)]. For another use of this verb in Grk. writ. see *παραβολεύομαι*.*

παράβασις, -εως, ἡ, (*παραβαίνω*, q. v.), prop. *a going over*; metaph. *a disregarding, violating*; Vulg. *praevaricatio*, and once (Gal. iii. 19) *transgressio*; [A. V. *transgression*]: w. a gen. of the object, *τῶν ὅρκων*, 2 Macc. xv. 10; *τῶν δικαίων*, Plut. compar. Ages. and Pomp. 1; *τοῦ νόμου*, of the Mosaic law, Ro. ii. 23 (Joseph. antt. 18, 8, 2); absolutely, the breach of a definite, promulgated, ratified law: Ro. v. 14; 1 Tim. ii. 14, (but *ἁμαρτία* is wrong-do-

ing which even a man ignorant of the law may be guilty of [cf. *Trench*, N. T. Syn. § lxvi.]; τῶν παραβ. χάρις. *to create transgressions*, i. e. that sins might take on the character of transgressions, and thereby the consciousness of sin be intensified and the desire for redemption be aroused, Gal. iii. 19; used of the transgression of the Mosaic law, Ro. iv. 15; Heb. ii. 2; ix. 15; Ps. c. (ci.) 3; w. a gen. of the subj., τῶν ἀδικῶν, Sap. xiv. 31.*

παραβύτης, -ου, ὁ, (παραβαίνω [cf. W. 26]), a transgressor (Vulg. *praevaricator, transgressor*): νόμου, a law-breaker (Plaut. *legirupa*), Ro. ii. 25, 27; Jas. ii. 11; absol., Gal. ii. 18; Jas. ii. 9. [Aeschyl. (παρβύτης); Graec. Ven. Deut. xxi. 18, 20.]*

παραβιάζομαι: 1 aor. παρεβιάσαμην; depon. verb. to employ force contrary to nature and right [cf. παρά, IV. 2], to compel by employing force (Polyb. 26, 1, 3): τινά, to constrain one by entreaties, Lk. xxiv. 29; Acts xvi. 15; so Sept. in Gen. xix. 9; 1 S. xxviii. 23, etc.*

παραβολεύομαι: 1 aor. mid. ptc. παραβολευσάμενος; to be παράβολος i. e. one who rashly exposes himself to dangers, to be venturesome, reckless, (cf. W. 93 (88)); Lob. ad Phryn. p. 67; recklessly to expose one's self to danger: with a dat. of respect, τῇ ψυχῇ, as respects life; hence, to expose one's life boldly, jeopard life, hazard life, Phil. ii. 30 G L T Tr WH for the παραβουλευσάμ. of Rec.; on the difference between these readings cf. *Gabler*, *Kleinere theol. Schriften*, i. p. 176 sqq. This verb is not found in the Grk. writ., who say παραβάλλεσθαι, now absol. to expose one's self to danger (see Passow s. v. παραβάλλω, 2; L. and S. ib. II.), now with an acc. of the thing [to risk, stake], as ψυχὴν, Hom. Π. 9, 322; σώμα καὶ ψυχὴν, 2 Macc. xiv. 38 (see other exx. in Passow [and L. and S.] l. c.); now w. a dat. of reference, ταῖς ψυχαῖς, Diod. 3, 35; τῇ ἑμῶν κεφαλῇ, ἀργυρίῳ, Phryn. ed. Lob. p. 238; [cf. Bp. Lghtft. on Philip. i. c.].*

παραβολή, -ῆς, ἡ, (παραβάλλω, q. v.), Sept. for ἤψη; 1. a placing of one thing by the side of another, juxtaposition, as of ships in battle, Polyb. 15, 2, 13; Diod. 14, 60. 2. metaph. a comparing, comparison of one thing with another, likeness, similitude, (Plat., Isocr., Polyb., Plut.): univ., Mt. xxiv. 32; Mk. xiii. 28; an example by which a doctrine or precept is illustrated, Mk. iii. 23; Lk. xiv. 7; a thing serving as a figure of something else, Heb. ix. 9; this meaning also very many interpreters give the word in Heb. xi. 19, but see 5 below; spec. a narrative, fictitious but agreeable to the laws and usages of human life, by which either the duties of men or the things of God, particularly the nature and history of God's kingdom, are figuratively portrayed [cf. B. D. s. vv. Fable, Parable, (and ref. there; add Aristot. rhet. 2, 20, 2 sqq. and Cope's notes)]: Mt. xiii. 3, 10, 13, 24, 31, 33-35, 53; xxi. 33, 45; [xxii. 1]; Mk. iv. 2, 10, [11], 13, 30, 33 sq.; [vii. 17]; xii. 1, [12]; Lk. viii. 4, 9-11; xii. 16, 41; xiii. 6; xiv. 7; xv. 3; xviii. 1, 9; xix. 11; xx. 9, 19; xxi. 29; with a gen. of the pers. or thing to which the contents of the parable refer [W. § 30, 1 a.]: τοῦ σπείροντος, Mt. xiii. 18; τῶν ζιζανίων, ib. 36; τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ θεοῦ ἐν παραβολῇ τιθέναι (lit. to set forth

the kingdom of God in a parable), to illustrate (the nature and history of) the kingdom of God by the use of a parable, Mk. iv. 30 L txt. T Tr txt. WH.

3. a pithy and instructive saying, involving some likeness or comparison and having preceptive or admonitory force; an aphorism, a maxim: Lk. v. 36; vi. 39; Mt. xv. 15, (Prov. i. 6; Eccl. i. 17; Sir. iii. 29 (27); xiii. 26 (25), etc.). Since sayings of this kind often pass into proverbs, παραβολή is 4. a proverb: Lk. iv. 23 (1 S. x. 12; Ezek. xii. 22 sq.; xviii. 2 sq.).

5. an act by which one exposes himself or his possessions to danger, a venture, risk, (in which sense the plur. seems to be used by Plut. Arat. 22: διὰ πολλῶν ἐπιγυμῶν καὶ παραβολῶν περαινόντες πρὸς τὸ τεῖχος [cf. Diod. Sic. frag. lib. xxx. 9, 2; also var. in Thuc. 1, 131, 2 (and Poppo ad loc.)]); ἐν παραβολῇ, in risking him, i. e. at the very moment when he exposed his son to mortal peril (see παραβολεύομαι), Heb. xi. 19 (Hesych. ἐκ παραβολῆς· ἐκ παρακινδυνεύματος); others with less probability explain it, in a figure, i. e. as a figure, either of the future general resurrection of all men, or of Christ offered up to God and raised again from the dead; others otherwise.*

παραβουλεύομαι: 1 aor. ptc. παραβουλευσάμενος; to consult amiss [see παρά, IV. 2]: w. a dat. of the thing, Phil. ii. 30 Rec. Not found in prof. auth. See παραβουλεύομαι.*

παραγγέλλω, -ας, ἡ, (παραγγέλλω), prop. announcement, a proclaiming or giving a message to; hence a charge, command: Acts xvi. 24; a prohibition, Acts v. 28; used of the Christian doctrine relative to right living, 1 Tim. i. 5; of particular directions relative to the same, 18; plur. in 1 Th. iv. 2. (Of a military order in Xen., Polyb.; of instruction, Aristot. eth. Nic. 2, 2 p. 1104*, 7; Diod. exc. p. 512, 19 [i. e. frag. lib. xxvi. 1, 1].)*

παραγγέλλω; impf. παρήγγελλον; 1 aor. παρήγγελα; (παρά and ἀγγέλλω); fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down; 1. prop. to transmit a message along from one to another [(cf. παρά, IV. 1)], to declare, announce. 2. to command, order, charge: w. dat. of the pers. 1 Th. iv. 11 [cf. Mk. xvi. WH (rejected) 'Shorter Conclusion']; foll. by λέγων and direct disc. Mt. x. 5; foll. by an inf. aor., Mt. xv. 35 L T Tr WH; Mk. viii. 6; Lk. viii. 29; Acts x. 42; xvi. 18; with μή inserted, Lk. v. 14; viii. 56; Acts xxiii. 22; 1 Co. vii. 10 [here Lchm. inf. pres.]; foll. by an inf. pres., Acts xvi. 23; xvii. 30 [here T Tr mrg. WH have ἀπαγγ.]; 2 Th. iii. 6; with μή inserted, Lk. ix. 21 [G L T Tr WH]; Acts i. 4; iv. 18; v. 28 (παραγγελία παραγγέλλειν, to charge strictly, W. § 54, 3; B. 184 (159 sq.)), 40; 1 Tim. i. 3; vi. 17; τινί τι, 2 Th. iii. 4 [but T Tr WH om. L br. the dat.]; τοῦτο foll. by ὅτι, 2 Th. iii. 10; τινί foll. by acc. and inf., [Acts xxiii. 30 L T Tr mrg.]; 2 Th. iii. 6; 1 Tim. vi. 13 [here Tdf. om. dat.]; foll. by an inf. alone, Acts xv. 5; by ἵνα (see ἵνα, II. 2 b.), Mk. vi. 8; 2 Th. iii. 12; with an acc. of the thing alone, 1 Co. xi. 17; 1 Tim. iv. 11; v. 7. [SYN. see κελεύω, fin.]*

παραγίνομαι; impf. 3 pers. plur. παρεγίνοντο (Jn. iii. 23); 2 aor. παρεγενόμην; fr. Hom. down; Sept. for κίβ; (prop. to become near, to place one's self by the side of,

hence) *to be present, to come near, approach*: absol., Mt. iii. 1 [but in ed. 1 Prof. Grimm (more appropriately) associates this with Heb. ix. 11; Lk. xii. 51 below]: Lk. [xiv. 21]; xix. 16; Jn. iii. 23; Acts v. 21 sq. 25; ix. 39; x. 32 [R G Tr mrg. br.], 33; xi. 23; xiv. 27; xvii. 10; xviii. 27; xxi. 18; xxiii. 16, 35; xxiv. 17, 24; xxv. 7; xxviii. 21; 1 Co. xvi. 3; foll. by *ἀπό* w. gen. of place and *εἰς* w. acc. of place, Mt. ii. 1; Acts xiii. 14; by *ἀπό* with gen. of place and *ἐπί* w. acc. of place and *πρός* w. acc. of pers. Mt. iii. 13; by *παρά* w. gen. of pers. (i. e. sent by one [cf. W. 365 (342)]), Mk. xiv. 43; by *πρός* *τινα*, Lk. vii. 4, 20; viii. 19; Acts xx. 18; *πρός* *τινα* *ἐκ* w. gen. of place, Lk. xi. 6; by *εἰς* w. acc. of place, Jn. viii. 2; Acts ix. 26 (here Lehm. *ἐν*); xv. 4; by *ἐπί* *τινα* (against, see *ἐπί*, C. I. 2 g. γ. ββ.), Lk. xxii. 52 [Tdf. *πρός*]. i. q. *to come forth, make one's public appearance*, of teachers: of the Messiah, absol. Heb. ix. 11; foll. by an inf. denoting the purpose, Lk. xii. 51; [of John the Baptist, Mt. iii. 1 (see above)]. i. q. *to be present with help* [R. V. *to take one's part*], w. a dat. of the pers. 2 Tim. iv. 16 L T Tr WH. [COMP.: *συμ-παράγινωμα*.]*

παράγω; impf. *παρήγων* (Jn. viii. 59 Rec.); pres. pass. 3 pers. sing. *παράγεται*; fr. [Archil., Theogn.], Pind. and Hdt. down; Sept. several times for *עָרַר* in Kal and Hiphil; 1. trans. [(cf. *παρά*, IV.)]; a. *to lead past, lead by*. b. *to lead aside, mislead; to lead away*. c. *to lead to; to lead forth, bring forward*. 2. intrans. (see *ἀγω*, 4); a. *to pass by, go past*: Mt. xx. 30; Mk. ii. 14; xv. 21; [Lk. xviii. 39 L mrg.]; foll. by *παρά* w. an acc. of place, Mk. i. 16 L T Tr WH (by *κατά* w. acc. of place, 3 Macc. vi. 16; *θεωρῶντες παράγουσαν τὴν δύναμιν*, Polyb. 5, 18, 4). b. *to depart, go away*: Jn. viii. 59 Rec.; ix. 1; *ἐκείθεν*, Mt. ix. 9, 27. [Al. adhere to the meaning *pass by* in all these pass.] Metaph. *to pass away, disappear*: 1 Co. vii. 31 (Ps. cxliii. (cxliv.) 5); in the passive in the same sense, 1 Jn. ii. 8, 17.*

παράδειγμα; 1 aor. inf. *παράδειγματίσαι*; (*παράδειγμα* [(fr. *δείκνυμι*)] an example; also an example in the sense of a warning [cf. Schmidt ch. 128]); *to set forth as an example, make an example of*; in a bad sense, *to hold up to infamy; to expose to public disgrace*: *τινά*, Mt. i. 19 R G; Heb. vi. 6 [A. V. *put to open shame*]. (Num. xxv. 4; Jer. xiii. 22; Ezek. xxviii. 17; [Dan. ii. 5 Sept.]; Add. to Esth. iv. 8 [36]; Evang. Jac. c. 20; often in Polyb.; Plut. de curios. 10; Euseb. quaest. ad Steph. 1, 3 (iv. 884 d. ed. Migne).) [Cf. Schmidt ch. 128.]*

παράδεισος, -ου, ὅ, (thought by most to be of Persian origin, by others of Armenian, cf. Gesenius, Thes. ii. p. 1124; [B. D. s. v.; esp. Fried. Delitzsch, Wo lag das Paradies? Leipzig 1881, pp. 95-97; cf. Max Müller, Selected Essays, i. 129 sq.]), 1. among the Persians a grand enclosure or preserve, hunting-ground, park, shady and well-watered, in which wild animals were kept for the hunt; it was enclosed by walls and furnished with towers for the hunters: Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 14; [1, 4, 5]; 8, 1, 38; oec. 4, 13 and 14; anab. 1, 2, 7. 9; Theophr. h. pl. 5, 8, 1; Diod. 16, 41; 14, 80; Plut. Artax.

25, cf. Curt. 8, 1, 11. 2. univ. a garden, pleasure-ground; grove, park: Leian. v. h. 2, 23; Ael. v. h. 1, 33; Joseph. Antt. 7, 14, 4; 8, 7, 3; 9, 10, 4; 10, 3, 2 and 11, 1; b. j. 6, 1, 1; [c. Apion. 1, 19, 9 (where cf. Müller)]; Sus. 4, 7, 15, etc.; Sir. xxiv. 30; and so it passed into the Hebr. language, פֶּרְדֵּס, Neh. ii. 8; Eccl. ii. 5; Cant. iv. 13; besides in Sept. mostly for *ן*; thus for that delightful region, 'the garden of Eden,' in which our first parents dwelt before the fall: Gen. ii. 8 sqq.; iii. 1 sqq. 3. that part of Hades which was thought by the later Jews to be the abode of the souls of the pious until the resurrection: Lk. xxiii. 43, cf. xvi. 23 sqq. But some [e. g. Dillmann (as below p. 379)] understand that passage of the heavenly paradise. 4. an upper region in the heavens: 2 Co. xii. 4 (where some maintain, others deny, that the term is equiv. to *ὁ τρίτος οὐρανός* in vs. 2); with the addition of *τοῦ θεοῦ*, gen. of possessor, the abode of God and heavenly beings, to which true Christians will be taken after death, Rev. ii. 7 (cf. Gen. xiii. 10; Ezek. xxviii. 13; xxxi. 8). According to the opinion of many of the church Fathers, the paradise in which our first parents dwelt before the fall still exists, neither on earth nor in the heavens, but above and beyond the world; cf. Thilo, Cod. apocr. Nov. Test., on Evang. Nicod. c. xxv. p. 748 sqq.; and Bleek thinks that the word ought to be taken in this sense in Rev. ii. 7. Cf. Dillmann s. v. Paradies in Schenkel iv. 377 sqq.; also Hilgenfeld, Die Clement. Recogn. und Hom. p. 87 sq.; Klöpper on 2 Co. xii. 2-4, p. 507 sqq. [(Göttingen, 1869). See also B. D. s. v.; McC. and S. s. v.; Hamburg-er, Real-Encyclopädie, Abtheil. ii. s. v.]*

παρά-δέχομαι; fut. 3 pers. plur. *παράδεξονται*; depon. mid., but in bibl. and eccles. Grk. w. 1 aor. pass. *παρεδέχθη* (Acts xv. 4 L T Tr WH; 2 Macc. iv. 22; [cf. B. 51 (44)]); 1. in class. Grk. fr. Hom. down, prop. *to receive, take up, take upon one's self*. Hence 2. *to admit* i. e. not to reject, *to accept, receive*: *τὸν λόγον*, Mk. iv. 20; *ἔθη*, Acts xvi. 21; *τὴν μαρτυρίαν*, Acts xxii. 18; *κατηγορίαν*, 1 Tim. v. 19, (*τὰς δοκίμους δράχμας*, Epict. diss. 1, 7, 6); *τινά*, of a son, *to acknowledge* as one's own [A. V. *receiveth*], Heb. xii. 6 (after Prov. iii. 12, where for *רָצַר*); of a delegate or messenger, *to give due reception to*, Acts xv. 4 L T Tr WH. [Cf. *δέχομαι*, fin.]*

παρά-δια-τριβή, -ῆς, ἡ, *useless occupation, empty business, misemployment* (see *παρά*, IV. 2): 1 Tim. vi. 5 Rec. [cf. W. 102 (96)]; see *διαπαρτριβή*. Not found elsewhere; [cf. *παρδιατριβή* in Justinian (in *Koumanoudes, Λέξεις ἀθησαύρ.* s. v.).]*

παρά-δίδωμι, subjunc. 3 pers. sing. *παράδιδῃ* (1 Co. xv. 24 [L mrg. Tr mrg. WH, cod. Sin., etc.]) and *παράδιδόι* (ibid. L txt. T Tr txt.; cf. B. 46 (40) [and *δίδωμι*, init.]); impf. 3 pers. sing. *παρεδίδου* (Acts viii. 3; 1 Pet. ii. 23), plur. *παρεδίδουν* (Acts xvi. 4 R G; xxvii. 1) and *παρεδίδοσαν* (Acts xvi. 4 L T Tr WH; cf. W. § 14, 1 c.; B. 45 (39)); fut. *παράδωσω*; 1 aor. *παρέδωκα*; 2 aor. *παρέδαν*, subjunc. 3 pers. sing. *παράδῃ* and several times *παράδοι* (so L T Tr WH in Mk. iv. 29; xiv. 10, 11; Jn. xiii. 2; see *δίδωμι*, init.); pf. pter. *παρεδωκώς* (Acts xv. 26):

plupf. 3 pers. plur. without augm. *παρεδῶκεισαν* (Mk. xv. 10; W. § 12, 9; [B. 33 (29); *Tdf.* Proleg. p. 120 sq.]); Pass., pres. *παράδομαι*; impf. 3 pers. sing. *παρεδίδοτο* (1 Co. xi. 23 L T Tr WH for R G *παρεδίδοτο*, see *ἀποδίδωμι*); pf. 3 pers. sing. *παράδοται* (Lk. iv. 6), pterp. *παρεδομένος*, Acts xiv. 26; 1 aor. *παρεδόθη*; 1 fut. *παρεδοθήσομαι*; fr. Pind. and Hdt. down; Sept. mostly for [ן]; *to give over*; 1. prop. *to give into the hands* (of another). 2. *to give over into* (one's) *power or use*: *τινά τι*, *to deliver to one something to keep, use, take care of, manage*, Mt. xi. 27; Lk. iv. 6 [cf. W. 271 (254)]; x. 22; *τὰ ὑπάρχοντα, τάλαντα*, Mt. xxv. 14, 20, 22; *τὴν βασιλείαν*, 1 Co. xv. 24; *τὸ πνεῦμα sc. τῷ θεῷ*, Jn. xix. 30; *τὸ σῶμα, ἵνα* etc., to be burned, 1 Co. xiii. 3; *τινά*, *to deliver one up to custody, to be judged, condemned, punished, scourged, tormented, put to death*, (often thus in prof. auth.): *τινά*, absol., so that *to be put in prison* must be supplied, Mt. iv. 12; Mk. i. 14; *τηρουμένων*, who are kept, 2 Pet. ii. 4 [G T Tr WH]; but R *τηρημένων*, L *κολαζομένων τηρέν*]; *to be put to death* (cf. Germ. *dahingeben*), Ro. iv. 25; with the addition of *ὑπέρ τινος*, for one's salvation, Ro. viii. 32; *τινά τινα*, Mt. v. 25; xviii. 34; xx. 18; xxvii. 2; Mk. xv. 1; Lk. xii. 58; xx. 20; Jn. xviii. 30, 35 sq.; xix. 11 etc.; Acts xvii. 1; xxviii. 16 Rec.; *τῷ θελήματι αὐτῶν*, to do their pleasure with, Lk. xxiii. 25; *τινά τινα*, foll. by *ἵνα*, Jn. xix. 16; with an inf. of purpose, *φυλάσσειν αὐτόν*, to guard him, Acts xii. 4; without the dat., Mt. x. 19; xxiv. 10; xxvii. 18; Mk. xiii. 11; xv. 10; Acts iii. 13; foll. by *ἵνα*, Mt. xxvii. 26; Mk. xv. 15; *τινά εἰς τὸ σταυρωθῆναι*, Mt. xxvi. 2 (*σταυροῦ θανάτῳ*, Ev. Nicod. c. 26); *εἰς χεῖράς τινος*, i. e. into one's power, Mt. xvii. 22; xxvi. 45; Mk. ix. 31; xiv. 41; Lk. ix. 44; xxiv. 7; Acts xxi. 11; xxviii. 17, (Jer. xxxiii. (xxvi.) 24; xxxix. (xxxii.) 4); *εἰς συνέδρια*, to councils [see *συνέδριον*, 2 b.] (*παράδιδόναι* involving also the idea of conducting), Mt. x. 17; Mk. xiii. 9; *εἰς συναγωγάς*, Lk. xxi. 12; *εἰς θλίψιν*, Mt. xxiv. 9; *εἰς φυλακὴν*, Acts viii. 3; *εἰς φυλακὰς*, Acts xxii. 4; *εἰς θάνατον*, Mt. x. 21; Mk. xiii. 12; 2 Co. iv. 11; *εἰς κρίμα θανάτου*, Lk. xxiv. 20; *τὴν σάρκα εἰς καταφθοράν*, of Christ undergoing death, Barn. ep. 5, 1; *παράδιδόναι ἑαυτὸν ὑπέρ τινος*, to give one's self up for, give one's self to death for, to undergo death for (the salvation of) one, Gal. ii. 20; Eph. v. 25; with the addition of *τῷ θεῷ* and a pred. acc., Eph. v. 2; *τὴν ψυχὴν ἑαυτοῦ ὑπέρ τοῦ ὀνόματος Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ*, to jeopard life to magnify and make known the name of Jesus Christ, Acts xv. 26. Metaph. expressions: *τινά τῷ Σατανᾷ*, to deliver one into the power of Satan to be harassed and tormented with evils, 1 Tim. i. 20; with the addition of *εἰς ὄλεθρον σαρκός* (see *ὄλεθρος*), 1 Co. v. 5 (the phrase seems to have originated from the Jewish formulas of excommunication [yet see Meyer (ed. *Heinrici*) ad loc. (cf. B. D. s. vv. Hymenæus II., Excommunication II.)], because a person banished from the theocratic assembly was regarded as deprived of the protection of God and delivered up to the power of the devil). *τινά εἰς ἀκαθαρσίαν*, to cause one to become unclean, Ro. i. 24; cf. Fritzsche, Rückert, and

others ad loc. [in this ex. and several that follow A. V. renders *to give up*]; *εἰς πάθη ἀτιμίας*, to make one a slave of vile passions, ib. 26; *εἰς ἀδόκιμον νοῦν*, to cause one to follow his own corrupt mind, — foll. by an inf. of purpose [or epexegetic inf. (Meyer)], ib. 28; *ἑαυτὸν τῇ ἀσελγείᾳ*, to make one's self the slave of lasciviousness, Eph. iv. 19; *τινά λατρεύειν*, to cause one to worship, Acts vii. 42. *to deliver up treacherously*, i. e. by betrayal to cause one to be taken: *τινά τινα*, of Judas betraying Jesus, Mt. xxvi. 15; Mk. xiv. 10; Lk. xxii. 4, 6; without the dat., Mt. xxvi. 16, 21, 23, 25; Mk. xiv. 11, 18; Lk. xxii. 21, 48; Jn. vi. 64, 71; xii. 4; in the pass., Mk. xiv. 21; Lk. xxii. 22; 1 Co. xi. 23; pres. pterp. *ὁ παραδίδους αὐτόν*, of him as plotting the betrayal (cf. B. § 144, 11, 3): Mt. xxvi. 25, 46, 48; Mk. xiv. 42, 44; Jn. xiii. 11; xviii. 2, 5. *to deliver one to be taught, moulded*, etc.: *εἰς τι*, in pass., Ro. vi. 17 (to be resolved thus, *ὑπηκ. τῷ τύπῳ* etc. *ἐν παρεδόθητε* [W. § 24, 2 b.]). 3. i. q. *to commit, to commend*: *τινά τῷ χάριτι τ. θεοῦ*, in pass., Acts xiv. 26; xv. 40; *παρεδίδοι τῷ κρίνοντι δικαίως*, sc. *τὰ ἑαυτοῦ*, his cause (B. 145 (127) note² [cf. W. 590 (549)]), 1 Pet. ii. 23. 4. *to deliver verbally*: commands, rites, Mk. vii. 13; Acts vi. 14; 1 Co. xi. 2; 2 Pet. ii. 21 (here in pass.); *πίστιν*, the tenets [see *πίστις*, 1 c. β.], in pass., Jude 3; *φυλάσσειν τὰ δόγματα*, the decrees to keep, Acts xvi. 4; *to deliver by narrating, to report*, i. e. to perpetuate the knowledge of events by narrating them, Lk. i. 2; 1 Co. xi. 23; xv. 3, (see exx. fr. Grk. auth. in Passow [or L. and S.] s. v. 4). 5. *to permit, allow*: absol. *ὄταν παραδῶ* or *παραδοῖ ὁ καρπός*, when the fruit will allow, i. e. when its ripeness permits, Mk. iv. 29 (so *τῆς ὥρας παραδιδούσης*, Polyb. 22, 24, 9; for other exx. see Passow s. v. 3 [L. and S. s. v. II.]; others take the word in Mk. l. c. intransitively, in a quasi-reflexive sense, *gives itself up, presents itself*, cf. W. 251 (236); B. 145 (127)].

παράδοξος, -ον, (*παρά* contrary to [see *παρά*, IV. 2], and *δόξα* opinion; hence i. q. *ὁ παρά τὴν δόξαν ὤν*), *unexpected, uncommon, incredible, wonderful*: neut. plur. Lk. v. 26 [A. V. *strange things*, cf. Trench § xcī. fin.]. (Judith xiii. 13; Sap. v. 2, etc.; Sir. xliii. 25; 2 Macc. ix. 24; 4 Macc. ii. 14; Xen., Plat., Polyb., Ael. v. h. 4, 25; Lcian. dial. deor. 20, 7; 9, 2; Joseph. c. Ap. 1, 10, 2; Hdian. 1, 5 [(4 Bekk.)].) *

παρά-δοσις, -εως, ἡ, (*παράδωμι*), *a giving over, giving up*; i. e. 1. *the act of giving up, the surrender*: of cities, Polyb. 9, 25, 5; Joseph. b. j. 1, 8, 6; *χρημάτων*, Aristot. pol. 5, 7, 11 p. 1309^a, 10. 2. *a giving over which is done by word of mouth or in writing*, i. e. tradition by instruction, narrative, precept, etc. (see *παράδωμι*, 4); hence i. q. *instruction*, Epict. diss. 2, 23, 40; joined with *διδασκαλία*, Plat. legg. 7 p. 803 a. objectively, *what is delivered, the substance of the teaching*: so of Paul's teaching, 2 Th. iii. 6; in plur. of the particular injunctions of Paul's instruction, 1 Co. xi. 2; 2 Th. ii. 15. used in the sing. of a written narrative, Joseph. c. Ap. 1, 9, 2; 10, 2; again, of the body of precepts, esp. ritual, which in the opinion of the later Jews were orally delivered by Moses and orally transmitted in unbroken

succession to subsequent generations, which precepts, both illustrating and expanding the written law, as they did, were to be obeyed with equal reverence (Joseph. antt. 13, 10, 6 distinguishes between τὰ ἐκ παρυδύσεως τῶν πατέρων and τὰ γεγραμμένα, i. e. τὰ ἐν τοῖς Μωϋσείως νόμοις γεγραμμένα νόμιμα): Mt. xv. 2 sq. 6; Mk. vii. 3, 5, 9, 13; with τῶν ἀνθρώπων added, as opp. to the divine teachings, Mk. vii. 8; Col. ii. 8 [where see Bp. Lghtft.]; πατρικαὶ παραδόσεις, precepts received from the fathers, whether handed down in the O. T. books or orally, Gal. i. 14 [(al. restrict the word here to the extra-biblical traditions; cf. Meyer or Bp. Lghtft. ad loc.). Cf. B. D. Am. ed. s. v. Tradition.]*

παραζηλώω, -ῶ; fut. παραζηλώσω; 1 aor. παρεζήλωσα; to provoke to ζήλος [see παρά, IV. 3]; a. to provoke to jealousy or rivalry: τινά, Ro. xi. 11, 14, (1 K. xiv. 22; Sir. xxx. 3); ἐπί τινι (see ἐπί, B. 2 a. δ. fin.), Ro. x. 19 (Deut. xxxii. 21). b. to provoke to anger: 1 Co. x. 22 [on this see Prof. Hort in WH. App. p. 167] (Ps. xxxvi. (xxxvii.) 1, 7 sq.).*

παραθαλάσσιος, -α, -ον, (παρά and θάλασσα), beside the sea, by the sea: Mt. iv. 13. (Sept.; Hdt., Xen., Thuc., Polyb., Diod., al.)*

παραθεωρέω, -ῶ; impf. pass. 3 pers. plur. παρεθεωροῦντο; 1. (παρά i. q. by the side of [see παρά, IV. 1]) to examine things placed beside each other, to compare, (Xen., Plut., Lcian.). 2. (παρά i. q. over, beyond, [Lat. praeter; see παρά, IV. 2]) to overlook, neglect: Acts vi. 1 (Dem. p. 1414, 22; Diod., Dion. Hal., al.).*

παραθήκη, -ης, ἡ, (παρατίθημι, q. v.), a deposit, a trust or thing consigned to one's faithful keeping, (Vulg. depositum): used of the correct knowledge and pure doctrine of the gospel, to be held firmly and faithfully, and to be conscientiously delivered unto others: 2 Tim. i. 12 (μοῦ possess. gen. [the trust committed unto me; Rec.¹⁶⁵⁸ reads here παρακαταθήκη, q. v.]); G L T Tr WH in 1 Tim. vi. 20 and 2 Tim. i. 14, (Lev. vi. 2, 4; 2 Macc. iii. 10, 15; Hdt. 9, 45; [al.]). In the Grk. writ. παρακαταθήκη (q. v.) is more common; cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 312; W. 102 (96).*

παραινέω, -ῶ; impf. 3 pers. sing. παρήνει; to exhort, admonish: with the addition of λέγων foll. by direct discourse, Acts xxvii. 9; τινά (in class. Grk. more commonly τινί [W. 223 (209); B. § 133, 9]), foll. by an inf. Acts xxvii. 22 [B. §§ 140, 1; 141, 2]. (From Hdt. and Pind. down; 2 Macc. vii. 25 sq.; 3 Macc. v. 17).*

παραιτέομαι, -οῦμαι, impv. pres. παραιτοῦ; [impf. 3 pers. plur. παρητούντο, Mk. xv. 6 T WH Tr mrg., where al. ὄπερ ἤτοιόντο (q. v.)]; 1 aor. παρητησάμην; pf. pass. ptecp. παρητημένος with a pass. signif.; fr. Aeschyl. and Pind. down; 1. prop. to ask alongside (παρά [IV. 1]), beg to have near one; to obtain by entreaty; to beg from, to ask for, supplicate: [Mk. xv. 6 (see above)]. 2. to avert (παρά aside [see παρά, IV. 1]) by entreaty or seek to avert, to deprecate; a. prop. foll. by μή and acc. w. inf. [to intreat that . . . not], Heb. xii. 19 (Thuc. 5, 63); cf. W. 604 (561); [B. § 148, 13]. b. i. q. to refuse, decline: τὸ ἀποθανεῖν, Acts xxv. 11 (θανεῖν οὐ παρα-

τοῦμαι, Joseph. de vita sua 29). c. i. q. to shun, avoid: τί, 1 Tim. iv. 7; 2 Tim. ii. 23; τινά, 1 Tim. v. 11; Tit. iii. 10; i. q. to refuse, reject, Heb. xii. 25. d. to avert displeasure by entreaty, i. e. to beg pardon, crave indulgence, to excuse: ἔχε με παρητημένον (see ἔχω, I. 1 f.), Lk. xiv. 18 sq. (of one excusing himself for not accepting an invitation to a feast, Joseph. antt. 7, 8, 2).*

παρακάθίζομαι: to sit down beside [παρά, IV. 1], seat one's self, (Xen., Plat., al.); 1 aor. pass. ptecp. παρακαθούσθεις (Joseph. antt. 6, 11, 9); πρόσ τι, Lk. x. 39 T Tr WH [cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 269].*

παρακαθίζω: 1 aor. ptecp. fem. παρακάθισα, to make to sit down beside [(παρά, IV. 1)]; to set beside, place near; intrans. to sit down beside: παρά τι, Lk. x. 39 R G L [but L mrg. πρόσ] (Sept. Job ii. 13; Plut. Marius 17; Cleom. 37; in this sense the mid. is more com. in the Grk. writ.).*

παρακαλέω, -ῶ; impf. 3 pers. sing. παρεκάλεε, 1 and 3 pers. plur. παρεκάλουν; 1 aor. παρεκάλεσα; Pass., pres. παρακαλοῦμαι; pf. παρακέκλημαι; 1 aor. παρεκλήθην; 1 fut. παρακληθήσομαι; fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down; I as in Grk. writ. to call to one's side, call for, summon: τινά, w. an inf. indicating the purpose, Acts xxviii. 20 [al. (less naturally) refer this to II. 2, making the acc. the subj. of the inf.]. II. to address, speak to, (call to, call on), which may be done in the way of exhortation, entreaty, comfort, instruction, etc.; hence result a variety of senses, on which see Knapp, Scripta varii arg. ed. 2 p. 117 sqq.; cf. Fritzsche, Ep. ad Rom. i. p. 32 sq. 1. as in Grk. auth., to admonish, exhort: absol., Lk. iii. 18; [Acts xx. 1 (R G om.)]; Ro. xii. 8; 2 Tim. iv. 2; Heb. x. 25; 1 Pet. v. 12; foll. by direct disc. 2 Co. v. 20; foll. by λέγων w. direct disc. Acts ii. 40; foll. by an inf. where in Lat. ut, 1 Tim. ii. 1; τινά, Acts xv. 32; xvi. 40; 2 Co. x. 1; 1 Th. ii. 12 (11); v. 11; 1 Tim. v. 1; Heb. iii. 13; τινά λόγω πολλῷ, Acts xx. 2; τινά foll. by direct disc., 1 Co. iv. 16; 1 Th. v. 14; Heb. xiii. 22 [here L WH mrg. inf.]; 1 Pet. v. 1 sq.; τινά foll. by an inf. where in Lat. ut [cf. B. §§ 140, 1; 141, 2; W. 332 (311); 335 (315) n.]: inf. pres., Acts xi. 23; xiv. 22; Phil. iv. 2; 1 Th. iv. 10; Tit. ii. 6; 1 Pet. ii. 11 (here Lchm. adds ὑμᾶς to the inf., and WH mrg. with codd. A C L etc. read ἀπέχεσθε); Jude 3; inf. aor., Acts xxvii. 33 sq.; Ro. xii. 1; xv. 30; 2 Co. ii. 8; vi. 1; Eph. iv. 1; 1 Tim. i. 3; Heb. xiii. 19; τινά foll. by ἵνα w. subjunc. [cf. B. § 139, 42; W. 335 u. s.], 1 Co. i. 10; xvi. 15 sq.; 2 Co. viii. 6; 1 Th. iv. 1; 2 Th. iii. 12; to enjoin a thing by exhortation [cf. B. § 141, 2], 1 Tim. vi. 2; Tit. ii. 15. 2. to beg, entreat, beseech, (Joseph. antt. 6, 7, 4; [11, 8, 5]); often in Epict. cf. Schweighäuser, Index graecit. Epict. p. 411; Plut. apophth. regum, Mor. ii. p. 30 ed. Tauchn. [vi. 695 ed. Reiske; exx. fr. Polyb., Diod., Philo, al., in Soph. Lex. s. v.]; not thus in the earlier Grk. auth. exc. where the gods are called on for aid, in the expressions, παρακαλεῖν θεούς, so θεόν in Joseph. antt. 6, 2, 2 and 7, 4; [cf. W. 22]; [absol., Philem. 9 (yet see the Comm. ad loc.)]; τινά, Mt. viii. 5; xviii. 32; xxvi. 53; Mk. i. 40; Acts xvi. 9; 2 Co. xii. 18; πολλά, much, Mk. v. 23; τινά περί τιος,

Philem. 10; foll. by direct disc. Acts ix. 38 L T Tr WH; with λέγων added and direct disc., Mt. xviii. 29; Mk. v. 12; [Lk. vii. 4 (Tdf. ἡρώτων)]; without the acc. Acts xvi. 15; τινά foll. by an inf. [W. and B. u. s.], Mk. v. 17; Lk. viii. 41; Acts viii. 31; xix. 31; xxviii. 14, (1 Macc. ix. 35); τινά foll. by ὅπως, Mt. viii. 34 [here Lchm. ἴνα (see above)]; Acts xxv. 2, (4 Macc. iv. 11; Plut. Demetr. c. 38); τινά foll. by ἴνα [W. § 44, 8 a.; B. § 139, 42], Mt. xiv. 36; Mk. v. 18; vi. 56; vii. 32; viii. 22; Lk. viii. 31 sq.; [2 Co. ix. 5]; τινά ὑπέρ τινος, ἴνα, 2 Co. xii. 8; πολλά (much) τινά, ἴνα, Mk. v. 10; 1 Co. xvi. 12; foll. by τοῦ μή w. inf. [B. § 140, 16 δ.; W. 325 (305)], Acts xxi. 12; by an inf. Acts ix. 38 R G; by an acc. w. inf., Acts xiii. 42; xxiv. 4; [Ro. xvi. 17]. to strive to appease by entreaty: absol. 1 Co. iv. 13; τινά, Lk. xv. 28; Acts xvi. 39, (2 Macc. xiii. 23). 3. to console, to encourage and strengthen by consolation, to comfort, (Sept. for ΠΠ); very rarely so in Grk. auth., as Plut. Oth. 16): absol. 2 Co. ii. 7; τινά, 2 Co. i. 6; vii. 6 sq.; ἐν w. a dat. of the thing with which one comforts another, 1 Th. iv. 18; τινά διὰ παρακλήσεως, 2 Co. i. 4; w. an acc. of the contents, διὰ τῆς παρακλ. ἧς (for ἦν, see ὅς, ἦ, ὅ, II. 2 c. a.) παρακαλούμεθα, ibid.; in pass. to receive consolation, be comforted, Mt. ii. 18; 2 Co. xiii. 11; ἐπί τινι over (in) a thing [see ἐπί, B. 2 a. δ.], 2 Co. i. 4; of the consolation (comfort) given not in words but by the experience of a happier lot or by a happy issue, i. q. to refresh, cheer: pass., Mt. v. 4 (5); Lk. xvi. 25; Acts xx. 12; 2 Co. vii. 13 (where a full stop must be put after παρακεκλήμ.) ; ἐν τινι, by the help of a thing, 2 Co. vii. 6 sq.; ἐπί τινι, 1 Th. iii. 7; with (ἐν) παρακλήσει added, 2 Co. vii. 7. 4. to encourage, strengthen, [i. e. in the language of A. V. comfort (see Wright, Bible Word-Book, 2d ed., s. v.)], (in faith, piety, hope): τὰς καρδίας, your hearts, Eph. vi. 22; Col. ii. 2; iv. 8; 2 Th. ii. 17, (also χεῖρας ἀσθενεῖς, Job iv. 3 for ΠΠ; γόνυα παραλελυμένα, Is. xxxv. 3 sq. [see the Hebr.] for גִּבְעֹתַי). 5. it combines the ideas of exhorting and comforting and encouraging in Ro. xii. 8; 1 Co. xiv. 31; 1 Th. iii. 2. 6. to instruct, teach: ἐν τῇ διδασκαλίᾳ, Tit. i. 9. [COMP. : συμ-παρακαλέω.]*

παρακαλύπτω : to cover over, cover up, hide, conceal : trop. ἦν παρακεκαλυμμένον ἀπ' αὐτῶν ([it was concealed from them]), a Hebraism, on which see in ἀποκρύπτω, b.), Lk. ix. 45 (Ezek. xxii. 26; Plat., Plut., al.).*

παρακαταθήκη, -ης, ἡ, (παρακατατίθημι), a deposit, a trust: so Rec. in 1 Tim. vi. 20; 2 Tim. i. 14; [Rec. ¹⁶⁸⁸ in 2 Tim. i. 12 also]. (Hdt., Thuc., Xen., Aristot. eth. Nic. 5, 8, 5 p. 1135, 4; Polyb., Diod. 15, 76; Joseph. antt. 1, 8, 38; Ael. v. h. 4, 1); see παραθήκη above.*

παρακαίμαι; (παρά and κείμαι); to lie beside [παρά, IV. 1], to be near (fr. Hom. down); to be present, at hand: Ro. vii. 18 (where see Meyer), 21.*

παρακαλέω, -εως, ἡ, (παρακαλέω, q. v.); 1. prop. a calling near, summons, (esp. for help, Thuc. 4, 61; Dem. p. 275, 20). 2. imploration, supplication, entreaty: 2 Co. viii. 4 (Strab. 13 p. 581; Joseph. antt. 3, 1, 5; [c. Ap. 2, 23, 3 π. πρὸς τὸν θεὸν ἔστω]; λόγοι παρακλήσεως, words of appeal, containing entreaties, 1 Macc.

x. 24). 3. exhortation, admonition, encouragement: Acts xv. 31 [al. refer this to 4]; 1 Co. xiv. 3; 2 Co. viii. 17; Phil. ii. 1; 1 Tim. iv. 13; Heb. xii. 5; λόγος τῆς παρακλήσεως, Heb. xiii. 22, (2 Macc. vii. 24; xv. 9 (11); Plat. def. 415 e.; Thuc. 8, 92; Aeschin., Polyb., al.). 4. consolation, comfort, solace: 2 Co. i. 4-7; Heb. vi. 18; [add, Acts ix. 31; 2 Thess. ii. 16], (Jer. xvi. 7; Hos. xiii. 14; [Job xxi. 2; Nah. iii. 7]; Phalar. ep. 97 init.); τῶν γραφῶν, afforded by the contents of the Scriptures, Ro. xv. 4 [W. 189 (178)]; θεὸς τῆς παρακλ., God the author and bestower of comfort, Ro. xv. 5; 2 Co. i. 3; solace or cheer which comes from a happy lot or a prosperous state of things, Lk. vi. 24; 2 Co. vii. 4, 7, 13 [cf. W. 393 (368)]; Philem. 7; by meton. that which affords comfort or refreshment; thus of the Messianic salvation, Lk. ii. 25 (so the Rabbins call the Messiah the consoler, the comforter, κατ' ἐξοχήν, מְנַחֵם [cf. Wünsche, Neue Beiträge u. s. w. ad loc.; Schöttgen, Horae Hebr. etc. ii. 18]). 5. univ. persuasive discourse, stirring address, — instructive, admonitory, consolatory; powerful hortatory discourse: Ro. xii. 8; λόγος παρακλήσεως [A. V. word of exhortation], Acts xiii. 15; υἱὸς παρ. [a son of exhortation], a man gifted in teaching, admonishing, consoling, Acts iv. 36; used of the apostles' instruction or preaching, 1 Th. ii. 3.*

παρακλήτος, -ου, ὁ, (παρακαλέω), prop. summoned, called to one's side, esp. called to one's aid; hence 1. one who pleads another's cause before a judge, a pleader, counsel for defence, legal assistant; an advocate: Dem. p. 341, 11; Diog. Laërt. 4, 50, cf. Dio Cass. 46, 20. 2. univ. one who pleads another's cause with one, an intercessor: Philo, de mund. opif. § 59; de Josepho § 40; in Flaccum §§ 3 and 4; so of Christ, in his exaltation at God's right hand, pleading with God the Father for the pardon of our sins, 1 Jn. ii. 1 (in the same sense, of the divine Logos in Philo, vita Moys. iii. § 14). 3. in the widest sense, a helper, succorer, aider, assistant; so of the Holy Spirit destined to take the place of Christ with the apostles (after his ascension to the Father), to lead them to a deeper knowledge of gospel truth, and to give them the divine strength needed to enable them to undergo trials and persecutions on behalf of the divine kingdom: Jn. xiv. 16, 26; xv. 26; xvi. 7, cf. Mt. x. 19 sq.; Mk. xiii. 11; Lk. xii. 11 sq. (Philo de mund. opif. § 6 init. says that God in creating the world had no need of a παράκλητος, an adviser, counsellor, helper. The Targums and Talmud borrow the Greek words שִׁירְקָרְבַּן and אֲשִׁירְקָרְבַּן and use them of any intercessor, defender, or advocate; cf. Buxtorf, Lex. Talm. p. 1843 [(ed. Fischer p. 916)]; so Targ. on Job xxxiii. 23 for עֲלֵיךְ אֲשִׁירְקָרְבַּן, i. e. an angel that pleads man's cause with God; [cf. πλουσίων παράκλητοι in 'Teaching' etc. 5 sub fin.; Barn. ep. 20, 2; Constitt. apost. 7, 18]). Cf. Knapp, Scripta varii Argummenti, p. 124 sqq.; Düsterdieck on 1 Jn. ii. 1, p. 147 sqq.; [Watkins, Excursus G, in Ellicott's N. T. Com. for Eng. Readers; Westcott in the "Speaker's Com." Additional Note on Jn. xiv. 16; Schaff in Lange ibid.].*

παρακοή, -ης, ἡ, (παρά Lat. praeter [see παρά, IV

2]); 1. prop. a hearing amiss (Plat. epp. 7 p. 341 b.). 2. [unwillingness to hear i. e.] disobedience: Ro. v. 19; 2 Co. x. 6; Heb. ii. 2. [Cf. Trench § lxvi.]*

παρακολουθῶ, -ῶ: fut. παρακολουθήσω; 1 aor. παρακολούθησα (1 Tim. iv. 6 L mrg. WH mrg.; 2 Tim. iii. 10 L T Tr WH txt.); pf. παρακολούθηκα; 1. to follow after; so to follow one as to be always at his side [see παρά, IV. 1]; to follow close, accompany, (so fr. Arstph. and Xen. down). 2. metaph. a. to be always present, to attend one wherever he goes: τινί, Mk. xvi. 17 [where Tr WH txt. ἀκολουθ., q. v.]. b. to follow up a thing in mind so as to attain to the knowledge of it, i. e. to understand; [cf. our follow a matter up, trace its course, etc.]; to examine thoroughly, investigate: πᾶσιν (i. e. πράγμασιν), all things that have taken place, Lk. i. 3 (very often so in Grk. auth., as Dem. pro cor. c. 53 [p. 285, 23]). c. to follow faithfully sc. a standard or rule, to conform one's self to: with a dat. of the thing, 1 Tim. iv. 6; 2 Tim. iii. 10, (2 Macc. ix. 27). Cf. the full discussion of this word by Grimm in the Jahrb. f. deutsche Theol. for 1871, p. 46 sq.*

παρακούω: 1 aor. παρήκουσα; 1. to hear aside i. e. casually or carelessly or amiss [see παρά, IV. 2] (often so in class. Grk.; on the freq. use of this verb by Philo see Siegfried, Philo von Alex. u. s. w. (1875) p. 106). 2. to be unwilling to hear, i. e. on hearing to neglect, to pay no heed to, (w. a gen. of the pers., Polyb. 2, 8, 3; 3, 15, 2); contrary to Grk. usage [but cf. Plut. Philop. § 16, 1 καὶ παριδεῖν τι κ. παρακούσαι τῶν ἀμαρτανόμενων, de curios. § 14 πειρῶ καὶ τῶν ἰδίων ἔνια παρακούσαι ποτε κ. παριδεῖν], w. an accus., τὸν λόγον, Mk. v. 36 T WH Tr txt. [al. 'overhearing the word as it was being spoken'; cf. B. 302 (259)]; to refuse to hear, pay no regard to, disobey: τινός, what one says, Mt. xviii. 17 (Tob. iii. 4; τὰ ὑπὸ τοῦ βασιλέως λεγόμενα, Esth. iii. 3).*

παρακύπτω: 1 aor. παρέκυνθα; to stoop to [cf. παρά, IV. 1] a thing in order to look at it; to look at with head bowed forwards; to look into with the body bent; to stoop and look into: Lk. xxiv. 12 [T om. L Tr br. WH reject the vs.]; Jn. xx. 5; εἰς τὸ μνημεῖον, Jn. xx. 11; metaph. to look carefully into, inspect curiously, εἰς τι, of one who would become acquainted with something, Jas. i. 25; 1 Pet. i. 12. (Arstph., Theocr., Philo, Dio Cass., Plut., al.; Sept.)*

παραλαμβάνω; fut. παραλήψομαι, in L T Tr WH -λήψομαι (Jn. xiv. 3; see M, μ); 2 aor. παρέλαβον, 3 pers. plur. παρελάβσαν (2 Th. iii. 6 G T L mrg. Tr mrg. WH mrg.; cf. δολιώ [yet see WH. App. p. 165]); Pass., pres. παραλαμβάνομαι; 1 fut. παραληφθήσομαι, in L T Tr WH -ληφθήσομαι (see M, μ; Lk. xvii. 34-36) fr. Hdt. down; Sept. for ηρη; 1. to take to [cf. παρά, IV. 1], to take with one's self, to join to one's self: τινά, an associate, a companion, Mt. xvii. 1; xxvii. 37; Mk. iv. 36; v. 40; ix. 2; x. 32; Lk. ix. 10, 28; xi. 26; xviii. 31; Acts xv. 39; in pass., Mt. xxiv. 40, 41; Lk. xvii. 34-36; one to be led off as a prisoner, Jn. xix. 16; Acts xxiii. 18; to take with one in order to carry away, Mt. ii. 13 sq. 20 sq.; τινά μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ, Mt. xii. 45; xviii. 16; Mk. xiv. 33;

παραλαμβάνειν γυναῖκα, to take one's betrothed to his home, Mt. i. 20, 24; τινά foll. by εἰς w. an acc. of place, to take [and bring, cf. W. § 66, 2 d.] one with one into a place, Mt. iv. 5, 8; xxvii. 27; τινά κατ' ἴδιαν, Mt. xx. 17; mid. with πρὸς ἑμαυτῶν, to my companionship, where I myself dwell, Jn. xiv. 3. The ptc. is prefixed to other act. verbs to describe the action more in detail, Acts xvi. 33; xxi. 24, 26, 32 [here L WH mrg. λαβῶν]. Metaph. i. q. to accept or acknowledge one to be such as he professes to be; not to reject, not to withhold obedience: τινά, Jn. i. 11. 2. to receive something transmitted; a. prop.: παραλ. διακονίαν, an office to be discharged, Col. iv. 17; βασιλείαν, Heb. xii. 28, (so for the Chald. ܚܫܪ in Dan. v. 31; vii. 18, Theodot.; Hdt. 2, 120; [Joseph. c. Ap. 1, 20, 5 (where see Müller)]); τὴν ἀρχήν, Plat., Polyb., Plut.). b. to receive with the mind; by oral transmission: τί foll. by ἀπό w. a gen. of the author from whom the tradition proceeds, 1 Co. xi. 23 (on which cf. Paret in the Jahrb. f. deutsche Theol. for 1858, Bd. iii. p. 48 sqq.; [see reff. in ἀπό, II. 2 d. aa.]); by the narration of others, by the instruction of teachers (used of disciples): [τὸν Χρ. Ἰ. τὸν κύριον, Col. ii. 6]; τί, 1 Co. xv. 1, 3; Gal. i. 9; Phil. iv. 9; [τί foll. by an infin., Mk. vii. 4]; τὶ παρά τινος [see reff. s. v. παρά, I. c.], Gal. i. 12; 1 Th. ii. 13; 2 Th. iii. 6; παρά τινος, καθὼς . . . τὸ πῶς δεῖ etc. 1 Th. iv. 1, (σοφίαν παρά τινος, Plat. Lach. p. 197 d.; Euthyd. p. 304 c.). [Comp.: συμ-παραλαμβάνω.]*

παραλέγομαι; [παρελεγόμεν]; (παρά beside, and λέγω to lay); Vulg. in Acts xxvii. 8 lego, i. e. to sail past, coast along: τὴν Κρήτην, Acts xxvii. 8 [here some, referring αὐτὴν τοῦ Σαλμώνην, render work past, weather], 13, (τὴν Ἰταλίαν, Diod. 13, 3; γῆν, 14, 55; [Strabo]; Lat. legere oram).*

παραλίω, -ον, also of three term. [cf. W. § 11, 1], (παρά and ἄλις), by the sea, maritime: ἡ παραλίω, sc. χώρα, the sea-coast, Lk. vi. 17 (Polyb. 3, 39, 3; Diod. 3, 15, 41; Joseph. c. Ap. 1, 12; Sept. Deut. xxxiii. 19; and the fem. form ἡ παραλία in Deut. i. 7; Josh. ix. 1; Judith i. 7; iii. 6; v. 2, 23; vii. 8; 1 Macc. xii. 8; xv. 38; Hdt. 7, 185; often in Polyb.; Joseph. ant. 12, 7, 1).*

παραλλαγῆ, -ης, ἡ, (παραλλάσσω), variation, change: Jas. i. 17. (Aeschyl., Plat., Polyb., al.)*

παραλογίζομαι; (see παρά, IV. 2); a. to reckon wrong, miscount: Dem. p. 822, 25; 1037, 15. b. to cheat by false reckoning (Aeschin., Aristot.); to deceive by false reasoning (joined to ἔξπαρᾶν, Epict. diss. 2, 20, 7); hence c. univ. to deceive, delude, circumvent: τινά, Col. ii. 4; Jas. i. 22, (Sept. several times for ηρη).*

παραλυτικός, -ή, -όν, (fr. παραλύω, q. v.), paralytic, i. e. suffering from the relaxing of the nerves of one side; univ. disabled, weak of limb, [A. V. palsied, sick of the palsy]: Mt. iv. 24; viii. 6; ix. 2, 6; Mk. ii. 3-5, 9; and L WH mrg. in Lk. v. 24. [Cf. Riehm, HWB. s. v. Krankheiten, 5; B. D. Am. ed. p. 1866^b.]*

παραλύω: [pf. pass. ptc. παραλυμένος]; prop. to loose on one side or from the side [cf. παρά, IV. 1]; to loose or part things placed side by side; to loosen, dissolve,

hence, *to weaken, enfeeble*: παραλελυμένος, *suffering from the relaxing of the nerves, unstrung, weak of limb*, [palsied], Lk. v. 18, 24 ([not L WH mrg.] see παραλυτικός); Acts viii. 7; ix. 33; παραλελ. γόνατα, *l. e. tottering, weakened, feeble knees*, Heb. xii. 12; Is. xxxv. 3; Sir. xxv. 23; χεῖρες παραλελ. Ezek. vii. 27; Jer. vi. 24; [xxvii. (l.) 15, 43]; παρελύοντο αἱ δεξιᾶι, *of combatants*, Joseph. b. j. 3, 8, 6; παρελύθη κ. οὐκ εἶδύνατο εἶτι λαλῆσαι λόγον, 1 Macc. ix. 55, where cf. Grimm; σωματικῆ δυνάμει παραλελ. Polyb. 32, 23, 1; τοῖς σώμασι καὶ ταῖς ψυχαῖς, id. 20, 10, 9.*

παρᾶμένω; fut. παρᾶμενῶ; 1 aor. ptc. παρᾶμείνας; fr. Hom. down; *to remain beside, continue always near*, [cf. παρά, IV. 1]: Heb. vii. 23; opp. to ἀπεληλυθέναι, Jas. i. 25 (*and continues to do so*, not departing till all stains are washed away, cf. vs. 24); *with one, πρόσ τινα*, 1 Co. xvi. 6; *τινί* (as often in Grk. auth.), *to survive, remain alive* (Hdt. 1, 30), Phil. i. 25 L T Tr WH [where Bp. Lghtft.: “παρᾶμενῶ is relative, while μενῶ is absolute.” COMP.: συμπαρᾶμένω.]*

παρᾶμυθόμαι, -οῦμαι; 1 aor. παρᾶμυθησάμην; fr. Hom. down; *to speak to, address one, whether by way of admonition and incentive, or to calm and console*; hence i. q. *to encourage, console*: τινά, Jn. xi. 31; 1 Th. ii. 12 (11); v. 14; τινά περί τινος, Jn. xi. 19.*

παρᾶμυθία, -ας, ἡ, (παρᾶμυθίωμα), in class. Grk. any address, whether made for the purpose of persuading, or of arousing and stimulating, or of calming and consoling; once in the N. T., like the Lat. allocutio (Sen. ad Marc. 1; ad Helv. 1), i. q. consolation, comfort: 1 Co. xiv. 3. (So Plat. Ax. p. 365 a.; Aeschin. dial. Socr. 3, 3; Joseph. b. j. 3, 7, 15; Lcian. dial. mort. 15, 3; Ael. v. h. 12, 1 fin.)*

παρᾶμυθιον, -ου, τό, (παρᾶμυθίωμα), persuasive address: Phil. ii. 1. (consolation, Sap. iii. 18 and often in Grk. writ. [fr. Soph., Thuc., Plat. on].)*

παρᾶνομίω, -ῶ; *to be a παράνομος, to act contrary to law, to break the law*: Acts xxiii. 3. (Sept.; Thuc., Xen., Plat., sqq.)*

παρᾶνομία, -ας, ἡ, (παράνομος [fr. παρά (q. v. IV. 2) and νόμος]), breach of law, transgression, wickedness: 2 Pet. ii. 16. (Thuc., Plat., Dem., al.; Sept.)*

παρᾶπικραίνω; 1 aor. παρᾶπικράνα; (see παρά, IV. 3); Sept. chiefly for קָרַח, קָרַח, to be rebellious, contumacious, refractory; also for קָרַח, קָרַח, etc.; *to provoke, exasperate; to rouse to indignation*: absol. (yet so that God is thought of as the one provoked), Heb. iii. 16, as in Ps. cv. (cvi.) 7; lxx. (lxvi.) 7; lxxii. (lxviii.) 7; Ezek. ii. 5-8; with τὸν θεόν added, Jer. xxxix. (xxxii.) 29; li. (xliv.) 3, 8; Ps. v. 11; Ezek. xx. 21, and often; in pass., Lam. i. 20; joined with ὀργίζεσθαι, Philo de alleg. legg. ii. § 38; w. πληροῦσθαι ὀργῆς δικαίας, vita Moys. i. § 55 [al. πάντ. πικρ.]; παρᾶπικραίνειν κ. παροργίζεω, de somn. ii. § 26.*

παρᾶπικρασμός, -οῦ, ὁ, (παρᾶπικραίνω), provocation: ἐν τῷ παρᾶπικρασμῷ, when they provoked (angered) me by rebelliousness, Heb. iii. 8, 15, fr. Ps. xciv. (xcv.) 8 (where Sept. for קָרַח); cf. Num. xvi.*

παρᾶπίπτω; 2 aor. ptc. παρᾶπεσών; prop. *to fall beside* a pers. or thing; *to slip aside*; hence *to deviate from the right path, turn aside, wander*: τῆς ὁδοῦ, Polyb. 3, 54, 5; metaph. τῆς ἀληθείας, Polyb. 12, 12 (7), 2 [(here ed. Didot ἀντίχηται); τοῦ καθήκοντος, 8, 13, 8]; i. q. *to err*, Polyb. 18, 19, 6; ἐν τινι, Xen. Hell. 1, 6, 4. In the Scriptures, *to fall away* (from the true faith): from the worship of Jehovah, Ezek. xiv. 13; xv. 8 (for ἕρη); from Christianity, Heb. vi. 6.*

παρᾶπλίω; 1 aor. inf. παρᾶπλεύσαι; *to sail by, sail past*, [παρά, IV. 1]: w. an acc. of place, Acts xx. 16. (Thuc. 2, 25; Xen. anab. 6, 2, 1; Hell. 1, 3, 3; Plat. Phaedr. p. 259 a.)*

παρᾶπλήσιον, (neut. of the adj. παρᾶπλήσιος), adv., *near to, almost to*: ἠσθένησε παρᾶπλ. θανάτῳ [cf. W. § 54, 6], Phil. ii. 27. (Thuc. 7, 19; in like manner, Polyb.)*

παρᾶπλησίως, adv., (παρᾶπλήσιος, see παρᾶπλήσιον), *similarly, in like manner, in the same way*: Heb. ii. 14 (where it is equiv. to κατὰ πάντα vs. 17, and hence is used of a similarity which amounts to equality, as in the phrase ἀγωνίζεσθαι παρᾶπλ. to fight with equal advantage, aequo Marte, Hdt. 1, 77; so too the adj., σὺ δὲ ἀνθρωπος ὢν παρᾶπλήσιος τοῖς ἄλλοις, πλὴν γε δὴ ἐτι πολυπράγμων καὶ ἀτάσθαλος κτλ. the words in which an oriental sage endeavors to tame the pride of Alexander the Great, Arr. exp. Alex. 7, 1, 9 (6)).*

παρᾶπορεύομαι; impf. παρᾶπορεύομην; fr. Aristot. and Polyb. down; Sept. for פָּרַח; *to proceed at the side, go past, pass by*: Mt. xxvii. 39; Mk. xi. 20; xv. 29; διὰ τῶν σπορίμων, *to go along through the grain-fields so that he had the grain on either side of him as he walked* [see ποιῶ, I. 1 a. and c.], Mk. ii. 23 R G T WH mrg.; διὰ τῆς Γαλιλαίας, Vulg. praetergredi Galilaeam, i. e. “*obiter proficisci per Galilaeam*,” i. e. “*they passed right along through, intent on finishing the journey, and not stopping to receive hospitality or to instruct the people*” (Fritzsche), Mk. ix. 30 [but L txt. Tr txt. WH txt. ἐπορεύοντο]; διὰ τῶν ὀρίων, Deut. ii. 4. [SYN. cf. παραβαίνω, fin.]*

παρᾶπτωμα, -τος, τό, (παρᾶπίπτω, q. v.); 1. prop. *a fall beside or near something*; but nowhere found in this sense. 2. trop. *a lapse or deviation from truth and uprightness; a sin, misdeed*, [R. V. trespass, ‘differing from ἀμάρτημα (q. v.) in figure not in force’ (Fritzsche); cf. Trench § lxvi.]: Mt. vi. 14, [15* G T om. WH br.], 15*; xviii. 35 Rec.; Mk. xi. 25, 26 R G L; Ro. iv. 25; v. 15-18, 20; xi. 11 sq.; 2 Co. v. 19; Gal. vi. 1; Eph. i. 7; ii. 1, 5; Col. ii. 13; Jas. v. 16 (where L T Tr WH ἀμαρτίας). (Polyb. 9, 10, 6; Sept. iii. 13; x. 1; Sept. several times for קָרַח, קָרַח, γָרַח, etc.; of literary faults, Longin. 36, 2.)*

παρᾶρρέω; (παρᾶρ and βέω); fr. Soph., Xen., and Plat. down; *to flow past* (παρᾶρρέων ὕδωρ, Is. xlv. 4), *to glide by*: μήποτε παρᾶρρῶμεν (2 aor. pass. subjunc.; cf. Blum. Ausf. Spr. ii. p. 287; [Veitch a. v. βέω; WH. App. p. 170]; but L T Tr WH παρᾶρρῶμεν; see P, ρ), *lest we be carried past, pass by*, [R. V. drift away from them] (missing the thing), i. e. lest the salvation which the things heard show us how to obtain slip away from us, Heb. ii. 1. In

Grk. auth. *παρραρεί μοί τι, a thing escapes me*, Soph. Philoct. 653; trop. *slips from my mind*, Plat. legg. 6 p. 781 a.; in the sense of *neglect, μη παρραρηῆς, τήρησον δὲ ἐμὴν βουλὴν*, Prov. iii. 21.*

παράσημος, -ον, (παρά [q. v. IV. 2], and σῆμα [a mark]); 1. *marked falsely, spurious, counterfeit*; as coin. 2. *marked beside or on the margin*; so of noteworthy words, which the reader of a book marks on the margin; hence 3. *univ. noted, marked, conspicuous, remarkable*, (of persons, in a bad sense, *notorious*); *marked with a sign*: ἐν πλοίῳ παρασήμῳ Διοσκούροις, in a ship marked with the image or figure of the Dioscuri, Acts xxviii. 11 [cf. B. D. s. v. Castor and Pollux].*

παρασκευάζω; pf. pass. *παρσκευάσμαι*; fut. mid. *παρασκευάσομαι*; fr. Hdt. down; *to make ready, prepare*: sc. τὸ δειπνῶν (added in Hdt. 9, 82; Athen. 4, 15 p. 138), Acts x. 10 (συμπόσιον, Hdt. 9, 15; 2 Macc. ii. 27). Mid. *to make one's self ready, to prepare one's self*, [cf. W. § 38, 2 a.]: εἰς πόλεμον, 1 Co. xiv. 8 (Jer. xxvii. (l.) 42; εἰς μάχην, εἰς ναυμαχίαν, etc., in Xen.). Pf. pass. in mid. sense, *to have prepared one's self, to be prepared or ready*, 2 Co. ix. 2 sq. (see Matthiae § 493).*

παρασκευή, -ης, ἡ, fr. Hdt. down; 1. *a making ready, preparation, equipping*. 2. *that which is prepared, equipment*. 3. in the N. T. in a Jewish sense, *the day of preparation*, i. e. the day on which the Jews made the necessary preparation to celebrate a sabbath or a feast: Mt. xxvii. 62; Mk. xv. 42; Lk. xxiii. 54; Jn. xix. 31, (Joseph. antt. 16, 6, 2); with a gen. of the obj., τοῦ πάσχα [acc. to W. 189 (177 sq.) a possess. gen.], Jn. xix. 14 (cf. Rückert, Abendmahl, p. 31 sq.); w. a gen. of the subj., τῶν Ἰουδαίων, ibid. 42. Cf. Bleek, Beiträge zur Evangelienkritik, p. 114 sqq.; [on later usage cf. 'Teaching' 8, 1 (and Harnack's note); Mart. Polyc. 7, 1 (and Zahn's note); Soph. Lex. s. v. 3].*

παρατείνω: 1 aor. *παρέτεινα*; fr. Hdt. down; *to extend beside, to stretch out lengthwise, to extend; to prolong*: τὸν λόγον, his discourse, Acts xx. 7 (λόγους, Aristot. poet. 17, 5 p. 1455^b, 2; μῦθον, 9, 4 p. 1451^b, 38).*

παρατηρέω, -ῶ: impf. 3 pers. plur. *παρετήρουν*; 1 aor. *παρετήρησα*; Mid., pres. *παρητρούμαι*; impf. 3 pers. plur. *παρητρούντο*; prop. *to stand beside and watch* [cf. παρά, IV. 1]; *to watch assiduously, observe carefully*; a. *to watch, attend to, with the eyes*: τὰ ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ γινόμενα, of auguries, Dio Cass. 38, 13; *τινά*, one, to see what he is going to do (Xen. mem. 3, 14, 4); contextually in a bad sense, *to watch insidiously*, Lk. xx. 20 [Tr mrg. ἀποχωρήσαντες] (joined with ἐνεδρεύειν, Polyb. 17, 3, 2); *τινά* (Polyb. 11, 9, 9; Sept. Ps. xxxvi. (xxxvii.) 12; Sus. 16) foll. by the interrog. εἰ, Mk. iii. 2 R G T WH Tr txt.; Lk. vi. 7 Rec.; mid. *to watch for one's self*: Mk. iii. 2 L Tr mrg.; Lk. vi. 7 L T Tr WH, [(in both pass. foll. by interrog. εἰ)]; Lk. xiv. 1; active w. an acc. of place (Polyb. 1, 29, 4): τὰς πύλας [foll. by ὅπως, cf. B. 237 (205)], Acts ix. 24 R G, where L T Tr WH give mid. *παρητρούντο*. b. *to observe i. q. to keep scrupulously; to neglect nothing requisite to the religious observance of*: Ἔθμομάδας, Joseph. antt. 3, 5, 5; [τὴν τῶν σαββ. ἡμέραν,

id. 14, 10, 25]; mid. (*for one's self*, i. e. *for one's salvation*), ἡμέρας, μῆνας, καιρούς, Gal. iv. 10 (ὅσα προστάτουν σὺν οἱ νόμοι, Dio Cass. 53, 10; [τὰ εἰς βρώσιν οὐ νενομισμένα, Joseph. c. Ap. 2, 39, 2]).*

παρατήρησις, -εως, ἡ, (παρητρήω), *observation* ([Polyb. 16, 22, 8], Diod., Joseph., Antonin., Plut., al.): *μετὰ παρατηρήσεως*, in such a manner that it can be watched with the eyes, i. e. in a visible manner, Lk. xvii. 20.*

παρατίθημι; fut. *παράθω*; 1 aor. *παρέθηκα*; 2 aor. subjunc. 3 pers. plur. *παρathῶσιν*, infin. *παρathείναι* (Mk. viii. 7 R G); Pass., pres. pter. *παρathίμενος*; 1 aor. infin. *παρathέσθηναι* (Mk. viii. 7 Lhm.); Mid., pres. *παρathίθεμαι*; fut. *παρathήσομαι*; 2 aor. 3 pers. plur. *παρathέθητε*, imprv. *παρathόν* (2 Tim. ii. 2); fr. Hom. down; Sept. chiefly for *πῆσθ*; 1. *to place beside, place near* [cf. παρά, IV. 1] or *set before*: τινί τι, as a. food: Mk. vi. 41; viii. 6 sq.; Lk. ix. 16; xi. 6; *τράπεζαν a table*, i. e. food placed on a table, Acts xvi. 34 (Ep. ad Diogn. 5, 7); τὰ παρathίμενα ὑμῖν, [A. V. *such things as are set before you*], of food, Lk. x. 8 (Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 30); sing. 1 Co. x. 27. b. *to set before (one) in teaching* (Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 14; Sept. Ex. xix. 7): τινὶ παραβολῆν, Mt. xiii. 24, 31. Mid. *to set forth (from one's self), to explain*: foll. by ὅτι, Acts xvii. 3. 2. Mid. *to place down (from one's self or for one's self) with any one, to deposit; to intrust, commit to one's charge*, (Xen. respub. Athen. 2, 16; Polyb. 33, 12, 3; Plut. Num. 9; Tob. iv. 1): *τί τινι*, a thing to one to be cared for, Lk. xii. 48; a thing to be religiously kept and taught to others, 1 Tim. i. 18; 2 Tim. ii. 2; *τινά τινι*, *to commend one to another for protection, safety, etc.*, Acts xiv. 23; xx. 32, (Diod. 17, 23); τὰς ψυχὰς to God, 1 Pet. iv. 19; τὸ πνεῦμά μου εἰς χεῖρας θεοῦ, Lk. xxiii. 46; Ps. xxx. (xxxii.) 6.*

παρατυγχάνω; fr. Hom. (Il. 11, 74) down; *to chance to be by* [cf. παρά, IV. 1], *to happen to be present, to meet by chance*: Acts xvii. 17.*

παραυτίκα [cf. B. § 146, 4], adv., *for the moment*: 2 Co. iv. 17. (Tragg., Xen., Plat., sqq.).*

παραφέρω: [1 aor. inf. *παρηνέγκαι* (Lk. xxii. 42 Tdf., cf. Veitch p. 669)]; 2 aor. inf. *παρηνέγκειν* (Lk. xxii. 42 R G), imprv. *παρηνέγκει* [(ibid. L Tr WH)]; pres. pass. *παρathέρομαι*; see reff. s. v. *φέρω*; 1. *to bear to* [cf. παρά, IV. 1], *bring to, put before*: of food (Hdt., Xen., al.). 2. *to lead aside* [cf. παρά, IV. 2] *from the right course or path, to carry away*: Jude 12 [R. V. *carried along*] (where Rec. *περιφέρ.*); from the truth, Heb. xiii. 9 where Rec. *περιφέρ.*, (Plat. Phaedr. p. 265 b.; Plut. Timol. 6; Antonin. 4, 43; Hdtian. 8, 4, 7 [4 ed. Bekk.]). 3. *to carry past, lead past, i. e. to cause to pass by, to remove*: τὶ ἀπό τινος, Mk. xiv. 36; Lk. xxii. 42.*

παραφρονέω, -ῶ; (παράφρων [fr. παρά (q. v. IV. 2) and φρήν, 'beside one's wits']); *to be beside one's self, out of one's senses, void of understanding, insane*: 2 Co. xi. 23. (From Aeschyl. and Hdt. down; once in Sept., Zech. vii. 11.)*

παραφρονία, -ας, ἡ, (παράφρων [see the preceding word]), *madness, insanity*: 2 Pet. ii. 16. The Grk. writ

use not this word but παραφροσύνη [cf. W. 24; 95 (90)].*

παραχειμάζω: fut. παραχειμάσω; 1 aor. inf. παραχειμάσαι; pf. ptcp. παρακειμακώς; to winter, pass the winter, with one or at a place: Acts xxvii. 12; 1 Co. xvi. 6; ἐν τῇ νήσῳ, Acts xxviii. 11; ἐκεῖ, Tit. iii. 12. (Dem. p. 909, 15; Polyb. 2, 64, 1; Diod. 19, 34; Plut. Sertor. 3; Dio Cass. 40, 4.)*

παραχειμασία, -ας, ἡ, (παραχειμάζω), a passing the winter, wintering: Acts xxvii. 12. (Polyb. 3, 34, 6; 3, 35, 1; Diod. 19, 68.)*

παραχρήμα, (prop. i. q. παρὰ τὸ χρέμα; cf. our on the spot), fr. Hdt. down; immediately, forthwith, instantly: Mt. xxi. 19 sq.; Lk. i. 64; iv. 39; v. 25; viii. 44, 47, 55; xiii. 13; xviii. 43; xix. 11; xxii. 60; Acts iii. 7; v. 10; ix. 18 Rec.; xii. 23; xiii. 11; xvi. 26 [WH br. παραχρ.], 33. (Sap. xviii. 17; 2 Macc. iv. 34, 38, etc.; Sept. for Πήληρ, Num. vi. 9; xii. 4; Is. xxix. 5; xxx. 13.)*

πάρδαλις, -εως, ἡ, fr. Hom. down; Sept. for פֶּרְדָּי; a pard, panther, leopard; a very fierce Asiatic and African animal, having a tawny skin marked with large black spots [cf. Tristram, Nat. Hist. etc. p. 111 sqq.; BB. DD. s. v.]: Rev. xiii. 2.*

παρεδρεύω; (fr. πάρ-εδρος, sitting beside [cf. παρὰ, IV. 1]); to sit beside, attend constantly, (Lat. assidere), (Eur., Polyb., Diod., al.): τῷ θυσιαστηρίῳ, to perform the duties pertaining to the offering of sacrifices and incense, [to wait upon], 1 Co. ix. 13 LT Tr WH (for Rec. προσεδρ.)*

παρ-εμι; impf. 3 pers. pl. παρήσαν; fut. 3 pers. sing. παρέσται (Rev. xvii. 8 LT [not (as G Tr WH Alf., al.) παρέσται; see Bittm. Ausf. Spr. § 108, Anm. 20; Chandler § 803]); (παρὰ near, by, [see παρὰ, IV. 1 fin.] and εἰμί); Sept. chiefly for פָּרָה; as in Grk. auth. fr. Hom. down a. to be by, be at hand, to have arrived, to be present: of persons, Lk. xiii. 1; Jn. xi. 28; Acts x. 21; Rev. xvii. 8; παρόν, present (opp. to ἀπών), 1 Co. v. 3; 2 Co. x. 2, 11; xiii. 2, 10; ἐπὶ τινος, before one (a judge), Acts xxiv. 19; ἐπὶ τι, for (to do) something, Mt. xxvi. 50 Rec.; ἐπὶ τι, ibid. G L T Tr WH (on which see ἐπί, B. 2 a. ζ.); ἐνώπιον θεοῦ, in the sight of God, Acts x. 33 [not Tr mrg.]; ἐνθάδε, ib. xvii. 6; πρὸς τινα, with one, Acts xii. 20; 2 Co. xi. 9 (8); Gal. iv. 18, 20. of time: ὁ καιρὸς παρῆστιν, Jn. vii. 6; τὸ παρόν, the present, Heb. xii. 11 (3 Macc. v. 17; see exx. fr. Grk. auth. in Passow s. v. 2 b.; [L. and S. s. v. II.; Soph. Lex. s. v. b.]). of other things: τοῦ εὐαγγελίου τοῦ παρόντος εἰς ὑμᾶς, which is come unto (and so is present among) you, Col. i. 6 (foll. by εἰς w. an acc. of place, 1 Macc. xi. 63, and often in prof. auth. fr. Hdt. down; see εἰς, C. 2).

b. to be ready, in store, at command: ἡ παρούσα ἀλήθεια, the truth which ye now hold, so that there is no need of words to call it to your remembrance, 2 Pet. i. 12; (μὴ) παρῆστιν τινὶ τι, ibid. 9 [A. V. lacketh], and Lchm. in 8 also [where al. ἰπάρχοντα], (Sap. xi. 22 (21), and often in class. Grk. fr. Hom. down; cf. Passow u. s.; [L. and S. u. s.]); τὰ παρόντα, possessions, property, [A. V. such things as ye have (cf. our 'what one has by him')], Heb. xiii. 5 (οἷς τὰ παρόντα

ἀρκεῖ, ἥμισυ τῶν ἀλλοτρῶν δρέγονται, Xen. symp. 4, 42). [Comp.: συμ-πάρεμι.]*

παρ-εω-άγω: fut. παρῆσάξω; (see παρὰ, IV. 1); to introduce or bring in secretly or craftily: αἰρέσεις ἀπωλείας, 2 Pet. ii. 1. In the same sense of heretics: ἔκαστος ἰδίως καὶ ἐτέρως ἰδιανδόξαν παρεισηγάσαν, Hegesipp. ap. Euseb. h. e. 4, 22, 5; δοκοῦσι παρῆσάγειν τὰ ἄρρητα αὐτῶν . . . μυστήρια, Orig. philos. [i. q. Hippol. refut. omn. haeres.] 5, 17 fin.; of Marcion, νομίζων καινὸν τι παρῆσάγειν, ibid. 7, 29 init.;—passages noted by Hilgenfeld, Zeitschr. f. wissenschaft. Theol. 1860, p. 125 sq. (οἱ προδδοται τοὺς στρατιώτας παρεισαγαγόντες ἐντὸς τῶν τειχῶν κυρίου τῆς πόλεως ἐποίησαν, Diod. 12, 41 [cf. Polyb. 1, 18, 3; 2, 7, 8]. In other senses in other prof. auth.)*

παρ-εω-ακτος, -ον, (παρῆσάγω), secretly or surreptitiously brought in; [A. V. privily brought in]; one who has stolen in (Vulg. subintroductus): Gal. ii. 4; cf. C. F. A. Fritzsche in Fritzschorum opuscul. p. 181 sq.*

παρ-εω-δύω or παρῆσδύνω: 1 aor. παρῆσέδυσσα [acc. to class. usage trans., cf. δύνω; (see below)]; to enter secretly, slip in stealthily; to steal in; [A. V. creep in unawares]: Jude 4 [here WH παρῆσεδύσαν, 3 pers. plur. 2 aor. pass. (with mid. or intrans. force); see their App. p. 170, and cf. B. 56 (49); Veitch s. v. δύω, fin.]; cf. the expressions παρῆσδυσιν πλάνης ποιεῖν, Barn. ep. 2, 10; ἔχει, ibid. 4, 9. (Hippocr., Hdtian. 1, 6, 2; 7, 9, 18 [8 ed. Bekk.; Philo de spec. legg. § 15]; Plut., Galen, al.)*

παρ-εω-έρχομαι: 2 aor. παρῆσῆλθον; 1. to come in secretly or by stealth [cf. παρὰ, IV. 1], to creep or steal in, (Vulg. subintroeo): Gal. ii. 4 (Polyb. 1, 7, 3; 1, 8, 4; [esp.] 2, 55, 3; Philo de opif. mund. § 52; de Abrah. § 19, etc.; Plut. Poplic. 17; Clem. homil. 2, 23). 2. to enter in addition, come in besides, (Vulg. subintro): Ro. v. 20, cf. 12.*

παρ-εω-φέρω: 1 aor. παρῆσήνεγκα; a. to bring in besides (Dem., al.). b. to contribute besides to something: σπουδῆν, 2 Pet. i. 5 [R. V. adding on your part].*

παρ-εκτός (for which the Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down use παρέκ, παρέξ); 1. prep. w. gen. [cf. W. § 54, 6], except; with the exception of (a thing, expressed by the gen.): Mt. v. 32; xix. 9 LWH mrg.; Acts xxvi. 29, (Deut. i. 36 Aq.; Test. xii. Patr. p. 631; ['Teaching' 6, § 1]; Geop. 13, 15, 7). 2. adv. besides: τὰ παρεκτός sc. γινόμενα, the things that occur besides or in addition, 2 Co. xi. 28 [cf. our 'extra matters'; al. the things that I omit; but see Meyer].*

παρ-εμ-βάλλω: fut. παρεμβάλω; fr. Arstph. and Dem. down; 1. to cast in by the side of or besides [cf. παρὰ, IV. 1], to insert, interpose; to bring back into line. 2. from Polyb. on, in military usage, to assign to soldiers a place, whether in camp or in line of battle, to draw up in line, to encamp (often in 1 Macc., and in Sept. where for פָּרָה): τινὶ χάρακα, to cast up a bank about a city, Lk. xix. 43 L mrg. T WH txt.*

παρ-εμ-βολή, -ῆς, ἡ, (fr. παρεμβάλλω, q. v.); 1. interpolation, insertion (into a discourse of matters foreign to the subject in hand, Aeschin.). 2. In the Maced. dialect (cf. Sturz, De dial. Maced. et Alex. p. 30; Lob.

ad Phryn. p. 377; [W. 22]) *an encampment* (Polyb., Diod., Joseph., Plut.); **a.** *the camp of the Israelites in the desert* (an enclosure within which their tents were pitched), Ex. xxix. 14; xix. 17; xxxii. 17; hence in Heb. xiii. 11 used for *the city of Jerusalem*, inasmuch as that was to the Israelites what formerly the encampment had been in the desert; of *the sacred congregation* or *assembly of Israel*, as that had been gathered formerly in camps in the wilderness, ib. 13. **b.** *the barracks of the Roman soldiers*, which at Jerusalem were in the castle Antonia: Acts xxi. 34, 37; xxii. 24; xxiii. 10, 16, 32. **3.** *an army in line of battle*: Heb. xi. 34; Rev. xx. 9 [here A. V. *camp*], (Ex. xiv. 19, 20; Judg. iv. 16; viii. 11; 1 S. xiv. 16; very often in Polyb.; Ael. v. h. 14, 46). Often in Sept. for $\eta\eta\eta\eta$, which signifies both *camp* and *army*; freq. in both senses in 1 Macc.; cf. Grimm on 1 Macc. iii. 3.*

παρ-ενοχλέω, -ῶ; (see *ενοχλέω*); *to cause trouble in a matter* (παρά equiv. to παρά τινι πράγματι), *to trouble, annoy*: τωί, Acts xv. 19. (Sept.; Polyb., Diod., Plut., Epict., Leian., al.)*

παρ-επί-δημιος, -ον, (see *επίδημιέω*), prop. *one who comes from a foreign country into a city or land to reside there by the side of the natives*; hence *stranger*; *sojourning in a strange place, a foreigner*, (Polyb. 32, 22, 4; Athen. 5 p. 196 a.); in the N. T. metaph. in ref. to heaven as the native country, *one who sojourns on earth*: so of Christians, 1 Pet. i. 1; joined with *παροικοί*, 1 Pet. ii. 11, cf. i. 17, (Christians *πατριδας οικόουσιν ιδίας, ἀλλ' ὡς παροικοί· μετέχουσι πάντων ὡς πολῖται, καὶ πάνθ' ὑπομένουσιν ὡς ξένοι· πᾶσα ξένη πατρίς ἐστὶν αὐτῶν, καὶ πᾶσα πατρίς ξένη*, Ep. ad Diogn. c. 5); of the patriarchs, *ξένοι κ. παρεπίδημοι ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς*, Heb. xi. 13 (Gen. xxiii. 4; Ps. xxxviii. (xxxix.) 13; *παρεπίδημία τίς ἐστιν ὁ βίος*, Aeschin. dial. Socr. 3, 3, where see Fischer).*

παρ-έρχομαι; fut. *παρελύσομαι*; pf. *παρελήλυθα*; 2 aor. *παρήλθον*, 3 pers. imprv. *παρελάτω* (Mt. xxvi. 39 L T Tr WH; see *ἀπέρχομαι*, init.); fr. Hom. down; Sept. mostly for $\eta\eta$; **1.** (παρά past [cf. παρά, IV. 1]) *to go past, pass by*; **a.** prop. **a.** of persons moving forward: *to pass by*, absol. Lk. xviii. 37; τινά, to go past one, Mk. vi. 48; w. an acc. of place, Acts xvi. 8 (Hom. II. 8, 239; Xen. an. 4, 2, 12; Plat. Alc. 1 p. 123 b.); *διὰ τῆς ὁδοῦ ἐκείνης*, Mt. viii. 28. **β.** of time: Mt. xiv. 15; *ὁ παρεληλυθὸς χρόνος* [A. V. *the time past*], 1 Pet. iv. 3, (Soph., Isocr., Xen., Plat., Dem., al.); of an act continuing for a time [viz. the Fast], Acts xxvii. 9. (τὰ παρελθόντα and τὰ ἐπιόντα are distinguished in Ael. v. h. 14, 6.) **b.** metaph. **a.** *to pass away, perish*: ὡς ἄνθος, Jas. i. 10; *ὁ οὐρανός*, Mt. v. 18; xxiv. 35; Mk. xiii. 31; Lk. xvi. 17; xxi. 33; 2 Pet. iii. 10; Rev. xxi. 1 Rec.; *ἡ γενεὰ αὐτῆ*, Mt. xxiv. 34; Mk. xiii. 30 sq.; Lk. xxi. 32; *οἱ λόγοι μου*, Mt. xxiv. 35; Mk. xiii. 31; Lk. xxi. 33; τὰ ἀρχαία παρήλθεν, 2 Co. v. 17, (Ps. xxxvi. (xxxvii.) 36; Dan. vii. 14 Theodot.; Sap. ii. 4; v. 9; Dem. p. 291, 12; Theocr. 27, 8). Here belongs also Mt. v. 18 ('not even the smallest part shall pass away from the law,' i. e. so as no longer to belong to it). **β.** *to pass by (pass over)*, i. e. to neg-

lect, omit, (transgress): w. an acc. of the thing, Lk. xi. 42; xv. 29, (Deut. xvii. 2; Jer. xli. (xxxiv.) 18; Judith xi. 10; 1 Macc. ii. 22; Διὸς νόον, Hes. theog. 613; νόμον, Lys. p. 107, 52; Dem. p. 977, 14). **γ.** *to be led by, to be carried past, be averted*: ἀπὸ τινος, from one i. e. so as not to hit, not to appear to, (2 Chr. ix. 2); *παρελάτω ἀπ' ἐμοῦ τὸ ποτήριον*, Mt. xxvi. 39; *παρελθεῖν*, 42 [here G T Tr WH om. L br. ἀπ' ἐμοῦ]; ἀπ' αὐτοῦ ἡ ὄρα, Mk. xiv. 35. **2.** (παρά to [cf. παρά, IV. 1]) *to come near, come forward, arrive*: Lk. xii. 37; xvii. 7; Acts xxiv. 7 Rec. (and in Grk. auth. fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down). [SYN. see παραβαίνω, fin. COMP. ἀντι-παρέρχομαι.]*

πάρσις, -εως, ἡ, (παρήμι, q. v.), *pretermision, passing over, letting pass, neglecting, disregarding*: διὰ τὴν πάρευσιν . . . ἀνοχῆ τοῦ θεοῦ, because God had patiently let pass the sins committed previously (to the expiatory death of Christ), i. e. had tolerated, had not punished (and so man's conception of his holiness was in danger of becoming dim, if not extinct), Ro. iii. 25, where cf. Fritzsche; [Trench § xxxiii. (Hippocr., Dion. Hal., al.)].*

παρ-έρω; impf. *παρέειχον*, 3 pers. plur. *παρέειχαν* (Acts xxviii. 2 L T Tr WH; see ἔχω, init. and ἀπέρχομαι, init.); fut. 3 pers. sing. *παρέξει* (Lk. vii. 4 R G; see below); 2 aor. 3 pers. plur. *παρέσχον*, ptc. *παρασχών*; Mid., [pres. *παρέχομαι*]; impf. *παρείχουην*; fut. 2 pers. sing. *παρέξῃ* (Lk. vii. 4 L T Tr WH); fr. Hom. down; Plautus's *prae-hibeo* i. e. *praebeo* (Lat. *prae* fr. the Grk. *παρά* [but see Curtius §§ 346, 380 (cf. παρά, IV. 1 fin.)]); i. e. **a.** *to reach forth, offer*: τί τινι, Lk. vi. 29. **b.** *to show, afford, supply*: τινὶ ἡσυχίαν, Acts xxii. 2; *φιλανθρωπίαν*, Acts xxviii. 2; πάντα, 1 Tim. vi. 17. **c.** *to be the author of, or to cause one to have*; *to give, bring, cause*, one something — either unfavorable: *κόπους*, Mt. xxvi. 10; Mk. xiv. 6; Lk. xi. 7; xviii. 5; Gal. vi. 17 (*παρ-πόνον*, Sir. xxix. 4; ἀγῶνα, Is. vii. 13; πράγματα, very often fr. Hdt. down; also ἄχλον, see Passow s. v. ἄχλος, 3; [L. and S. s. v. II.]); — or favorable: *ἐργασίαν*, Acts xvi. 16, and Lchm. in xix. 24; *πίστω*, [A. V. *to give assurance*], Acts xvii. 31, on which phrase cf. Fischer, De vitiiis lexic. N. T. pp. 37-39; i. q. *to occasion* (*ζητήσεις*, see *οικονομία*), 1 Tim. i. 4. Mid. **1.** *to offer, show, or present one's self*: with *ἐαυτόν* added (W. § 38, 6; [B. § 135, 6]), w. an acc. of the predicate, *τύπον*, a pattern, Tit. ii. 7; *παράδειγμα . . . τοῦνδε ἐαυτόν παρείχετο*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 39; [Joseph. c. Ap. 2, 15, 4]; in the act., Plut. puer. educ. c. 20 init. **2.** *to exhibit or offer on one's own part*: τὸ δίκαιον τοῖς δούλοις, Col. iv. 1; *to render or afford from one's own resources or by one's own power*: τινὶ τι, Lk. vii. 4 (where if we read, with Rec., *παρέξει*, it must be taken as the 3d pers. sing. of the fut. act. [in opp. to W. § 13, 2 a.], the elders being introduced as talking among themselves; but undoubtedly the reading *παρέξῃ* should be restored [see above ad init.], and the elders are addressing Jesus; cf. Meyer ad loc.; [and on the construction, cf. B. § 139, 32]). On the mid. of this verb, cf. Krüger § 52, 8, 2; W. § 38, 5 end; [Ellic. and Lghtft. on Col. u. s.].*

παρηγορία, -ας, ἡ, (παρηγορέω [to address]), prop. *an*

addressing, address; i. e. **a. exhortation** (4 Macc. v. 11; vi. 1; Apoll. Rh. 2, 1281). **b. comfort, solace, relief, alleviation, consolation**: Col. iv. 11 [where see Bp. Lightf.]. (Aeschyl. Ag. 95; Philo, q. deus immort. § 14; de somn. i. § 18; Joseph. antt. 4, 8, 3; often in Plut.; Hierocl.) *

παρθενία, -ας, ἡ, (παρθένος), virginity: Lk. ii. 36. (Jer. iii. 4; Pind., Aeschyl., Eur., Diod., Plut., Hdtian., al. [cf. Field, Otium Norv. pars iii. ad loc.].) *

παρθένος, -ου, ἡ, 1. a virgin: Mt. i. 23 (fr. Is. vii. 14); xxv. 1, 7, 11; Lk. i. 27; Acts xxi. 9; 1 Co. vii. 25, 28, 33(34), (fr. Hom. down; Sept. chiefly for $\eta\lambda\eta\theta\eta$, several times for $\epsilon\pi\gamma\epsilon$; twice for $\eta\lambda\theta\eta$; i. e. either a marriageable maiden, or a young (married) woman, Gen. xxiv. 43; Is. vii. 14, on which (last) word cf., besides Gesenius, Thes. p. 1037, Credner, Beiträge u.s.w. ii. p. 197 sqq.; παρθένος of a young bride, newly married woman, Hom. Il. 2, 514); ἡ παρθ. τινός, one's marriageable daughter, 1 Co. vii. 36 sqq.; παρθ. ἀγνή, a pure virgin, 2 Co. xi. 2. **2. a man who has abstained from all uncleanness and whoredom attendant on idolatry, and so has kept his chastity**: Rev. xiv. 4, where see De Wette. In eccl. writ. one who has never had commerce with women; so of Joseph, in Fabricius, Cod. pseudepigr. Vet. Test. ii. pp. 92, 98; of Abel and Melchizedek, in Suidas [10 a. and 2450 b.]; esp. of the apostle John, as in Nonnus, metaph. ev. Joann. 19, 140 (Jn. xix. 26), ἠΐδιε παρθένου *via*.*

Πάρθος, -ου, ὁ, a Parthian, an inhabitant of Parthia, a district of Asia, bounded on the N. by Hyrcania, on the E. by Ariana, on the S. by Carmania Deserta, on the W. by Media; plur. in Acts ii. 9 of the Jewish residents of Parthia. [B. D. s. v. Parthians; Geo. Rawlinson, Sixth Great Oriental Monarchy, etc. (Lond. 1873).] *

παρ-ήμι: 2 aor. inf. παρῆναι (Lk. xi. 42 L T Tr WH); pf. pass. ptc. παρειμένος; fr. Hom. down; **1. to let pass; to pass by, neglect**, (very often in Grk. writ. fr. Pind., Aeschyl., Hdt. down), to disregard, omit: τῖ, Lk. xi. 42 [R G ἀφίεναι] (ἀμαρτήματα, to pass over, let go unpunished, Sir. xxiii. 2; [τιμωρίαν, Lycurg. 148, 41]). **2. to relax, loosen, let go**, [see παρά, IV. 2], (e. g. a bow); pf. pass. ptc. παρειμένος, relaxed, unstrung, weakened, exhausted, (Eur., Plat., Diod., Plut., al.): χεῖρες, Heb. xii. 12; Sir. ii. 13; xxv. 23, cf. Zeph. iii. 16; Jer. iv. 31; ἀργοὶ καὶ παρειμένοι ἐπὶ ἔργον ἀγαθόν, Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 34, 4 cf. 1. Cf. παραλύω.*

παριστάνω, see παρίστημι.

παρ-ίστημι and (in later writ., and in the N. T. in Ro. vi. 13, 16) παριστάνω; fut. παραστήσω; 1 aor. παρέστησα; 2 aor. παρέστην; pf. παρέστηκα, ptc. παρεστηκώς and παρεστώς; plupf. 3 pers. plur. παρειστήκεισαν (Acts i. 10 [WH παριστ.; see ἴστημι, init.]); 1 fut. mid. παραστήσομαι; fr. Hom. down. **1. The pres., impf., fut. and 1 aor. act. have a transitive sense** (Sept. chiefly for $\eta\lambda\theta\eta$), **a. to place beside or near** [παρά, IV. 1]; to set at hand; to present; to proffer; to provide: κτήνη, Acts xxiii. 24 (σκάφη, 2 Macc. xii. 3); τινά or τί τινι, to place a person or thing at one's disposal, Mt. xxvi.

53; to present a person for another to see and question, Acts xxiii. 33; to present or show, τινά or τί with an acc. of the quality which the person or thing exhibits: ὡς παρέστησεν ἑαυτὸν ζῶντα, Acts i. 3; add, Ro. vi. 13, 16, 19; 2 Co. xi. 2; Eph. v. 27; 2 Tim. ii. 15, ("te vegetum nobis in Graecia siste," Cic. ad Att. 10, 16, 6); τινά with a pred. acc. foll. by κατενώπιόν τινος, Col. i. 22; ἑαυτὸν ὡς [ᾧσει] τινά τινι, Ro. vi. 13; to bring, lead to, in the sense of presenting, without a dat.: Acts ix. 41; Col. i. 28. of sacrifices or of things consecrated to God: τὰ σώματα ὑμῶν θυσίαν . . . τῷ θεῷ, Ro. xii. 1 (so also in prof. auth.: Polyb. 16, 25, 7; Joseph. antt. 4, 6, 4; Lcian. deor. concil. 13; Lat. admoveo, Verg. Aen. 12, 171; sisto, Stat. Theb. 4, 445); τινά (a first-born) τῷ κυρίῳ, Lk. ii. 22; to bring to, bring near, metaphorically, i. e. to bring into one's fellowship or intimacy: τινά τῷ θεῷ, 1 Co. viii. 8; sc. τῷ θεῷ, 2 Co. iv. 14. **b. to present (show) by argument, to prove**: τί, Acts xxiv. 13 (Epict. diss. 2, 23, 47; foll. by πῶς, id. 2, 26, 4; τινί τι, Xen. oec. 13, 1; τινί, ὅτι, Joseph. antt. 4, 3, 2; de vita sua § 6). **2. Mid. and pf., plupf., 2 aor. act., in an intransitive sense** (Sept. chiefly for $\eta\lambda\theta\eta$, also for $\epsilon\lambda\theta\eta$), to stand beside, stand by or near, to be at hand, be present; **a. univ. to stand by**: τινί, to stand beside one, Acts i. 10; ix. 39; xxiii. 2; xxvii. 23; ὁ παρεστηκώς, a by-stander, Mk. xiv. 47, 69 [here T Tr WH παρεστῶσιν]; xv. 35 [here Tdf. παρεστῶτων, WH mrg. ἐστηκότων], 39; Jn. xviii. 22 [L mrg. Tr mrg. παρεστῶτων]; ὁ παρεστῶς, Mk. xiv. 70; Jn. xix. 26 [here anarthrous]. **b. to appear**: w. a pred. nom. foll. by ἐνώπιόν τινος, Acts iv. 10 [A. V. stand here]; before a judge, Καίσαρι, Acts xxvii. 24; mid. τῷ βήματι τοῦ θεοῦ [R G Χριστοῦ], Ro. xiv. 10. **c. to be at hand, stand ready**: of assailants, absol. Acts iv. 26 [A. V. stood up] (fr. Ps. ii. 2); to be at hand for service, of servants in attendance on their master (Lat. appareo), τινί, Esth. iv. 5; ἐνώπιόν τινος, 1 K. x. 8; ἐνώπιον τοῦ θεοῦ, of a presence-angel [A. V. that stand in the presence of God], Lk. i. 19, cf. Rev. viii. 2; absol. οἱ παρεστῶτες, them that stood by, Lk. xix. 24; with αὐτῷ added (viz. the high-priest), Acts xxiii. 2, 4. **d. to stand by to help, to succor**, (Germ. beistehen): τινί, Ro. xvi. 2; 2 Tim. iv. 17, (Hom. Il. 10, 290; Hes. th. 439; Arstph. vesp. 1388; Xen.; Dem. p. 366, 20; 1120, 26, and in other authors). **e. to be present; to have come**: of time, Mk. iv. 29.*

Παρμενῶς [prob. contr. fr. Παρμενίδης 'steadfast'; cf. W. 103 (97)], acc. -ῶν [cf. B. 20 (18)], ὁ, Parmenas, one of the seven "deacons" of the primitive church at Jerusalem: Acts vi. 5.*

πάρ-οδος, -ου, ἡ, (παρά, near by; ὁδός, a passing by or passage: ἐν παρόδῳ, in passing, [A. V. by the way], 1 Co. xvi. 7. (Thuc. 1, 126; v. 4; Polyb. 5, 68, 8; Cic. ad Att. 5, 20, 2; Lcian. dial. deor. 24, 2). *

παρ-οικίω, -ῶ; 1 aor. παρόκησα; 1. prop. to dwell beside (one) or in one's neighborhood [παρά, IV. 1]; to live near; (Xen., Thuc., Isocr., al.). **2. in the Scriptures to be or dwell in a place as a stranger, to sojourn**, (Sept. for $\eta\lambda\theta\eta$, several times also for $\epsilon\lambda\theta\eta$ and $\epsilon\lambda\theta\eta$): foll.

by *ἐν* w. a dat. of place, Lk. xxiv. 18 B L (Gen. xx. 1; xxi. 34; xxvi. 3; Ex. xii. 40 cod. Alex.; Lev. xviii. 3 [Ald.], etc.); w. an acc. of place, *ibid.* G T Tr WH (Gen. xvii. 8; Ex. vi. 4); *εἰς* w. acc. of place (in pregn. constr.; see *εἰς*, C. 2), Heb. xi. 9. (Metaph. and absol. to dwell on the earth, Philo de cherub. § 34 [cf. Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 1, 1 and Lghtft. and Harnack ad loc.; Holtzmann, Einl. ins N. T. p. 484 sq. SYN. see *κατοικέω*.]) *

παρ-οικία, -ας, ἡ, (*παρ-οικέω*, q. v.), a bibl. and eccl. word, a dwelling near or with one; hence a sojourning, dwelling in a strange land: prop. Acts xiii. 17 (2 Esdr. viii. 35; Ps. cxix. (cxxx.) 5; Sap. xix. 10; Prol. of Sir. 21; cf. Fritzsche on Judith v. 9). Metaph. the life of man here on earth, likened to a sojourning: 1 Pet. i. 17 (Gen. xvii. 9); see *παρεπίδημος* [and refl. under *παρ-οικέω*.] *

παρ-οικος, -ον, (*παρά* and *οἶκος*); 1. in class. Grk. dwelling near, neighboring. 2. in the Scriptures a stranger, foreigner, one who lives in a place without the right of citizenship; [R. V. sojourner]; Sept. for *גַּר* and *גֵּר* (see *παρ-οικέω* 2, and *παροιμία*, [and cf. Schmidt, Syn. 43, 5; L. and S. s. v.]); foll. by *ἐν* w. dat. of place, Acts vii. 6, 29; metaph. without citizenship in God's kingdom: joined with *ξένος* and opp. to *συμπολίτης*, Eph. ii. 19 (*μόνος κύριος ὁ θεὸς πολίτης ἐστί, παρ-οικον δὲ καὶ ἐπήλυτον τὸ γενητὸν ἅπαν*, Philo de cherub. § 34 [cf. Mangey i. 161 note]); one who lives on earth as a stranger, a sojourner on the earth: joined with *παρεπίδημος* (q. v.), of Christians, whose fatherland is heaven, 1 Pet. ii. 11. [Cf. Ep. ad Diognet. § 5, 5.]*

παροιμία, -ας, ἡ, (*παρά* by, aside from [cf. *παρά*, IV. 2], and *οἶμος* way), prop. a saying out of the usual course or deviating from the usual manner of speaking [cf. Suidas 654, 15; but Hesych. s. v. et al. 'a saying heard by the wayside' (*παρά*, IV. 1), i. e. a current or trite saying, proverb; cf. Curtius § 611; Steph. Thes. s. v.], hence 1. a clever and sententious saying, a proverb, (Aeschyl. Ag. 264; Soph., Plat., Aristot., Plut., al.; exx. fr. Philo are given by Hilgenfeld, Die Evangelien, p. 292 sq. [as de ebriet. § 20; de Abr. § 40; de vit. Moys. i. § 28; ii. § 5; de exsecrat. § 6]; for *לְשׁוֹן* in Prov. i. 1; xxv. 1 cod. Alex.; Sir. vi. 35, etc.): τὸ τῆς παροιμίας, what is in the proverb (Lcian. dial. mort. 6, 2; 8, 1), 2 Pet. ii. 22. 2. any dark saying which shadows forth some didactic truth, esp. a symbolic or figurative saying: *παροιμίαν λέγειν*, Jn. xvi. 29; *ἐν παροιμίας λαλεῖν*, *ibid.* 25; speech or discourse in which a thing is illustrated by the use of similes and comparisons; an allegory, i. e. extended and elaborate metaphor: Jn. x. 6.*

παρ-οίνος, -ον, a later Grk. word for the earlier *παρ-οίνιος*, (*παρά* [q. v. IV. 1] and *οἶνος*, one who sits long at his wine), given to wine, drunken: 1 Tim. iii. 3; Tit. i. 7; [al. give it the secondary sense, 'quarrelsome over wine'; hence, *brawling, abusive*.]*

παρ-οίχμα: pf. ptc. *παρ-οίχμενος*; to go by, pass by: as in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. Il. 10, 252 down, of time, Acts xiv. 16.*

παρ-ομοιάζω; (fr. *παρόμοιος*, and this fr. *παρά* [q. v. IV. 1 (?)] and *ὁμοιος*); to be like; to be not unlike: Mt. xxiii.

27 R G T Tr mrg. WH txt. (Several times also in eccl. writ.)*

παρ-όμοιος, -ον, (also of three term. [see *ὁμοιος*, init.]), like: Mk. vii. 8 [T WH om. Tr br. the cl.], 13. (Hdt., Thuc., Xen., Dem., Polyb., Diod., al.)*

παρ-οξύνω: prop. to make sharp, to sharpen, [*παρά*, IV. 3]: τὴν μάχαιραν, Deut. xxxii. 41. Metaph. (so always in prof. auth. fr. Eur., Thuc., Xen., down), a. to stimulate, spur on, urge, (*πρὸς τι, ἐπὶ τι*). b. to irritate, provoke, rouse to anger; Pass., pres. *παρ-οξύνομαι*; impf. *παρ-οξυνόμην*: Acts xvii. 16; 1 Co. xiii. 5. Sept. chiefly for *לְקַח* to scorn, despise; besides for *עָרַב* to provoke, make angry, Deut. ix. 18; Ps. cv. (cvi.) 29; Is. lxx. 3; for *לְקַח* to exasperate, Deut. ix. 7, 22, etc.; pass. for *לְקַח* to burn with anger, Hos. viii. 5; Zech. x. 3, and for other verbs.*

παρ-οξυσμός, -οῦ, ὁ, (*παρ-οξύνω*, q. v.); 1. an inciting, incitement: *εἰς παρ. ἀγάπης* [A. V. to provoke unto love], Heb. x. 24. 2. irritation, [R. V. contention]: Acts xv. 39; Sept. twice for *לְקַח*, violent anger, passion, Deut. xxix. 28; Jer. xxxix. (xxxii.) 37; Dem. p. 1105, 24.*

παρ-οργίζω; Attic fut. [cf. B. 37 (32); WH. App. 163] *παρ-οργιῶ*; to rouse to wrath, to provoke, exasperate, anger, [cf. *παρά*, IV. 3]: Ro. x. 19; Eph. vi. 4; and Lchm. in Col. iii. 21. (Dem. p. 805, 19; Philo de somn. ii. § 26; Sept. chiefly for *עָרַב*.) *

παρ-οργισμός, -οῦ, ὁ, (*παρ-οργίζω*), indignation, exasperation, wrath: Eph. iv. 26. (1 K. xv. 30; 2 K. xxiii. 26; Neh. ix. 18; [Jer. xxi. 5 Alex.]); not found in prof. auth.) [SYN. cf. Trench § xxxvii.]*

παρ-οτρύνω: 1 aor. *παρ-οτρύνα*; [*ὀτρύνω* to stir up (cf. *παρά*, IV. 3)]; to incite, stir up: τινά, Acts xiii. 50. (Pind. Ol. 3, 68; Joseph. antt. 7, 6, 1; Lcian. deor. concil. 4.)*

παρ-ουσία, -ας, ἡ, (*παρών*, -ούσα, -όν, fr. *πάρεμι* q. v.), in Grk. auth. fr. the Tragg., Thuc., Plat., down; not found in Sept.; 1. presence: 1 Co. xvi. 17; 2 Co. x. 10; opp. to *ἀπουσία*, Phil. ii. 12 (2 Macc. xv. 21; [Aristot. phys. 2, 3 p. 195^b, 14; metaphys. 4, 2 p. 1013^b, 14; meteor. 4, 5 p. 382^b, 33 etc.]). 2. the presence of one coming, hence the coming, arrival, advent, ([Polyb. 3, 41, 1. 8]; Judith x. 18; 2 Macc. viii. 12; [Herm. sim. 5, 5, 3]): 2 Co. vii. 6 sq.; 2 Th. ii. 9 (cf. 8 ἀποκαλυφθήσεται); ἡ . . . πάλιν πρὸς τινα, of a return, Phil. i. 26. In the N. T. esp. of the advent, i. e. the future, visible, return

from heaven of Jesus, the Messiah, to raise the dead, hold the last judgment, and set up formally and gloriously the kingdom of God: Mt. xxiv. 3; ἡ παρ. τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, [27], 37, 39; τοῦ κυρίου, 1 Th. iii. 13; iv. 15; v. 23; 2 Th. ii. 1; Jas. v. 7 sq.; 2 Pet. iii. 4; Χριστοῦ, 2 Pet. i. 16; αὐτοῦ, 1 Co. xv. 23; [1 Th. ii. 19]; 2 Th. ii. 8; 2 Pet. iii. 4; [1 Jn. ii. 28]; τῆς τοῦ θεοῦ ἡμέρας, 2 Pet. iii. 12. It is called in eccles. writ. ἡ δευτέρα παρουσία, Ev. Nicod. c. 22 fin.; Justin. apol. 1, 52 [where see Otto's note]; dial. c. Tr. cc. 40, 110, 121; and is opp. to ἡ πρώτη παρ. which took place in the incarnation, birth, and earthly career of Christ, Justin. dial. c. Tr. cc. 52, 121, cf. 14, 32, 49, etc.; [cf. Ignat. ad Phil. 9 (and Lghtft.)]; see *ἐλευσις* *

παροψίς, -ίδος, ἡ, (παρά [q. v. IV. 1], and ὄψιον, on which see ὄψιον); 1. a side-dish, a dish of dainties or choice food suited not so much to satisfy as to gratify the appetite; a side-accompaniment of the more solid food; hence i. q. παρόψημα; so in Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 4 and many Attic writ. in Athen. 9 p. 367 d. sq. 2. the dish itself in which the delicacies are served up: Mt. xxiii. 25, 26 [here T om. WH br. παροψ.]; Artem. oneir. 1, 74; Alciph. 3, 20; Plut. de vitand. aere alien. § 2. This latter use of the word is condemned by the Atticists; cf. Sturz, Lex. Xen. iii. 463 sq.; Lob. ad Phryn. p. 176; [Rutherford, New Phryn. p. 265 sq.]; Poppo on Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 4.*

παρρησία, -ας, ἡ, (πάν and ῥῆσις; cf. ἀρρησία silence, κατάρρησις accusation, πρόρρησις prediction); 1. freedom in speaking, unreservedness in speech, (Eur., Plat., Dem., al.): ἡ π. τινός, Acts iv. 13; χρῆσθαι παρρησίᾳ, 2 Co. iii. 12; παρρησίᾳ adverbially,—freely: λαλεῖν, Jn. vii. 13, 26; xviii. 20;—openly, frankly, i. e. without concealment: Mk. viii. 32; Jn. xi. 14;—without ambiguity or circumlocution: εἰπέ ἡμῖν παρρησίᾳ (Philem. ed. Meineke p. 405), Jn. x. 24;—without the use of figures and comparisons, opp. to ἐν παροιμίαις: Jn. xvi. 25, and R G in 29 (where L T Tr WH ἐν παρρησίᾳ); ἐν παρρησίᾳ, freely, Eph. vi. 19; μετὰ παρρησίας, Acts xxviii. 31; εἰπέιν, Acts ii. 29; λαλεῖν, Acts iv. 29, 31. 2. free and fearless confidence, cheerful courage, boldness, assurance, (1 Macc. iv. 18; Sap. v. 1; Joseph. antt. 9, 10, 4; 15, 2, 7; [cf. W. 23]): Phil. i. 20 (opp. to αἰσχύνεσθαι, cf. Wiesinger ad loc.); ἐν πίστει, resting on, 1 Tim. iii. 13, cf. Huther ad loc.; ἔχειν παρρησίαν εἰς τι, Heb. x. 19; πολλή μοι (ἐστὶ) παρρ. πρὸς ὑμᾶς, 2 Co. vii. 4; of the confidence impelling one to do something, ἔχειν παρρ. with an infin. of the thing to be done, Philem. 8 [Test. xii. Patr., test. Rub. 4]; of the undoubting confidence of Christians relative to their fellowship with God, Eph. iii. 12; Heb. iii. 6; x. 35; μετὰ παρρησίας, Heb. iv. 16; ἔχειν παρρησίαν, opp. to αἰσχύνεσθαι to be covered with shame, 1 Jn. ii. 28; before the judge, 1 Jn. iv. 17; with πρὸς τὸν θεόν added, 1 Jn. iii. 21; v. 14. 3. the deportment by which one becomes conspicuous or secures publicity (Philo de victim. offer. § 12): ἐν παρρησίᾳ, before the public, in view of all, Jn. vii. 4 (opp. to ἐν τῷ κρυπτῷ); xi. 54 [without ἐν]; Col. ii. 15 [where cf. Bp. Lghtft.].*

παρρησιάζομαι; impf. ἐπαρρησιαζόμεν; 1 aor. ἐπαρρησιασάμην; (παρρησία, q. v.); a depon. verb; Vulg. chiefly fiducialiter ago; to bear one's self boldly or confidently;

1. to use freedom in speaking, be free-spoken; to speak freely ([A. V. boldly]): Acts xviii. 26; xix. 8; ἐν τῷ ὀνόματι τοῦ Ἰησοῦ, relying on the name of Jesus, Acts ix. 27, 28 (29); also ἐπὶ τῷ κυρίῳ, Acts xiv. 3. 2. to grow confident, have boldness, show assurance, assume a bold bearing: εἰπέιν, Acts xiii. 46 [R. V. spake out boldly]; λαλεῖν, Acts xxvi. 26; παρρησ. ἐν τιμῇ, in reliance on one to take courage, foll. by an inf. of the thing to be done: λαλῆσαι, Eph. vi. 20; 1 Th. ii. 2. (Xen., Dem., Aeschin., Polyb., Philo, Plut., al.; Sept.; Sir. vi. 11.)*

πάς, πάσα, πάν, gen. παντός, πάσης, παντός, [dat. plur. Lchm. πᾶσι ten times, -σιν seventy-two times; Tdf. -σι

five times (see Proleg. p. 98 sq.), -σιν seventy-seven times; Treg. -σιν eighty-two times; WH -σι fourteen times, -σιν sixty-eight times; see N, ν (ἐφέλικυστικόν)], Hebr. לְכָל, [fr. Hom. down], all, every; it is used

I. adjectively, and 1. with anarthrous nouns; a. any, every one (sc. of the class denoted by the noun annexed to πᾶς); with the Singular: as πᾶν δένδρον, Mt. iii. 10; πᾶσα θυσία, Mk. ix. 49 [T WH Tr mrg. om. Tr txt. br. the cl.]; add, Mt. v. 11; xv. 13; Lk. iv. 37; Jn. ii. 10; xv. 2; Acts ii. 43; v. 42; Ro. xiv. 11; 1 Co. iv. 17; Rev. xviii. 17, and very often; πᾶσα ψυχὴ ἀνθρώπου, Ro. ii. 9 (πᾶσα ἀνθρ. ψυχή, Plat. Phaedr. p. 249 e.); πᾶσα συνειδήσις ἀνθρώπων, 2 Co. iv. 2; πᾶς λεγόμενος θεός, 2 Th. ii. 4; πᾶς ἄγιος ἐν Χριστῷ, Phil. iv. 21 sqq. with the Plural, all or any that are of the class indicated by the noun: as πάντες ἄνθρωποι, Acts xxii. 15; Ro. v. 12, 18; xii. 17 sq.; 1 Co. vii. 7; xv. 19; πάντες ἄγιοι, Ro. xvi. 15; πάντες ἄγγελοι θεοῦ, Heb. i. 6; πάντα [L T Tr WH τὰ] ἔθνη, Rev. xiv. 8; on the phrase πᾶσα σὰρξ, see σὰρξ, 3. b. any and every, of every kind,

[A. V. often all manner of]: πᾶσα νόσος καὶ μαλακία, Mt. iv. 23; ix. 35; x. 1; εὐλογία, blessings of every kind, Eph. i. 3; so esp. with nouns designating virtues or vices, emotions, character, condition, to indicate every mode in which such virtue, vice or emotion manifests itself, or any object whatever to which the idea expressed by the noun belongs:—thus, πᾶσα ἐλπίς, Acts xxvii. 20; σοφία, Acts vii. 22; Col. i. 28; γνώσις, Ro. xv. 14; ἀδικία, ἀσέβεια, etc., Ro. i. 18, 29; 2 Co. x. 6; Eph. iv. 19, 31; v. 3; σπουδή, 2 Co. viii. 7; 2 Pet. i. 5; ἐπιθυμία, Ro. vii. 8; χαρά, Ro. xv. 13; αὐτάρκεια, 2 Co. ix. 8; ἐν παντὶ λόγῳ κ. γνώσει, 1 Co. i. 5; σοφία κ. φρονήσει etc. Eph. i. 8; ἐν π. ἀγαθῶ-σύνῃ κ. δικαιοσύνῃ, κ. ἀληθείᾳ, Eph. v. 9; αἰσθήσει, Phil. i. 9; ὑπομονή, θλίψις, etc., 2 Co. i. 4; xii. 12; add, Col. i. 9–11; iii. 16; 2 Th. i. 11; ii. 9; 1 Tim. i. 15; v. 2; vi. 1; 2 Tim. iv. 2; Tit. ii. 15 (on which see ἐπιταγή); iii. 2; Jas. i. 21; 1 Pet. ii. 1; v. 10; πᾶσα δικαιοσύνη, i. e. ὁ ἅνθ' ἅ δίκαιον, Mt. iii. 15; πᾶν θέλημα τοῦ θεοῦ, everything God wills, Col. iv. 12; πᾶσα ὑποταγή, obedience in all things, 1 Tim. ii. 11; πάση συνειδήσει ἀγαθῇ, consciousness of rectitude in all things, Acts xxiii. 1;—or it signifies the highest degree, the maximum, of the thing which the noun denotes [cf. W. 110 (105 sq.); Ellicott on Eph. i. 8; Meyer on Phil. i. 20; Krüger § 50, 11, 9 and 10]: as μετὰ πάσης παρρησίας, Acts iv. 29; xxviii. 31; μετὰ πάσ. ταπεινοφροσύνης, Acts xx. 19; προθυμίας, Acts xvii. 11; χαρᾶς, Phil. ii. 29, cf. Jas. i. 2; ἐν πάσῃ ἀσφαλείᾳ, Acts v. 23; ἐν παντὶ φόβῳ, 1 Pet. ii. 18; πᾶσα ἐξουσία, Mt. xxviii. 18, (πᾶν κράτος, Soph. Phil. 142). c. the whole (all, Lat. totus): so before proper names of countries, cities, nations; as, πᾶσα Ἱερουσόλυμα, Mt. ii. 3; πᾶς Ἰσραὴλ, Ro. xi. 26; before collective terms, as πᾶς οἶκος Ἰσραὴλ, Acts ii. 36; πᾶσα κτίσις (see κτίσις, 2 b.); πᾶσα γραφή (nearly equiv. to the ὅσα προεγράφη in Ro. xv. 4), 2 Tim. iii. 16 (cf. Rolthe, Zur Dogmatik, p. 181); πᾶσα γερονσία υἱῶν Ἰσραὴλ, Ex. xii. 21; πᾶς ἕπτος Φαραώ, Ex. xiv. 23; πᾶν δίκαιον ἔθνος, Add. to Esth. i. 9; by a somewhat rare usage before other substantives also, as [πᾶν

πρόσωπον τῆς γῆς, Acts xvii. 26 L T Tr WH]; πᾶσα οἰκοδομή, Eph. ii. 21 G L T Tr WH, cf. Harless ad loc. p. 262 [al. find no necessity here for resorting to this exceptional use, but render (with R. V.) *each several building* (cf. Meyer)]; πᾶν τέμενος, 3 Macc. i. 13 (where see Grimm); Παύλου . . . ὅς ἐν πάσῃ ἐπιστολῇ μνημονεύει ὑμῶν, Ignat. ad Eph. 12 [(yet cf. Bp. Lghtft.)]; cf. Passow s. v. πᾶς, 2; [L. and S. s. v. A. II.]; W. § 18, 4; [B. § 127, 29]; Krüger § 50, 11, 8 to 11; Kühner ii. 545 sq. 2. with nouns which have the article, *all the, the whole*, (see c. just above): — with the Singular; as, πᾶσα ἡ ἀγέλη, *the whole herd*, Mt. viii. 32; πᾶς ὁ ὄχλος, Mt. xiii. 2; πᾶς ὁ κόσμος, Ro. iii. 19; Col. i. 6; πᾶσα ἡ πόλις (i. e. all its inhabitants), Mt. viii. 34; xxi. 10, etc.; πᾶσα ἡ Ἰουδαία, Mt. iii. 5; add, Mt. xxvii. 25; Mk. v. 33; Lk. i. 10; Acts vii. 14; x. 2; xx. 28; xxii. 5; Ro. iv. 16; ix. 17; 1 Co. xiii. 2 (πίστιν καὶ γνώσιν in their whole compass and extent); Eph. iv. 16; Col. i. 19; ii. 9, 19; Phil. i. 3; Heb. ii. 15; Rev. v. 6, etc.; the difference between πᾶσα ἡ θλίψις [*all*] and πᾶσα θλίψις [*any*] appears in 2 Co. i. 4. πᾶς ὁ λαὸς οὖτος, Lk. ix. 13; πᾶσαν τὴν ὀφειλὴν ἐκείνην, Mt. xviii. 32; πᾶς placed after the noun has the force of a predicate: τὴν κρίσιν πᾶσαν δέδωκε, *the judgment he hath given wholly* [cf. W. 548 (510)], Jn. v. 22; τὴν ἐξουσίαν . . . πᾶσαν ποιεῖ, Rev. xiii. 12; it is placed between the article and noun [B. § 127, 29; W. 549 (510)], as τὸν πάντα χρόνον, i. e. *always*, Acts xx. 18; add, Gal. v. 14; 1 Tim. i. 16 [here L T Tr WH ἅσας]; — with a Plural, *all (the totality of the persons or things designated by the noun)*: πάντας τοὺς ἀρχιερεῖς, Mt. ii. 4; add, Mt. iv. 8; xi. 13; Mk. iv. 13; vi. 33; Lk. i. 6, 48; Acts x. 12, 43; Ro. i. 5; xv. 11; 1 Co. xii. 26; xv. 25; 2 Co. viii. 18, and very often; with a demonstr. pron. added, Mt. xxv. 7; Lk. ii. 19, 51 [here T WH om. L Tr mrg. br. the pron.]; πάντες is placed after the noun: τὰς πόλεις πάσας, *the cities all (of them)* [cf. W. u. s.], Mt. ix. 35; Acts viii. 40; add, Mt. x. 30; Lk. vii. 35 [here L Tr WH txt. πάντων τῶν etc.]; xii. 7; Acts viii. 40; xvi. 26; Ro. xii. 4; 1 Co. vii. 17; x. 1; xiii. 2; xv. 7; xvi. 20; 2 Co. xiii. 2, 12 (13); Phil. i. 13; 1 Th. v. 26; 2 Tim. iv. 21 [WH br. π.]; Rev. viii. 3; οἱ πάντες foll. by a noun, Acts xix. 7; xxvii. 37; τοὺς κατὰ τὰ ἔθνη πάντας Ἰουδαίους, Acts xxi. 21 [here L om. Tr br. π.].

II. without a substantive; 1. masc. and fem. *every one, any one*: in the singular, without any addition, Mk. ix. 49; Lk. xvi. 16; Heb. ii. 9; foll. by a rel. pron., πᾶς ὅστις, Mt. vii. 24; x. 32; πᾶς ὅς, Mt. xix. 29 [L T Tr WH ὅστις]; Gal. iii. 10; πᾶς ὅς ἂν (ἐάν Tr WH), *whosoever*, Acts ii. 21; πᾶς ἐξ ὑμῶν ὅς, Lk. xiv. 33; with a ptecp. which has not the article [W. 111 (106)]: παντὸς ἀκούοντος (if any one heareth, whoever he is), Mt. xiii. 19; παντὶ ὀφειλοντι ἡμῖν, *every one owing (if he owe) us anything, unless ὀφειλοντι is to be taken substantively, every debtor of ours*, Lk. xi. 4; with a ptecp. which has the article and takes the place of a relative clause [W. u. s.]: πᾶς ὁ ὀργιζόμενος, *every one that is angry*, Mt. v. 22; add, Mt. vii. 8; Lk. vi. 47; Jn. iii. 8, 20; vi. 45; Acts x. 43 sq.; xiii. 39; Ro. i. 16; ii. 10; xii. 3; 1 Co. ix. 25; xvi. 16;

Gal. iii. 13; 1 Jn. ii. 23; iii. 8 sq. 6, etc. Plural πάντες, without any addition, *all men*: Mt. x. 22; Mk. xiii. 13; Lk. xx. 38; xxi. 17; Jn. i. 7; iii. 31* [in 31* G T WH mrg. om. the cl.]; v. 23; vi. 45; xii. 32; Acts xvii. 25; Ro. x. 12; 1 Co. ix. 19; 2 Co. v. 14 (15); Eph. iii. 9 [here T WH txt. om. L br. π.]; of a certain definite whole: *all (the people)*, Mt. xxi. 26; *all (we who hold more liberal views)*, 1 Co. viii. 1; *all (the members of the church)*, ibid. 7; by hyperbole i. q. the great majority, the multitude, Jn. iii. 26; *all (just before mentioned)*, Mt. xiv. 20; xxii. 27 sq.; xxvii. 22; Mk. i. 27 [here T Tr WH ἅπαντες], 37; vi. 39, 42; [xi. 32 Lchm.]; Lk. i. 63; iv. 15; Jn. ii. 15, 24, and very often; [*all (about to be mentioned), διὰ πάντων sc. τῶν ἀγίων (as is shown by the foll. καὶ κτλ.)*, Acts ix. 32]. οἱ πάντες, *all taken together, all collectively*, [cf. W. 116 (110)]: of all men, Ro. xi. 32; of a certain definite whole, Phil. ii. 21; with the 1 pers. plur. of the verb, 1 Co. x. 17; Eph. iv. 13; with a definite number, in *all* [cf. B. § 127, 29]: ἦσαν δὲ οἱ πάντες ἄνδρες ὡσεὶ δεκάδυο (or δώδεκα), Acts xix. 7; ἤμεθα αἱ πῶσαι ψυχαὶ διακόσται ἐβδμηκόσται ἐξ, Acts xxvii. 37, (ἐπ' ἄνδρας τοὺς πάντας δύο, Judith iv. 7; ἐγένοντο οἱ πάντες ὡς τετρακόσιοι, Joseph. antt. 6, 12, 3; τοὺς πάντας εἰς δισχιλίους, id. 4, 7, 1; ὡς εἶναι τὰς πάσας δέκα, Ael. v. h. 12, 35; see other exx. fr. Grk. auth. in Passow s. v. πᾶς, 5 b.; [L. and S. s. v. C.]; “relinquitur ergo, ut omnia tria genera sint causarum,” Cic. de invent. 1, 9); οἱ πάντες, *all those I have spoken of*, 1 Co. ix. 22; 2 Co. v. 14 (15). πάντες ὅσοι, *all as many as*, Mt. xxii. 10; Lk. iv. 40 [here Tr mrg. WH txt. ἅπ.]; Jn. x. 8; Acts v. 36 sq.; πάντες of w. a ptecp., *all (they) that*: Mt. iv. 24; Mk. i. 32; Lk. ii. 18, 38; Acts ii. 44; iv. 16; Ro. i. 7; x. 12; 1 Co. i. 2; 2 Co. i. 1; Eph. vi. 24; 1 Th. i. 7; 2 Th. i. 10; Heb. iii. 16; 2 Jn. 1; Rev. xiii. 8; xviii. 19, 24, and often. πάντες οἱ sc. ὄντες: Mt. v. 15; Lk. v. 9; Jn. v. 28; Acts ii. 39; v. 17; xvi. 32; Ro. ix. 6; 2 Tim. i. 15; 1 Pet. v. 14, etc. πάντες with personal and demonst. pronouns [compare W. 548 (510)]: ἡμεῖς πάντες, Jn. i. 16; Ro. viii. 32; 2 Co. iii. 18; Eph. ii. 3; πάντες ἡμεῖς, Acts ii. 32; x. 33; xxvi. 14; xxviii. 2; Ro. iv. 16; οἱ πάντες ἡμεῖς, 2 Co. v. 10; ὑμεῖς πάντες, Acts xx. 25; πάντες ὑμεῖς, Mt. xxiii. 8; xxvi. 31; Lk. ix. 48; Acts xxii. 3; Ro. xv. 33; 2 Co. vii. 15; [Gal. iii. 28 R G L WH]; Phil. i. 4, 7 sq.; 1 Th. i. 2; 2 Th. iii. 16, 18; Tit. iii. 15; Heb. xiii. 25, etc.; αὐτοὶ πάντες, 1 Co. xv. 10; πάντες αὐτοί, Acts iv. 33; xix. 17; xx. 36; οὗτοι πάντες, Acts i. 14; xvii. 7; Heb. xi. 13, 39; πάντες [L T ἅπ.] οὗτοι, Acts ii. 7; οἱ δὲ πάντες, *and they all*, Mk. xiv. 64. 2. Neuter πᾶν, *everything, (anything) whatsoever*; a. in the Sing.: πᾶν τό, foll. by a ptecp. [on the neut. in a concrete and collective sense cf. B. § 128, 1], 1 Co. x. 25, 27; Eph. v. 13; 1 Jn. v. 4; πᾶν τό sc. ὄν, 1 Jn. ii. 16; πᾶν ὃ, Ro. xiv. 23; Jn. vi. 37, 39, [R. V. *all that*]; Jn. xvii. 2: πᾶν ὃ, τι ἂν or ἐάν, *whatsoever*, Col. iii. 17, and Rec. in 23. Joined to prepositions it forms adverbial phrases: διὰ παντός or διαπαντός, *always, perpetually*, see διὰ, A. II. 1 a.; ἐν παντί, *either in every condition, or in every matter*, Phil. iv. 6; 1 Th. v. 18; *in everything, in every way, on every side, in every particular or relation*, 2 Co. iv. 8; vii.

5, 11, 16; xi. 6, 9; Eph. v. 24; *πλουτίζεσθαι*, 1 Co. i. 5; [*περισσεύειν*, 2 Co. viii. 7; *ἐν παντί καὶ ἐν πᾶσιν* (see *μυῖω*, b.), Phil. iv. 12. b. Plural *πάντα* (without the article [cf. W. 116 (110); Matthiae § 438]) *all things*; a. of a certain definite totality or sum of things, the context shewing what things are meant: Mk. iv. 34; vi. 30; Lk. i. 3; [v. 28 L T Tr WH]; Jn. iv. 25 [here T Tr WH *ἀπ.*]; Ro. viii. 28; 2 Co. vi. 10; Gal. iv. 1; Phil. ii. 14; 1 Th. v. 21; 2 Tim. ii. 10; Tit. i. 15; 1 Jn. ii. 27; *πάντα ἑμῶν*, all ye do with one another, 1 Co. xvi. 14; *πάντα γίνεσθαι πᾶσιν*, [A. V. *to become all things to all men*], i. e. to adapt one's self in all ways to the needs of all, 1 Co. ix. 22 L T Tr WH (Rec. *τὰ πάντα* i. e. in all the ways possible or necessary); cf. *Kypke*, Obs. ii. p. 215 sq. β. accusative *πάντα* [adverbially], *wholly, altogether, in all ways, in all things, in all respects*: Acts xx. 35; 1 Co. ix. 25; x. 33; xi. 2; cf. Matthiae § 425, 5; Passow ii. p. 764^a; [L. and S. s. v. D. II. 4]. γ. *πάντα*, in an absolute sense, *all things that exist, all created things*: Jn. i. 3; 1 Co. ii. 10; xv. 27; Heb. ii. 8 (and L T Tr WH in iii. 4); Eph. i. 22; Col. i. 17; 1 Pet. iv. 7; Rev. xxi. 5; (in Ro. ix. 5 *πάντων* is more fitly taken as gen. masc. [but see the Comm. ad loc.]). *ποία ἐστὶν ἐντολὴ πρώτη πάντων* (gen. neut.; Rec. *πᾶσῶν*), what commandment is first of all (things), Mk. xii. 28 (*ἔφασκε λέγων κορυθὸν πάντων πρώτων ὀρυθὰ γενέσθαι, προτέραν τῆς γῆς*, Arstph. av. 472; *τὰς πόλεις . . . ἐλευθεροῦν καὶ πάντων μαλιστα Ἀντανδρον*, Thuc. 4, 52; cf. W. § 27, 6; [B. § 150, 6; Green p. 109]; Fritzsche on Mk. p. 538). δ. with the article [cf. reff. in b. above], *τὰ πάντα*; αα. in an absolute sense, *all things collectively, the totality of created things, the universe of things*: Ro. xi. 36; 1 Co. viii. 6; Eph. iii. 9; iv. 10; Phil. iii. 21; Col. i. 16 sq.; Heb. i. 3; ii. 10; Rev. iv. 11; *τὰ πάντα ἐν πᾶσι πληροῦσθαι*, to fill the universe of things in all places, Eph. i. 23 [Rec. om. *τά*; but al. take *ἐν π.* here modally (see θ. below), al. instrumentally (see Meyer ad loc.)]. ββ. in a relative sense: Mk. iv. 11 [Tdf. om. *τά*] (the whole substance of saving teaching); Acts xvii. 25 [not Rec.^a] (all the necessities of life); Ro. viii. 32 (all the things that he can give for our benefit); all intelligent beings [al. include things material also], Eph. i. 10; Col. i. 20; it serves by its universality to designate every class of men, all mankind, [cf. W. § 27, 5; B. § 128, 1], Gal. iii. 22 (cf. Ro. xi. 32); 1 Tim. vi. 13; *εἶναι τὰ* [T WH om. *τὰ*] *πάντα, to avail for, be a substitute for, to possess supreme authority, καὶ ἐν πᾶσιν* (i. e. either *with all men* or *in the minds of all* [al. take *πᾶσιν* as neut., cf. Bp. Lghtft. ad loc.]), Col. iii. 11; *ἵνα ᾗ ὁ θεὸς τὰ* [L Tr WH om. *τὰ*] *πάντα ἐν πᾶσιν* [neut. acc. to Grimm (as below)], i. e. that God may rule supreme by his spiritual power working within all, 'may be the immanent and controlling principle of life,' 1 Co. xv. 28, (so in prof. auth. *πάντα* or *ἀπαντα* without the article: *πάντα ἦν ἐν τοῖσι Βαβυλωνίοισι Ζώπυρος*, Hdt. 3, 157; cf. *Herm.* ad Vig. p. 727; other exx. fr. prof. auth. are given in *Kypke*, Observv. ii. p. 230 sq.; *Palaiet*, Observv. p. 407; cf. *Grimm* in the Zeitschr. f. wissenschaft. Theol. for 1873, p. 394 sqq.); accns. [adverbially, cf. β. above] *τὰ*

πάντα, in all the parts [in which we grow (*Meyer*)], in all respects, Eph. iv. 15. The Article in *τὰ πάντα* refers—in 1 Co. xi. 12 to the things before mentioned (husband and wife, and their mutual dependence); in 2 Co. iv. 15 to 'all the things that befell me'; in 1 Co. xv. 27 sq.; Phil. iii. 8, to the preceding *πάντα*; in Col. iii. 8 *τὰ πάντα* serves to sum up what follows [W. 107 (102)]. ε. *πάντα τὰ* foll. by a ptcp. (see *πᾶς, πάντες*, II. 1 above): Mt. xviii. 31; Lk. xii. 44; xvii. 10; xviii. 31; xxi. 22; xxiv. 44; Jn. xviii. 4; Acts x. 33; xxiv. 14; Gal. iii. 10; *τὰ πάντα* w. ptcp., Lk. ix. 7; Eph. v. 13; *πάντα τὰ* sc. *ὄντα* (see *πᾶς, [πᾶν], πάντες*, II. 1 and 2 above), Mt. xxiii. 20; Acts iv. 24; xiv. 15; xvii. 24; *πάντα τὰ* ὄντα, sc. *ὄντα*, Col. iv. 9; *τὰ κατ' ἐμέ*, *ibid.* 7 [see *κατά*, II. 3 b.]. ζ. *πάντα* and *τὰ πάντα* with pronouns: *τὰ ἐμὰ πάντα*, Jn. xvii. 10; *πάντα τὰ ἐμὰ*, Lk. xv. 31; *ταῦτα πάντα, these things all taken together* [W. 548 (510); Fritzsche on Mt. xxiv. 33, 34; cf. Bornemann on Lk. xxi. 36; *Lobeck*, Paralip. p. 65]: Mt. iv. 9; vi. 33; xiii. 34, 51; Lk. xii. 30; xvi. 14; xxi. 36 [π. τ. L mrg.]; xxiv. 9 [Tdf. π. τ.]; Acts vii. 50; Ro. viii. 37; 2 Pet. iii. 11; *πάντα ταῦτα, all these things* [reff. as above]: Mt. vi. 32; xxiv. 8, 33 [T Tr txt. τ. π.], 34 [Tr mrg. τ. π.]; Lk. vii. 18; Acts xxiv. 8; 1 Co. xii. 11; Col. iii. 14; 1 Th. iv. 6; the reading varies also between π. τ. and τ. π. in Mt. xix. 20; xxiii. 36; xxiv. 2; *πάντα τὰ συμβεβηκότα ταῦτα*, Lk. xxiv. 14; *πάντα ἃ*, Jn. iv. [29 T WH Tr mrg. (see next head)]; iv. 45 [here L Tr WH ὄντα (see next head)]; v. 20; Acts x. 39; xiii. 39. η. *πάντα ὄσα*: Mt. vii. 12; xiii. 46; xviii. 25; xxviii. 20; Mk. xii. 44; Jn. iv. 29 [see ζ. above], 45 L Tr WH; x. 41; xvi. 15; xvii. 7; Acts iii. 22; π. ὄσα ἄν (or *ἐάν*), Mt. xxi. 22; xxiii. 3; Mk. xi. 24 [G L T Tr WH om. *ἄν*]; Acts iii. 22. θ. *πάντα* with prepositional forms adverbial phrases: *πρὸ πάντων, before or above all things* [see *πρό*, c.], Jas. v. 12; 1 Pet. iv. 8. (But *περὶ πάντων*, 3 Jn. 2, must not be referred to this head, as though it signified *above all things*; it is rather *as respects all things*, and depends on *εἵχομαι* [apparently a mistake for *εὐδοοῦσθαι*; yet see *περί*, I. c. a.], cf. Lücke ad loc., 2d ed. p. 370 [3d ed. p. 462 sq.; Westcott ad loc.]; W. 373 (350)). [on *διὰ πάντων*, Acts ix. 32, see 1 above.] *ἐν πᾶσιν, in all things, in all ways, altogether*: 1 Tim. iii. 11; iv. 15 [Rec.]; 2 Tim. ii. 7; iv. 5; Tit. ii. 9; Heb. xiii. 4, 18; 1 Pet. iv. 11, [see also 2 a. fin. above]; *ἐπὶ πᾶσιν*, see *ἐπί*, B. 2 d. p. 233^b. *κατὰ πάντα, in all respects*: Acts xvii. 22; Col. iii. 20, 22; Heb. ii. 17; iv. 15.

III. with negatives; 1. *οὐ πᾶς, not every one*. 2. *πᾶς οὐ* (where *οὐ* belongs to the verb), *no one, none*, see *οὐ*, 2 p. 460^b; *πᾶς μὴ* (so that *μὴ* must be joined to the verb), *no one, none*, in final sentences, Jn. iii. 15 sq.; vi. 39; xii. 46; 1 Co. i. 29; w. an impv. Eph. iv. 29 (1 Macc. v. 42); *πᾶς . . . οὐ μὴ* w. the aor. subjunc. (see *μὴ*, IV. 2), Rev. xviii. 22.

πάσχα, τὰ (Chald. *ܡܫܚܫܐ*, Heb. *פּסחָ*, fr. *פּסח* to pass over, to pass over by sparing; the Sept. also constantly use the Chald. form *πάσχα*, except in 2 Chron. [and Jer. xxxviii. (xxxix.) 8] where it is *φασέκ*; Josephus has *φάσκα*, antt. 5, 1, 4; 14, 2, 1; 17, 9, 3; b. j. 2, 1, 3), an indeclinable noun [W. § 10, 2]; prop. *a passing over*; 1.

the paschal sacrifice (which was accustomed to be offered for the people's deliverance of old from Egypt), or 2. the paschal lamb, i. e. the lamb which the Israelites were accustomed to slay and eat on the fourteenth day of the month Nisan (the first month of their year) in memory of that day on which their fathers, preparing to depart from Egypt, were bidden by God to slay and eat a lamb, and to sprinkle their door-posts with its blood, that the destroying angel, seeing the blood, might pass over their dwellings (Ex. xii. sq.; Num. ix.; Deut. xvi.): θύειν τὸ π. (ἡφαρ ἡφαρ), Mk. xiv. 12; Lk. xxii. 7, (Ex. xii. 21); Christ crucified is likened to the slain paschal lamb, 1 Co. v. 7; φαγεῖν τὸ π., Mt. xxvi. 17; Mk. xiv. 12, 14; Lk. xxii. 11, 15; Jn. xviii. 28; ἡφαρ ἡφαρ, 2 Chr. xxx. 17 sq. 3. the paschal supper: ἐτοιμάζω τὸ π., Mt. xxvi. 19; Mk. xiv. 16; Lk. xxii. 8, 13; ποιεῖν τὸ π. to celebrate the paschal meal, Mt. xxvi. 18. 4. the paschal festival, the feast of Passover, extending from the fourteenth to the twentieth day of the month Nisan: Mt. xxvi. 2; Mk. xiv. 1; Lk. ii. 41; xxii. 1; Jn. ii. 13, 23; vi. 4; xi. 55; xii. 1; xiii. 1; xviii. 39; xix. 14; Acts xii. 4; πεποίηκε τὸ π. he instituted the Passover (of Moses), Heb. xi. 28 [cf. W. 272 (256); B. 197 (170)]; γίεται τὸ π. the Passover is celebrated [R. V. cometh], Mt. xxvi. 2. [See BB.DD. s. v. Passover; Dillmann in Schenkel iv. p. 392 sqq.; and on the question of the relation of the "Last Supper" to the Jewish Passover, see (in addition to reff. in BB.DD. u. s.) Kirchner, die Jüdische Passahfeier u. Jesu letztes Mahl. Gotha, 1870; Keil, Com. über Matth. pp. 513-528; J. B. McClellan, The N. T. etc. i. pp. 473-494; but esp. Schlüter, Ueber φαγεῖν τὸ πάσχα, akademische Festschrift (Giessen, 1883).] *

πάσχω; 2 aor. ἐπαθόν; pf. πέπονθα (Lk. xiii. 2; Heb. ii. 18); fr. Hom. down; to be affected or have been affected, to feel, have a sensible experience, to undergo; it is a vox media — used in either a good or a bad sense; as, ὅσα πεπόνθασι καὶ ὅσα αὐτοῖς ἐγένετο, of perils and deliverance from them, Esth. ix. 26 (for ἦν); hence κακῶς πάσχειν, to suffer sadly, be in bad plight, of a sick person, Mt. xvii. 15 where L Tr txt. WH txt. κ. ἔχω (on the other hand, εὖ πάσχειν, to be well off, in good case, often in Grk. writ. fr. Pind. down). 1. in a bad sense, of misfortunes, to suffer, to undergo evils, to be afflicted, (so everywhere in Hom. and Hes.; also in the other Grk. writ. where it is used absol.): absol., Lk. xxii. 15; xxiv. 46; Acts i. 3; iii. 18; xvii. 3; 1 Co. xii. 26; Heb. ii. 18; ix. 26; 1 Pet. ii. 19 sq. 23; iii. 17; iv. 15, 19; Heb. xiii. 12; δάγρον, a little while, 1 Pet. v. 10; πάσχειν τι, Mt. xxvii. 19; Mk. ix. 12; Lk. xiii. 2; [xxiv. 26]; Acts xxviii. 5; 2 Tim. i. 12; [Heb. v. 8 cf. W. 166 (156) a.; B. § 143, 10]; Rev. ii. 10; παθήματα πάσχειν, 2 Co. I. 6; τὸ ἀπό w. gen. of pers., Mt. xvi. 21; Lk. ix. 22; xvii. 25; πάσχ. ὑπό w. gen. of pers. Mt. xvii. 12; τὸ ὑπό τινος, Mk. v. 26; 1 Th. ii. 14; πάσχ. ὑπέρ τινος, in behalf of a pers. or thing, Acts ix. 16; Phil. i. 29; 2 Th. I. 5; with the addition of a dat. of reference or respect [cf. W. § 31, 6], σαρκί, 1 Pet. iv. 1; ἐν σαρκί, ibid. [yet G L T Tr WH om. ἐν; cf. W. 412 (384)]; πάσχ. περί w.

gen. of the thing and ὑπέρ w. gen. of pers. 1 Pet. iii. 18 [R G WH mrg.; cf. W. 373 (349); 383 (358) note]; πασχ. διὰ δικαιοσύνην, 1 Pet. iii. 14. 2. in a good sense, of pleasant experiences; but nowhere so unless either the adv. εὖ or an acc. of the thing be added (ὑπομῆσαι, ὄσα παθόντες ἐξ αὐτοῦ (i. e. θεοῦ) καὶ πηλικῶν εὐεργεσιῶν μεταλαβόντες ἀχάριστοι πρὸς αὐτὸν γένοιτο, Joseph. antt. 3, 15, 1; exx. fr. Grk. auth. are given in Passow s. v. II. 5; [L. and S. s. v. II. 2]): Gal. iii. 4, on which see γέ, 3 c. [COMP. : προ-, συμ-πάσχω.] *

Πάταρα, -άρων, τά, [cf. W. 176 (166)], Patara, a maritime city of Lycia, celebrated for an oracle of Apollo: Acts xxi. 1. [B. D. s. v. Patara; Lewin, St. Paul. ii. 99 sq.] * πατάσσω: fut. πατάξω; 1 aor. ἐπάταξα; Sept. times without number for ἔπατα (Hiphil of ἔπατα, unused in Kal), also for ἔπα, etc.; (in Hom. intrans. to beat, of the heart; fr. Arstph., Soph., Plat., al. on used transitively); 1. to strike gently: τὶ (as a part or a member of the body), Acts xii. 7. 2. to strike, smite: absol., ἐν μαχαίρᾳ, with the sword, Lk. xxii. 49; τινά, Mt. xxvi. 51; Lk. xxii. 50. by a use solely biblical, to afflict; to visit with evils, etc.: as with a deadly disease, τινά, Acts xii. 23; τινά ἐν w. dat. of the thing, Rev. xi. 6 G L T Tr WH; xix. 15, (Gen. viii. 21; Num. xiv. 12; Ex. xii. 23, etc.). 3. by a use solely biblical, to smite down, cut down, to kill, slay: τινά, Mt. xxvi. 31 and Mk. xiv. 27, (after Zech. xiii. 7); Acts vii. 24. *

πατέω, -ῶ; fut. πατήσω; Pass., pres. ptep. πατούμενος; 1 aor. ἐπατήθην; fr. Pind., Aeschyl., Soph., Plat. down; Sept. for ἔπα, etc.; to tread, i. e. a. to trample, crush with the feet: τὴν ληρὸν, Rev. xiv. 20; xix. 15, (Judg. ix. 27; Neh. xiii. 15; Jer. xxxi. (xlvi.) 33; Lam. i. 15). b. to advance by setting foot upon, tread upon: ἐπάνω ὄφρων καὶ σκορπίων καὶ ἐπὶ πάσαν τὴν δύναμιν τοῦ ἐχθροῦ, to encounter successfully the greatest perils from the machinations and persecutions with which Satan would fain thwart the preaching of the gospel, Lk. x. 19 (cf. Ps. xc. (xci.) 13). c. to tread under foot, trample on, i. e. treat with insult and contempt: to desecrate the holy city by devastation and outrage, Lk. xxi. 24; Rev. xi. 2, (fr. Dan. viii. 13); see καταπατέω. [COMP. : κατα-, περι-, ἐμ-περι-πατέω.] *

πατήρ [fr. r. pā; lit. nourisher, protector, upholder; (Curtius § 348)], πατρός, -τροί, -τέρα, voc. πάτερ [for which the nom. ὁ πατήρ is five times used, and (anarthrous) πατήρ in Jn. xvii. 21 T Tr WH, 24 and 25 L T Tr WH; cf. B. § 129, 5; W. § 29, 2; WH. App. p. 158], plur. πατέρες, πατέρων, πατράσι (Heb. i. 1), πατέρας, ὁ, [fr. Hom. down], Sept. for אב, a father; 1. prop., i. q. generator or male ancestor, and either a. the nearest ancestor: Mt. ii. 22; iv. 21 sq.; viii. 21; Lk. i. 17; Jn. iv. 53; Acts vii. 14; 1 Co. v. 1, etc.; οἱ πατέρες τῆς σαρκός, fathers of the corporeal nature, natural fathers, (opp. to ὁ πατήρ τῶν πνευμάτων), Heb. xii. 9; plur. of both parents, Heb. xi. 23 (not infreq. in prof. auth., cf. Delitzsch ad loc.); or b. a more remote ancestor, the founder of a race or tribe, progenitor of a people, forefather: so Abraham is called, Mt. iii. 9; Lk. i. 73; xvi. 24; Jn. viii.

39, 55; Acts vii. 2; Ro. iv. 1 Rec., 17 sq., etc.; Isaac, Ro. ix. 10; Jacob, Jn. iv. 12; David, Mk. xi. 10; Lk. i. 32; plur. *fathers* i. e. *ancestors, forefathers*, Mt. xxiii. 30, 32; Lk. vi. 23, 26; xi. 47 sq.; Jn. iv. 20; vi. 31; Acts iii. 13, 25; 1 Co. x. 1, etc., and often in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down; so too ΠΑΤΡ, 1 K. viii. 21; Ps. xxi. (xxii.) 5 etc.; in the stricter sense of *the founders of a race*, Jn. vii. 22; Ro. ix. 5; xi. 28. c. i. q. *one advanced in years, a senior*: 1 Jn. ii. 13 sq. 2. metaph.; a. the originator and transmitter of anything: πατήρ περιτομῆς, Ro. iv. 12; the author of a family or society of persons animated by the same spirit as himself: so π. πάντων τῶν πιστευόντων, Ro. iv. 11, cf. 12, 16, (1 Macc. ii. 54); one who has infused his own spirit into others, who actuates and governs their minds, Jn. viii. 38, 41 sq. 44; the phrase ἐκ πατρός τινας εἶναι is used of one who shows himself as like another in spirit and purpose as though he had inherited his nature from him, *ibid.* 44. b. one who stands in a father's place, and looks after another in a paternal way: 1 Co. iv. 15. c. a title of honor [cf. *Sophocles*, Lex. s. v.], applied to a. *teachers*, as those to whom pupils trace back the knowledge and training they have received: Mt. xxiii. 9 (of prophets, 2 K. ii. 12; vi. 21). β. *the members of the Sanhedrin*, whose prerogative it was, by virtue of the wisdom and experience in which they excelled, to take charge of the interests of others: Acts vii. 2; xxii. 1; cf. *Gesenius*, Thesaur. i. p. 7^a. 3. *God* is called *the Father*, a. τῶν φάτων, [A. V. of *lights* i. e.] of the stars, the heavenly luminaries, because he is their creator, upholder, ruler, Jas. i. 17. b. *of all rational and intelligent beings, whether angels or men*, because he is their creator, preserver, guardian and protector: Eph. iii. 14 sq. G L T Tr WH; τῶν πνευμάτων, of spiritual beings, Heb. xii. 9; and, for the same reason, *of all men* (πατήρ τοῦ παντός ἀνθρώπων γένους, Joseph. antt. 4, 8, 24): so in the Synoptic Gospels, esp. Matthew, Mt. vi. 4, 8, 15; xxiv. 36; Lk. vi. 36; xi. 2; xii. 30, 32; Jn. iv. 21, 23; Jas. iii. 9; δ πατήρ δ ἐν (τοῖς) οὐρανοῖς, the Father in heaven, Mt. v. 16, 45, 48, vi. 1, 9; vii. 11, 21; xviii. 14; Mk. xi. 25, 26 R GL; Lk. xi. 13 [ἰξ οὐρανοῦ]; cf. B. § 151, 2 a.; W. § 66, 6]; δ πατ. δ οὐράνιος, the heavenly Father, Mt. vi. 14, 26, 32; xv. 13. c. *of Christians*, as those who through Christ have been exalted to a specially close and intimate relationship with God, and who no longer dread him as the stern judge of sinners, but revere him as their reconciled and loving Father. This conception, common in the N. T. Epistles, shines forth with especial brightness in Ro. viii. 15; Gal. iv. 6; in John's use of the term it seems to include the additional idea of one who by the power of his Spirit, operative in the gospel, has begotten them anew to a life of holiness (see γεννάω, 2 d.): absol., 2 Co. vi. 18; Eph. ii. 18; 1 Jn. ii. 1, 14 (13), 16; iii. 1; θεός κ. πατήρ πάντων, of all *Christians*, Eph. iv. 6; with the addition of a gen. of quality [W. § 34, 3 b.; B. § 132, 10], δ πατ. τῶν οικτιρῶν, 2 Co. i. 3; τῆς δόξης, Eph. i. 17; on the phrases δ θεός κ. πατήρ ἡμῶν, θεός πατήρ, etc., see θεός, 3 p. 288^a. d. *the Father of Jesus Christ*,

as one whom God has united to himself in the closest bond of love and intimacy, made acquainted with his purposes, appointed to explain and carry out among men the plan of salvation, and (as appears from the teaching of John) made to share also in his own divine nature; he is so called, a. by Jesus himself: simply δ πατήρ (opp. to δ υἱός), Mt. xi. 25-27; Lk. x. 21 sq.; Jn. v. 20-23, 26, 36 sq.; x. 15, 30, etc.; δ πατήρ μου, Mt. xi. 27; xxv. 34; xxvi. 53; Lk. x. 22; Jn. v. 17; viii. 19, 49; x. 18, 32, and often in John's Gospel; Rev. ii. 28 (27); iii. 5, 21; with δ ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς added, Mt. vii. 11, 21; x. 32 sq.; xii. 50; xvi. 17; xviii. 10, 19; δ οὐράνιος, Mt. xv. 13; δ ἐπουράνιος, Mt. xviii. 35 Rec. β. by the apostles: Ro. xv. 6; 2 Co. i. 3; xi. 31; Eph. i. 3; iii. 14 Rec.; Col. i. 3; Heb. i. 5; 1 Pet. i. 3; Rev. i. 6. See [Tholuck (Bergrede Christi) on Mt. vi. 9; Weiss, Bibl. Theol. d. N. T., Index s. v. Vater; C. Wittichen, Die Idee Gottes als d. Vaters, (Göttingen, 1865); Westcott, Epp. of St. John, pp. 27-34, and] below in υἱός and τέκνον.

Πάτμος, -ου, ἡ, *Palmos*, a small and rocky island in the Aegean Sea, reckoned as one of the Sporades (Thuc. 3, 33; Strab. 10 p. 488; Plin. h. n. 4, 23); now called *Patmo* or [chiefly "in the middle ages" (Howson)] *Palmosa* and having from four to five thousand Christian inhabitants (cf. *Schubert*, Reise in das Morgenland, Th. iii. pp. 425-443; *Bleek*, Vorless. üb. die Apokalypse, p. 157; *Kneucker* in Schenkel iv. p. 403 sq.; [BB. DD. s. v.]). In it John, the author of the Apocalypse, says the revelations were made to him of the approaching consummation of God's kingdom: Rev. i. 9. It has been held by the church, ever since the time of [Just. Mart. (dial. c. Tryph. § 81 p. 308 a. cf. Euseb. h. e. 4, 18, 8; see *Charteris*, Canoniceity, ch. xxxiv. and note) and] *Iren. adv. haer.* 5, 30, that this John is the Apostle; see Ἰωάννης, 2 and 6.*

πατραφίας (Attic πατραλοίας, Arstph., Plat., Dem. p. 732, 14; Aristot., Lcian.), L T Tr WH πατραφίας (see μητραφίας), -ου, ὁ, a *parricide*: 1 Tim. i. 9.*

πατριά, -ᾶς, ἡ, (fr. πατήρ); 1. *lineage running back to some progenitor, ancestry*: Hdt. 2, 143; 3, 75. 2. *a race or tribe, i. e. a group of families, all those who in a given people lay claim to a common origin*: εἰς αὐτέων (Βαβυλωνίων) πατριάι τρεῖς, Hdt. 1, 200. The Israelites were distributed into (twelve) φυλαί, *tribes*, descended from the twelve sons of Jacob; these were divided into τριφυλίαι, *πατριάι*, deriving their descent from the several sons of Jacob's sons; and these in turn were divided into οἰκοί, *houses* (or *families*); cf. *Gesenius*, Thes. i. p. 193; iii. p. 1463; *Win. RWB.* s. v. Stämme; [Keil, Archæol. § 140]; hence ἐξ οἴκου καὶ πατριάς Δαυὶδ, i. e. belonging not only to the same 'house' (πατριά) as David, but to the very 'family' of David, descended from David himself, Lk. ii. 4 (αὐταὶ αἱ πατριάι τῶν υἱῶν Συμεών, Ex. vi. 15; δ ἀνὴρ αὐτῆς Μανασσῆς τῆς φυλῆς αὐτῆς καὶ τῆς πατριάς αὐτῆς, Judith viii. 2; τῶν φυλῶν κατὰ πατριάς αὐτῶν, Num. i. 16; οἰκοί πατριάων, Ex. xii. 3; Num. i. 2, and often; add, Joseph. antt. 6, 4, 1; 7, 14, 7; 11, 3, 10). 3. *family* in a wider sense, i. q. *nation, people*: Acts iii. 25 (1 Chr. xvi. 28; Ps. xli.

the paschal sacrifice (which was accustomed to be offered for the people's deliverance of old from Egypt), or 2. the paschal lamb, i. e. the lamb which the Israelites were accustomed to slay and eat on the fourteenth day of the month Nisan (the first month of their year) in memory of that day on which their fathers, preparing to depart from Egypt, were bidden by God to slay and eat a lamb, and to sprinkle their door-posts with its blood, that the destroying angel, seeing the blood, might pass over their dwellings (Ex. xii. sq.; Num. ix.; Deut. xvi.): *θύειν τὸ π.* (חִקְּוּ הַחֶמֶץ), Mk. xiv. 12; Lk. xxii. 7, (Ex. xii. 21); Christ crucified is likened to the slain paschal lamb, 1 Co. v. 7; *φαγεῖν τὸ π.*, Mt. xxvi. 17; Mk. xiv. 12, 14; Lk. xxii. 11, 15; Jn. xviii. 28; חִקְּוּ הַחֶמֶץ, 2 Chr. xxx. 17 sq. 3. the paschal supper: *ἐτοιμάζω τὸ π.*, Mt. xxvi. 19; Mk. xiv. 16; Lk. xxii. 8, 13; *ποιεῖν τὸ π.* to celebrate the paschal meal, Mt. xxvi. 18. 4. the paschal festival, the feast of Passover, extending from the fourteenth to the twentieth day of the month Nisan: Mt. xxvi. 2; Mk. xiv. 1; Lk. ii. 41; xxii. 1; Jn. ii. 13, 23; vi. 4; xi. 55; xii. 1; xiii. 1; xviii. 39; xix. 14; Acts xii. 4; *πεποιήκει τὸ π.* he instituted the Passover (of Moses), Heb. xi. 28 [cf. W. 272 (256); B. 197 (170)]; *γίνεται τὸ π.* the Passover is celebrated [R. V. *cometh*], Mt. xxvi. 2. [See BB.DD. s. v. Passover; Dillmann in Schenkel iv. p. 392 sqq.; and on the question of the relation of the "Last Supper" to the Jewish Passover, see (in addition to reff. in BB.DD. u. s.) Kirchner, die Jüdische Passahfeier u. Jesu letztes Mahl. Gotha, 1870; Keil, Com. über Matth. pp. 513-528; J. B. McClellan, The N. T. etc. i. pp. 473-494; but esp. Schürer, Ueber *φαγεῖν τὸ πάσχα*, akademische Festschrift (Giessen, 1883).]*

πάσχω; 2 aor. *ἔπαθον*; pf. *πέπονθα* (Lk. xiii. 2; Heb. ii. 18); fr. Hom. down; to be affected or have been affected, to feel, have a sensible experience, to undergo; it is a vox media — used in either a good or a bad sense; as, *ὅσα πεπόνθασι καὶ ὅσα αὐτοῖς ἐγένετο*, of perils and deliverance from them, Esth. ix. 26 (for *ἦμα*); hence *κακῶς πάσχειν*, to suffer sadly, be in bad plight, of a sick person, Mt. xvii. 15 where L Tr txt. WH txt. κ. *ἔχω* (on the other hand, *εὖ πάσχειν*, to be well off, in good case, often in Grk. writ. fr. Pind. down). 1. in a bad sense, of misfortunes, to suffer, to undergo evils, to be afflicted, (so everywhere in Hom. and Hes.; also in the other Grk. writ. where it is used absol.): absol., Lk. xxii. 15; xxiv. 46; Acts i. 3; iii. 18; xvii. 3; 1 Co. xii. 26; Heb. ii. 18; ix. 26; 1 Pet. ii. 19 sq. 23; iii. 17; iv. 15, 19; Heb. xiii. 12; *ὀλίγον*, a little while, 1 Pet. v. 10; *πάσχειν τι*, Mt. xxvii. 19; Mk. ix. 12; Lk. xiii. 2; [xxiv. 26]; Acts xxviii. 5; 2 Tim. i. 12; [Heb. v. 8 cf. W. 166 (156) a.; B. § 143, 10]; Rev. ii. 10; *παθήματα πάσχειν*, 2 Co. i. 6; *τι ἀπὸ w. gen. of pers.*, Mt. xvi. 21; Lk. ix. 22; xvii. 25; *πάσχω ὑπὸ w. gen. of pers.* Mt. xvii. 12; *τι ὑπὸ τινος*, Mk. v. 26; 1 Th. ii. 14; *πάσχω ὑπὲρ τινος*, in behalf of a pers. or thing, Acts ix. 16; Phil. i. 29; 2 Th. i. 5; with the addition of a dat. of reference or respect [cf. W. § 31, 6], *σαρκί*, 1 Pet. iv. 1^a; *ἐν σαρκί*, *ibid.*^b [yet G L T Tr WH om. *ἐν*; cf. W. 412 (384)]; *πάσχω περὶ w.*

gen. of the thing and *ὑπὲρ w. gen. of pers.* 1 Pet. iii. 18 [RG WH mrg.; cf. W. 373 (349); 383 (358) note]; *πάσχω διὰ δικαιοσύνην*, 1 Pet. iii. 14. 2. in a good sense, of pleasant experiences; but nowhere so unless either the adv. *εὖ* or an acc. of the thing be added (*ἰσομνησαί, ὅσα παθόντες ἐξ αὐτοῦ* (i. e. θεοῦ) *καὶ πηλικῶν εὐεργεσιῶν μεταλαβόντες ἀχάριστοι πρὸς αὐτὸν γένοιτο*, Joseph. ant. 3, 15, 1; exx. fr. Grk. auth. are given in Passow s. v. II. 5; [L. and S. s. v. II. 2]): Gal. iii. 4, on which see γέ, 3 c. [COMP.: *προ-*, *συμ-*πάσχω.]*

Πάταρα, -άρων, τά, [cf. W. 176 (166)], Patara, a mari time city of Lycia, celebrated for an oracle of Apollo: Acts xxi. 1. [B. D. s. v. Patara; *Leuon*, St. Paul. ii. 99 sq.]*

πατάσσω: fut. *πατάξω*; 1 aor. *ἐπάταξα*; Sept. times without number for *הִכָּה* (Hiphil of *הָכָה*, unused in Kal), also for *הָךְ*, etc.; (in Hom. intrans. to beat, of the heart; fr. Arstph., Soph., Plat., al. on used transitively); 1. to strike gently: *τί* (as a part or a member of the body), Acts xii. 7. 2. to strike, smite: absol., *ἐν μαχαίρᾳ*, with the sword, Lk. xxii. 49; *τινά*, Mt. xxvi. 51; Lk. xxii. 50. by a use solely biblical, to afflict; to visit with evils, etc.: as with a deadly disease, *τινά*, Acts xii. 23; *τινά ἐν w. dat. of the thing*, Rev. xi. 6 G L T Tr WH; xix. 15, (Gen. viii. 21; Num. xiv. 12; Ex. xii. 23, etc.). 3. by a use solely biblical, to smite down, cut down, to kill, slay: *τινά*, Mt. xxvi. 31 and Mk. xiv. 27, (after Zech. xiii. 7); Acts vii. 24.*

πατέω, -ῶ; fut. *πατήσω*; Pass., pres. ptc. *πατούμενος*; 1 aor. *ἐπατήθην*; fr. Pind., Aeschyl., Soph., Plat. down; Sept. for *ἔτη*, etc.; to tread, i. e. a. to trample, crush with the feet: *τὴν ληνόν*, Rev. xiv. 20; xix. 15, (Judg. ix. 27; Neh. xiii. 15; Jer. xxxi. (xlviii.) 33; Lam. i. 15). b. to advance by setting foot upon, tread upon: *ἐπάνω ὄψεως καὶ σκορπίων καὶ ἐπὶ πᾶσαν τὴν δύναμιν τοῦ ἔχθρου*, to encounter successfully the greatest perils from the machinations and persecutions with which Satan would fain thwart the preaching of the gospel, Lk. x. 19 (cf. Ps. xc. (xci.) 13). c. to tread under foot, trample on, i. e. treat with insult and contempt: to desecrate the holy city by devastation and outrage, Lk. xxi. 24; Rev. xi. 2, (fr. Dan. viii. 13); see *καταπατέω*. [COMP.: *κατα-*, *περι-*, *ἐμ-*περιπατέω.]*

πατήρ [fr. r. pā; lit. nourisher, protector, upholder; (Curtius § 348)], *πατρός*, -τρός, -τέρα, voc. *πάτερ* [for which the nom. *ὁ πατήρ* is five times used, and (anarthrous) *πατήρ* in Jn. xvii. 21 T Tr WH, 24 and 25 L T Tr WH; cf. B. § 129, 5; W. § 29, 2; *WH*. App. p. 158], plur. *πατέρες*, *πατέρων*, *πατράσι* (Heb. i. 1), *πατέρας*, *ὁ*, [fr. Hom. down], Sept. for *אב*, a father; 1. prop., i. q. generator or male ancestor, and either a. the nearest ancestor: Mt. ii. 22; iv. 21 sq.; viii. 21; Lk. i. 17; Jn. iv. 53; Acts vii. 14; 1 Co. v. 1, etc.; *οἱ πατέρες τῆς σαρκός*, fathers of the corporeal nature, natural fathers, (opp. to *ὁ πατήρ τῶν πνευμάτων*), Heb. xii. 9; plur. of both parents, Heb. xi. 23 (not infreq. in prof. auth., cf. Delitzsch ad loc.); or b. a more remote ancestor, the founder of a race or tribe, progenitor of a people, forefather: so Abraham is called, Mt. iii. 9; Lk. i. 73; xvi. 24; Jn. viii.

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Πάτμος, -ου, ἡ, *Patmos*, a small and rocky island in the Ægean Sea, reckoned as one of the Sporades (Thuc. 3, 33; Strab. 10 p. 488; Plin. h. n. 4, 23); now called *Patmo* or chiefly "in the middle ages" (*Howson*) *Palmosa* and having from four to five thousand Christian inhabitants (cf. *Schubert*, Reise in das Morgenland, Th. iii. pp. 425–443; *Bleek*, Vorless. üb. die Apokalypse, p. 157; *Kneucker* in Schenkel iv. p. 403 sq.; [BB. DD. s. v.]). In it John, the author of the Apocalypse, says the revelations were made to him of the approaching consummation of God's kingdom: Rev. i. 9. It has been held by the church, ever since the time of [Just. Mart. (dial. c. Tryph. § 81 p. 308 a. cf. Euseb. h. e. 4, 18, 8; see *Charteris*, Canoncity, ch. xxxiv. and note) and] *Iren. adv. haer.* 5, 30, that this John is the Apostle; see Ἰωάννης, 2 and 6.*

πατραλίας (Attic πατραλοίας, Arstph., Plat., Dem. p. 732, 14; Aristot., Lcian.), L T Tr WH πατρολίας (see μητραλίας), -ου, ὁ, a *parricide*: 1 Tim. i. 9.*

πατριά, -ᾶς, ἡ, (fr. πατήρ); 1. *lineage running back to some progenitor, ancestry*: Hdt. 2, 143; 3, 75. 2. *a race or tribe, i. e. a group of families, all those who in a given people lay claim to a common origin*: εἰσι αὐτέων (Βαβυλωνίων) πατριάι τρεῖς, Hdt. 1, 200. The Israelites were distributed into (twelve) τῶν φυλαῖν, tribes, descended from the twelve sons of Jacob; these were divided into τῶν φυλαῖν, πατριάι, deriving their descent from the several sons of Jacob's sons; and these in turn were divided into τῶν οἰκῶν, οἰκοί, houses (or families); cf. *Gesenius*, Thes. i. p. 193; iii. p. 1463; *Win. RWB.* s. v. Stämme; [*Keil*, Archæol. § 140]; hence ἐξ οἴκου καὶ πατριάς Δαυὶδ, i. e. belonging not only to the same 'house' (πατριά) as David, but to the very 'family' of David, descended from David himself, Lk. ii. 4 (αὐταὶ αἱ πατριάι τῶν υἱῶν Συμεῶν, Ex. vi. 15; δ ἀνὴρ αὐτῆς Μανασσῆς τῆς φυλῆς αὐτῆς καὶ τῆς πατριάς αὐτῆς, Judith viii. 2; τῶν φυλῶν κατὰ πατριάς αὐτῶν, Num. i. 16; οἰκοί πατρῶν, Ex. xii. 3; Num. i. 2, and often; add, Joseph. antt. 6, 4, 1; 7, 14, 7; 11, 3, 10). 3. *family* in a wider sense, i. q. *nation, people*: Acts iii. 25 (1 Chr. xvi. 28; Ps. xxi.

(xxii.) 28; *πάντα πατριά ἐν οὐρανοῖς* (i. e. every order of angels) *καὶ ἐπὶ γῆς*, Eph. iii. 15.*

πατριάρχης, -ου, ὁ, (*πατριά* and *ἀρχω*; see *ἐκατοντάρχης*), a Hellenistic word [W. 26], a *patriarch*, *founder of a tribe*, *progenitor*: used of David, Acts ii. 29; of the twelve sons of Jacob, founders of the several tribes of Israel, Acts vii. 8 sq.; of Abraham, Heb. vii. 4; of the same and Isaac and Jacob, 4 Macc. vii. 19; xvi. 25; used for *אֲבוֹתָם שְׂרָא*, 1 Chr. xxiv. 31 [but the text here is uncertain]; for *אֲבוֹתָם שְׂרָא*, 1 Chr. xxvii. 22; for *אֲבוֹתָם שְׂרָא*, 2 Chr. xxiii. 20.*

πατρικός, -ή, -όν, (*πατήρ*), *paternal*, *ancestral*, i. q. handed down by or received from one's fathers: Gal. i. 14. (Thuc., Xen., Plat., sq.; Sept.) [SYN. see *πατρώος*, fin.]*

πατρίς, -ίδος, ἡ, (*πατήρ*), *one's native country*; a. as in class. Grk. fr. Hom. down, *one's father-land*, *one's (own) country*: Jn. iv. 44 [cf. *γάρ*, II. 1]; i. q. a fixed abode (*home* [R. V. *a country of their own*]), opp. to the land where one *παρπεδημεί*, Heb. xi. 14. b. *one's native (own) place* i. e. *city*: Mt. xiii. 54, 57; Mk. vi. 1, 4; Lk. iv. 23, [24]; so Philo, leg. ad Gaium § 36 (*ἔστι δέ μοι ἱεροσόλυμα πατρίς*); Joseph. antt. 10, 7, 3; 6, 4, 6; *φῶ πατρίς ἡ Ἀκκλησία ἦν*, Hdian. 8, 3, 2 (1 ed. Bekk.).*

Πατρόβας [al. -βάς, as contr. fr. *πατρόβιος*; cf. B. D. s. v.; Bp. Lghtft. on Philip. p. 176 sq.; Chandler § 32], acc. -αν [cf. B. 19 (17) sq.; W. § 8, 1], *Patrobas*, a certain Christian: Ro. xvi. 14.*

πατρολαΐας, see *πατραλαΐας*.

πατρο-παράδοτος, -ον, (*πατήρ* and *παράδωμι*), *handed down from one's fathers or ancestors*: 1 Pet. i. 18 [B. 91 (79)]. (Diod. 4, 8; 15, 74; 17, 4; Dion. Hal. antt. 5, 48; Theophil. ad Autol. 2, 34; Euseb. h. e. 4, 23, 10; 10, 4, 16.)*

πατρώος (poetic and Ionic *πατρώϊος*), -α, -ον, (*πατήρ*), fr. Hom. down, *descending from father to son* or *from ancestors to their posterity as it were by right of inheritance*; *received from the fathers*: νόμος, Acts xxii. 3 (2 Macc. vi. 1; Ael. v. h. 6, 10); θεός, Acts xxiv. 14 (4 Macc. xii. 19; and often in Grk. writ. θεοὶ πατρ., Ζεὺς πατρ. etc.); τὰ ἔθη τὰ π. Acts xxviii. 17 (Justin dial. c. Tr. c. 63; πατρ. ἔθος, Ael. v. h. 7, 19 var.).*

[SYN. *πατρώος*, *πατρικός*: on the distinction of the grammarians (see Photius, Suidas, Ammonius, etc. s. vv.) acc. to which *πατρώος* is used of property descending from father to son, *πατρικός* of persons in friendship or feud, etc., see Ellendt, Lex. Soph. ii. p. 530 sq.; L. and S. s. v. *πατρώος*; Schmidt ch. 154.]

Παῦλος, -ου, ὁ, (a Lat. prop. name, *Paulus*), *Paul*. Two persons of this name are mentioned in the N. T., viz.

1. *Sergius Paulus*, a Roman propraetor [proconsul; cf. *Σέργιος*, and B. D. s. v. *Sergius Paulus*], converted to Christ by the agency of the apostle Paul: Acts xiii. 7.

2. *the apostle Paul*, whose Hebrew name was *Saul* (see *Σαούλ*, *Σαῦλος*). He was born at Tarsus in Cilicia (Acts ix. 11; xxi. 39; xxii. 3) of Jewish parents (Phil. iii. 5). His father was a Pharisee (Acts xxiii. 6) and a Roman citizen; hence he himself

was a Roman citizen by birth (Acts xxii. 28; xvi. 37). He was endowed with remarkable gifts, both moral and intellectual. He learned the trade of a *σκηνοποιός* (q. v.). Brought to Jerusalem in early youth, he was thoroughly indoctrinated in the Jewish theology by the Pharisee Gamaliel (Acts xxii. 3; v. 34). At first he attacked and persecuted the Christians most fiercely; at length, on his way to Damascus, he was suddenly converted to Christ by a miracle, and became an indefatigable and undaunted preacher of Christ and the founder of many Christian churches. And not only by his unwearied labors did he establish a claim to the undying esteem of the friends of Christianity, but also by the fact, which appears from his immortal Epistles, that he caught perfectly the mind of his heavenly Master and taught most unequivocally that salvation was designed by God for all men who repose a living faith in Jesus Christ, and that bondage to the Mosaic law is wholly incompatible with the spiritual liberty of which Christ is the author. By his zeal and doctrine he drew upon himself the deadly hatred of the Jews, who at Jerusalem in the year 57 [or 58 acc. to the more common opinion; yet see the chronological table in Meyer (or Lange) on Acts; *Farrar*, St. Paul, ii. excurs. x.] brought about his imprisonment; and as a captive he was carried first to Cæsarea in Palestine, and two years later to Rome, where he suffered martyrdom (in the year 64). For the number of those daily grows smaller who venture to defend the ecclesiastical tradition for which Eusebius is responsible (h. e. 2, 22, 2) [but of which traces seem to be found in Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 5, 7; can. Murator. (cf. *Westcott*, Canon, 5th ed. p. 521 sq.)], according to which Paul, released from this imprisonment, is said to have preached in Spain and Asia Minor; and subsequently, imprisoned a second time, to have been at length put to death at Rome in the year 67 or 68, while Nero was still emperor. [On this point cf. Meyer on Ro., Introd. § 1; Harnack on Clem. Rom. l. c.; Lghtft. *ibid.* p. 49 sq.; *Holtzmann*, Die Pastoralbriefe, Einl. ch. iv. p. 37 sqq.; *reff.* in *Heinichen's* note on Euseb. h. e. as above; v. *Hofmann*, Die heilige Schrift Neuen Testaments. 5ter Theil p. 4 sqq.; *Farrar*, St. Paul, vol. ii. excurs. viii.; *Schaff*, Hist. of Apostolic Christ. (1882) p. 331 sq.] Paul is mentioned in the N. T. not only in the Acts and in the Epp. from his pen, but also in 2 Pet. iii. 15. [For bibliog. *reff.* respecting his life and its debatable points see the art. *Paulus* by Woldemar Schmidt in *Herzog* ed. 2 vol. xi. pp. 356-389.]

παύω: 1 aor. impv. 3 pers. sing. *πανοῦτω* (1 Pet. iii. 10); Mid., pres. *παύομαι*; impf. *ἐπανόμην*; fut. *παύσομαι* (see *ἀναπαύω* and *ἐπαναπαύω* [and on the forms *παῖναι* etc. cf. further *Hilgenfeld*, *Hermae Pastor*, ed. alt. proleg. p. xviii. note, also his ed. of the 'Teaching' 4, 2 note (p. 97)]); pf. *πέπαυμαι*; 1 aor. *ἐπαυσάμην*; fr. Hom. down; *to make to cease or desist*: τὸ ἢ ἢ τὴν ἀπό τινος, *to restrain* [A. V. *refrain*] *a thing or a person from something*, 1 Pet. iii. 10, fr. Ps. xxxiii. (xxxiv.) 14; cf. W. § 30, 6; [(cf. 326 (305)); B. § 182, 5]. Mid. Sept. for *קָוַה*, *קָוַה*, *קָוַה*,

etc. to cease, leave off, [cf. W. 253 (238)]: Lk. viii. 24; Acts xx. 1; 1 Co. xiii. 8; the action or state desisted from is indicated by the addition of a pres. ptep. (cf. Matthiae § 551 d.; Passow s. v. II. 3; [L. and S. I. 4]; W. § 45, 4; [B. § 144, 15]): ἐπαύσατο λαλῶν, Lk. v. 4 (Gen. xviii. 33; Num. xvi. 31; Deut. xx. 9); add, Acts v. 42; vi. 13; xiii. 10; xx. 31; xxi. 32; Eph. i. 16; Col. i. 9; Heb. x. 2; the ptep. is wanting, as being evident fr. the context, Lk. xi. 1. Pass. [cf. W. § 39, 3 and N. 3] πέπαιραι ἀμαρτίας, hath got release [A. V. hath ceased] from sin, i. e. is no longer stirred by its incitements and seductions, 1 Pet. iv. 1; cf. Kypke, Observv. ad loc., and W. u. s.; [B. § 132, 5; but WH txt. ἀμαρτίας, dat., unto sins. COMP.: ἀνα-, ἐπ-ανα-, συν-ανα- (μαι), κατα-παύω].*

Πάφος [perh. fr. r. meaning 'to cozen'; cf. Pape, Eigennamen, s. v.], -ου, ἡ, Paphos [now *Baffa*], a maritime city on the island of Cyprus, with a harbor. It was the residence of the Roman proconsul. "Old Paphos" [now *Kuklia*], formerly noted for the worship and shrine of Venus [Aphrodite], lay some 7 miles or more S. E. of it (Mela 2, 7; Plin. h. n. 5, 31. 35; Tac. hist. 2, 2): Acts xiii. 6, 13. [Lewin, St. Paul, i. 120 sqq.]*

παχύνω: 1 aor. pass. ἐπαχύνθη; (fr. παχύς [thick, stout]; cf. βραδύνω; ταχύνω) to make thick; to make fat, fatten: τὰ σώματα, Plat. Gorg. p. 518 c.; βούν, de rep. p. 343 b.; ἴππων, Xen. oec. 12, 20. Metaph. to make stupid (to render the soul dull or callous): τὰς ψυχάς, Plut. mor. p. 995 d. [i. e. de esu carn. 1, 6, 3]; νοῦν, Philostr. vit. Apoll. 1, 8; παγίς τὰς διανοίας, Hdian. 2, 9, 15 [11 ed. Bekk.]; τὴν διάνοιαν, Ael. v. h. 13, 15 (Lat. pingue ingenium) [cf. W. 18]; ἐπαχύνθη ἡ καρδιά (Vulg. *incrassatum est cor* [A. V. their heart is waxed gross]): Mt. xiii. 15; Acts xxviii. 27, after Is. vi. 10 (for כַּלְּהָרְשָׁה).*

πέδη, -ης, ἡ, (fr. πέ(α) the foot, instep), a fetter, shackle for the feet: Mk. v. 4; Lk. viii. 29. (From Hom. down; Sept.)*

πέδιος, -ῆ, -όν, (πεδίον [a plain], πέδον [the ground]), level, plain: Lk. vi. 17. (Xen., Polyb., Plut., Dio Cass., al.; Sept.)*

πεζεύω; (πεζός, q. v.); to travel on foot (not on horseback or in a carriage), or (if opp. to going by sea) by land: Acts xx. 13. (Xen., Isocr., Polyb., Strab., al.)*

πεζῆ (dat. fem. fr. πεζός, q. v.; cf. Matthiae § 400), on foot or (if opp. to going by sea) by land: Mt. xiv. 13 R G Tr L txt. WH txt.; Mk. vi. 33. (Hdt., Thuc., Xen., Dem., al.)*

πεζός, -ῆ, -όν, [πέ(α); see πέδη], fr. Hom. down; 1. on foot (as opp. to riding). 2. by land (as opp. to going by sea): ἠκολούθησαν πεζοί, Mt. xiv. 13 T L mrg. WH mrg. (so cod. Sin. also) for R G πεζῆ, [cf. W. § 54, 2; B. § 123, 9]. (Sept. for לְיָרֵךְ and לְיָרֵךְ).*

πειθαρχίω, -ῶ; 1 aor. ptep. πειθαρχήσας; (πειθαρχος; and this fr. πείθομαι and ἀρχή); to obey (a ruler or a superior): θεῶ, Acts v. 29, 32; magistrates, Tit. iii. 1 [al. take it here absol. to be obedient]; τῷ λόγῳ τῆς δικαιοσύνης, Polyc. ad Philipp. 9, 1; [A. V. to hearken to] one advising something, Acts xxvii. 21. (Soph., Xen., Polyb., Diod., Joseph., Plut., al.; on the very freq. use

of the verb by Philo see Siegfried, Philo von Alex. u. s. w. p. 43 [esp. p. 108].)*

πιθός [WH πιδός; see I, ε], -ῆ, -όν, (fr. πίθω, like φειδός fr. φείδομαι [cf. W. 96 (91)], persuasive: ἐν πειθοῖς λόγοις, 1 Co. ii. 4 [cf. B. 73]). Not found elsewhere [W. 24]. The Grks. say πιδανός; as πιδανοὶ λόγοι, Joseph. antt. 8, 9, and often in Grk. auth. See Passow s. v. πιδανός, 1 e.; [L. and S. ibid. I. 2; WH. App. p. 153].*

Πειθῶ, -οῦς, ἡ, 1. Peitho, prop. name of a goddess, lit. Persuasion; Lat. *Suada* or *Suadela*. 2. persuasive power, persuasion: 1 Co. ii. 4 ἐν πειθοῖ—acc. to certain inferior authorities. [On the word, see Müller's note on Joseph. c. Ap. 2, 21, 3. (Hes., Hdt., al.)]*

πιθῶ [(fr. r. meaning 'to bind'; allied w. πίστις, fides, foedus, etc.; Curtius § 327; Vaniček p. 592)]; impf. ἔπειθον; fut. πείσω; 1 aor. ἔπεισα; 2 pf. πέποιθα; plupf. ἐπέποιθεν (Lk. xi. 22); Pass. [or Mid., pres. πείθομαι; impf. ἐπειθόμην]; pf. πέπεισμαι; 1 aor. ἐπέισθη; 1 fut. πεισθήσομαι (Lk. xvi. 31); fr. Hom. down; 1. Active; a. to persuade, i. e. to induce one by words to believe: absol. πείσας μετέστησεν ἱκανὸν ὄχλον, Acts xix. 26; τί, to cause belief in a thing (which one sets forth), Acts xix. 8 R G T [cf. B. 150 (131) n.] (Soph. O. C. 1442); περὶ w. gen. of the thing, ibid. L Tr WH; τινά, one, Acts xviii. 4; τινά τι, one of a thing, Acts xxviii. 23 Rec. (Hdt. 1, 163; Plat. apol. p. 37 a., and elsewhere; [cf. B. u. s.]); τινά περὶ τινος, concerning a thing, ibid. G L T Tr WH. b. as in class. Grk. fr. Hom. down, w. an acc. of a pers., to make friends of, win one's favor, gain one's good-will, Acts xii. 20; or to seek to win one, strive to please one, 2 Co. v. 11; Gal. i. 10; to conciliate by persuasion, Mt. xxviii. 14 [here T WH om. Tr br. αἰρώ]; Acts xiv. 19; i. q. to tranquilize [A. V. assure], τὰς καρδίας ἡμῶν, 1 Jn. iii. 19. c. to persuade unto i. e. move or induce one by persuasion to do something: τινά foll. by an inf. [B. § 139, 46], Acts xiii. 43; xxvi. 28, (Xen. an. 1, 3, 19; Polyb. 4, 64, 2; Diod. 11, 15; 12, 39; Joseph. antt. 8, 10, 3); τινά foll. by ἵνα [cf. W. 338 (317)]; B. § 139, 46], Mt. xxvii. 20 [Plut. apoph. Alex. 21]. 2. Passive and Middle [cf. W. 253 (238)]; a. to be persuaded, to suffer one's self to be persuaded; to be induced to believe: absol., Lk. xvi. 31; Acts xvii. 4; to have faith, Heb. xi. 13 Rec.; τινί, in a thing, Acts xxviii. 24; to believe, sc. ὅτι, Heb. xiii. 18 L T Tr WH. πέπεισμαί τι [on the neut. acc. cf. B. § 131, 10] περὶ τινος (gen. of pers.), to be persuaded (of) a thing concerning a person, Heb. vi. 9 [A. V. we are persuaded better things of you, etc.]; πεπεισμένος εἰμί, to have persuaded one's self, and πείθομαι, to believe, [cf. Eng. to be persuaded], foll. by acc. w. inf., Lk. xx. 6; Acts xxvi. 26; πέπεισμαι ὅτι, Ro. viii. 38; 2 Tim. i. 5, 12; with ἐν κυρίῳ added (see ἐν, I. 6 b.), Ro. xiv. 14; περὶ τινος ὅτι, Ro. xv. 14. b. to listen to, obey, yield to, comply with: τινί, one, Acts v. 36 sq. 39 (40); xxiii. 21; xxvii. 11; Ro. ii. 8; Gal. iii. 1 Rec.; v. 7; Heb. xiii. 17; Jas. iii. 3. 3. 2 pf. πέποιθα (Sept. mostly for πηθα, also for ηθη, ηθη) Niphal of the unused ηθη, intrans. to trust, have confidence, be confident: foll. by acc. w. inf., Ro. ii. 19; by ὅτι, Heb.

xiii. 18 Rec.; by *ὅτι* with a preparatory *αὐτὸ τοῦτο* [W. § 23, 5], Phil. i. 6; *τοῦτο πεποιθὸς οἶδα ὅτι*, *ibid.* 25; *πέποιθα* w. a dat. of the pers. or the thing in which the confidence reposes (so in class. Grk. [on its constr. in the N. T. see B. § 133, 5; W. 214 (201); § 33, d.]): Phil. i. 14; Philem. 21, (2 K. xviii. 20; Prov. xiv. 16; xxviii. 26; Is. xxviii. 17; Sir. xxxv. (xxxii.) 24; Sap. xiv. 29); *ἐαντὶ* foll. by an inf. 2 Co. x. 7; *ἐν τινι*, to trust in, put confidence in a pers. or thing [cf. B. u. s.], Phil. iii. 3, 4; *ἐν κυρίῳ* foll. by *ὅτι*, Phil. ii. 24; *ἐπὶ τινι*, Mt. xxvii. 43 L txt. WH mrg.; Mk. x. 24 [where T WH om. Tr mrg. br. the cl.]; Lk. xi. 22; xviii. 9; 2 Co. i. 9; Heb. ii. 13, (and very often in Sept., as Deut. xxviii. 52; 2 Chr. xiv. 11; Ps. ii. 13; Prov. iii. 5; Is. viii. 17; xxxi. 1); *ἐπὶ τινα*, Mt. xxvii. 43 where L txt. WH mrg. *ἐπὶ* w. dat. (Is. xxxvi. 5; Hab. ii. 18; 2 Chr. xvi. 7 sq., etc.); *ἐπὶ τινα* foll. by *ὅτι*, 2 Co. ii. 3; 2 Th. iii. 4; *εἰς τινα* foll. by *ὅτι*, Gal. v. 10. [COMP.: *ἀνα-πέιθω*.]*

Πειλάτος, see Πιλᾶτος [and cf. *ει*, *ε*].

πεινάω, -ᾶ, inf. *πεινᾶν* (Phil. iv. 12); fut. *πεινάσω* (Lk. vi. 25; Rev. vii. 16); 1 aor. *ἐπεινάσα*, — for the earlier forms *πεινήσ*, *πεινήσω*, *ἐπεινήσα*; cf. *Lob.* ad Phryn. pp. 61 and 204; W. § 13, 3 b.; [B. 37 (32); 44 (38)]; see also *διψᾶω*; (fr. *πέινα* hunger; [see *πένης*]); fr. Hom. down; Sept. for *צָרַר*; *to hunger, be hungry*; a. prop.: Mt. iv. 2; xii. 1, 3; xxi. 18; xxv. 35, 37, 42, 44; Mk. ii. 25; xi. 12; Lk. iv. 2; vi. 3, 25; i. q. *to suffer want*, Ro. xii. 20; 1 Co. xi. 21, 34; *to be needy*, Lk. i. 53; vi. 21; Phil. iv. 12; in this same sense it is joined with *διψᾶν*, 1 Co. iv. 11; in figurative disc. *οὐ πεινᾶν κ. οὐ διψᾶν* is used to describe the condition of one who is in need of nothing requisite for his real (spiritual) life and salvation, Jn. vi. 35; Rev. vii. 16. b. metaph. *to crave ardently, to seek with eager desire*: w. acc. of the thing, *τὴν δικαιοσύνην*, Mt. v. 6 (in the better Grk. auth. w. a gen., as *χρημάτων*, Xea. Cyr. 8, 3, 39; *συμμάχων*, 7, 5, 50; *ἐπαίνου*, oec. 13, 9; cf. W. § 30, 10, b. fin.; [B. § 131, 4]; Kuinoel on Mt. v. 6, and see *διψᾶω*, 2).*

πειράω, -ας, ἦ, (*πειράω*), fr. Aeschyl. down, a trial, experiment, attempt: *πειράν λαμβάνειν τινός*, i. q. *to attempt a thing, to make trial of a thing or a person*, (a phrase common in prof. auth.; cf. Xen. mem. 1, 4, 18; Cyr. 3, 3, 38; see other exx. in *Sturz*, Lex. Xenoph. iii. p. 488; Plat. Protag. p. 342 a.; Gorg. p. 448 a.; Joseph. antt. 8, 6, 5; Ael. v. h. 12, 22; often in Polyb., cf. *Schweighäuser*, Lex. Polyb. p. 460; Sept. Deut. xxviii. 56; [other exx. in Bleek on Heb. l. c.; *Field*, Otium Norv. pars iii. p. 146]), *θαλάσσης*, to try whether the sea can be crossed dry-shod like the land, Heb. xi. 29; *to have trial of a thing*, i. e. *to experience, learn to know by experience*, *μαστίγων*, Heb. xi. 36 (often in Polyb.; *τῆς προνοίας*, Joseph. antt. 2, 5, 1).*

πειράζω (a form found several times in Hom. and Apoll. Rhod. and later prose, for *πειράω* [which see in Veitch] more com. in the other Grk. writ.); impf. *ἐπειράζον*; 1 aor. *ἐπειράσα*; Pass., pres. *πειράζομαι*; 1 aor. *ἐπειράσθην*; pf. ptc. *πεπειρασμένος* (Heb. iv. 15; see *πειράω*, 1); 1 aor. mid. 2 pers. sing. *ἐπειράσω* (Rev. ii. 2 Rec.); Sept.

for *ἤρα*; *to try*, i. e.

1. *to try whether a thing can be done; to attempt, endeavor*: with an inf., Acts ix. 26 L T Tr WH; xvi. 7; xxiv. 6. 2. *to try, make trial of, test*: *τινά*, for the purpose of ascertaining his quality, or what he thinks, or how he will behave himself; a. in a good sense: Mt. xxii. 35 [al. refer this to b.]; Jn. vi. 6; [2 Co. xiii. 5]; Rev. ii. 2. b. in a bad sense: to test one maliciously, craftily to put to the proof his feelings or judgment, Mt. xvi. 1; xix. 3; xxii. 18, 35; Mk. viii. 11; x. 2; xii. 15; Lk. xi. 16; xx. 23 (where G T WH Tr txt. om. Tr mrg. br. the words *τί με πειράζετε*); Jn. viii. 6. c. to try or test one's faith, virtue, character, by enticement to sin; hence acc. to the context i. q. *to solicit to sin, to tempt*: Jas. i. 13 sq.; Gal. vi. 1; Rev. ii. 10; of the temptations of the devil, Mt. iv. 1, 3; Mk. i. 13; Lk. iv. 2; 1 Co. vii. 5; 1 Th. iii. 5; hence, *ὁ πειράζων*, subst., Vulg. *tentator*, etc., *the tempter*: Mt. iv. 3; 1 Th. iii. 5. d. After the O. T. usage a. of God; *to inflict evils upon one in order to prove his character and the steadfastness of his faith*: 1 Co. x. 13; Heb. ii. 18; iv. 15 [see *πειράω*]; xi. 17, 37 [where see *WH*. App.]; Rev. iii. 10, (Gen. xxii. 1; Ex. xx. 20; Deut. viii. 2; Sap. iii. 5; xi. 10 (9); Judith viii. 25 sq.). β. Men are said *πειράζειν τὸν θεόν*, — by exhibitions of distrust, as though they wished to try whether he is not justly distrusted; by impious or wicked conduct to test God's justice and patience, and to challenge him, as it were, to give proof of his perfections: Acts xv. 10; Heb. iii. 9 R G, (Ex. xvii. 2, 7; Num. xiv. 22; Ps. lxxvii. (lxxviii.) 41, 56; cv. (cvi.) 14, etc.; cf. *Grimm*, Exgt. Hdb. on Sap. p. 49); sc. *τὸν Χριστόν* [L T Tr txt. WH τ. κύριον], 1 Co. x. 9 [but L mrg. T WH mrg. *ἐξπειράσαν*]; τὸ πνεῦμα κυρίου, Acts v. 9; absol. *πειράζειν ἐν δοκιμασίᾳ* (see *δοκιμασία*), Heb. iii. 9 L T Tr WH. [On *πειράζω* (as compared with *δοκιμάζω*), see Trench § lxxiv.; cf. *Cremer* s. v. COMP.: *ἐκ-πειράζω*.]*

πειρασμός, -οῦ, ὁ, (*πειράζω*, q. v.), Sept. for *ἤρα*, an experiment, attempt, trial, proving; (Vulg. *tentatio*); a. univ. trial, proving: Sir. xxvii. 5, 7; τὸν πειρασμὸν ἑμὸν ἐν τῇ σαρκί μου, the trial made of you by my bodily condition, since this condition served to test the love of the Galatians towards Paul, Gal. iv. 14 L T Tr WH [cf. b. below, and Bp. Lghtft. ad loc.]. b. spec. the trial of man's fidelity, integrity, virtue, constancy, etc.: 1 Pet. iv. 12; also an enticement to sin, temptation, whether arising from the desires or from outward circumstances, Lk. viii. 13; 1 Co. x. 13; ὑπομένειν πειρασμὸν, Jas. i. 12; an internal temptation to sin, 1 Tim. vi. 9; of the temptation by which the devil sought to divert Jesus the Messiah from his divine errand, Lk. iv. 13; of a condition of things, or a mental state, by which we are enticed to sin, or to a lapse from faith and holiness: in the phrases *εἰσφέρειν τινὰ εἰς πειρ.*, Mt. vi. 13; Lk. xi. 4; *εἰσέρχεται εἰς π.*, Mt. xxvi. 41; Mk. xiv. 38 [here T WH ἔρχ.]; Lk. xxii. 40, 46; *adversity, affliction, trouble*, [cf. our *trial*], sent by God and serving to test or prove one's faith, holiness, character: plur., Lk. xxii. 28; Acts xx. 19; Jas. i. 2; 1 Pet. i. 6; τὸν πειρ. μου τὸν ἐν τῇ σαρκί μου,

my temptation arising from my bodily infirmity, Gal. iv. 14 Rec. [but see a. above]; *δρα τοῦ πειρασμοῦ*, Rev. iii. 10; *ἐκ π. ῥύεσθαι*, 2 Pet. ii. 9, (Deut. vii. 19; xxix. 3; Sir. ii. 1; vi. 7; xxxvi. (xxxiii.) 1; 1 Macc. ii. 52). c. 'temptation' (i. e. trial) of God by men, i. e. rebellion against God, by which his power and justice are, as it were, put to the proof and challenged to show themselves: Heb. iii. 8 (Deut. vi. 16; ix. 22; Ps. xciv. (xcv.) 8). Cf. *Fried. B. Koester*, Die bibl. Lehre von der Versuchung. Gotha, 1859. (The word has not yet been found in prof. auth. exc. Diosc. praef. 1: *τοὺς ἐπὶ παθῶν π.* experiments made on diseases.)*

πειράω: impf. mid. 3 pers. (sing. and plur), *ἐπειράω*, *ἐπειράωντο*; pf. pass. ptep. *πεπειραμένοι* (see below); com. in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down; *to try*; i. e. 1. *to make a trial, to attempt*, [A. V. *to assay*], foll. by an infin.; often so fr. Hom. down; also so in the mid. in Acts ix. 26 R G; xxvi. 21, (Xen. symp. 4, 7; Cyr. 1, 4, 5, etc.; often in Polyb.; Ael. v. h. 1, 34; 2 Macc. ii. 23; 3 Macc. i. 25; 4 Macc. xii. 2, etc.); hence *πεπειραμένοι* taught by trial, experienced, Heb. iv. 15 in certain codd. and edd. ([Rec.*], Tdf. formerly) [see below, and cf. *πειράζω*, d. a.]. 2. In post-Hom. usage with the acc. of a pers. *to test, make trial of one, put him to the proof*: his mind, sentiments, temper, Plut. Brut. 10; in particular, to attempt to induce one to commit some (esp. a carnal) crime; cf. Passow s. v. 3 a.; [L. and S. s. v. A. IV. 2]. Hence *πεπειραμένοι* in Heb. iv. 15 (see 1 above) is explained by some [cf. W. § 15 Note ad fin.], *tempted to sin*; but the Pass. in this sense is not found in Grk. writ.; see Delitzsch ad loc.*

πεισμονή, -ῆς, ἡ, (*πειθω*, q. v.; like *πλησμονή*), *persuasion*: in an active sense [yet cf. Bp. Lghtft. on Gal. as below] and contextually, *treacherous or deceptive persuasion*, Gal. v. 8 [cf. W. § 68, 1 fin.]. (Found besides in Ignat. ad Rom. 3, 3 longer recens.; Justin apol. 1, 53 init.; [Irenæus 4, 33, 7]; Epiph. 30, 21; Chrysost. on 1 Th. i. 3; Apollon. Dys. syntax p. 195, 10 [299, 17]; Eustath. on Hom. Il. α'. p. 21, 46 vs. 22; 99, 45 vs. 442; ε'. p. 637, 5 vs. 131; and Od. χ'. p. 785, 22 vs. 285).*

πέλαγος, -ους, τό, [by some (e. g. *Lob. Pathol. Proleg.* p. 305) connected with *πλάγξ*, i. e. the 'flat' expanse (cf. Lat. *aequor*); but by Curtius § 367 et al. (cf. Vaniček p. 515) with *πλήσσω*, i. e. the 'beating' waves (cf. our 'plash')], fr. Hom. down; a. prop. *the sea* i. e. *the high sea, the deep*, (where ships sail; accordingly but a part of the sea, *θάλασσα*, Aristot. Probl. sect. 23 quaest. 3 [p. 931^b, 14 sq.] *ἐν τῷ λιμένι ὀλίγη ἐστὶν ἡ θάλασσα, ἐν δὲ τῷ πελάγει βαθεῖα*. Hence) *τὸ πέλαγος τῆς θαλάσσης, aequor maris*, [A. V. *the depth of the sea*; cf. Trench § xiii.], Mt. xviii. 6 (so too Apollon. Rhod. 2, 608; *πέλαγος αἰγαίας ἁλός*, Eur. Tro. 88; Hesych. *πέλαγος . . . βυθός, πλάτος θαλάσσης*. Cf. W. 611 (568); [Trench u. s.]). b. univ. *the sea*: *τὸ πέλ. τὸ κατὰ τὴν Κυλικίαν*, Acts xxvii. 5 (see exx. fr. Grk. auth. in Passow s. v. *πέλαγος*, 1; [L. and S. s. v. I.]).*

πελεκίζω: pf. pass. ptep. *πεπελεκισμένοι*; (*πελεκυς*, an axe or two-edged hatchet); *το κύκ ὀψ̄ with an axe, to*

behead: *τινά*, Rev. xx. 4. (Polyb., Diod., Strab., Joseph. antt. 20, 5, 4; Plut. Ant. 36; [cf. W. 26 (25)].)*

πέμπτος, -η, -ον, [fr. Hom. down], *fifth*: Rev. vi. 9; ix. 1; xvi. 10; xxi. 20.*

πέμπω; fut. *πέμψω*; 1 aor. *ἐπέμψα* [on its epistolary use (for the pres. or the pf.) see W. 278 (261); B. 198 (172): Bp. Lghtft. on Phil. ii. (25), 28; Philem. 11]; Pass., pres. *πέμπομαι*; 1 aor. *ἐπέμψην* (Lk. vii. 10); fr. Hom. down; Sept. for *πῆψ*; *to send*: *τινά*, absol., one to do something, Mt. xxii. 7; Lk. vii. 19; xvi. 24; Jn. i. 22; vii. 18; xiii. 16, 20; xx. 21 [Treg. mrg. *ἀποστέλλ.*]; 2 Co. ix. 3; Phil. ii. 23, 28, etc.; *τινά* or *τινάς* is omitted where the ptep. is joined to another finite verb, as *πέμψας ἀπεκεφάλισε τὸν Ἰωάννην*, he sent (a deputy) and beheaded John, Mt. xiv. 10; add, Acts xix. 31; xxiii. 30, (for other exx. see *ἀποστέλλω*, 1 d.); in imitation of the Hebr. *בָּרַחַן* *פָּרַחַן* (1 S. xvi. 20; 2 S. xi. 14; xii. 25; 1 K. ii. 25) we find *πέμψας διὰ τῶν μαθητῶν αὐτοῦ*, he sent by his disciples (unless with Fritzsche, and *Bornemann*, Schol. in Luc. p. lxx., one prefer to take *πέμψας* absol. and to connect *διὰ τ. μαθ.* with the foll. *εἶπεν* [so Mey., but see (7te Aufl. ed. Weiss, Keil, De Wette, al.)], Mt. xi. 2 L T Tr WH, (so *ἀποστείλας διὰ τοῦ ἀγγέλου*, Rev. i. 1). Teachers who come forward by God's command and with his authority are said to be (or to have been) sent by God: as, John the Baptist, Jn. i. 33; Jesus, Jn. iv. 34; v. 23 sq. 30, 37; vi. 38-40, 44; vii. 16, 28, etc.; Ro. viii. 3; the Holy Spirit, rhetorically personified, Jn. xiv. 26; xv. 26; xvi. 7. *τινά*, w. dat. of the pers. to whom one is sent: 1 Co. iv. 17; Phil. ii. 19; *τινά τινι παρά τινος* (prop. to send one to one from one's abode [see *παρά*, I. a.]), Jn. xv. 26; *πρός τινα*, Lk. iv. 26; Jn. xvi. 7; Acts x. 33; xv. 25; xxiii. 30; [xxv. 21 R G]; Eph. vi. 22; Phil. ii. 25; Col. iv. 8; Tit. iii. 12; with the ptep. *λέγων* added (Hebr. *בְּרַחַן* *פָּרַחַן*, Gen. xxxviii. 25; 2 S. xiv. 32, etc.), said by messenger (Germ. *liess sagen*), Lk. vii. 6, 19; *τινά εἰς* w. an acc. of place, Mt. ii. 8; Lk. xv. 15; xvi. 27; Acts x. 5; *the end*, for which one is sent is indicated — by the prep. *εἰς*, Eph. vi. 22; Col. iv. 8; 1 Pet. ii. 14; by an infin., Jn. i. 33; 1 Co. xvi. 3; Rev. xxii. 16. Of things, *τί τινι*, a. to bid a thing to be carried to one: Rev. xi. 10; with *εἰς* and an acc. of place added, Rev. i. 11; *εἰς* w. an acc. indicating the purpose, Acts xi. 29; Phil. iv. 16 [here Lchm. br. *εἰς*; cf. B. 329 (283)]. b. *to send* (thrust or insert) a thing into another: Rev. xiv. 15, 18, (Ael. hist. an. 12, 5); *τινί τι εἰς* τῷ w. an inf., 2 Th. ii. 11. [COMP.: *ἀνα*, *ἐκ*, *μετα*, *προ*, *συμ*-*πέμπω*.]

[SYN.: *πέμπω*, *ἀποστέλλω*: *πέμπω* is the general term (differing from *ἵμι* in directing attention not to the exit but to the advent); it may even imply accompaniment (as when the sender is God). *ἀποστέλλω* includes a reference to equipment, and suggests official or authoritative sending. Cf. Schmidt ch. 104; Westcott on Jn. xx. 21, 'Additional Note'; also 'Additional Note' on 1 Jn. iii. 5.]

πένης, -ητος, ὁ, (*πένομαι* to work for one's living; the Lat. *penuria* and Grk. *πεινῶ* are akin to it [cf. Vaniček p. 1164]; hence *πένης* i. q. *ἐκ πόνου καὶ ἐνεργείας τὸ ζῆν ἔχων*, Etym. Magn.), *poor*: 2 Co. ix. 9. (From Soph. and Hdt. down; Sept. for *יָרַח*, *יָרַח*, *לָרַח*, *שָׂרַח*, etc.)*

[ΣΥΝ. πένης, πτωχός: "πένης occurs but once in the N.T., and then in a quotation fr. the Old, while πτωχός occurs between thirty and forty times. . . . The πένης may be so poor that he earns his bread by daily labor; the πτωχός that he only obtains his living by begging." Trench § xxxvi.; cf. Schmidt ch. 85, 4; ch. 186.]

πενθερά, -ᾶς, ἡ, (fem. of πενθερός, q. v.), a mother-in-law, a wife's mother: Mt. viii. 14; x. 35; Mk. i. 30; Lk. iv. 38; xii. 53. (Dem., Plut., Lucian., al.; Sept. for ἡνίκα.)*

πενθερός, -οῦ, ὁ, a father-in-law, a wife's father: Jn. xviii. 13. (Hom., Soph., Eurip., Plut., al.; Sept. [for ὄν, ἡνίκα].)*

πενθῶ, -ῶ; fut. πενήσω; 1 aor. ἐπένησα; (πένθος); fr. Hom. down; Sept. chiefly for ἔλκ; to mourn; a. intrans.: Mt. v. 4 (5); ix. 15; 1 Co. v. 2; πενθεῖν κ. κλαίειν, Mk. xvi. 10; Lk. vi. 25; Jas. iv. 9; Rev. xviii. 15, 19; ἐπί τωα, over one, Rev. xviii. 11 R G L (Is. lxvi. 10), ἐπί τωα, ibid. T Tr WH (2 S. xiii. 37; 2 Chr. xxxv. 24, etc.). b. trans. to mourn for, lament, one: 2 Co. xii. 21 [cf. W. 635 sq. (590); B. § 131, 4. SYN. see θρηνέω, fin.]*

πένθος, -ους, τό, (πένθω [(?); akin, rather, to πάθος, πένομαι (cf. πένης); see Curtius p. 53; Vaníček p. 1165]), fr. Hom. down, Sept. for ἔλκ, mourning: Jas. iv. 9; Rev. xviii. 7 sq.; xxi. 4.*

πενυχτός, -ά, -όν, (fr. πένομαι, see πένης), needy, poor: Lk. xxi. 2. (Occasionally in Grk. auth. fr. Hom. Od. 3, 348 down; for ἔγγ in Ex. xxii. 25; for ἔγ in Prov. xxix. 7.)*

πεντάκις, adv., five times: 2 Co. xi. 24. [From Pind., Aeschyl., down.]*

πεντακισχίλιοι, -αι, -α, five times a thousand, five thousand: Mt. xiv. 21; xvi. 9; Mk. vi. 44; viii. 19; Lk. ix. 14; Jn. vi. 10. [Hdt., Plat., al.]*

πεντακόσιοι, -αι, -α, five hundred: Lk. vii. 41; 1 Co. xv. 6. [From Hom. (-τηκ-) down.]*

πέντε, οἱ, αἱ, τὰ, five: Mt. xiv. 17, and often. [From Hom. down.]*

πεντεκαίδεκατος, -η, -ον, the fifteenth: Lk. iii. 1. [Diod., Plat., al.]*

πεντήκοντα, οἱ, αἱ, τὰ, fifty: Lk. vii. 41; xvi. 6; Jn. viii. 57; xxi. 11 [R G πενηκοντατριῶν (as one word)]; Acts xiii. 20; ἀνά πενήκ. by fifties [see ἀνά, 2], Mk. vi. 40 [here L T Tr WH κατὰ π.; see κατὰ, II. 3 a. γ.]; Lk. ix. 14. [From Hom. down.]*

πεντηκοστή, -ῆς, ἡ, (sc. ἡμέρα; fem. of πενηκοστός fiftieth), [fr. Plat. down.], Pentecost (prop. the fiftieth day after the Passover, Tob. ii. 1; 2 Macc. xii. 32; [Philo de septen. § 21; de decal. § 30; cf. W. 26]), the second of the three great Jewish festivals; celebrated at Jerusalem yearly, the seventh week after the Passover, in grateful recognition of the completed harvest (Ex. xxiii. 16; Lev. xxiii. 15 sq.; Deut. xvi. 9): Acts ii. 1; xx. 16; 1 Co. xvi. 8, (Joseph. antt. 3, 10, 6; [14, 13, 4; etc.]). [BB. DD. (esp. Ginsburg in Alex.'s Kitto) s. v. Pentecost; Hamburger, Real-Encycl. i. s. v. Wochenfest; Edersheim, The Temple, ch. xiii.]*

πεποθήσις, -εως, ἡ, (πέιθω, 2 pf. πέποιθα), trust, confi-

dence [R. V.], reliance: 2 Co. i. 15; iii. 4; x. 2; Eph. iii. 12; εἰς τινα, 2 Co. viii. 22; ἐν τωι, Phil. iii. 4. (Philo de nobilit. § 7; Joseph. antt. 1, 3, 1; 3, 2, 2; 10, 1, 4; [11, 7, 1; Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 2, 8]; Zosim., Sext. Emp., al.; Sept. once for ἡνίκα, 2 K. xviii. 19.) The word is condemned by the Atticists; cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 295.*

περ, an enclitic particle, akin to the prep. περί [Hermann de part. ἄν, p. 6; Curtius § 359; cf. Lob. Pathol. Elementa, i. 290; al. (connect it directly with πέραν, etc., and) give 'thoroughly' as its fundamental meaning; cf. Bäumlein, Partikeln, p. 198], showing that the idea of the word to which it is annexed must be taken in its fullest extent; it corresponds to the Lat. *circiter, cunque*, Germ. *noch so sehr, immerhin, wenigstens, ja*; [Eng. *however much, very much, altogether, indeed*]; cf. Hermann ad Vig. p. 791; Klotz ad Devar. ii. 2 p. 722 sqq.; [Donaldson, New Crat. § 178 fin.]. In the N. T. it is affixed to the pron. ὅς and to sundry particles, see διόπερ, εἰπερ, ἐπειπερ, ἐπειδήπερ, ἤπερ, καθάπερ, καίπερ, ὅσπερ, ὅσπερ. [(From Hom. down.)]

περαιτέρω, (fr. περαιτέρος, compar. of πέρα), adv., fr. Aeschyl. down, further, beyond, besides: Acts xix. 39 L Tr WH, for R G περί ἐτέρων. With this compare οὐδὲν ζητήσετε περαιτέρω, Plat. Phaedo c. 56 fin. p. 107 b.*

πέραν, Ionic and Epic πέρην, adv., fr. Hom. down; Sept. for ἔγγ; beyond, on the other side; a. τὸ πέραν, the region beyond, the opposite shore: Mt. viii. 18, 28; xiv. 22; xvi. 5; Mk. iv. 35; v. 21; vi. 45; viii. 13.

b. joined (like a prep.) with a gen. [W. § 54, 6]: πέραν τῆς θαλ. Jn. vi. 22, 25; πέραν τοῦ Ἰορδάνου, Mt. iv. 15; xix. 1; [Mk. x. 1 L T Tr WH]; Jn. i. 28; iii. 26; with verbs of going it marks direction towards a place [over, beyond], Jn. vi. 1, 17; x. 40; xviii. 1; of the place whence, [Mt. iv. 25]; Mk. iii. 8. τὸ πέραν τῆς θαλάσσης, Mk. v. 1; [τοῦ Ἰορδάνου, Mk. x. 1 R G]; τῆς λίμνης, Lk. viii. 22, (τοῦ ποταμοῦ, Xen. an. 3, 5, 2). [See Sophocles, Lex. s. v.]*

πέρας, -ατος, τό, (πέρα beyond), fr. Aeschyl. down, extremity, bound, end, [see τέλος, 1 a. init.]; a. of a portion of space (boundary, frontier): πέρατα τῆς γῆς, [the ends of the earth], i. q. the remotest lands, Mt. xii. 42; Lk. xi. 31, (Hom. II. 8, 478 [πέραρα]; Thuc. 1, 69; Xen. Ages. 9, 4; Sept. for γῆς ὄρα [W. 30]); also τῆς οἰκουμένης, Ro. x. 18 (Ps. lxxi. (lxxii.) 8). b. of a thing extending through a period of time (termination): ἀντιλογίας, Heb. vi. 16 (τῶν κακῶν, Aeschyl. Pers. 632; Joseph. b. j. 7, 5, 6, and other exx. in other writ.)*

Πέργαμος [perh. -μον, τό, (the gen. in the N. T. is indeterminate; cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 421 sq.; Pape, Eigenamen, s. vv.)], -ου, ἡ, Pergamus [or Pergamum, (cf. Curtius § 413)], a city of Mysia Major in Asia Minor, the seat of the dynasties of Attalus and Eumenes, celebrated for the temple of Aesculapius, and the invention (?) cf. Gardthausen, Griech. Palaeogr. p. 39 sq.; Birt, Antikes Buchwesen, ch. ii.] and manufacture of parchment. The river Selinus flowed through it and the Cetus ran past it (Strab. 13 p. 623; Plin. 5, 30 (33); 13, 11 (21); Tac. ann. 3, 63). It was the birthplace of the

physician Galen, and had a great royal library. Modern *Berghama*. There was a Christian church there: Rev. i. 11; ii. 12.*

Περγη, -ης, ἡ, [cf. the preceding word], *Perge* or *Perga*, a town of Pamphylia, on the river Cestrus about seven miles (sixty stadia) from the sea. On a hill near the town was the temple of Diana [i. e. Artemis] (Strab. 14 p. 667; Mel. 1, 14; Liv. 38, 37): Acts xiii. 13 sq.; xiv. 25. [BB. DD.; Lewin, St. Paul, i. 134 sq.]*

περί, (akin to *πέρα*, *πέραν*; [Curtius § 359]), prep., joined in the N. T. with the gen. and the acc. (in class. Grk. also with the dat.), and indicating that the person or thing relative to which an act or state is predicated is as it were encompassed by this act or state; Lat. *circum*, *circa*; *around*, *about*.

I. with the GENITIVE it denotes that *around* which an act or state revolves; *about*, *concerning*, *as touching*, etc., (Lat. *de*, *quod attinet ad*, *causa w. a'gen.*, *propter*) [cf. W. 372 sq. (349)].

a. *about*, *concerning*, (Lat. *de*; in later Lat. also *circa*): after verbs of speaking, teaching, writing, etc., see under *ἀναγγέλλω*, *ἀπαγγέλλω*, *ἀπολογούμαι*, *γογγύζω*, *γράφω*, *δηλώω*, *διαβεβαιούμαι*, *διαγνωρίζω*, *διαλέγομαι*, *διδάσκω*, *διηγούμαι* (Heb. xi. 32), *διήγησις*, *εἶπον* and *προεῖπον*, *ἐπερωτάω* and *ἐρωτάω*, *κατηχέω*, *λαλέω*, *λέγω*, *λόγον αἰτέω*, *λόγον ἀποδίδωμι*, *λόγον δίδωμι*, *μαρτυρῶ*, *μνεία*, *μνημονεύω*, *προκαταγγέλλω*, *προφητεύω*, *ὑπομνησκώ*, *χρηματίζομαι*, *ἦχος*, *φήμη*, etc.; after verbs of hearing, knowing, ascertaining, inquiring, see under *ἀκούω*, *γινώσκω*, *ἐπίσταμαι*, *εἶδον*, *ἐξετάζω*, *ζητέω*, *ἐκζητέω*, *ἐπιζητέω*, *ζήτημα*, *πυνθάνομαι*, etc.; after verbs of thinking, deciding, supposing, doubting, etc.; see under *διαλογίζομαι*, *ἐνθυμέομαι*, *πέπεισμαι*, *πιστεύω*, *διαπορέω*, *ἐλέγχω*, etc.

b. *as respects* [A. V. often (*as*) *touching*]; **a.** with verbs, to indicate that what is expressed by the verb (or verbal noun) holds so far forth as some person or thing is concerned; *with regard to*, *in reference to*: Acts xxviii. 21; Heb. xi. 20; ἡ *περὶ* σου *μνεία*, 2 Tim. i. 3; *ἐξουσίαν* *ἔχειν*, 1 Co. vii. 37; *ἐπιταγήν* *ἔχειν*, *ibid.* 25; see *ἐντέλλομαι*, *ἐντολή*, *παρακαλέω*, *παραμυθέομαι*, *πρόφασις*, *ἔκδικος*, *λαγχάνω* to cast lots.

β. with the neut. plur. [and sing.] of the article, *τὰ περὶ τινος* *the things concerning a person or thing*, i. e. *what relates to*, *can be said about*, etc.: *τὰ περὶ τῆς βασιλείας τοῦ θεοῦ*, Acts i. 3; viii. 12 [Rec.]; xix. 8 [here L Tr WH om. *τά*]; *τὰ περὶ τῆς ὁδοῦ*, Acts xxiv. 22; with the gen. of a pers. *one's affairs*, *his condition* or *state*: Acts xxviii. 15; Eph. vi. 22; Phil. i. 27; ii. 19 sq.; Col. iv. 8; in a forensic sense, *one's cause* or *case*, Acts xxiv. 10; *τὰ περὶ Ἰησοῦ* (or *τοῦ κυρίου*), [the (rumors) *about Jesus* (as a worker of miracles), Mk. v. 27 T Tr mrg. br. WH]; *the things* (necessary to be known and believed) *concerning Jesus*, Acts xviii. 25; xxiii. 11; xxviii. 23 Rec., 31; the things that befell Jesus, his death, Lk. xxiv. 19; the things in the O. T. relative to him, the prophecies concerning him, *ibid.* 27; the career, death, appointed him by God, Lk. xxii. 37 [here T Tr WH τὸ etc.].

γ. *περὶ τινος*, absol., at the beginning of sentences, *concerning*, *as to*: 1 Co. vii. 1; viii. 1; xvi. 1, 12;

but in other places it is more properly taken with the foll. verb, Mt. xxii. 31; xxiv. 36; Mk. xii. 26; 1 Co. vii. 25; viii. 1, 4; xii. 1; 1 Th. iv. 9; v. 1; cf. W. 373 (350).

ο. *on account of*; **α.** of the subject-matter, which at the same time occasions the action expressed by the verb: so after verbs of accusing, see *ἐγκαλέω*, *κατηγορέω*, *κρίνω τινὰ περὶ τινος*, etc.; after verbs expressing emotion, see *θανυμάζω*, *ἀγανακτέω*, *καυχάομαι*, *σπλαγχνίζομαι*, *εὐχαριστέω*, *εὐχαριστία*, *αἰνέω*, *μίλει μοι*, *μεριμνάω*; also after *εὐχομαι*, 3 Jn. 2, see *pās*, II. 2 b. **θ.** **β.** of the cause for (on account of) which a thing is done, or of that which gave occasion for the action or occurrence: Mk. i. 44; Lk. v. 14; Jn. x. 33, (*περὶ τῆς βλασφημίας λάβετε αὐτόν*, Ev. Nic. c. 4, p. 546 ed. Thilo [p. 221 ed. Tdf.]); Acts xv. 2; xix. 23; xxv. 15, 18, 24; Col. ii. 1 [RG].

γ. *on account of*, i. e. *for*, *for the benefit* or *advantage of*: Mt. xxvi. 28; Mk. xiv. 24 R G; Lk. iv. 38; Jn. xvi. 26; xvii. 9, 20; Heb. v. 3; xi. 40; *περὶ* and *ὑπέρ* alternate in Eph. vi. 18 sq. [cf. W. 383 (358) n. also § 50, 8; B. § 147, 21. 22; Wieseler, Meyer, Bp. Lghtft., Ellic. on Gal. i. 4].

δ. *περὶ* is used of the design or purpose for removing something or taking it away: *περὶ ἁμαρτίας*, to destroy sin, Ro. viii. 3; *διδόναι ἑαυτόν περὶ τῶν ἁμαρτιῶν*, to expiate, atone for, sins, Gal. i. 4 (where R WH txt. *ὑπέρ* [see as in **γ.** above, and cf. *ὑπέρ*, I. 6]); also to *offer sacrifices*, and simply *sacrifices*, *περὶ ἁμαρτιῶν*, Heb. v. 3 [RG *ὑπέρ*; see u. s.]; x. 18, 26; *περὶ ἁμαρτιῶν ἔπαθε* [*ἀπέθανεν*], 1 Pet. iii. 18; *περὶ ἁμαρτίας* sc. *θυσίας*, sacrifices *for sin*, expiatory sacrifices, Heb. x. 6 (fr. Ps. xxxix. (xl.) 7; cf. Num. viii. 8; see *ἁμαρτία*, 3; *τὰ περὶ τῆς ἁμ.* Lev. vi. 25; *τὸ περὶ τ. ἁμ.* Lev. xiv. 19); *Διασμός περὶ τ. ἁμαρτιῶν*, 1 Jn. ii. 2; iv. 10.

II. with the ACCUSATIVE (W. 406 (379)); **a.** of Place; *about*, *around*: *as*, *about* parts of the body, Mt. iii. 4; [xviii. 6 L T Tr WH]; Mk. i. 6; ix. 42; Lk. xvii. 2; Rev. xv. 6. *about places*: Lk. xiii. 8; Acts xxii. 6; Jude 7; *τὰ περὶ τῶν τόπων ἐκείνων*, the neighborhood of that place, Acts xxviii. 7; *οἱ περὶ w.* an acc. of place, those dwelling about a place or in its vicinity, Mk. iii. 8 [T Tr WH om. L br. ol]. *οἱ περὶ τινα*, those about one i. e. with him, his companions, associates, friends, etc., Mk. iv. 10; Lk. xxii. 49; [add, Mk. xvi. WH (rejected) "Shorter Conclusion"]; acc. to Grk. idiom *οἱ περὶ τῶν Παύλων*, Paul and his companions (Germ. *die Paulusgesellschaft*) [cf. W. 406 (379); B. § 125, 8], Acts xiii. 13; acc. to a later Grk. usage *αἱ περὶ Μάρθαν* denotes Martha herself, Jn. xi. 19 (although others [e. g. Meyer, Weiss, Keil, Godet, al.] understand by it Martha and her attendants or domestics; but L Tr WH read *πρὸς τὴν* (for *τὰς περὶ*) *Μάρθαν*); cf. Matthiae § 583, 2; Bnhdy. p. 263; Kühner ii. p. 230 sq.; [W. and B. u. s.]. in phrases the underlying notion of which is that of revolving about something: of persons engaged in any occupation, *οἱ περὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα ἐργάται* [A. V. *the workmen of like occupation*], Acts xix. 25; *περισπᾶσθαι*, *τυρβάζεσθαι περὶ τ.*, I. k. x. 40, 41 [but here L T Tr WH txt. *θυρβάζῃ* q. v. (and WH mrg. om. *περὶ πολλὰ*)], (*περὶ τὴν γεωργίαν γίνε*

σθαι, 2 Macc. xii. 1). **b.** as to, in reference to, concerning: so after ἀδόκιμος, 2 Tim. iii. 8; ἀστοχείν, 1 Tim. vi. 21; 2 Tim. ii. 18; ναυαγείν, 1 Tim. i. 19; νοσεῖν, 1 Tim. vi. 4; περὶ πάντα ἑαυτὸν παρέχεσθαι τύπον, Tit. ii. 7; τὰ περὶ ἐμέ, the state of my affairs, Phil. ii. 23; αἱ περὶ τὰ λοιπὰ ἐπιθυμίαι, Mk. iv. 19 (αἱ περὶ τὸ σῶμα ἐπιθυμίαι, Aristot. rhet. 2, 12, 3; τὰ περὶ ψυχὴν κ. σῶμα ἀγαθά, eth. Nic. 1, 8); cf. W. § 30, 3 N. 5; [B. § 125, 9]. **c.** of Time; in a somewhat indefinite specification of time, about, near: περὶ τρίτην ὥραν, Mt. xx. 8; add, 5 sq. 9; xxvii. 46; Mk. vi. 48; Acts x. [8 L T Tr WH], 9; xxii. 6.

III. in COMPOSITION *περὶ* in the N. T. signifies **1.** in a circuit, round about, all around, as *περιάγω*, *περιβάλλω*, *περιαστράπτω*, *περίκειμαι*, *περιοικέω*, etc., etc. **2.** beyond (because that which surrounds a thing does not belong to the thing itself but is beyond it): *περιέργος*, *περιεργάζομαι*, *περιλείπω*, *περιμένω*, *περιούσιος*, *περισσός*, *περισσεύω*. **3.** through [(?) — intensive, rather (cf. *περιάπτω*, 2)]: *περιπέιρω*.

περιάγω; impf. *περιῶγον*; fr. Hdt. down; **1.** trans. **a.** to lead around [cf. *περὶ*, III. 1]. **b.** i. q. to lead about with one's self: *τινά* (Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 28; *τρεῖς παῖδας ἀκολούθους*, Dem. p. 958, 16), 1 Co. ix. 5. **2.** intrans. to go about, walk about, (Ceb. tab. c. 6): absol. Acts xiii. 11; with an acc. of place (depending on the prep. in compos., cf. Matthiae § 426; [B. 144, (126); W. § 52, 2 c.; 432 (402)]), Mt. iv. 23 [R G; (al. read the dat. with or without ἐν)]; ix. 35; xxiii. 15; Mk. vi. 6.*

περιαιρέω, -ῶ: 2 aor. inf. *περιελείν*, [ptcp. plur. *περιελόντες*; Pass., pres. 3 pers. sing. *περιαίρειται*]; impf. 3 pers. sing. *περιηρείτο*; fr. Hom. down; Sept. chiefly for רָצַח;

a. to take away that which surrounds or envelops a thing [cf. *περὶ*, III. 1]: τὸ κάλυμμα, pass., 2 Co. iii. 16 (πορφύραν, 2 Macc. iv. 38; τὸν δακτύλιον, Gen. xli. 42; Joseph. antt. 19, 2, 3); ἀγκύρας, the anchors from both sides of the ship, [R. V. casting off], Acts xxvii. 40; [2 aor. ptcp., absol., in a nautical sense, to cast loose, Acts xxviii. 13 WH (al. *περιελθόντες*)]. **b.** metaph. to take away altogether or entirely: τὰς ἀμαρτίας (with which one is, as it were, enveloped), the guilt of sin, i. e. to expiate perfectly, Heb. x. 11; τὴν ἐλπίδα, pass., Acts xxvii. 20.*

περιάπτω: 1 aor. ptcp. *περιάψας*; [fr. Pind. down]; **1.** to bind or tie around, to put around, [*περὶ*, III. 1]; to hang upon, attach to. **2.** to kindle a fire around [or thoroughly]; see *περικρύπτω*, *περικαλύπτω*, *περικρατῆς*, *περίλυπος*, etc.] (Phalar. ep. 5, p. 28): Lk. xxii. 55 T WH Tr txt.*

περιαστράπτω: 1 aor. *περιστράφα* [R^{ts} L. *περιέστρ.* (see B. 34 sq. (30) and Tdf.'s note)], to flash around, shine about, [*περὶ*, III. 1]: *τινά*, Acts ix. 3; *περὶ τινα*, Acts xxii. 6. ([4 Macc. iv. 10]; eccl. and Byzant. writ.)*

περιβάλλω: fut. *περιβαλώ*; 2 aor. *περιέβαλον*; pf. pass. ptp. *περιβεβλημένος*; 2 aor. mid. *περιεβαλόμην*; 2 fut. mid. *περιβαλοῦμαι*; fr. Hom. down; Sept. chiefly for רָצַח to cover, cover up; also for שָׁבַח to clothe, and הִשָּׁח to veil; to throw around, to put round; **a.** πόλει

χάρακα, to surround a city with a bank (palisade), Lk. xix. 43 ([R G Tr L txt. WH mrg.]; see *παρεμβάλλω*, 2).

b. of garments, *τινά*, to clothe one: Mt. xxv. 36, 38, 43; *τινά τι*, to put a thing on one, to clothe one with a thing [B. 149 (130); W. § 32, 4 a.]: Lk. xxiii. 11 [here T WH om. L Tr br. acc. of pers.]; Jn. xix. 2; pass., Mk. xiv. 51; xvi. 5; Rev. vii. 9, 13; x. 1; xi. 3; xii. 1; xvii. 4 (where Rec. has dat. of the thing; [so iv. 4 L WH txt., but al. ἐν w. dat. of thing]); xviii. 16; xix. 13; Mid. to put on or clothe one's self: absol. Rev. iii. 18; w. acc. of the thing [cf. B. § 135, 2], Mt. vi. 31; Acts xii. 8; passively, — in 2 aor., Mt. vi. 29; Lk. xii. 27; in 2 aor. w. acc. of the thing, Rev. iii. 18; xix. 8; in 2 fut. with ἔν τιμι [B. u. s.; see ἐν, I. 5 b. p. 210*], Rev. iii. 5.*

περιβλέπω: impf. mid. 3 pers. sing. *περιεβλέπετο*; 1 aor. ptcp. *περιβλεψάμενος*; to look around. In the N. T. only in the mid. (to look round about one's self): absol., Mk. ix. 8; x. 23; foll. by an inf. of purpose, Mk. v. 32; *τινά*, to look round on one (i. e. to look for one's self at one near by), Mk. iii. 5, 34; Lk. vi. 10; εἰς τινάς, Ev. Nic. c. 4; πάντα, Mk. xi. 11. (Arstph., Xen., Plat., al.; Sept.)*

περιβόλαιον, -ου, τό, (*περιβάλλω*), prop. a covering thrown around, a wrapper; in the N. T. **1.** a mantle: Heb. i. 12 (Ps. ci. (ciii.) 27; Ezek. xvi. 17; xxvii. 7; Is. lix. 17; *περιβ. βασιλικόν* and *περιβ. ἐκ πορφύρας*, Palaeoph. 52, 4). **2.** a veil [A. V. a covering]: 1 Co. xi. 15. [(From Eur. down).]*

περιδέω: plupf. pass. 3 pers. sing. *περιεδέδετο*; [fr. Hdt. down]; to bind around, tie over, [cf. *περὶ*, III. 1]: *τινά τι*, Jn. xi. 44. (Sept. Job xii. 18; Plut. mor. p. 825 e. [i. e. praecepta ger. reipub. 32, 21; Aristot. h. a. 9, 39 p. 623*, 14].)*

περιδράμω, see *περιτρέχω*.

περιεργάζομαι; (see *περὶ*, III. 2); to bustle about uselessly, to busy one's self about trifling, needless, useless matters, (Sir. iii. 23; Hdt. 3, 46; Plat. apol. p. 19 b.; al.): used apparently of a person officiously inquisitive about others' affairs [A. V. to be a busybody], 2 Th. iii. 11, as in Dem. p. 150, 24 [cf. p. 805, 4 etc.]*

περιέργος, -ον, (*περὶ* and ἔργον; see *περὶ*, III. 2), busy about trifles and neglectful of important matters, esp. busy about other folks' affairs, a busybody: 1 Tim. v. 13 (often so in prof. auth. fr. Xen. mem. 1, 3, 1; *περ. καὶ πολυπράγμων*, Epict. diss. 3, 1, 21); of things: τὰ *περιέργη*, impertinent and superfluous, of magic [A. V. curious] arts, Acts xix. 19 (so *περιέργος* practising magic, Aristaen. epp. 2, 18, 2 [cf. Plut. Alex. 2, 5]); cf. *Κυρκε*, Observv. and *Kuinoel*, Com. ad loc.*

περιέρχομαι; 2 aor. *περιῆλθον*; fr. Hdt. down; to go about: of strollers, Acts xix. 13; of wanderers, Heb. xi. 37; of navigators (making a circuit), Acts xxviii. 13 [here WH *περιελόντες*, see *περιαίρέω*, a.]; τὰς οἰκίας, to go about from house to house, 1 Tim. v. 13.*

περιέχω; 2 aor. *περιέσχον*; fr. Hom. down; in the N. T. to surround, encompass; i. e. **a.** to contain. of the subject-matter, contents, of a writing (ἡ βίβλος *περιέχει τὰς πράξεις*, Diod. 2, 1; [Joseph. c. Ap. (1, 1);

1, 8, 2; 2, 4, 1; 2, 38, 1]), ἐπιστολὴν περιέχουσαν τὸν τύπον τοῦτον, a letter of which this is a sample, or a letter written after this form [cf. τύπος, 3], Acts xxiii. 25 [L T Tr WH ἔχουσαν (cf. Grimm on 1 Macc. as below)] (τὸν τρόπον τοῦτον, 1 Macc. xv. 2; 2 Macc. xi. 16); intrans. [B. § 129, 17 n.; 144 (126) n.]: περιέχει ἐν (τῇ) γραφῇ, it is contained in (holy) scripture, 1 Pet. ii. 6 R G T Tr WH; absol., περιέχει ἡ γραφή (our runs), foll. by direct disc., ibid. Lchm.; likewise ὁ νόμος ὑμῶν περιέχει, Ev. Nicod. c. 4; with adverbs: περιέχειν οὕτως, 2 Macc. ix. 18; xi. 22; καθὼς περιέχει βιβλος Ἐνωχ, Test. xii. Patr., test. Levi 10; ὡς ἡ παράδοσις περιέχει, Euseb. h. e. 3, 1; see Grimm on 1 Macc. xi. 29. b. i. q. to take possession of, to seize: τινά, Lk. v. 9 (2 Macc. iv. 16; Joseph. b. j. 4, 10, 1).*

περιζώννῳ, or -ζώννῳ: Mid., 1 fut. περιζώσομαι; 1 aor. impv. περιζῶσαι, ptc. περιζώσάμενος; pf. pass. ptc. περιεζωσμένος; to gird around [περί, III. 1]; to fasten garments with a girdle: τὴν ὀσφύν, to fasten one's clothing about the loins with a girdle (Jer. i. 17), pass., Lk. xii. 35. Mid. to gird one's self: absol., Lk. xii. 37; xvii. 8; Acts xii. 8 Rec.; τὴν ὀσφύν ἐν ἀληθείᾳ, with truth as a girdle, figuratively i. q. to equip one's self with knowledge of the truth, Eph. vi. 14; with an acc. of the thing with which one girds himself (often so in Sept., as σάκκον, Jer. iv. 8; vi. 26; Lam. ii. 10; στολὴν δόξης, Sir. xlv. 7; and in trop. expressions, δύναμιν, εὐφροσύνην, 1 S. ii. 4; Ps. xvii. (xviii.) 33; [B. § 135, 2]): πρὸς τοῖς μαστοῖς ζώνην, Rev. i. 13; ζώνας περὶ τὰ στήθη, Rev. xv. 6. (Arstph., Polyb., Paus., Plut., al.; Sept. for רַגְלִי and רַיָּק.) Cf. ἀναζώννῳ.*

περιθεῖς, -εως, ἡ, (περιτίθημι), the act of putting around [περί, III. 1], (Vulg. circumlatio, [A. V. wearing]): περιθέσεως χρυσίων κόσμος, the adornment consisting of the golden ornaments wont to be placed around the head or the body, 1 Pet. iii. 3. ([Arr. 7, 22], Galen, Sext. Empir., al.)*

περιῶστημι: 2 aor. περιέστην; pf. ptc. περιεστώς; pres. mid. impv. 2 pers. sing. περιῶτασο (on which form see W. § 14, 1 e.; [B. 47 (40), who both call it passive (but see Veitch p. 340)]); 1. in the pres., impf., fut., 1 aor., active, to place around (one). 2. in the perf., plupf., 2 aor. act., and the tenses of the mid., to stand around: Jn. xi. 42; Acts xxv. 7 [in L T Tr WH w. an acc.; cf. W. § 52, 4, 12]. Mid. to turn one's self about sc. for the purpose of avoiding something, hence to avoid, shun, (Joseph. ant. 4, 6, 12; 10, 10, 4; b. j. 2, 8, 6; Antonin. 3, 4; Artem. oneir. 4, 59; Athen. 15 p. 675 e.; Diog. Laërt. 9, 14; Jambl. vit. Pyth. 31 [p. 392 ed. Kiessl.]; Sext. Empir.; joined with φεύγειν, Joseph. ant. 1, 1, 4; with ἐκτρέπεσθαι, Lcian. Hermot. § 86; Hesych. περιῶτασο· ἀπόφυγε, ἀνάτρεπε; [cf. further, D'Orville's Chariton, ed. Reiske, p. 282]; this use of the verb is censured by Lcian. soloec. 5): in the N. T. so with an acc. of the thing [cf. W. l. c.], 2 Tim. ii. 16; Tit. iii. 9.*

περικάθαμα, -τος, τό, (περικαθαίρω, to cleanse on all sides [περί, III. 1]), off-scouring, refuse: plur. τὰ περικὰ τοῦ κόσμου [A. V. the filth of the world], metaph. the most abject and despicable men, 1 Co. iv. 13. (Epict. diss. 3,

22, 78; purgamenta urbis, Curt. 8, 5, 8; 10, 2, 7; [see Wetstein on 1 Co. l. c.]; Sept. once for רָפָּד, the price of expiation or redemption, Prov. xxi. 18, because the Grks. used to apply the term καθάρματα to victims sacrificed to make expiation for the people, and even to criminals who were maintained at the public expense, that on the outbreak of a pestilence or other calamity they might be offered as sacrifices to make expiation for the state.)*

περι-καθ-ίζω: 1 aor. ptc. περικαθίσας; 1. in class. Grk. trans. to bid or make to sit around, to invest, besiege, a city, a fortress. 2. intrans. to sit around, be seated around; so in Lk. xxii. 55 Lchm. txt.*

περι-καλύπτω; 1 aor. ptc. περικαλύψας; pf. pass. ptc. περιεκαλυμμένος; fr. Hom. down; to cover all around [περί, III. 1], to cover up, cover over: τὸ πρόσωπον, Mk. xiv. 65; Lk. xxii. 64 [A. V. blindfold]; τὶ χρυσίῳ, Heb. ix. 4 (Ex. xxviii. 20).*

περι-καίμαι; (περί and κείμαι); fr. Hom. down; 1. to lie around [cf. περί, III. 1]: περί [cf. W. § 52, 4, 12] τα, [A. V. were hanged, Mk. ix. 42]; Lk. xvii. 2; ἔχοντες περικαίμενον ἡμῖν νέφος, [A. V. are compassed about with a cloud etc.], Heb. xii. 1. 2. passively [cf. B. 50 (44)], to be compassed with, have round one, [with acc.; cf. W. § 32, 5; B. § 134, 7]: δλυσω, Acts xxviii. 20 (δεσμά, 4 Macc. xii. 3); ἀσθένειαν, infirmity cleaves to me, Heb. v. 2 (ὑβριν, Theocr. 23, 14; ἀμαύρωσιν, νέφος, Clem. Rom. 2 Cor. 1, 6).*

περι-κεφαλαία, -ας, ἡ, (περί and κεφαλή), a helmet: 1 Th. v. 8; τοῦ σωτηρίου (fr. Is. lix. 17), i. e. dropping the fig., the protection of soul which consists in (the hope of) salvation, Eph. vi. 17. (Polyb.; Sept. for רַגְלִי.)*

περι-κρατής, -és, (κράτος), τινός, having full power over a thing: [περικ. γενέσθαι τῆς σκάφης, to secure], Acts xxvii. 16. (Sus. 39 cod. Alex.; eccl. writ.)*

περι-κρύπτω: 2 aor. περιέκρυβον (on this form cf. Bltm. Ausf. Spr. i. p. 400 sq.; ii. p. 226; [WH. App. p. 170; al. make it (in Lk. as below) a late imperfect; cf. B. 40 (35); Soph. Lex. s. v. κρύβω; Veitch s. v. κρύπτω]); to conceal on all sides or entirely, to hide: ἑαντόν, to keep one's self at home, Lk. i. 24. (Lcian., Diog. Laërt., al.)*

περι-κυκλώω, -ῶ: fut. περικυκλώσω; to encircle, compass about: of a city (besieged), Lk. xix. 43. (Arstph. av. 346; Xen. an. 6, 1 (3), 11; Aristot. h. a. 4, 8 [p. 533^b, 11]; Lcian., al.; Sept. for כַּבְּדִי.)*

περι-λάμπω: 1 aor. περιέλαμψα; to shine around: τινά, Lk. ii. 9; Acts xxvi. 13. (Diod., Joseph., Plut., al.)*

περι-λείπω: pres. pass. ptc. περιλειπόμενος (cf. περί, III. 2); to leave over; pass. to remain over, to survive: 1 Th. iv. 15, 17. (Arstph., Plat., Eur., Polyb., Hdian.; 2 Macc. i. 31.)*

περι-λύπος, -ον, (περί and λύπη, and so prop. 'encompassed with grief' [cf. περί, III. 3]), very sad, exceedingly sorrowful: Mt. xxvi. 38; Mk. vi. 26; xiv. 34; Lk. xviii. 23, 24 [where T WH om. Tr br. the cl.]. (Ps. xli. (xlii.) 6, 12; 1 Esdr. viii. 69; Isocr., Aristot., al.)*

περι-μένω; (περί further [cf. περί, III. 2]); to wait for:

τί, Acts i. 4. (Gen. xlix. 18; Sap. viii. 12; Arstph., Thuc., Xen., Plat., Dem., Joseph., Plut., al.) *

πέριξ [on the formative or strengthening ξ cf. *Lob. Paralip.* p. 131], adv., fr. Aeschyl. down, *round about*: αἱ πέριξ πόλεις, *the cities round about*, the circumjacent cities, Acts v. 16.*

περι-οικίω, -ῶ; *to dwell round about*: τινά [cf. W. § 52, 4, 12], to be one's neighbor, Lk. i. 65. (Hdt., Arstph., Xen., Lys., Plut.)*

περι-οικος, -ον, (περί and οἶκος), *dwelling around, a neighbor*: Lk. i. 58. (Gen. xix. 29; Deut. i. 7; Jer. xxx. (xlix.) 5; Hdt., Thuc., Xen., Isocr., al.)*

περιούσιος, -ον, (fr. περιών, περιούσια, ptc. of the verb περιέμι, to be over and above—see ἐπιούσιος; hence περιουσία, abundance, plenty; riches, wealth, property), *that which is one's own, belongs to one's possessions*: λαὸς περιούσιος, *a people selected by God from the other nations for his own possession*, Tit. ii. 14; Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 64; in Sept. for הַיְיָרֵךְנוּ, (Ex. xix. 5); Deut. vii. 6; xiv. 2; xxvi. 18. [Cf. Bp. *Lghtst.* 'Fresh Revision' etc. App. ii.]*

περιοχή, -ῆς, ἡ, (περιέχω, q. v.); **1.** *an encompassing, compass, circuit*, (Theophr., Diod., Plut., al.). **2.** *that which is contained*; spec. *the contents* of any writing, Acts viii. 32 (Cic. ad Attic. 13, 25; Stob. eclog. ethic. p. 164 [ii. p. 541 ed. Gaisford]) [but A. V. *place* i. e. passage; cf. *Soph. Lex.* s. v.]*

περι-πατέω, -ῶ; impf. 2 pers. sing. περιπατεῖς, 3 pers. περιπατεῖτε, plur. περιπατοῦν; fut. περιπατήσω; 1 aor. περιεπάτησα; plupf. 3 pers. sing. περιεπεπατήκει (Acts xiv. 8 Rec.^{ca}), and without the augm. (cf. W. § 12, 9; [B. 33 (29)]) περιεπατήκει (ibid. Rec.^{ca} Grsb.); Sept. for יָרַח; *to walk*; [walk about A. V. 1 Pet. v. 8]; **a.** prop. (as in Arstph., Xen., Plat., Isocr., Joseph., Ael., al.): absol., Mt. ix. 5; xi. 5; xv. 31; Mk. ii. 9 [Tdf. ἵπαγε]; v. 42; viii. 24; xvi. 12; Lk. v. 23; vii. 22; xxiv. 17; Jn. i. 36; v. 8 sq. 11 sq.; xi. 9 sq.; Acts iii. 6, 8 sq. 12; xiv. 8, 10; 1 Pet. v. 8; Rev. ix. 20; i. q. *to make one's way, make progress*, in fig. disc. equiv. *to make a due use of opportunities*, Jn. xiii. 35*. with additions: περιπ. γυμνός, Rev. xvi. 15; ἐπάνω (τινός), Lk. xi. 44; διά w. gen. of the thing, Rev. xxi. 24 [G L T Tr WH]; ἐν w. dat. of place, i. q. *to frequent, stay in*, a place, Mk. xi. 27; Jn. vii. 1; x. 23; Rev. ii. 1; ἐν τισι, among persons, Jn. xi. 54; [π. ὅπου ἤθελες, of personal liberty, Jn. xxi. 18]; metaph. ἐν τῇ σκοτίᾳ, to be subject to error and sin, Jn. viii. 12; xii. 35*; 1 Jn. i. 6 sq.; ii. 11; ἐν with dat. of the garment one is clothed in, Mk. xii. 38; Lk. xx. 46; Rev. iii. 4, (ἐν κοκκίω, Epict. diss. 3, 22, 10); ἐπὶ τῆς θαλάσσης, [Mt. xiv. 25 R G; 26 L T Tr WH; Mk. vi. 48, 49], see ἐπί, A. I. 1 a. and 2 a.; ἐπὶ τὴν θάλα., ἐπὶ τὰ ὕδατα, [Mt. xiv. 25 L T Tr WH, 26 R G, 29], see ἐπί, C. I. 1 a.; [παρὰ τὴν θάλασσαν, Mt. iv. 18; Mk. i. 16 Rec., see παρά, III. 1]; μετὰ τινος, to associate with one, to be one's companion, used of one's followers and votaries, Jn. vi. 66; Rev. iii. 4.

b. Hebraistically, *to live* [cf. W. 32; com. in Paul and John, but not found in James or in Peter (cf. ἀναστρέφω 3 b., ἀναστροφῆ)], i. e. **a.** *to regulate one's*

life, to conduct one's self (cf. ὁδός, 2 a., πορεύω, b. γ.): ἀξίως τινός, Eph. iv. 1; Col. i. 10; 1 Th. ii. 12; εὐσημότως, Ro. xiii. 13; 1 Th. iv. 12; ἀκριβώς, Eph. v. 15; ἀνάτως, 2 Th. iii. 6, 11; ὡς or καθώς τις, Eph. iv. 17; v. 8, 15; οὕτω π. καθώς, Phil. iii. 17; [καθώς π. οὕτω π. 1 Jn. ii. 6 (L Tr txt. WH om. οὕτω)]; πῶς, καθώς, 1 Th. iv. 1; οὕτως, ὡς, 1 Co. vii. 17; so that a nom. of quality must be sought from what follows, ἐχθροὶ τοῦ σταυροῦ τοῦ Χριστοῦ, Phil. iii. 18. with a dat. of the thing to which the life is given or consecrated: κόμοις, μέθαις, etc., Ro. xiii. 13, cf. Fritzsche on Rom. vol. iii. p. 140 sq.; w. a dat. of the standard acc. to which one governs his life [cf. Fritzsche u. s. p. 142; also B. § 133, 22 b.; W. 219 (205)]: Acts xxi. 21; Gal. v. 16; 2 Co. xii. 18; foll. by ἐν w. a dat. denoting either the state in which one is living, or the virtue or vice to which he is given [cf. ἐν, I. 5 e. p. 210^b bot.]: Ro. vi. 4; 2 Co. iv. 2; Eph. ii. 2, 10; iv. 17; v. 2; Col. iii. 7; iv. 5; 2 Jn. 4, 6; 3 Jn. 3 sq.; ἐν βρώμασι, of those who have fellowship in the sacrificial feasts, Heb. xiii. 9; ἐν Χριστῷ [see ἐν, I. 6 b.], to live a life conformed to the union entered into with Christ, Col. ii. 6; κατὰ w. an acc. of the pers. or thing furnishing the standard of living, [Mk. vii. 5]; 2 Jn. 6; κατὰ ἄνθρωπον, 1 Co. iii. 3; κατὰ σάρκα, Ro. viii. 1 Rec., 4; xiv. 15; 2 Co. x. 2. **β.** i. q. *to pass* (one's) *life*: ἐν σαρκί, in the body, 2 Co. x. 3; διὰ πίστεως (see διά, A. I. 2), 2 Co. v. 7. [COMP.: ἐμπεριπατέω.]*

περι-πίρω: 1 aor. περιπέριρα; *to pierce through* [see περί, III. 3]: τινά ξίφεσι, δόρατι, etc., Diod., Joseph., Plut., Leian., al.; metaph. ἐαυτὸν . . . ὀδύνας, to torture one's soul with sorrows, 1 Tim. vi. 10 (ἀνηκέστοις κακοῖς, Philo in Flacc. § 1).*

περι-πίπτω: 2 aor. περιπέσον; fr. Hdt. down; *so to fall into as to be encompassed by* [cf. περί, III. 1]: λησταῖς, among robbers, Lk. x. 30; τοῖς πειρασμοῖς, Jas. i. 2, (αἰκίας, Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 51, 2; θανάτῳ, Dan. ii. 9; Diod. 1, 77; νόσῳ, Joseph. ant. 15, 7, 7; συμφορᾷ, ibid. 1, 1, 4; τοῖς δεινοῖς, Aesop 79 (110 ed. Halm); ψευδέσι κ. ἀσεβέσι δόγμασιν, Orig. in Joann. t. ii. § 2; numerous other exx. in Passow s. v. 1. c. [L. and S. s. v. II. 3]; to which add, 2 Macc. vi. 13; x. 4; Polyb. 1, 37, 1 and 9); εἰς τόπον τινά, upon a certain place, Acts xxvii. 41.*

περι-ποιέω, -ῶ: Mid., pres. περιποιούμαι; 1 aor. περιποιουσάμην; (see περί, III. 2); fr. Hdt. down; *to make to remain over; to reserve, to leave or keep safe, lay by*; mid. *to make to remain for one's self*, i. e. **1.** *to preserve for one's self* (Sept. for יָרַח): τὴν ψυχὴν, life, Lk. xvii. 33 T Tr WH (τὰς ψυχάς, Xen. Cyr. 4, 4, 10). **2.** *to get for one's self, purchase*: τί, Acts xx. 28 (Is. xliii. 21; δύναμιν, Thuc. 1, 9; Xen. mem. 2, 7, 3); τὶ ἐμαυτῷ, gain for myself (W. § 38, 6), 1 Tim. iii. 13 (1 Macc. vi. 44; Xen. an. 5, 6, 17).*

περι-ποίησις, -εως, ἡ, (περιποιέω); **1.** *a preserving, preservation*: εἰς περιποίησιν ψυχῆς, to the preserving of the soul, sc. that it may be made partaker of eternal salvation [A. V. *unto the saving of the soul*], Heb. x. 39 (Plat. deff. p. 415 c.). **2.** *possession, one's own property*: 1 Pet. ii. 9 (Is. xliiii. 20 sq.); Eph. i. 14 (on this

pass. see ἀπολύτρωσις, 2). 3. an obtaining: with a gen. of the thing to be obtained, 1 Th. v. 9; 2 Th. ii. 14.*

περιρραίνω (Tdf. περιρ., with one ρ; see P, ρ): pf. pass. ptp. περιρραμμένος (cf. M, μ); (περί and ραίνω to sprinkle) to sprinkle around, besprinkle: ἱμάτιον, pass., Rev. xix. 13 Tdf. [al. βεβαμμένον (exc. WH βεραντισμένον, see βαντίζω, and their App. ad loc.)]. (Arstph., Menand., Philo, Plut., al.; Sept.)*

περιρρήγνυμι (L T Tr WH περιρ., with one ρ; see the preceding word): 1 aor. ptp. plur. περιρρήξαντες; (περί and ρήγνυμι); to break off on all sides, break off all round, [cf. περί, III. 1]: τὸ ἱμάτιον, to rend or tear off all around, Acts xvi. 22. So of garments also in 2 Macc. iv. 38 and often in prof. auth.; Aeschyl. sept. 329; Dem. p. 403, 3; Polyb. 15, 33, 4; Diod. 17, 35.*

περισπᾶω, -ᾶ: impf. pass. 3 pers. sing. περισπᾶτο; fr. Xen. down; to draw around [περί, III. 1], to draw away, distract; pass. metaph., to be driven about mentally, to be distracted: περί τι, i. e. to be over-occupied, too busy, about a thing, Lk. x. 40 [A. V. cumbered]; in the same sense with τῇ διανοίᾳ added, Polyb. 3, 105, 1; 4, 10, 3; Diod. 1, 74; περισπᾶν τὸν ἀργὸν δῆμον περί τὰς ἔξω σπουδαίαις, Dion. Hal. antt. 9, 43; pass. to be distracted with cares, to be troubled, distressed, [cf. W. 28], for ἡγε, Eccl. i. 13; iii. 10.*

περισσειά, -ας, ἡ, (περισσεύω, q. v.); 1. abundance: τῆς χάριτος, Ro. v. 17; τῆς χαρᾶς, 2 Co. viii. 2; εἰς περισσειάν, adverbially, superabundantly, superfluously, [A. V. out of measure], 2 Co. x. 15, (Boeckh, Corp. inscr. i. p. 668, no. 1878, 6; Byzant. writ.). 2. superiority; preference, pre-eminence: ἰσχυρῶς, Eccl. vi. 8; for ἰσχυρῶς, Eccl. ii. 13; x. 10. 3. gain, profit: for ἰσχυρῶς, Eccl. i. 3; ii. 11; iii. 9, etc. 4. residue, remains: κακίας, the wickedness remaining over in the Christian from his state prior to conversion, Jas. i. 21, see περισσεύω, 2; [al. adhere in this pass. to the meaning which the word bears elsewhere in the N. T. viz. 'excess', 'superabundance', (A. V. superfluity)].*

περισσεύω, -τος, τό, (περισσεύω); 1. abundance, in which one delights; opp. to ὑστέρημα, 2 Co. viii. 14 (13), 14; trop. of that which fills the heart, Mt. xii. 34; Lk. vi. 45, (Eratosth., Plut.). 2. what is left over, residue, remains: plur. Mk. viii. 8.*

περισσεύω; impf. ἐπερίσειεν (Acts xvi. 5); fut. inf. περισσεύσειν (Phil. iv. 12 Rec.^{bas}); 1 aor. ἐπερίσεισα; Pass., pres. περισσεύομαι (Lk. xv. 17, see below); 1 fut. 3 pers. sing. περισσευθήσεται; (περισσός, q. v.); 1. intrans. and prop. to exceed a fixed number or measure; to be over and above a certain number or measure: μύριοι εἰσιν ἀριθμὸν . . . εἰς δὲ περισσεύει, Hes. fr. 14, 4 [clxix. (187), ed. Götting]; hence a. to be over, to remain: Jn. vi. 12; τὸ περισσεύον τῶν κλασμάτων, i. q. τὰ περισσεύοντα κλάσματα, Mt. xiv. 20; xv. 37; περισσεύει μοι τι, Jn. vi. 13 (Tob. iv. 16); τὸ περισσεύσαντι, what remained over to one, Lk. ix. 17. b. to exist or be at hand in abundance: τῶν, Lk. xii. 15; τὸ περισσεύόν τι, one's abundance, wealth, [(R. V. superfluity); opp. to ὑστέρησις], Mk. xii. 44; opp. to ὑστέρημα, Lk. xxi. 4; to be

great (abundant), 2 Co. i. 5^b; ix. 12; Phil. i. 26; περισσεύει τι εἰς τινα, a thing comes in abundance, or overflows, unto one; something falls to the lot of one in large measure: Ro. v. 15; 2 Co. i. 5^a; περισσεύω εἰς τι, to redound unto, turn out abundantly for, a thing, 2 Co. viii. 2; ἡ ἀλήθεια τοῦ θεοῦ ἐν τῷ ἐμφύ ψεύσματι ἐπερίσεισεν εἰς τὴν δόξαν αὐτοῦ, i. e. by my lie it came to pass that God's veracity became the more conspicuous, and becoming thus more thoroughly known increased his glory, Ro. iii. 7; to be increased, τῷ ἀριθμῷ, Acts xvi. 5. c. to abound, overflow, i. e.

a. to be abundantly furnished with, to have in abundance, abound in (a thing): absol. [A. V. to abound], to be in affluence, Phil. iv. 18; opp. to ὑστερεῖσθαι, ib. 12; in spiritual gifts, 1 Co. xiv. 12; with a gen. of the thing in which one abounds (W. § 80, 8 b.; [cf. B. § 132, 12]): ἄρτων, Lk. xv. 17 RGL T Tr mrg.

β. to be pre-eminent, to excel, [cf. B. § 132, 22]: absol. 1 Co. viii. 8; foll. by ἐν w. a dat. of the virtues or the actions in which one excels [B. § 132, 12], Ro. xv. 18; 1 Co. xv. 58; 2 Co. iii. 9 [here L T Tr WH om. ἐν]; viii. 7; Col. ii. 7; περισσ. μᾶλλον, to excel still more, to increase in excellence, 1 Th. iv. 1, 10; μᾶλλον κ. μᾶλλον περισσ. Phil. i. 9; περισσ. πλείον, to excel more than [A. V. exceed; cf. B. § 132, 20 and 22], Mt. v. 20, (περισσ. ὑπέρ τινα, 1 Macc. iii. 30; τί ἐπερίσεισεν ὁ ἄνθρωπος παρὰ τὸ κτήνος; Eccl. iii. 19). 2. by later Greek usage transitively [cf. W. p. 23; § 38, 1], to make to abound, i. e.

a. to furnish one richly so that he has abundance: pass., Mt. xiii. 12; xxv. 29; w. gen. of the thing with which one is furnished, pass. Lk. xv. 17 WH Tr txt.; τὸ εἰς τινα, to make a thing to abound unto one, to confer a thing abundantly upon one, 2 Co. ix. 8; Eph. i. 8. b. to make abundant or excellent: τί, 2 Co. iv. 15; to cause one to excel: τινά, w. a dat. of the thing, 1 Th. iii. 12. (τὰς ὥρας, to extend the hours beyond the prescribed time, Athen. 2 p. 42 b.) [COMP. : ὑπερ-περισσεύω.]*

περισσός, -ή, -όν, (fr. περί, q. v. III. 2), fr. Hes. down, Sept. for ἰσχυρῶς, ἰσχυρῶς, etc.; exceeding some number or measure or rank or need; 1. over and above, more than is necessary, superadded: τὸ π. τούτων, what is added to [A. V. more than; cf. B. § 132, 21 Rem.] these, Mt. v. 37; ἐκ περισσοῦ, exceedingly, beyond measure, Mk. vi. 51 [WH om. Tr br. ἐκ π.]; xiv. 31 Rec.; ὑπὲρ ἐκ περισσοῦ (written as one word ὑπερκεπερισσοῦ [q. v.]), exceeding abundantly, supremely, Eph. iii. 20 [cf. B. u. s.]; 1 Th. iii. 10; v. 13 [R G WH txt.]; περισσόν μοι ἔστω, it is superfluous for me, 2 Co. ix. 1; περισσὸν ἔχειν, to have abundance, Jn. x. 10 (οἱ μὲν . . . περισσὰ ἔχουσιν, οἱ δὲ οὐδὲ τὰ ἀναγκαῖα δύναται πορίζεσθαι, Xen. oec. 20, 1); neut. compar. περισσότερόν τι, something further, more, Lk. xii. 4 (L Tr mrg. περισσόν); περισσότερον, the more, ibid. 48; [περισσότερον πάντων etc. much more than all etc. Mk. xii. 38 T Tr txt. WH]; adverbially, somewhat more [R. V. somewhat abundantly], 2 Co. x. 8; (Vulg. abundantius [A. V. more abundantly]) i. e. more plainly, Heb. vi. 17; μᾶλλον περισσότερον, much more, Mk. vii. 36; περισσότερον πάντων, more [abundantly] than all, 1 Co. xv. 10; with an adj. it forms a periphrasis for the com-

par. *περισσότερον κατάδηλον*, more [abundantly] evident, Heb. vii. 15 [cf. W. § 35, 1]. 2. *superior, extraordinary, surpassing, uncommon*: Mt. v. 47 [A. V. *more than others*]; τὸ *περισσόν*, as subst., *pre-eminence, superiority, advantage*, Ro. iii. 1; compar. *περισσότερος, more eminent, more remarkable*, (οὐκ ἔση *περισσότερος*, Gen. xlix. 3 Symm.); *περιττότερος φρονήσῃ*, Plut. mor. p. 57 f. de adulatore etc. 14): Mt. xi. 9; Lk. vii. 26, although in each pass. *περισσότερον* can also be taken as neut. (*something*) *more excellent* (Vulg. *plus* [R. V. *much more than etc.*]); with substantives: *περισσότερον κρίμα*, i. e. a severer, heavier judgment, Mt. xxiii. 14 (13) Rec.; Mk. xii. 40; Lk. xx. 47; *τιμῇ*, greater honor, more [abundant] honor, 1 Co. xii. 23*, [24; εὐσχημοσύνη, *ibid.* 23*]; *λύπη*, 2 Co. ii. 7.*

περισσοτέρως, adv., (fr. *περισσός*, q. v.), [cf. W. § 11, 2 c.; B. 69 (61)]; 1. prop. *more abundantly* (so in Diod. 13, 108; Athen. 5 p. 192 f.); in the N. T. *more, in a greater degree; more earnestly, more exceedingly*, [cf. W. 243 (228)]: Mk. xv. 14 Rec.; 2 Co. vii. 15; xi. 23; Gal. i. 14; Phil. i. 14; 1 Th. ii. 17; Heb. ii. 1; xiii. 19; opp. to ἥττον, 2 Co. xii. 15; *περισσοτέρως μᾶλλον*, much more, [R. V. *the more exceedingly*], 2 Co. vii. 13. 2. *especially, above others*, [A. V. *more abundantly*]: 2 Co. i. 12; ii. 4.*

περισσός, (*περισσός*, q. v.), adv., *beyond measure, extraordinarily* (Eur.; i. q. *magnificently*, Polyb., Athen.); i. q. *greatly, exceedingly*: ἐκπλήσσεισθαι, Mk. x. 26; κράζειν, Mt. xxvii. 23 and G L T Tr WH in Mk. xv. 14; ἐμμυίνεσθαι, Acts xxvi. 11.*

περιστέρα, -ās, ἡ, Hebr. תִּיבִּי, a dove: Mt. iii. 16; x. 16; xxi. 12; Mk. i. 10; xi. 15; Lk. ii. 24; iii. 22; Jn. i. 32; ii. 14, 16. [From Hdt. down].*

περι-τέμνω (Ion. *περιτάμνω*); 2 aor. *περιέτεμον*; Pass., pres. *περιτέμνομαι*; pf. ptp. *περιτετημμένος*; 1 aor. *περιεμήθη*; [fr. Hes. down]; Sept. chiefly for לחַ; to cut around [cf. *περί*, III. 1]: *τινά*, to circumcise, cut off one's prepuce (used of that well-known rite by which not only the male children of the Israelites, on the eighth day after birth, but subsequently also 'proselytes of righteousness' were consecrated to Jehovah and introduced into the number of his people; [cf. BB. DD. s. v. Circumcision; Oehler's O. T. Theol. (ed. Day) §§ 87, 88; Müller, Barnabasbrief, p. 227 sq.]), Lk. i. 59; ii. 21; Jn. vii. 22; Acts vii. 8; xv. 5; xvi. 3; xxi. 21; of the same rite, Diod. 1, 28; pass. and mid. to get one's self circumcised, present one's self to be circumcised, receive circumcision [cf. W. § 88, 3]: Acts xv. 1, 24 Rec.; 1 Co. vii. 18; Gal. ii. 3; v. 2 sq.; vi. 12 sq.; with τὰ αἰδοῖα added, Hdt. 2, 36 and 104; Joseph. antt. 1, 10, 5; c. Ap. 1, 22. Since by the rite of circumcision a man was separated from the unclean world and dedicated to God, the verb is transferred to denote the extinguishing of lusts and the removal of sins, Col. ii. 11, cf. Jer. iv. 4; Deut. x. 16, and eccl. writ. [see Bp. Lghtft. on Phil. iii. 3].*

περι-τίθημι, 3 pers. plur. *περιτιθέασω* (Mk. xv. 17; see reff. in ἐπιτίθημι); 1 aor. *περιέθηκα*; 2 aor. ptp. *περιθείς*, *περιθέντες*; fr. Hom. down; a. prop. to place

around, set about, [cf. *περί*, III. 1]: *τινὶ τι*, as φραγμὸν τῷ ἀμπελώνι, Mt. xxi. 33; Mk. xii. 1; to put a garment on one, Mt. xxvii. 28; στέφανον, put on (encircle one's head with) a crown, Mk. xv. 17 (Sir. vi. 31; Plat. Alcib. 2 p. 151 a.); *τί τινα*, to put or bind one thing around another, Mt. xxvii. 48; Mk. xv. 36; Jn. xix. 29. b. trop. *τινὶ τι*, to present, bestow, confer, a thing upon one (so in class. Grk. fr. Hdt. down, as ἐλευθερίαν, Hdt. 3, 142; δόξαν, Dem. p. 1417, 3; see Passow ii. p. 881 sq.; [L. and S. s. v. II.]; τὸ δῶμα, Sap. xiv. 21; Thuc. 4, 87): *τιμῇ*, 1 Co. xii. 23; Esth. i. 20.*

περι-τομή, -ῆς, ἡ, (*περιτέμνω*), *circumcision* (on which see *περιτέμνω*); a. prop. a. the act or rite of circumcision: Jn. vii. 22 sq.; Acts vii. 8; Ro. iv. 11; Gal. v. 11; Phil. iii. 5; οἱ ἐκ τῆς περιτ. (see ἐκ, II. 7), the circumcised, they of the circumcision, used of Jews, Ro. iv. 12; of Christians gathered from among the Jews, Acts xi. 2; Gal. ii. 12; Tit. i. 10; οἱ ὄντες ἐκ περιτ. Col. iv. 11. β. the state of circumcision, the being circumcised: Ro. ii. 25-28; iii. 1; 1 Co. vii. 19; Gal. v. 6; vi. 15; Col. iii. 11; ἐν περιτομῇ ὄν, circumcised, Ro. iv. 10.

γ. by meton. 'the circumcision' for οἱ περιτμηθέντες the circumcised, i. e. Jews: Ro. iii. 30; iv. 9, 12; xv. 8; Gal. ii. 7-9; Eph. ii. 11; οἱ ἐκ περιτομῆς πιστοί, Christian converts from among the Jews, Jewish Christians, Acts x. 45. b. metaph. a. of Christians: (ἡμεῖς ἐσμεν) ἡ περιτομή, separated from the unclean multitude and truly consecrated to God, Phil. iii. 3 [(where see Bp. Lghtft.)]. β. ἡ περιτομή ἀχειροποιήτος, the extinction of the passions and the removal of spiritual impurity (see *περιτέμνω*, fin.), Col. ii. 11*; ἡ περιτομή καρδίας in Ro. ii. 29 denotes the same thing; περιτ. Χριστοῦ, of which Christ is the author, Col. ii. 11*.

(The noun *περιτομή* occurs three times in the O. T., viz. Gen. xvii. 13; Jer. xi. 16; for תִּיבִּי, Ex. iv. 26; besides in Philo, whose tract *περὶ περιτομῆς* is found in Mangey's ed. ii. pp. 210-212 [Richter's ed. iv. pp. 282-284]; Joseph. antt. 1, 10, 5; [13, 11 fin.; c. Ap. 2, 13, 1. 6]; plur., antt. 1, 12, 2.)*

περι-τρέπω; to turn about [*περί*, III. 1], to turn; to transfer or change by turning: τὸ ἢ τινὰ εἰς τι, a pers. or thing into some state; once so in the N. T. viz. σὲ εἰς μανίαν περιτρέπει, is turning thee mad, Acts xxvi. 24; τοὺς παρόντας εἰς χαρὰν περιστρέψε, Joseph. antt. 9, 4, 4; τὸ θεῖον εἰς ὀργὴν περιτραπέν, 2, 14, 1. In various other uses in Grk. auth. [fr. Lys. and Plat. on].*

περι-τρέχω: 2 aor. [*περιέδραμον* T Tr WH]. ptp. *περιδραμόντες* [R G L]; fr. [Hom.], Theogn., Xen., Plat. down; to run around, run round about: with an acc. of place, Mk. vi. 55. (Sept. twice for עָשָׂה, Jer. v. 1; Am. viii. 12.)*

περι-φέρω; pres. pass. *περιφέρομαι*; fr. Hdt. down; to carry round: to bear about everywhere with one, τί, 2 Co. iv. 10; to carry hither and thither, τοὺς κακῶς ἔχοντας, Mk. vi. 55 (where the Evangelist wishes us to conceive of the sick as brought to Jesus while he is travelling about and visiting different places); pass. to be driven [A. V. *carried*] about: παντὶ ἀνέμῳ τῆς διδασκα-

λίαι, i. e. in doubt and hesitation to be led away now to this opinion, now to that, Eph. iv. 14. In Heb. xiii. 9 and Jude 12 for περιφέρ. editors from Griesbach on have restored παραφέρ.*

περιφρονέω, -ῶ; 1. to consider or examine on all sides [περί, III. 1], i. e. carefully, thoroughly, (Arstph. nub. 741). 2. (fr. περί, beyond, III. 2), to set one's self in thought beyond (exalt one's self in thought above) a person or thing; to contemn, despise: τινός (cf. Kühner § 419, 1 b. vol. ii. p. 325), Tit. ii. 15 (4 Macc. vi. 9; vii. 16; xiv. 1; Plut., al.; τοῦ ζῆν, Plat. Ax. p. 372; Aeschin. dial. Socr. 3, 22).*

περιχώρος, -ον, (περί and χώρος), lying round about, neighboring, (Plut., Aelian., Dio Cass.); in the Scriptures ἡ περιχώρος, sc. γῆ, the region round about [q. v. in B. D.]: Mt. xiv. 35; Mk. i. 28; vi. 55 [R G L txt.]; Lk. iii. 3; iv. 14, 37; vii. 17; viii. 37; Acts xiv. 6, (Gen. xix. 17; Deut. iii. 13, etc.; τῆς γῆς τῆς περιχώρου, Gen. xix. 28 cod. Alex.); ἡ περιχ. τοῦ Ἰορδάνου, Lk. iii. 3 (Gen. xiii. 10 sq.; for יַרְדֵּן רְבֵב, the region of the Jordan [cf. B. D. u. s.]); by meton. for its inhabitants: Mt. iii. 5. (τὸ περιχώρον and τὰ περιχώρα, Deut. iii. 4; 1 Chr. v. 16; 2 Chr. iv. 17, etc.).*

περιψήμα, -τος, τό, (fr. περιψάω 'to wipe off all round'; and this fr. περί [q. v. III. 1], and ψάω 'to wipe,' 'rub'), prop. what is wiped off; dirt rubbed off; offscouring, scrapings: 1 Co. iv. 13, used in the same sense as περικάθαμα, q. v. Suidas and other Greek lexicographers s. v. relate that the Athenians, in order to avert public calamities, yearly threw a criminal into the sea as an offering to Poseidon; hence ἀργύριον . . . περιψήμα τοῦ παιδίου ἡμῶν γένοιτο, (as if to say) let it become an expiatory offering, a ransom, for our child, i. e. in comparison with the saving of our son's life let it be to us a despicable and worthless thing, Tob. v. 18 (where see Fritzsche; [cf. also Müller on Barn. ep. 4, 9]). It is used of a man who in behalf of religion undergoes dire trials for the salvation of others, Ignat. ad Eph. 8, 1; 18, 1; [see Bp. Lghtft.'s note on the former passage].*

περπερεύομαι; (to be πέρπερος, i. e. vain-glorious, brag-gart, Polyb. 32, 6, 5; 40, 6, 2; Epict. diss. 3, 2, 14); to boast one's self [A. V. vaunt one's self]: 1 Co. xiii. 4 (Antonin. 5, 5; the compound ἐμπερπερεύεσθαι is used of self-display, employing rhetorical embellishments in extolling one's self excessively, in Cic. ad Attic. 1, 14. Hesych. περπερεύεται· κατεπαίρεται); cf. Osiander [or Wetstein] on 1 Co. i. c. [Gataker on Marc. Antonin. 5, 5 p. 143].*

Περσίς [lit. 'a Persian woman'], ἡ, acc. -ίδα, Persis, a Christian woman: Ro. xvi. 12.*

πέρυσσι, (fr. πέρας), adv., last year; the year just past: ἀπὸ πέρυσσι, for a year past, a year ago, [W. 422 (393)], 2 Co. viii. 19; ix. 2. ([Simon.], Arstph., Plat., Plut., Lcian.)*

πέρομαι, -ῶμαι; a doubtful later Grk. form for the earlier πέτομαι (see Lob. ad Phryn. p. 581; Btm. Ausf. Spr. ii. p. 271 sq.; cf. W. 88 (84); [B. 65 (58)]; Veitch s. v.): to fly: in the N. T. found only in pres. ptc. πε-

τώμενος, Rec. in Rev. iv. 7; viii. 13; xiv. 6; xix. 17, where since Griesbach πέτομενος has been restored.*

πετινός, -ή, -όν, (Attic for πετηνός, fr. πέτομαι), flying, winged; in the N. T. found only in neut. plur. πετινώ and τὰ πετινώ, as subst., flying or winged animals, birds: Mt. xiii. 4; Mk. iv. 4 [G L T Tr WH]; Lk. xii. 24; Ro. i. 23; Jas. iii. 7; τὰ πετ. τοῦ οὐρανοῦ (Sept. for מְרִצְיָהוּ רִיג; see οὐρανός, 1 b.), the birds of heaven, i. e. flying in the heavens (air), Mt. vi. 26; viii. 20; xiii. 32; Mk. iv. 4 [Rec.], 32; Lk. viii. 5; ix. 58; xiii. 19; Acts x. 12 [here L T Tr WH om. τὰ]; xi. 6. [(Theogn., Hdt., al.)]*

πέτομαι; [fr. Hom. down]; Sept. for רִיג; to fly: Rev. iv. 7; viii. 13; xii. 14; xiv. 6; xix. 17; see περάομαι.*

πέτρα, -ας, ἡ, fr. Hom. down; Sept. for γέλι and צוץ; a rock, ledge, cliff; a. prop.: Mt. vii. 24 sq.; xxvii. 51, 60; Mk. xv. 46; Lk. vi. 48; 1 Co. x. 4 (on which see πνευματικός, 3 a.); a projecting rock, crag, Rev. vi. 15 sq.; rocky ground, Lk. viii. 6, 13. b. a rock, large stone: Ro. ix. 33; 1 Pet. ii. 8 (7). c. metaph. a man like a rock, by reason of his firmness and strength of soul: Mt. xvi. 18 [some interpp. regard the distinction (generally observed in classic Greek; see the Comm. and cf. Schmidt, Syn. ch. 51, §§ 4-6) between πέτρα, the massive living rock, and πέτρος, a detached but large fragment, as important for the correct understanding of this passage; others explain the different genders here as due first to the personal then to the material reference. Cf. Meyer, Keil, al.; Green, Crit. Note on Jn. i. 43].*

Πέτρος, -ου, ὁ, (an appellative prop. name, signifying 'a stone,' 'a rock,' 'a ledge' or 'cliff'; used metaph. of a soul hard and unyielding, and so resembling a rock, Soph. O. R. 334; Eur. Med. 28; Herc. fur. 1397; answering to the Chald. קִפְזָא, q. v., Jn. i. 42 (43)), Peter, the surname of the apostle Simon. He was a native of Bethsaida, a town of Galilee, the son of a fisherman (see Ἰωάννης, 3, and Ἰωνᾶς, 2), and dwelt with his wife at Capernaum, Mt. viii. 14; Mk. i. 30; Lk. iv. 38, cf. 1 Co. ix. 5. He had a brother Andrew, with whom he followed the occupation of a fisherman, Mt. iv. 18; Mk. i. 16; Lk. v. 3. Both were received by Jesus as his companions, Mt. iv. 19; Mk. i. 17; Lk. v. 10; Jn. i. 40-42 (41-43); and Simon, whose pre-eminent courage and firmness he discerned and especially relied on for the future establishment of the kingdom of God, he honored with the name of Peter, Jn. i. 42 (43); Mt. xvi. 18; Mk. iii. 16. Excelling in vigor of mind, eagerness to learn, and love for Jesus, he enjoyed, together with James and John the sons of Zebedee, the special favor and intimacy of his divine Master. After having for some time presided, in connection with John and James the brother of our Lord [see Ἰάκωβος, 3], over the affairs of the Christians at Jerusalem, he seems to have gone abroad to preach the gospel especially to Jews (Gal. ii. 9; 1 Co. ix. 5; 1 Pet. v. 13; Papias in Euseb. 3, 39, 15; for Papias states that Peter employed Mark as 'interpreter' (ἐρμηνευτής), an aid of which he had no need except beyond the borders of Palestine, especially among those who spoke Latin [but on the disputed meaning of the word

'interpreter' here, see *Morison*, Com. on Mk., ed. 2, Intro. p. xxix. sqq.]. But just as, on the night of the betrayal, Peter proved so far faithless to himself as thrice to deny that he was a follower of Jesus, so also some time afterwards at Antioch he made greater concessions to the rigorous Jewish Christians than Christian liberty permitted; accordingly he was rebuked by Paul for his weakness and 'dissimulation' (ὑπόκρισις), Gal. ii. 11 sqq. Nevertheless, in the patristic age Jewish Christians did not hesitate to claim the authority of Peter and of James the brother of the Lord in defence of their narrow views and practices. This is not the place to relate and refute the ecclesiastical traditions concerning Peter's being the founder of the church at Rome and bishop of it for twenty-five years and more; the discussion of them may be found in *Hase*, Protestant. Polemik gegen die röm.-kathol. Kirche, ed. 4, p. 123 sqq.; [cf. *Schaff*, Church History, 1882, vol. i. §§ 25, 26; *Sieffert* in Herzog ed. 2, vol. xi. p. 524 sqq., and (for ref.) p. 537 sq.]. This one thing seems to be evident from Jn. xxi. 18 sqq., that Peter suffered death by crucifixion [cf. Keil ad loc.; others doubt whether Christ's words contain anything more than a general prediction of martyrdom]. If he was crucified at Rome, it must have been several years after the death of Paul. [Cf. BB. DD. and ref. u. s.] He is called in the N. T., at one time, simply Σίμων (once Συμεών, Acts xv. 14), and (and that, too, most frequently [see B. D. s. v. Peter, sub fin. (p. 2459 Am. ed.)]), Πέτρος and Κηφᾶς (q. v.), then again Σίμων Πέτρος, Mt. xvi. 16; Lk. v. 8; Jn. [i. 42 (43)]; vi. [8], 68; xiii. 6, 9, 24, [36]; xviii. 10, 15, 25; xx. 2, 6; xxi. 2 sq. 7, 11, 15; once Συμεών Πέτρος (2 Pet. i. 1 where L WH txt. Σίμων); Σίμων ὁ λεγόμενος Πέτρος, Mt. iv. 18; x. 2; Σίμων ὁ ἐπικαλούμενος Πέτρος, Acts x. 18; xi. 13; Σίμων δε ἐπικαλεῖται Πέτρος, Acts x. 5, 32.

πετρώδης, -ες, (fr. πέτρα and εἶδος; hence prop. 'rock-like,' 'having the appearance of rock'), rocky, stony: τὸ πετρώδες and τὰ πετρώδη, of ground full of rocks, Mt. xiii. 5, 20; Mk. iv. 5, 16. (Soph., Plat., Aristot., Diod. 3, 45 (44), Plut., al.)*

πήγανον, -ου, τό, [thought to be fr. πήγνυμι to make solid, on account of its thick, fleshy leaves; cf. Vanček p. 457], rue: Lk. xi. 42. (Theophr. hist. plant. 1, 3, 4; Dioscorid. 3, 45 (52); Plut., al.) [B. D. s. v.; *Tristram*, Nat. Hist. etc. p. 478; Carruthers in the "Bible Educator," iii. 216 sq.]*

πηγή, -ῆς, ἡ, fr. Hom. down, Sept. chiefly for פְּיָרָה, פְּיָרָה; a fountain, spring: Jas. iii. 11, and Rec. in 12; 2 Pet. ii. 17; ὕδατος ἀλλομένου, Jn. iv. 14; τῶν ὑδάτων, Rev. viii. 10; xiv. 7; xvi. 4; of a well fed by a spring, Jn. iv. 6. ζωῆς πηγῆς ὑδάτων, Rev. vii. 17; ἡ π. τ. ὕδατος τῆς ζωῆς, Rev. xxi. 6, (on both pass. see in ζωῆ, p. 274*); ἡ π. τοῦ αἵματος, a flow of blood, Mk. v. 29.*

πήγνυμι: 1 aor. πήξα; fr. Hom. down; to make fast, to fix; to fasten together, to build by fastening together: σκηρῆν, Heb. viii. 2 [A. V. pitched. COMP.: προσ-πήγνυμι.]*

πηδάλιον, -ου, τό, (fr. πηδόν the blade of an oar, an

oar), fr. Hom. down, a ship's rudder: Acts xxvii. 40 [on the plur. see *Smith*, Voy. and Shipwreck of St. Paul, 4th ed., p. 183 sqq.; B. D. s. v. Ship (2); cf. *Graser*, Das Seewesen des Alterthums, in the Philologus for 1865, p. 266 sq.]; Jas. iii. 4.*

πηλίκος, -η, -ον, (fr. ἤλιξ [?]), interrog., how great, how large: in a material reference (denoting geometrical magnitude as disting. fr. arithmetical, πόσος) (Plat. Meno p. 82 d.; p. 83 e.; Ptol. 1, 3, 3; Zech. ii. 2, [6]), Gal. vi. 11, where cf. Winer, Rückert, Hilgenfeld, [Hackett in B. D. Am. ed. s. v. Epistle; but see Bp. Lightf. or Meyer]. in an ethical reference, i. q. how distinguished, Heb. vii. 4.*

πηλός, -οῦ, ὁ, fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down; a clay, which the potter uses (Is. xxix. 16; xli. 25; Nah. iii. 14): Ro. ix. 21. b. i. q. mud [wet 'clay']: Jn. ix. 6, 11, 14 sq.*

πήρα, -ας, ἡ, a wallet (a leathern sack, in which travellers and shepherds carried their provisions) [A. V. scrip (q. v. in B. D.)]: Mt. x. 10; Mk. vi. 8; Lk. ix. 3; x. 4; xxii. 35 sq. (Hom., Arstph., Joseph., Plut., Hdtian., Lcian., al.; with τῶν βρωμάτων added, Judith xiii. 10.)*

πήχυν, gen. πήχυνος (not found in the N. T.), gen. plur. πηχῶν contr. fr. Ionic πηχέων (Jn. xxi. 8; Rev. xxi. 17; 1 K. vii. 3 (15), 39 (2); Esth. vii. 9; Ezek. xl. 5) acc. to later usage, for the earlier and Attic πήχων, which is common in the Sept. (cf. *Lob.* ad Phryn. p. 245 sq.; [WH. App. p. 157]; W. § 9, 2 e.), ὁ, the fore-arm i. e. that part of the arm between the hand and the elbow-joint (Hom. Od. 17, 38; Il. 21, 166, etc.); hence a cubit, (ell, Lat. ulna), a measure of length equal to the distance from the joint of the elbow to the tip of the middle finger [i. e. about one foot and a half, but its precise length varied and is disputed; see B. D. s. v. Weights and Measures, II. 1]: Mt. vi. 27; Lk. xii. 25, [on these pass. cf. ἡλικία, 1 a.]; Jn. xxi. 8; Rev. xxi. 17. (Sept. very often for πήχυν.)*

πιάζω (Doric for πιέζω, cf. B. 66 (58)): 1 aor. ἐπίασα; 1 aor. pass. ἐπίασθην; 1. to lay hold of: τινὰ τῆς χειρός, Acts iii. 7 [Theocr. 4, 35]. 2. to take, capture: fishes, Jn. xxi. 3, 10; θηρίον, pass., Rev. xix. 20, (Cant. ii. 15). to take i. e. apprehend: a man, in order to imprison him, Jn. vii. 30, 32, 44; viii. 20; x. 39; xi. 57; Acts xii. 4; 2 Co. xi. 32. [COMP.: ὑπο-πιάζω.]*

πιέζω: pf. pass. ptcp. πεπισσμένος; fr. Hom. down; to press, press together: Lk. vi. 38. Sept. once for πήχυν, Mic. vi. 15.*

πιθανολογία, -ας, ἡ, (fr. πιθανολόγος; and this fr. πιθανός, on which see πειθός, and λόγος), speech adapted to persuade, discourse in which probable arguments are adduced; once so in class. Grk., viz. Plat. Theaet. p. 162 e.; in a bad sense, persuasiveness of speech, specious discourse leading others into error: Col. ii. 4, and several times in eccl. writers.*

[πιθός, see πειθός and cf. I, 4.]

πικραίνω: fut. πικρανῶ; Pass., pres. πικραίνομαι; 1 aor. ἐπικράνην; (πικρός, q. v.); 1. prop. to make bitter: τὰ ὕδατα, pass., Rev. viii. 11; τὴν κοιλίαν, to produce a bitter taste in the stomach (Vulg. amarico), Rev. x

9 sq. 2. trop. to embitter, exasperate, i. e. render angry, indignant; pass. to be embittered, irritated, (Plat., Dem., al.): *πρός τινα*, Col. iii: 19 (Athen. 6 p. 242 c.; *ἐπί τινα*, Ex. xvi. 20; Jer. xlv. (xxxvii.) 15; 1 Esdr. iv. 31; [*ἐν τινι*, Ruth i. 20]); contextually i. q. to visit with bitterness, to grieve, (deal bitterly with), Job xxvii. 2; 1 Macc. iii. 7. [COMP.: *παρα-πικραίνω*.]*

πικρία, -ας, ἡ, (*πικρός*), bitterness: *χολή πικρίας*, i. q. *χολή πικρά* [W. 34, 3 b.; B. § 132, 10], bitter gall, i. q. extreme wickedness, Acts viii. 23; *ρίζα πικρίας* [reff. as above], a bitter root, and so producing bitter fruit, Heb. xii. 15 (fr. Deut. xxix. 18 cod. Alex.), cf. Bleek ad loc.; metaph. bitterness, i. e. bitter hatred, Eph. iv. 31; of speech, Ro. iii. 14 after Ps. ix. 23 (x. 7). (In various uses in Sept., [Dem., Aristot.], Theophr., Polyb., Plut., al.)*

πικρός, -ά, -όν, [fr. r. meaning 'to cut,' 'prick'; Vaniček 534; Curtius § 100; Fick i. 145], fr. Hom. down, Sept. for *πρ*; bitter: prop. Jas. iii. 11 (opp. to *τὸ γλυκύ*); metaph. harsh, virulent, Jas. iii. 14.*

πικρῶς, adv., [fr. Aeschyl. down], bitterly: metaph. *ἐκλαυσε*, i. e. with poignant grief, Mt. xxvi. 75; Lk. xxii. 62 [here WH br. the cl.]; cf. *πικρὸν δάκρυον*, Hom. Od. 4, 153.*

Πιλᾶτος, [L] Tr better *Πιλᾶτος* ([on the accent in codd. see *Tdf. Proleg.* p. 103; cf. Chandler § 326; B. p. 6 n.]; W. § 6, 1 m.), Tr WH incorrectly *Πειλᾶτος* [but see *Tdf. Proleg.* p. 84 sq.; WH. App. p. 155; and cf. *ει*, *ι*], (a Lat. name, i. q. 'armed with a pilum or javelin,' like *Torquatus* i. q. 'adorned with the collar or neck-chain'; [so generally; but some would contract it from *pileatus* i. e. 'wearing the felt cap' (pileus), the badge of a manumitted slave; cf. *Leyrer* in Herzog as below; *Plumptre* in B. D. s. v. Pilate (note)], -ου, ὁ [on the use of the art. with the name cf. W. 113 (107) n.], *Pontius Pilate*, the fifth procurator of the Roman emperor in Judæa and Samaria (having had as predecessors Coponius, Marcus Ambivius, Annius Rufus, and Valerius Gratus). [Some writ. (e. g. BB. DD. s. v.) call Pilate the sixth procurator, reckoning Sabinus as the first, he having had charge for a time, during the absence of Archelaus at Rome, shortly after the death of Herod; cf. Joseph. antt. 17, 9, 3.] He was sent into Judæa in the year 26 A. D., and remained in office ten years; (cf. *Keim*, *Jesus von Naz.* iii. p. 485 sq. [Eng. trans. vi. 226 sq.]). Although he saw that Jesus was innocent, yet, fearing that the Jews would bring an accusation against him before Caesar for the wrongs he had done them, and dreading the emperor's displeasure, he delivered up Jesus to their blood-thirsty demands and ordered him to be crucified. At length, in consequence of his having ordered the slaughter of the Samaritans assembled at Mt. Gerizim, Vitellius, the governor of Syria and father of the Vitellius who was afterwards emperor, removed him from office and ordered him to go to Rome and answer their accusations; but before his arrival Tiberius died. Cf. Joseph. antt. 18, 2-4 and ch. 6, 5; b. j. 2, 9, 2 and 4; Philo, leg. ad Gaium § 38; Tac. ann. 15, 44. Eusebius (h. e. 2,

7, and Chron. ad ann. I. Gaii) reports that he died by his own hand. Various stories about his death are related in the Evangelia apocr. ed. Tischendorf p. 426 sqq. [Eng. trans. p. 231 sqq.]. He is mentioned in the N. T. in Mt. xxvii. 2 sqq.; Mk. xv. 1 sqq.; Lk. iii. 1; xiii. 1; xxiii. 1 sqq.; Jn. xviii. 29 sqq.; xix. 1 sqq.; Acts iii. 18; iv. 27; xiii. 28; 1 Tim. vi. 13. A full account of him is given in *Win.* RWB. s. v. Pilatus; [BB. DD. *ibid.*]; *Ewald*, *Geschichte Christus' u. seiner Zeit*, ed. 3 p. 82 sqq.; *Leyrer* in Herzog xi. p. 663 sqq. [ed. 2 p. 685 sqq.]; *Renan*, *Vie de Jésus*, 14me éd. p. 413 sqq. [Eng. trans. (N. Y. 1865) p. 333 sqq.]; *Klöpper* in Schenkel iv. p. 581 sq.; *Schürer*, *Neutest. Zeitgesch.* § 17 c. p. 252 sqq.; [*Warneck*, *Pont. Pilatus u. s. w.* (pp. 210. Gotha, 1867).]*

πίπλημι (a lengthened form of the theme ΠΛΕΩ, whence *πλέος*, *πλήρης* [cf. Curtius § 366]): 1 aor. *ἐπλησα*; Pass., 1 fut. *πλησθήσομαι*; 1 aor. *ἐπλήσθην*; fr. Hom. on; Sept. for *πληρ*, also for *γρᾶπτη* (to satiate) and pass. *γρᾶπθαι* (to be full); to fill: *τί*, Lk. v. 7; *τί τινος* [W. § 30, 8 b.], a thing with something, Mt. xxvii. 48; [Jn. xix. 29 R G]; in pass., Mt. xxii. 10; Acts xix. 29; [*ἐκ τῆς ὀσμῆς*, Jn. xii. 3 Tr mrg.; cf. W. u. s. note; B. § 132, 12]. what wholly takes possession of the mind is said to fill it: pass. *φόβου*, Lk. v. 26; *θάμβους*, Acts iii. 10; *ἀνοίας*, Lk. vi. 11; *ζήλου*, Acts v. 17; xiii. 45; *θυμοῦ*, Lk. iv. 28; Acts iii. 10; *πνεύματος ἁγίου*, Lk. i. 15, 41, 67; Acts ii. 4; iv. 8, 31; ix. 17; xiii. 9. prophecies are said *πλησθῆναι*, i. e. to come to pass, to be confirmed by the event, Lk. xxi. 22 G L T Tr WH (for Rec. *πληρωθῆναι*). time is said *πλησθῆναι*, to be fulfilled or completed, i. e. finished, elapsed, Lk. i. 23, 57 [W. 324 (304); B. 267 (280)]; *ἡ*, 6, 21 sq.; so *πληρῆς*, Job xv. 32; and *πληρῆς* to (ful-) fill the time, i. e. to complete, fill up, Gen. xxix. 27; Job xxxix. 2. [COMP.: *ἐμπίπλημι*.]*

πιμπράω (for the more common *πίμπρημι* [cf. Curtius § 378, Vaniček p. 510 sq.]): [pres. inf. pass. *πιμπράσθαι*; but R G L Tr WH *πιμπρασθαι* fr. the form *πίμπρημι* (*Tdf.* *ἐμπιπράσθαι*, q. v.)]; in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. [([yet only the aor. fr. *πρήθω*)] down; to blow, to burn, [on the connection betw. these meanings cf. *Ebeling*, *Lex. Hom. s. v. πρήθω*]; in the Scriptures four times to cause to swell, to render tumid, [cf. *Soph. Lex. s. v.*]: *γαστέρα*, Num. v. 22; pass. to swell, become swollen, of parts of the body, Num. v. 21, 27; Acts xxviii. 6 (see above and in *ἐμπιπράω*). [COMP. *ἐμπιπράω*.]*

πινακίδιον, -ου, τό, (dimin. of *πινακίς*, -ίδος), [Aristot., al.]; a. a small tablet. b. spec. a writing-tablet: Lk. i. 63 [Tr mrg. *πινακίδα*; see the foll. word]; Epict. diss. 3, 22, 74.*

[*πινακίς*, -ίδος, ἡ, i. q. *πινακίδιον* (q. v.): Lk. i. 63 Tr mrg. (Epict., Plut., Artem., al.)]*

πίναξ, -ακος, ὁ, (com. thought to be fr. ΠΙΝΟΣ a pine, and so prop. 'a pine-board'; acc. to the conjecture of *Buttmann*, *Ausf. Spr. i.* 74 n., fr. *πνάξ* for *πλάξ* [i. e. anything broad and flat (cf. Eng. *plank*)] with *ι* inserted, as in *πινυτός* for *πινυτός* [acc. to Fick i. 146 fr. Skr. *pinaka*, a stick, staff], fr. Hom. down; 1. a board, a tablet. 2. a dish, plate, platter: Mt. xiv. 8,

11; Mk. vi. 25, [27 Lehm. br.], 28; Lk. xi. 39; Hom. Od. 1, 141; 16, 49; al.*

πίνω; impf. *ἔπιον*; fut. *πίομαι* [cf. W. 90 sq. (86)], 2 pers. sing. *πίσαι* (Lk. xviii. 8 [(see reff. in *κατακαυχόμαι*)]); pf. 3 pers. sing. (Rev. xviii. 3) *πέπωκε* R G, but L T WH mrg. plur. *-καν*, for which L ed. ster. Tr txt. WH txt. read *πέπρωκαν* (see *γίνομαι*); 2 aor. *ἔπιον*, impv. *πίε* (Lk. xii. 19), inf. *πιεῖν* ([Mt. xx. 22; xxvii. 34 (not Tdf.); Mk. x. 38]; Acts xxiii. 12 [not WH], 21; Ro. xiv. 21 [not WH], etc.), and in colloquial form *πῖν* (Lehm. in Jn. iv. 9; Rev. xvi. 6), and *πεῖν* (T Tr WH in Jn. iv. 7, 9 sq.; T WH in 1 Co. ix. 4; x. 7; Rev. xvi. 6; T in Mt. xxvii. 34 (bis); WH in Acts xxiii. 12, 21; Ro. xiv. 21, and often among the var. of the codd.) — on these forms see [esp. *WH*. App. p. 170]; *Fritzsche*, *De conformatione N. T. critica* etc. p. 27 sq.; B. 66 (58) sq.; [*Curtius*, *Das Verbūm*, ii. 103]; Sept. for *πῖν*; [fr. Hom. down]; *to drink*: absol., Lk. xii. 19; Jn. iv. 7, 10; 1 Co. xi. 25; figuratively, to receive into the soul what serves to refresh, strengthen, nourish it unto life eternal, Jn. vii. 37; on the various uses of the phrase *ἐσθίειν κ. πίνειν* see in *ἐσθίω*, a.; *τρῶγειν κ. πίνειν*, of those living in fancied security, Mt. xxiv. 38; *πίνω* with an acc. of the thing, to drink a thing [cf. W. 198 (187) n.], Mt. vi. 25 [G T om. WH br. the cl.], 31; xxvi. 29; Mk. xiv. 25; xvi. 18; Rev. xvi. 6; to use a thing for drink, Lk. i. 15; xii. 29; Ro. xiv. 21; 1 Co. x. 4 [cf. W. § 40, 3 b.]; *τὸ αἶμα* of Christ, see *αἶμα*, fin.; *τὸ ποτήριον* i. e. what is in the cup, 1 Co. x. 21; xi. 27, etc. (see *ποτήριον*, a.). *ἡ γῆ* is said *πίνειν τὸν ὑετόν*, to suck in, absorb, imbibe, Heb. vi. 7 (Deut. xi. 11; Hdt. 3, 117; 4, 198; Verg. ecl. 3, 111 sat prata biberunt). *πίνω ἐκ* w. a gen. of the vessel out of which one drinks, *ἐκ τοῦ ποτηρίου*, Mt. xxvi. 27; Mk. xiv. 23; 1 Co. x. 4 [cf. above]; xi. 28, (Arstph. eqq. 1289); *ἐκ* w. a gen. denoting the drink of which as a supply one drinks, Mt. xxvi. 29; Mk. xiv. 25; *ἐκ τοῦ ὕδατος*, Jn. iv. 13 sq.; *ἐκ τοῦ οἴνου* (or *θυμοῦ*), Rev. xiv. 10; xviii. 3 [L om. Tr WH br. τοῦ οἴνου]; *ἀπό* w. a gen. of the drink, Lk. xxii. 18. [Cf. B. § 132, 7; W. 199 (187). COMP.: *κατα-, συμ-πίνω.*]

πιότης, -ητος, ἡ (*πίων* fat), *fatness*: Ro. xi. 17. (Aristot., Theophr., al.; Sept. for *ἴψι*.)*

πιπράσκω: impf. *ἐπιπρασκον*; pf. *πέπρακα*; Pass., pres. pter. *πιπρασκόμενος*; pf. pter. *πεπραμένος*; 1 aor. *ἐπράθην*; (fr. *περάω* to cross, to transport to a distant land); fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down; Sept. for *כָּרַךְ*; *to sell*: *τί*, Mt. xiii. 46 [on the use of the pf., cf. *Soph.* Glossary etc. Introd. § 82, 4]; Acts ii. 45; iv. 34; v. 4; w. gen. of price, Mt. xxvi. 9; Mk. xiv. 5; Jn. xii. 5, (Deut. xxi. 14); *τινά*, one into slavery, Mt. xviii. 25; hence metaph. *πεπραμένος ὑπὸ τὴν ἀμαρτίαν*, [A. V. *sold under sin*] i. e. entirely under the control of the love of sinning, Ro. vii. 14 (*ἐπράθην τοῦ ποιῆσαι τὸ πονηρόν*, 2 K. xvii. 17; 1 Macc. i. 15, cf. 1 K. xx. (xxi.) 25; w. a dat. of the master to whom one is sold as a slave, Lev. xxv. 39; Deut. xv. 12; xxviii. 68; Bar. iv. 6; Soph. Trach. 252; *ἐαυτόν τινα*, of one bribed to give himself up wholly to another's will, τῷ Φιλίππῳ, Dem. p. 148, 8).*

πίπτω; [impf. *ἔπιπτον* (Mk. xiv. 35 T Tr mrg. WH)]; fut. *πεσοῦμαι*; 2 aor. *ἔπεσον* and acc. to the Alex. form (received everywhere by Lehm. [exc. Lk. xxiii. 30], Tdf. [exc. Rev. vi. 16], Tr [exc. ibid.], WH; and also used by R G in Rev. i. 17; v. 14; vi. 13; xi. 16; xvii. 10) *ἔπεσα* (cf. [*WH*. App. p. 164; *Tdf.* Proleg. p. 123]; *Lob.* ad Phryn. p. 724 sq.; *Blum.* Ausf. Spr. ii. p. 277 sq., and see *ἀπέρχομαι* init.); pf. *πέπρωκα*, 2 pers. sing. *-κες* (Rev. ii. 5 T WH; see *κοπιῶ*), 3 pers. plur. *-καν* (Rev. xviii. 3, L ed. ster. Tr txt. WH txt.; see *γίνομαι*); (fr. ΠΙΕΩ, as *τίκτω* fr. ΤΕΚΩ [cf. *Curtius*, *Etymol.* § 214; *Verbūm*, ii. p. 398]); fr. Hom. down; Sept. chiefly for *לָפַד*; *to fall*; used

1. of descent from a higher place to a lower; a. prop. *to fall* (either *from* or *upon*, i. q. Lat. *incido*, *decido*): *ἐνὶ* w. acc. of place, Mt. x. 29; xiii. 5, [7], 8; xxi. 44 [T om. L WH Tr mrg. br. the vs.]; Mk. iv. 5; Lk. viii. 6 [here T Tr WH *καταπ.*], 8 Rec.; Rev. viii. 10; *εἰς* *τι* (of the thing that is entered; *into*), Mt. xv. 14; xvii. 15; Mk. iv. 7 [L mrg. *ἐπί*] sq.; Lk. vi. 39 R G L mrg. (but L txt. T Tr WH *ἐμπίπτ.*); viii. 8 G L T Tr WH, [14; xiv. 5 L T Tr WH]; Jn. xii. 24; *εἰς* (*upon*) *τὴν γῆν*, Rev. vi. 13; ix. 1; *ἐν μέσῳ*, w. gen. of the thing, Lk. viii. 7; *παρὰ τὴν ὁδόν*, Mt. xiii. 4; Mk. iv. 4; Lk. viii. 5; *to fall from* or *down*: foll. by *ἀπό* w. gen. of place, Mt. xv. 27; xxiv. 29 [here Tdf. *ἐκ*; Lk. xvi. 21]; Acts xx. 9; foll. by *ἐκ* w. gen. of place, [Mk. xiii. 25 L T Tr WH]; Rev. viii. 10; ix. 1; i. q. *to be thrust down*, Lk. x. 18.

b. metaph.: *οὐ πίπτει ἐπὶ τινα ὁ ἥλιος*, i. e. the heat of the sun does not strike upon them or incommode them, Rev. vii. 16; [*ἀχλὺς κ. σκότος*, Acts xiii. 11 L T Tr WH]; *ὁ κλῆρος πίπτει ἐπὶ τινα*, the lot falls upon one, Acts i. 26; *φόβος πίπτει ἐπὶ τινα*, falls upon or seizes one, [Acts xix. 17 L Tr]; Rev. xi. 11 Rec.; [*τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ ἅγιον*, Acts x. 44 Lehm.]; *πίπτω ὑπὸ κρίσειν*, to fall under judgment, come under condemnation, James v. 12 [where Rec. *εἰς ὑπόκρισιν*].

2. of descent from an erect to a prostrate position (Lat. *labor, ruo; prolabor, procido; collabor*, etc.); a. properly; a. *to fall down*: *ἐπὶ λίθον*, Lk. xx. 18; *λίθος πίπτει ἐπὶ τινα*, Mt. xxi. 44 [T om. L WH Tr mrg. br. the vs.]; Lk. xx. 18; *τὸ ὄρος ἐπὶ τινα*, Lk. xxiii. 30; Rev. vi. 16.

β. *to be prostrated, fall prostrate*; of those overcome by terror or astonishment or grief: *χαμαί*, Jn. xviii. 6; *εἰς τὸ ἔδαφος*, Acts xxii. 7; *ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν*, Acts ix. 4; [*ἐπὶ πρόσωπον*, Mt. xvii. 6]; or under the attack of an evil spirit: *ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς*, Mk. ix. 20; or falling dead suddenly: *πρὸς τοὺς πόδας τινὸς ὡς νεκρός*, Rev. i. 17; *πεσὼν ἐξέψυξε*, Acts v. 5; *πίπτ. παρὰ* (L T Tr WH *πρὸς*) *τοὺς πόδας τινός*, *ibid.* 10; absol. 1 Co. x. 8; *στόματι μαχαίρας*, Lk. xxi. 24; absol. of the dismemberment of corpses by decay, Heb. iii. 17 (Num. xiv. 29, 32).

γ. *to prostrate one's self*; used now of suppliants, now of persons rendering homage or worship to one: *ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς*, Mk. xiv. 35; pter. with *προσκυεῖν*, as finite verb, Mt. ii. 11; iv. 9; xviii. 26; *πίπτειν κ. προσκυεῖν*, Rev. v. 14; xix. 4; *ἔπεσα προσκυνῆσαι*, Rev. xxii. 8; *πίπτ. εἰς τοὺς πόδας* (*αὐτοῦ*), Mt. xviii. 29 Rec.; *εἰς* [T Tr WH *πρὸς*] *τ. πόδας τινός*, Jn. xi. 32; *πρὸς τ. πόδας τινός*, Mk. v. 22; [*παρὰ τοὺς πόδας τινός*, Lk. viii. 41]; *ἔμπροσθεν*

τῶν ποδῶν τῶνος, Rev. xix. 10; ἐνώπιόν τῶνος, Rev. iv. 10; v. 8; ἐπὶ πρόσωπον, Mt. xxvi. 39; Lk. v. 12; ἐπὶ πρόσωπον παρά τοὺς πόδας τῶνος, Lk. xviii. 16; πεσὼν ἐπὶ τοὺς πόδας προσεκύνησε, Acts x. 25; πεσὼν ἐπὶ πρόσωπον προσκυνήσει, 1 Co. xiv. 25; ἐπὶ τὰ πρόσωπα καὶ προσκυνεῖν, Rev. vii. 11 [ἐπὶ πρόσωπον Rec.]; xi. 16. δ. to fall out, fall from: θρῖξ ἐκ τῆς κεφαλῆς πεσεῖται, i. q. shall perish, be lost, Acts xxvii. 34 Rec. ε. to fall down, fall in ruin: of buildings, walls, etc., Mt. vii. 25, [27]; Lk. vi. 49 (where T Tr WH συνέπεσε); Heb. xi. 30; οἶκος ἐπ' οἶκον πίπτει, Lk. xi. 17 [see ἐπὶ, C. I. 2 c.]; πύργος ἐπὶ τῶνα, Lk. xiii. 4; σκηπὴ ἢ πεπτακῦα, the tabernacle that has fallen down, a fig. description of the family of David and the theocracy as reduced to extreme decay [cf. σκηπὴ, fin.], Acts xv. 16. of a city: ἔπεσε, i. e. has been overthrown, destroyed, Rev. xi. 13; xiv. 8; xvi. 19; xviii. 2, (Jer. xxviii. (li.) 8). b. metaph. α. to be cast down from a state of prosperity: πόθεν πέπτακας, from what a height of Christian knowledge and attainment thou hast declined, Rev. ii. 5 G L T Tr WH (see above ad init.). β. to fall from a state of upright-ness, i. e. to sin: opp. to ἐστάναι, 1 Co. x. 12; opp. to στήκειν, w. a dat. of the pers. whose interests suffer by the sinning [cf. W. § 31, 1 k.], Ro. xiv. 4; to fall into a state of wickedness, Rev. xviii. 3 L ed. ster. Tr WH txt. [see πῖνω]. γ. to perish, i. e. to come to an end, disappear, cease: of virtues, 1 Co. xiii. 8 L T Tr WH [R. V. full]; to lose authority, no longer have force, of sayings, precepts, etc., Lk. xvi. 17 (ὥστε οὐ χαμαὶ πεσεῖται ὁ τι ἂν εἴπῃς, Plat. Euthyphr. § 17; irrita cadunt promissa, Liv. 2, 31). i. q. to be removed from power by death, Rev. xvii. 10; to fail of participating in, miss a share in, the Messianic salvation, Ro. xi. 11, [22]; Heb. iv. 11 [(yet see ἐν, I. 5 f.). COMP.: ἀνα-, ἀντι-, ἀπο-, ἐκ-, ἐν-, ἐπι-, κατα-, παρα-, περι-, προσ-, συμ-πίπτω.]*

Πισίδια, -as, ἡ, Pisidia, a region of Asia Minor, bounded by Pamphylia and the Pamphylian Sea, Phrygia, and Lycaonia: Acts xiii. 14 R G; xiv. 24. [B. D. s. v. Pisidia.]*

Πισιδίος, -α, -ον, i. q. Πισιδικός, belonging to Pisidia: Ἀντιόχεια ἢ Πισιδία, i. e. taking its name from Pisidia (see Ἀντιόχεια, 2): Acts xiii. 14 L T Tr WH.*

πιστεύω; impf. ἐπίστευον; fut. πιστεύσω; 1 aor. ἐπίστευσα; pf. πεπίστευκα; plupf. (without augm., cf. W. § 12, 9; [B. 33 (29)]) πεπιστεύκειν (Acts xiv. 23); Pass., pf. πεπίστευμαι; 1 aor. ἐπιστεύθη; (πιστός); Sept. for [ῥῆ] in class. Grk. fr. Aeschyl., Soph., Eur., Thuc. down; to believe, i. e. 1. intrans. to think to be true; to be persuaded of; to credit, place confidence in; a. univ.: the thing believed being evident from the preceding context, Mt. xxiv. 23, [26]; Mk. xiii. 21; 1 Co. xi. 18; w. an acc. of the thing, Acts xiii. 41 (L T Tr WH δ for Rec. φ); to credit, have confidence, foll. by ὅτι, Acts ix. 26; τινί. to believe one's words, Mk. xvi. 13 sq.; 1 Jn. iv. 1; τινὶ ὅτι, Jn. iv. 21; τῷ ψεύδει, 2 Th. ii. 11; περὶ τῶνος, ὅτι, Jn. ix. 18. b. spec., in a moral and religious reference, πιστεύειν is used in the N. T. of the conviction and trust to which a man is impelled by a

certain inner and higher prerogative and law of his soul; thus it stands a. absol. to trust in Jesus or in God as able to aid either in obtaining or in doing something: Mt. viii. 13; xxi. 22; Mk. v. 36; ix. 23 sq.; Lk. viii. 50; Jn. xi. 40; foll. by ὅτι, Mt. ix. 28; Mk. xi. 23; [Heb. xi. 6]; τῷ λόγῳ, φ (ὅν) εἶπεν ὁ Ἰησοῦς, Jn. iv. 50. β. of the credence given to God's messengers and their words, w. a dat. of the person or thing: Μαῦσεί, Jn. v. 46. to the prophets, Jn. xii. 38; Acts xxiv. 14; xxvi. 27; Ro. x. 16; ἐπὶ πᾶσιν οἷς ἐλάλησαν οἱ προφῆται, to place reliance on etc. Lk. xxiv. 25. to an angel, Lk. i. 20; foll. by ὅτι, ibid. 45. to John the Baptist, Mt. xxi. 25 (26), 32; Mk. xi. 31; Lk. xx. 5. to Christ's words, Jn. iii. 12; v. 38, 46 sq.; vi. 30; viii. 45 sq.; x. [37], 38*; τοῖς ἔργοις of Christ, ibid. 38*. to the teachings of evangelists and apostles, Acts viii. 12; τῇ ἀληθείᾳ, 2 Th. ii. 12; ἐπιστεύθη τὸ μαρτύριον, the testimony was believed, 2 Th. i. 10 [cf. W. § 39, 1 a.; B. 175 (152)]; τῇ γραφῇ, Jn. ii. 22. ἐν τῷ εὐαγγελίῳ, to put faith in the gospel, Mk. i. 15 [B. 174 (151 sq.); cf. W. 213 (200 sq.)] (Ignat. ad Philad. 8, 2 [(but see Zahn's note); cf. Jn. iii. 15 in γ. below]). γ. used especially of the faith by which a man embraces Jesus, i. e. a conviction, full of joyful trust, that Jesus is the Messiah—the divinely appointed author of eternal salvation in the kingdom of God, conjoined with obedience to Christ: πιστ. τὸν υἱὸν τοῦ θεοῦ εἶναι Ἰησοῦν Χριστόν, Acts viii. 37 Rec.; ἐπιστεύθη (was believed on [cf. W. § 39, 1 a.; B. 175 (152)]) ἐν κόσμῳ, 1 Tim. iii. 16. the phrase πιστεύειν εἰς τὸν Ἰησοῦν, εἰς τ. υἱὸν τοῦ θεοῦ, etc., is very common; prop. to have a faith directed unto, believing or in faith to give one's self up to, Jesus, etc. (cf. W. 213 (200 sq.); [B. 174 (151)]): Mt. xviii. 6; Mk. ix. 42 [R G L Tr txt.]; Jn. ii. 11; iii. 15 R G, 16, 18, 36; vi. 29, 35, 40, 47 [R G L]; vii. 5, [38], 39, 48; viii. 30; ix. 35 sq.; x. 42; xi. 25 sq. 45, 48; xii. 11, 37, 42, 44, [46]; xiv. 1, 12; xvi. 9; xvii. 20; Acts x. 43; xix. 4; Ro. x. 14; Gal. ii. 16; Phil. i. 29; 1 Jn. v. 10; 1 Pet. i. 8; εἰς τὸ φῶς, Jn. xii. 36; εἰς τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ, Jn. i. 12; ii. 23; iii. 18; 1 Jn. v. 13; τῷ ὀνόμ. αὐτοῦ, to commit one's self trustfully to the name (see ὄνομα, 2 p. 448*), 1 Jn. iii. 23; ἐπ' αὐτόν, ἐπὶ τὸν κύριον, to have a faith directed towards, etc. (see ἐπί, C. I. 2 g. a. p. 235* [cf. W. and B. u. s., also B. § 147, 25]): Mt. xxvii. 42 T Tr txt. WH; Jn. iii. 15 L txt.; Acts ix. 42; xi. 17; xvi. 31; xvii. 19, [(cf. Sap. xii. 2)]; ἐπ' αὐτῷ, to build one's faith on, to place one's faith upon, [see ἐπί, B. 2 a. γ. p. 233*; B. u. s.]: Ro. ix. 33; x. 11; 1 Tim. i. 16; 1 Pet. ii. 6; ἐν αὐτῷ, to put faith in him, Jn. iii. 15 [L mrg.; cf. T Tr WH also (who prob. connect ἐν αὐτῷ with the foll. ἔχη; cf. Westcott, Com. ad loc., Meyer, al.)] (cf. Jer. xii. 6; Ps. lxxvii. (lxxviii.) 22, where πιστ. ἐν τινι means to put confidence in one, to trust one; [cf. Mk. i. 15 above, β. fin.]); ἐν τούτῳ πιστεύομεν, on this rests our faith [A. V. by this we believe], Jn. xvi. 30; with the simple dative, τῷ κυρίῳ, to (yield faith to) believe [cf. B. 173 (151)]: Mt. xxvii. 42 R G L Tr mrg.; Acts v. 14; xviii. 8; supply τούτῳ before οὐ in Ro. x. 14; to trust in Christ [God], 2 Tim. i. 12; διὰ τῶνος, through one's agency to

be brought to faith, Jn. i. 7; 1 Co. iii. 5; *διὰ Ἰησοῦ εἰς θεόν*, 1 Pet. i. 21 R G Tr mrg.; *διὰ τῆς χάριτος*, Acts xviii. 27; *διὰ τοῦ λόγου αὐτῶν εἰς ἐμέ*, Jn. xvii. 20; *διὰ τε*, Jn. iv. 39, [41], 42; xiv. 11. *πιστεύω* foll. by *ὅτι* with a sentence in which either the nature and dignity of Christ or his blessings are set forth: Jn. vi. 69; viii. 24; x. 38^o R G; xi. 27, [42]; xiii. 19; [xiv. 10]; xvi. 27, 30; xvii. 8, 21; 1 Jn. v. 1, 5; Ro. vi. 8; 1 Th. iv. 14; *μοὶ ὅτι*, Jn. xiv. 11; *τί*, Jn. xi. 26; *πιστεύω σωθῆναι*, Acts xv. 11; the simple *πιστεύω* is used emphatically, of those who acknowledge Jesus as the saviour and devote themselves to him: Mk. xv. 32 [here L adds *ἀντ'ᾧ*]; Lk. viii. 12 sq.; xxii. 67; Jn. i. 50 (51); iii. 18; iv. 42, 48, 53; v. 44; vi. 86, 64; ix. 38; x. 25 sq.; xii. 39, 47 Rec.; xvi. 30; xx. 31; Acts v. 14; [xiii. 39]; xv. 5; xviii. 8; [xxi. 25]; Ro. i. 16; iii. 22; iv. 11; x. 4; xv. 13; 2 Co. iv. 13; Eph. i. 13, [19]; 2 Th. i. 10; Heb. iv. 3; with *ἐξ ὅλης καρδίας* added, Acts viii. 37 Rec.; w. a dat. of instr. *καρδία*, Ro. x. 10; ptep. pres. *οἱ πιστεύοντες*, as subst.: Acts ii. 44; Ro. iii. 22; 1 Co. i. 21; Gal. iii. 22; [Eph. i. 19]; 1 Th. i. 7; ii. 10, 13; 2 Th. i. 10 Rec.; 1 Pet. ii. 7; i. q. *who are on the point of believing*, 1 Co. xiv. 22, cf. 24 sq.; aor. *ἐπίστευσα* (marking entrance into a state; see *βασιλεύω*, fin.), *I became a believer, a Christian*, [A. V. *believed*]: Acts iv. 4; viii. 13; xiii. 12, 48; xiv. 1; xv. 7; xvii. 12, 34; Ro. xiii. 11; 1 Co. iii. 5; xv. 2, 11; with the addition of *ἐπὶ τὸν κύριον* (see above), Acts ix. 42; ptep. *πιστεύσας*, Acts xi. 21; xix. 2; *ὁ πιστεύσας*, Mk. xvi. 16; plur., *ibid.* 17; Acts iv. 32; *οἱ πεπιστευκότες*, *they that have believed (have become believers)*: Acts xix. 18; xxi. 20; [on (John's use of) the tenses of *πιστεύω* see Westcott on 1 Jn. iii. 23]. It must be borne in mind, that in Paul's conception of *τὸ πιστεύειν εἰς Χριστόν*, the prominent element is the grace of God towards sinners as manifested and pledged (and to be laid hold of by faith) in Jesus, particularly in his death and resurrection, as appears esp. in Ro. iii. 25; iv. 24; x. 9; 1 Th. iv. 14; but in John's conception, it is the metaphysical relationship of Christ with God and close ethical intimacy with him, as well as the true 'life' to be derived from Christ as its source; cf. *Rückert*, Das Abendmahl, p. 251. Moreover, *πιστεύειν* is used by John of various degrees of faith, from its first beginnings, its incipient stirring within the soul, up to the fullest assurance, Jn. ii. 23 (cf. 24); viii. 31; of a faith which does not yet recognize Jesus as the Messiah, but as a prophet very like the Messiah, Jn. vii. 31; and to signify that one's faith is preserved, strengthened, increased, raised to the level which it ought to reach, xi. 15; xiii. 19; xiv. 29; xix. 35; xx. 31; 1 Jn. v. 13^b Rec.; [cf. reff. s. v. *πίστις*, fin.]. *πιστεύω* is applied also to the faith by which one is persuaded that Jesus was raised from the dead, inasmuch as by that fact God declared him to be his Son and the Messiah: Jn. xx. 8, 25, 29; *ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ πιστ. ὅτι ὁ θεὸς αὐτὸν ἤγειρεν ἐκ νεκρῶν*, Ro. x. 9 [cf. B. § 133, 19]. Since acc. to the conception of Christian faith Christ alone is the author of salvation, *ὁ πιστεύων* repudiates all the various things which aside from Christ are commended as means

of salvation (such e. g. as abstinence from flesh and wine), and understands that all things are lawful to him which do not lead him away from Christ; hence *πιστεύει (τις) φαγεῖν πάντα*, hath faith to eat all things or so that he eats all things, Ro. xiv. 2; cf. *Rückert ad loc.*; [W. § 44, 3 b.; per contra B. 273 sq. (235)]. **δ. πιστεύω** used in ref. to-God has various senses: **αα.** it denotes the mere acknowledgment of his existence: *ὅτι ὁ θεὸς εἰς ἔστω*, Jas. ii. 19; acknowledgment joined to appropriate trust, absol. Jude 5; *εἰς θεόν*, Jn. xii. 44; xiv. 1; i. q. to believe and embrace what God has made known either through Christ or concerning Christ *τῷ θεῷ*, Jn. v. 24; Acts xvi. 34; Tit. iii. 8; 1 Jn. v. 10; *ἐπὶ τὸν θεόν*, Ro. iv. 5; *τὴν ἀγάπην, ἣν ἔχει ὁ θεός*, 1 Jn. iv. 16; *εἰς τὴν μαρτυρίαν, ἣν κτλ.*, 1 Jn. v. 10. **ββ.** *to trust*: *τῷ θεῷ*, God promising a thing, Ro. iv. 3, 17 (on which see *κατέναντι*); Gal. iii. 6; [Jas. ii. 23]; absol. Ro. iv. 18; foll. by *ὅτι*, Acts xxvii. 25. **ε.** *πιστ.* is used in an ethical sense, of confidence in the goodness of men: *ἡ ἀγάπη πιστεύει πάντα*, 1 Co. xiii. 7. *τὸ πιστεύειν* is opp. to *ἰδεῖν*, Jn. xx. 29; to *ὄραν*, *ibid.* and 1 Pet. i. 8, (Theoph. ad Autol. 1, 7 fin.), cf. 2 Co. v. 7; *το διακρίνεσθαι*, Ro. iv. 19 sq.; xiv. 1, 23, cf. Jas. i. 6; *το ὁμολογεῖν*, Ro. x. 9. **2.** transitively, *τινὶ τε*, *to intrust a thing to one*, i. e. *to his fidelity*: Lk. xvi. 11; *ἐαυτὸν τινα*, Jn. ii. 24; pass. *πιστευομαι τε*, *to be intrusted with a thing*: Ro. iii. 2; 1 Co. ix. 17; Gal. ii. 7; 1 Th. ii. 4; 1 Tim. i. 11; Tit. i. 3, (Ignat. ad Philad. 9; exx. fr. prof. auth. are given in W. § 39, 1 a.). On the grammat. constr. of the word cf. B. § 133, 4 [and the summaries in *Ellicott* on 1 Tim. i. 16; *Vaughan* on Ro. iv. 5; *Cremer s. v.*]. It does not occur in the Rev., nor in *Philem.*, 2 Pet., 2 and 3 Jn. [Cf. the reff. s. v. *πίστις*, fin.]*

πιστικός, -ή, -όν, (*πιστός*), *pertaining to belief*; **a.** *having the power of persuading, skilful in producing belief*: Plat. Gorg. p. 455 a. **b.** *trusty, faithful, that can be relied on*: *γυνὴ πιστ. καὶ οὐκ οὐκὸς καὶ πειθομένη τῷ ἀνδρὶ*, Artem. oneir. 2, 32; often so in *Cedrenus* [also (of persons) in *Epiph.*, Jn. Mosch., *Sophron.*; cf. *Soph. Lex. s. v.*]; of commodities i. q. *δόκιμος, genuine, pure, unadulterated*: *σο νάρδος πιστικὴ* [but A. V. *spike* (i. e. spiked) *nard*, after the *nardi spicati* of the Vulg. (in Mk.)], Mk. xiv. 3; Jn. xii. 3, (for *nard* was often adulterated; see *Plin. h. n.* 12, 26; *Diosc. de mater. med.* 1, 6 and 7); hence metaph. *τὸ πιστικὸν τῆς καινῆς διαθήκης κρᾶμα*, Euseb. demonstr. evang. 9, 8 [p. 439 d.]. Cf. the full discussion of this word in *Fritzsch* on Mk. p. 596 sqq.; *Lücke* on Jn. xii. 3 p. 494 sqq.; W. 97 (92) sq.; [esp. *Dr. Jas. Morison* on Mk. l. c.]*

πίστις, -εως, ἡ, (*πέιθω* [q. v.]), fr. [Hes., *Theogn.*, *Pind.*], *Aeschyl.*, Hdt. down; Sept. for *פִּיטְוּסָה*, several times for *פִּיטְוּסָה* and *פִּיטְוּסָה*; *faith*; i. e. **1.** *conviction of the truth of anything, belief*, (Plat., *Polyb.*, *Joseph.*, *Plut.*; *θαυμάσια καὶ μείζω πίστεως*, *Diod.* 1, 86); in the N. T. of *a conviction or belief respecting man's relationship to God and divine things*, generally with the included idea of *trust and holy fervor born of faith and conjoined with it*: Heb. xi. 1 (where *πίστις* is called *ἐλπίζουμένη ὑπόστασις*);

πραγμάτων ἐλεγchos οὐ βλέπομένων); opp. to εἶδος, 2 Co. v. 7; joined with ἀγάπη and ἐλπίς, 1 Co. xiii. 13. **a.** when it relates to God, πίστις is the conviction that God exists and is the creator and ruler of all things, the provider and bestower of eternal salvation through Christ: Heb. xi. 6; xii. 2; xiii. 7; πίστις ἐπὶ θεόν, Heb. vi. 1; ἡ πίστις ὑμῶν ἢ πρὸς τὸν θεόν, by which ye turned to God, 1 Th. i. 8; τὴν π. ὑμῶν κ. ἐλπίδα εἰς θεόν, directed unto God, 1 Pet. i. 21; with a gen. of the object [faith in] (τῶν θεῶν, Eur. Med. 414; τοῦ θεοῦ, Joseph. c. Ap. 2, 16, 5; cf. Grimm, Exgt. Hdbch. on Sap. vi. 17 sq. p. 132; [cf. Meyer on Ro. iii. 22; also Mey., Ellic., Bp. Lghtft. on Col. as below; W. 186 (175)]): ἡ π. τῆς ἐνεργείας τοῦ θεοῦ τοῦ ἐγείραντος αὐτὸν (Christ) ἐκ τῶν νεκρῶν, Col. ii. 12; διὰ πίστewς, by the help of faith, Heb. xi. 33, 39; κατὰ πίστιν, i. q. πιστεύοντες, Heb. xi. 13; πίστετε, dat. of means or of mode by faith or by believing, prompted, actuated, by faith, Heb. xi. 3 sq. 7-9, 17, 20-24, 27-29, 31; dat. of cause, because of faith, Heb. xi. 5, 11, 30. **b.** in reference to Christ, it denotes a strong and welcome conviction or belief that Jesus is the Messiah, through whom we obtain eternal salvation in the kingdom of God (on this see more at length in πιστεύω, 1 b. γ.): **a.** univ.: w. gen. of the object (see above, in a-), Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, Ro. iii. 22; Gal. ii. 16; iii. 22; Eph. iii. 12; Ἰησοῦ, Rev. xiv. 12; Χριστοῦ, Phil. iii. 9; τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ θεοῦ, Gal. ii. 20; τοῦ κυρίου ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, Jas. ii. 1; μου (i. e. in Christ), Rev. ii. 13, (certainly we must reject the interpretation, faith in God of which Jesus Christ is the author, advocated by Van Hengel, Ep. ad Rom. i. p. 314 sqq., and H. P. Berlage, Disquisitio de formulæ Paulinae πίστις Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ significatōne. Lugd. Bat. 1856); τοῦ εὐαγγελίου, Phil. i. 27; ἀληθείας, 2 Th. ii. 13. with Prepositions: εἰς (toward [cf. εἰς, B. II. 2 a.]) τὸν κύριον ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦν, Acts xx. 21; εἰς Χριστόν, Acts xxiv. 24; xxvi. 18; ἡ εἰς Χριστὸν πίστις ὑμῶν, Col. ii. 5; [πίστιν ἔχειν εἰς ἐμέ, Mk. ix. 42 Tr mrg.]; πρὸς τὸν κύρ. Philem. 5 [L Tr WH εἰς] ([see πρὸς, I. 1 c.; cf. Bp. Lghtft. ad loc.]; unless here we prefer to render πίστιν fidelity [see 2, below]; cf. Meyer ad loc. and W. § 50, 2); π. ἢ ἐν Χρ. Ἰησοῦ, reposed in Christ Jesus, 1 Tim. iii. 13; 2 Tim. iii. 15; ἡ π. ὑμῶν ἐν Χρ. Ἰησ. Col. i. 4; ἡ κατὰ τινα (see κατὰ, II. 1 e.) πίστις ἐν τῷ κυρίῳ, Eph. i. 15; ἐν τῷ αἵματι αὐτοῦ, Ro. iii. 25 [yet cf. Meyer]. πίστις [cf. W. 120 (114)] and ἡ πίστις simply: Lk. xviii. 8; Acts xiii. 8; xiv. 22, 27; xv. 9; xvii. 31; Ro. [iii. 27 (on which see νόμος, 3)], 31; iv. 14; v. 2 [L Tr WH br. τῇ πίστει]; ix. 32; x. 8, 17; xii. 3, 6; 1 Co. [xii. 9 (here of a charism)]; xvi. 13; 2 Co. iv. 13; [viii. 7]; x. 15; Gal. iii. 14, 23, 25 sq.; v. 5; vi. 10; Eph. ii. 8; iii. 17; iv. 5; vi. 16; 2 Th. i. 4; 1 Tim. i. 2, 4 (on the latter pass. see οἰκονομία), 19; ii. 7 (on which see ἀλήθεια, I. 2 c.); iii. 9; iv. 1, 6; v. 8; vi. 10, 12, 21; 2 Tim. i. 5; ii. 18; iii. 8, 10; iv. 7; Tit. i. 1, 4, 13; ii. 2; iii. 15; Jas. ii. 5; 1 Pet. i. 5; 2 Pet. i. 1, 5. with a gen. of the subject: Lk. xxii. 32; Ro. i. 8, 12; 1 Co. ii. 5; xv. 14, 17; 2 Co. i. 24; Phil. i. 25; ii. 17; 1 Th. iii. 2, 5-7, 10; 2 Th. i. 3; iii. 2; Philem. 6; Jas. i. 3; 1 Pet. i. 7, 9 [here WH om. gen.]; 1 Jn. v. 4;

Rev. xiii. 10; πλήρης πίστεως κ. πνεύματος, Acts vi. 5; πνεύματος κ. πίστεως, Acts xi. 24; πίστεως κ. δυνάμεως, Acts vi. 8 Rec.; τῇ πίστει ἐστήκεναι, Ro. xi. 20; 2 Co. i. 24; ἐν τῇ πίστει στήκειν, 1 Co. xvi. 13; εἶναι, 2 Co. xiii. 5; μένειν, 1 Tim. ii. 15; ἐμμένειν τῇ π. Acts xiv. 22; ἐπιμένειν, Col. i. 23; στερεὸς τῇ π. 1 Pet. v. 9; στερεοῦμαι τῇ π. Acts xvi. 5; βεβαιοῦμαι ἐν [L Tr Tr WH om. ἐν] τῇ π. Col. ii. 7. Since faith is a power that seizes upon the soul, one who yields himself to it is said ὑπακούειν τῇ πίστει, Acts vi. 7; hence ὑπακοή τῆς πίστεως, obedience rendered to faith [W. 186 (175)], Ro. i. 5; xvi. 26; δ ἐκ πίστεως sc. ὦν, depending on faith, i. q. δ πιστεύων [see ἐκ, II. 7], Ro. iii. 26; plur., Gal. iii. 7, 9; δ ἐκ πίστεως Ἀβραάμ, he who has the same faith as Abraham, Ro. iv. 16; ἐκ πίστεως εἶναι, to be related, akin to, faith [cf. ἐκ, u. s.], Gal. iii. 12. δίκαιος ἐκ πίστεως, Ro. i. 17; Gal. iii. 11; δικαιοσύνη ἢ ἐκ πίστεως, Ro. ix. 30; ἡ ἐκ πίστ. δικ. Ro. x. 6; δικαιοσ. ἐκ πίστεως εἰς πίστιν, springing from faith (and availing) to (arouse) faith (in those who as yet have it not), Ro. i. 17; δικαιοσύνη ἢ διὰ πίστεως Χριστοῦ, . . . ἡ ἐκ θεοῦ δικ. ἐπὶ τῇ πίστει, Phil. iii. 9; pass. δικαιοῦσθαι πίστει, Ro. iii. 28; δικαιοῦν τινα διὰ πίστεως Χριστοῦ, Gal. ii. 16; διὰ τ. πίστεως, Ro. iii. 30; δικ. τινα ἐκ πίστεως, ibid.; Gal. iii. 8; pass., Ro. v. 1; Gal. iii. 24; εὐαγγελίζομαι τὴν πίστιν, to proclaim the glad tidings of faith in Christ, Gal. i. 23; ἀκοή πίστεως, instruction concerning the necessity of faith [see ἀκοή, 3 a.], Gal. iii. 2, 5; ἡ πίστις is joined with ἡ ἀγάπη: 1 Th. iii. 6; v. 8; 1 Tim. i. 14; ii. 15; iv. 12; v. 11; 2 Tim. ii. 22; with a subj. gen. Rev. ii. 19; πίστις δι' ἀγάπης ἐνεργουμένη, Gal. v. 6; ἀγάπη μετὰ πίστεως, Eph. vi. 23; ἀγάπη ἐκ πίστεως ἀνυποκρίτου, 1 Tim. i. 5; πίστις καὶ ἀγάπη ἢ ἐν Χριστῷ Ἰησοῦ, 2 Tim. i. 13; φιλεῖν τινα ἐν πίστει, Tit. iii. 15 (where see De Wette); ἔργον πίστεως (cf. ἔργον, 3 p. 248^b near bot.), 1 Th. i. 3; 2 Th. i. 11. **β.** in an ethical sense, persuasion or conviction (which springs from faith in Christ as the sole author of salvation; cf. πιστεύω, 1 b. γ. fin.) concerning things lawful for a Christian: Ro. xiv. 1, 23; πίστιν ἔχειν, ibid. 22. **ο.** univ. the religious belief of Christians; **a.** subjectively: Eph. iv. 13, where cf. Meyer; in the sense of a mere acknowledgment of divine things and of the claims of Christianity, Jas. ii. 14, 17 sq. 20, 22, 24, 26. **β.** objectively, the substance of Christian faith or what is believed by Christians: ἡ παραδοθεῖσα π. Jude 3; ἡ ἀγνοῦμένη ὑμῶν πίστις, ib. 20. There are some who think this meaning of the word is to be recognized also in 1 Tim. i. 4, 19; ii. 7; iii. 9; iv. 1, 6; v. 8; vi. 10, 21, (cf. Pfeleiderer, Paulinismus p. 468 [Eng. trans. ii. p. 200]); but Weiss (Bibl. Theol. d. N. T. § 107 a. note) correctly objects, "πίστις is rather the form in which the truth (as the substance of right doctrine) is subjectively appropriated"; [cf. Meyer on Ro. i. 5 (and Prof. Dwight's additional note); Ellicott on Gal. i. 23; Bp. Lghtft. on Gal. p. 157]. **d.** with the predominant idea of trust (or confidence) whether in God or in Christ, springing from faith in the same: Mt. viii. 10; xv. 28; Lk. vii. 9, 50; xvii. 5; Heb. ix. 28 Lchm. ed. ster.; x. 22; Jas.

i. 6; with a gen. of the subject: Mt. ix. 2, 22, 29; xv. 28; Mk. ii. 5; v. 34; x. 52; [Lk. v. 20]; viii. 25, 48; xvii. 19; xviii. 42; w. a gen. of the object in which trust is placed: τοῦ δρόμου αὐτοῦ, Acts iii. 16; πίστιν ἔχειν, [Mt. xvii. 20]; xxi. 21; Mk. iv. 40; Lk. xvii. 6; πάντων τὴν πίστιν, ('all the faith' that can be thought of), 1 Co. xiii. 2; ἔχειν πίστιν θεοῦ, to trust in God, Mk. xi. 22; ἔχειν πίστιν τοῦ σωθῆναι, to be healed (see Fritzsche on Mt. p. 843 sq.; [cf. W. § 44, 4 a.; B. 268 (230)]), Acts xv. 9; ἡ δὲ αὐτοῦ π., awakened through him, Acts iii. 16; εὐχὴ τῆς πίστεως, that proceeds from faith, Jas. v. 15; of trust in the promises of God, Ro. iv. 9, 16, 19 sq.; Heb. iv. 2; vi. 12; x. 38 sq.; w. a gen. of the subject, Ro. iv. 5, 12; πίστις ἐπὶ θεόν, faith which relies on God who grants the forgiveness of sins to the penitent [see ἐπί, C. I. 2 g. a.], Heb. vi. 1; δικαιοσύνη τῆς πίστεως [cf. W. 186 (175)], Ro. iv. 11, 13; ἡ κατὰ πίστιν δικαιοσύνη, Heb. xi. 7. 2. *faithfulness, fidelity, faithfulness*, i. e. the character of one who can be relied on: Mt. xxiii. 23; Gal. v. 22; Philem. 5 (? see above in b. a.); Tit. ii. 10. of one who keeps his promises: ἡ πίστις τοῦ θεοῦ, subj. gen., Ro. iii. 3. objectively, *plighted faith* (often so in Attic writ. fr. Aeschyl. down): ἀβερεῖν (see ἀβερέω, a.) τὴν πίστιν, 1 Tim. v. 12. Cf. especially Koolhaas, Diss. philol. I. et II. de vario usu et constructione vocum πίστις, πιστός et πιστεύειν in N. T. (Traj. ad Rhen. 1733, 4to.); Dav. Schulz, Was heisst Glauben, etc. (Leipz. 1830), p. 62 sqq.; Rückert, Com. üb. d. Röm., 2d ed., i. p. 51 sqq.; Lutz, Bibl. Dogmatik, p. 312 sqq.; Huther, Ueber ζωή u. πιστεύειν im N. T., in the Jahrb. f. deutsch. Theol. for 1872, pp. 1-33; [Bp. Lghtft. Com. on Gal. p. 154 sqq.]. On Paul's conception of πίστις, cf. Lipsius, Paulin. Rechtfertigungslehre, p. 94 sqq.; Weiss, Bibl. Theol. d. N. T., § 82 c. d. (cf. the index s. v. Glaube); Pfeiderer, Paulinismus, p. 162 sqq. [Eng. trans. i. p. 161 sqq.; Schnedermann, De fidei notione ethica Paulina. (Lips. 1880)]. On the idea of faith in the Ep. to the Hebrews see Riehm, Lehrbegr. des Hebr.-Br. p. 700 sqq.; Weiss, as above § 125 b. c. On John's conception, see Reuss, die Johann. Theol. § 10 in the Beiträge zu d. theol. Wissenschaft. i. p. 56 sqq. [cf. his Histoire de la Théol. Chrétienne, etc., 3me éd., ii. p. 508 sqq. (Eng. trans. ii. 455 sqq.)]; Weiss, as above § 149, and the same author's Johann. Lehrbegriff, p. 18 sqq.*

πιστός, -ή, -όν, (πειθω [q. v.]), [fr. Hom. down], Sept. mostly for πιστός; 1. *trustworthy, faithful*; of persons who show themselves faithful in the transaction of business, the execution of commands, or the discharge of official duties: δούλος, Mt. xxiv. 45; xxv. 21, 23; οἰκονόμος, Lk. xii. 42; 1 Co. iv. 2; διάκονος, Eph. vi. 21; Col. i. 7; iv. 7; ἀρχιερεύς, Heb. ii. 17; iii. 2; of God, abiding by his promises, 1 Co. i. 9; x. 13; 2 Co. i. 18; 1 Th. v. 24; 2 Th. iii. 3; Heb. x. 23; xi. 11; 2 Tim. ii. 13; 1 Jn. i. 9; 1 Pet. iv. 19; add, 1 Co. iv. 17; Col. iv. 9; 1 Tim. i. 12; Heb. iii. 5; 1 Pet. v. 12; πιστός ἐν τινι, in a thing, Lk. xvi. 10-12; xix. 17; 1 Tim. iii. 11; ἐπὶ τῷ, Mt. xxv. 23; ἄχρι θανάτου, Rev. ii. 10. *one who kept his plighted faith*, Rev. ii. 13; *worthy of trust*; *that can be relied on*: 1 Co. vii. 25; 2 Tim. ii. 2; Christ is called

μάργου δ πιστός, Rev. i. 5; with καὶ ἀληθινός added, Rev. iii. 14; [cf. xix. 11]. of things, *that can be relied on*: ὁ λόγος, 1 Tim. iii. 1; 2 Tim. ii. 11; Tit. i. 9; [iii. 8; οἱ τοὶ οἱ λόγοι, Rev. xxi. 5; xxii. 6]; with πάσης ἀποδοχῆς ἄξιος added, 1 Tim. i. 15; iv. 9; τὰ ὅσα Δαυὶδ τὰ πιστά (see ὁσιος, fin.), Acts xiii. 34. 2. *easily persuaded; believing, confiding, trusting*, (Theogn., Aeschyl., Soph., Plat., al.); in the N. T. one who trusts in God's promises, Gal. iii. 9; is convinced that Jesus has been raised from the dead, opp. to ἀπιστος, Jn. xx. 27; *one who has become convinced that Jesus is the Messiah and the author of salvation* (opp. to ἀπιστος, see πιστεύω. 1 b. γ. and πίστις, 1 b.), [a believer]: Acts xvi. 1; 2 Co. vi. 15; 1 Tim. v. 16; with the addition of τῷ κυρίῳ, dat. of the pers. in whom faith or trust is reposed, Acts xvi. 15; plur. in Col. i. 2 [where cf. Bp. Lghtft.]; 1 Tim. iv. 10; vi. 2; Tit. i. 6; Rev. xvii. 14; οἱ πιστοί, substantively [see Bp. Lghtft. on Gal. p. 157], Acts x. 45; 1 Tim. iv. 3, 12; with ἐν Χριστῷ Ἰησοῦ added [cf. B. 174 (152)], Eph. i. 1; εἰς θεὸν κτλ. 1 Pet. i. 21 L T Tr txt. WH; πιστὸν ποιεῖν τι, to do something harmonizing with (Christian) faith, [R. V. a faithful work], 3 Jn. 5.*

πιστώω, -ῶ: 1 aor. pass. ἐπιστώθην; (πιστός); 1. *to make faithful, render trustworthy*: τὸ ῥῆμα, 1 K. i. 36; τινὰ ὀρκους, Thuc. 4, 88; univ. *to make firm, establish*, 1 Chr. xvii. 14. 2. *Pass. (Sept. in various senses for πιστός) and mid. to be firmly persuaded of; to be assured of*: τί (Opp. cyn. 3, 355. 417; Lcian. philops. 5), 2 Tim. iii. 14; Hesyeh. ἐπιστώθη: ἐπίεσθη, ἐπιληροφορήθη. (In various other senses in prof. auth. fr. Hom. down).*

πλανῶ, -ῶ; fut. πλανήσω; 1 aor. ἐπλάνησα; Pass., pres. πλανῶμαι; pf. πεπλάνημαι; 1 aor. ἐπλάνηθην; (πλάνη); fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down; Sept. for πλῆγη; *to cause to stray, to lead astray, lead aside from the right way*; a. prop.; in pass., Sept. chiefly for πλῆγῃ, *to go astray, wander, roam about*, (first so in Hom. II. 23, 321): Mt. xviii. 12 sq.; 1 Pet. ii. 25 (fr. Is. liii. 6, cf. Ex. xxiii. 4; Ps. cxviii. (cxix.) 176); Heb. xi. 38. b. *metaph. to lead away from the truth, to lead into error, to deceive*: τινὰ, Mt. xxiv. 4, 5, 11, 24; Mk. xiii. 5, 6; Jn. vii. 12; 1 Jn. ii. 26; iii. 7; 2 Tim. iii. 13*; Rev. ii. 20 G L T Tr WH; xii. 9; xiii. 14; xix. 20; xx. 3, 8, 10; ἐαυτὸν, 1 Jn. i. 8; pass. *to be led into error*, [R. V. be led astray]: I. k. xxi. 8; Jn. vii. 47; Rev. ii. 20 Rec.; *to err*, Mt. xxii. 29; Mk. xii. 24, 27; μὴ πλανᾶσθε, 1 Co. vi. 9; xv. 33; Gal. vi. 7; Jas. i. 16; esp. through ignorance *to be led aside from the path of virtue, to go astray, sin*: Tit. iii. 3; Heb. v. 2; τῇ καρδίᾳ, Heb. iii. 10; ἀπὸ τῆς ἀληθείας, Jas. v. 19; *to wander or fall away from the true faith*, of heretics, 2 Tim. iii. 13*; 2 Pet. ii. 15; *to be led away into error and sin*, Rev. xviii. 23. [COMP.: ἀποπλανῶ.]*

πλάνη, -ης, ἡ, a wandering, a straying about, whereby one, led astray from the right way, roams hither and thither (Aeschyl., [Hdt.], Eur., Plat., Dem., al.). In the N. T. metaph. mental straying, i. e. error, wrong opinion relative to morals or religion: Eph. iv. 14; 1 Th. ii. 3; 2 Th. ii. 11; 2 Pet. ii. 18; iii. 17; 1 Jn. iv. 6; Jude 11 (on which [cf. W. 189 (177) and] see ἐκχέω, b. fin.): er

ror which shows itself in action, a wrong mode of acting: Ro. i. 27; πλάνη οδοῦ τῶνος, [R. V. error of one's way i. e.] the wrong manner of life which one follows, Jas. v. 20 (πλάνη ζωῆς, Sap. i. 12); as sometimes the Lat. error, i. q. that which leads into error, deceiv, fraud: Mt. xxvii. 64.*

[πλάνης, -ητος, ὁ, see πλανήτης.]

πλανήτης, -ου, ὁ, (πλανάω), a wanderer: ἀστέρες πλανῆται, wandering stars (Aristot., Plut., al.), Jude 13 [where WH mrg. ἀστ. πλάνητες (Xen. mem. 4, 7, 5)]; see ἀστήρ, fin.*

πλάνος, -ον, wandering, roving; trans. and trop. misleading, leading into error: πνεύματα πλάνα, 1 Tim. iv. 1 (πλάνοι ἄνθρωποι, Joseph. b. j. 2, 13, 4). ὁ πλάνος substantively (Cic. al. planus), as we say, a vagabond, 'tramp,' impostor, (Diod., Athen., al.); hence univ. a corrupter, deceiver, (Vulg. seductor): Mt. xxvii. 63; 2 Co. vi. 8; 2 Jn. 7. [Cf. ὁ κοσμοπλάνος, 'Teaching' etc. 16, 4].*

πλάξ, -ακός, ἡ, [(akin to πλάτος, etc.; Fick iv. 161)], a flat thing, broad tablet, plane, level surface (as of the sea), (cf. our plate), (Pind., Tragg., al.; Sept. for πη): αἱ πλάκες τῆς διαθήκης (see διαθήκη, 2 p. 136*), Heb. ix. 4; οὐκ ἐν πλαξὶ λιθίναις (tables of stone, such as those on which the law of Moses was written), ἀλλ' ἐν πλαξὶ καρδίας σαρκίνας, 2 Co. iii. 3.*

πλάσμα, -τος, τό, (πλάσσω), what has been moulded or formed, as from wax (Plat. Theet. p. 197 d. and p. 200 b.); the thing formed by a potter, earthen vessel, (Vulg. figmentum): Ro. ix. 20 (with πηλοῦ added, Arstph. av. 686).*

πλάσσω: 1 aor. pter. πλάσας; 1 aor. pass. ἐπλάσθην; [(perh. akin to πλατύς; Curtius § 367 b)]; fr. Hes. down; Sept. chiefly for γῆ; to form, mould, (prop. something from clay, wax, etc.): used of a potter, Ro. ix. 20; of God as Creator (Gen. ii. 7 sq. 19 etc.), pass. 1 Tim. ii. 13.*

πλαστός, -ή, -όν, (πλάσσω); 1. prop. moulded, formed, as from clay, wax, stone, (Hes., Plat., Aristot., Plut., al.). 2. trop. feigned: 2 Pet. ii. 3 ([Hdt. 1, 68], Eur., Xen., Lcian., al.).*

πλατεία, -ας, ἡ, (fem. of the adj. πλατύς, sc. ὁδός [cf. W. 590 (549)]), a broad way, a street: Mt. vi. 5; xii. 19; Lk. x. 10; xiii. 26; xiv. 21; Acts v. 15; Rev. xi. 8; xxi. 21; xxii. 2. (Eur., Plut., al.; in Sept. chiefly for βήρ).*

πλάτος, -ους, τό, [(cf. πλάξ)], fr. Hdt. down], breadth: Eph. iii. 18 (on which see μῆκος); Rev. xxi. 16; carrying with it the suggestion of great extent, τῆς γῆς, opp. to the ends or corners of the earth, Rev. xx. 9; (for βήρ, Hab. i. 6).*

πλατύνω; Pass., pf. 3 pers. sing. πεπλάτυνται (see μαίνω); 1 aor. ἐπλατύνην; (πλατύς); to make broad, to enlarge: τί, Mt. xxiii. 5; ἡ καρδιά ἡμῶν πεπλάτυνται, our heart expands itself sc. to receive you into it, i. e. to welcome and embrace you in love, 2 Co. vi. 11 (πλατύνειν τὴν καρδίαν for βῆρ βήρ, to open the heart sc. to instruction, Ps. cxviii. (cxix.) 32 [cf. W. 30]); πλατύνητε καὶ ὑμεῖς, be ye also enlarged in heart, viz. to receive me therein, ibid. 13. (Xen., Plut., Anthol., al.).*

πλατύς, -εία, -ύ, [cf. Lat. planus, latus; Curtius § 367 b; Vaníček p. 552], fr. Hom. down, Sept. several times for βήρ, broad: Mt. vii. 13.*

πλέγμα, -τος, τό, (πλέκω), what is woven, plaited, or twisted together; a web, plait, braid: used thus of a net, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 28; of a basket, Eur., Plat.; πλέγμα βύβλιον, in which the infant Moses was laid, Joseph. antt. 2, 9, 4; by other writ. in other senses. braided hair (Vulg. crines torti, ringlets, curls): 1 Tim. ii. 9 (cf. 1 Pet. iii. 3).*

πλείστος, -η, -ον, (superl. of πολὺς), most: plur. Mt. xi. 20; [ἄχλος πλείστος, a very great multitude, Mk. iv. 1 T Tr WH]; ὁ πλείστος ἄχλος, the most part of the multitude, Mt. xxi. 8 (Thuc. 7, 78; Plat. rep. 3 p. 397 d.; laós, Hom. Π. 16, 377); τὸ πλείστον, adverbially, at the most, 1 Co. xiv. 27.*

πλείων, -ονος, ὁ, ἡ, neut. πλείων [eighteen times] and (in Lk. iii. 13; [Jn. xxi. 15 L T Tr WH]; Acts xv. 28) πλείων (cf. [WH. App. p. 151]; Matthiae i. p. 333; Krüger § 23, 7, 4; Kühner § 156, 3; Passow s. v. πολὺς, B. 1; [L. and S. s. v. B.]), plur. πλείονες and contr. πλείους, acc. πλείονας and contr. πλείους (which forms are used indiscriminately in the N. T.), neut. πλείονα and (L T Tr WH in Mt. xxvi. 53; L T in Lk. xxi. 3) contr. πλείω; (compar. of πολὺς); more, i. e. 1. greater in quantity: the object with which the comparison is made being added in the genitive, as πλείονας τῶν πρώτων, more in number than the first, Mt. xxi. 36; πλείων (or πλείω) πάντων, more than all, Mk. xii. 43; Lk. xxi. 3; πλείονα . . . τούτων, more than these, Jn. vii. 31 [here L T Tr WH om. the gen. (see below)]; πλείονα τῶν πρώτων, more than the first, Rev. ii. 19; πλείων τούτων, more than these, Jn. xxi. 15; [πλείονα τιμὴν ἔχειν τοῦ οἴκου, Heb. iii. 3^b (cf. W. 190 (178), 240 (225))]; περισσεύων πλείων, more than, foll. by a gen. [A. V. exceed], Mt. v. 20. πλείονες (πλείους) ἢ, Mt. xxvi. 53 R G [L πλείω (br. ἢ)]; Jn. iv. 1 [Tr mrg. om. WH br. ἢ] πλείων ἢ, more than, Lk. ix. 13; πλείων πλὴν w. a gen. Acts xv. 28; πλείων παρά [τι or τινα (see παρά, Π. 2 b.)], Lk. iii. 13; [Heb. iii. 3^a]; ἢ is omitted before numerals without change of construction: ἐτῶν ἦν πλείων τεσσαράκοντα ὁ ἄνθρωπος, Acts iv. 22; οὐ πλείους εἰσὶν μοι ἡμέραι δεκάδύο, Acts xxiv. 11 (here Rec. inserts ἢ); ἡμέρας οὐ πλείους ὀκτὼ ἢ δέκα (Rec. πλείους ἢ δέκα), Acts xxv. 6; add, Acts xxiii. 13, 21; as in Grk. writ. after a neuter: πλείω [Lchm. ἢ in br.] δώδεκα λεγεῶνας, Mt. xxvi. 53 [T Tr WH (but T λεγιῶνων)], (πλείων — Attic for πλείων — ἐξακοσίου, Arstph. av. 1251; ἔτη γεγονὸς πλείω ἐβδομήκοντα, Plat. apol. Socr. p. 17 d.; see ἢ, 3 a.; on the omission of quam in Latin after plus and amplius, cf. Rams-horn, Lat. Gram. p. 491; [Rody, Lat. Gram. § 1273]).

the objects with which the comparison is made are not added because easily supplied from the context: Jn. iv. 41; [vii. 31 (see above)]; xv. 2; Heb. vii. 23; τὸ πλείων, the more (viz. the greater debt mentioned), Lk. vii. 43; πλείων, adverbially, more, i. e. more earnestly, Lk. vii. 42; ἐπὶ πλείων, more widely, further, διανέμεσθαι, Acts iv. 17; [cf. xx. 9 WH mrg. (see below)]; προκόπτειν, 2 Tim. iii. 9; ἐπὶ πλείων ἀσεβείας, 2 Tim. ii. 16; ἐπὶ πλείων, longer (than proper), Acts xx. 9 [not WH mrg. (see

above)]; xxiv. 4; plural *πλείονα*, *more*, i. e. a larger reward, Mt. xx. 10 [but L Tr WH *πλείων*]; without comparison, used of an indefinite number, with a subst.: Acts ii. 40; xiii. 31; xviii. 20; xxi. 10; xxiv. 17; xxv. 14; xxvii. 20; xxviii. 23; neut. *περί πλείωνων* [A. V. of many things], Lk. xi. 53; with the article *οἱ πλείονες* (*πλείους*), *the more part, very many*: Acts xix. 32; xxvii. 12; 1 Co. ix. 19; x. 5; xv. 6; 2 Co. ii. 6; iv. 15; ix. 2; Phil. i. 14.

2. *greater in quality, superior, more excellent*: foll. by the gen. of comparison, Mt. vi. 25; xii. 41, 42; Mk. xii. 33 [here T WH Tr txt. *περισσότερον*]; Lk. xi. 31, 32; xii. 23; [*πλείονα θυσίαν . . . παρά Κδαῖν*, Heb. xi. 4 (see *παρά*, u. s.). From Hom. down.]*

πλέκω: 1 aor. ptp. *πλέξαντες*; [(cf. Curtius § 103; Vaníček p. 519)]; fr. Hom. down; *to plait, braid, weave together*: *πλέξαντες στέφανον*, Mt. xxvii. 29; Mk. xv. 17; Jn. xix. 2. [COMP.: *ἐμ-πλέκω*.]*

πλέον, see *πλείων*.
πλεονάζω; 1 aor. *ἐπλεόνασα*; (*πλέον*); Sept. for *גַּרַּ* and *גַּרַּ*; 1. intrans.: used of one possessing, *to superabound* [A. V. *to have over*], 2 Co. viii. 15. of things, *to exist in abundance* [R. V. *be multiplied*], 2 Co. iv. 15; *to increase, be augmented*, Ro. v. 20; vi. 1; 2 Th. i. 3; Phil. iv. 17; 2 Pet. i. 8. 2. trans. *to make to increase*: *τινά τινα*, one in a thing, 1 Th. iii. 12; for *גַּרַּ*, Num. xxvi. 54; Ps. lxx. (lxxi.) 21; add 1 Macc. iv. 35. By prof. writ. [(fr. Hippocr. on)] in various other senses. [COMP.: *ὑπερ-πλεονάζω*.]*

πλεονεκτήω, -ώ; 1 aor. *ἐπλεονέκτησα*; 1 aor. pass. subj. 1 pers. plur. *πλεονεκτηθῶμεν*; (*πλεονέκτης*); 1. intrans. *to have more, or a greater part or share*: Thuc., Xen., Plut., al.; *to be superior, excel, surpass, have an advantage over*, *τινός* (gen. of pers.) *τινα* (dat. of thing): Xen., Plat., Isocr., Dem., al. 2. trans. *to gain or take advantage of another, to overreach*: [Hdt. 8, 112], Plat., Diod., Dion. Hal., Dio Cass., al.; and so in the N. T. in 2 Co. vii. 2; xii. 17, 18; 1 Th. iv. 6 (see *πράγμα*, b.); pass. [cf. B. § 132, 22] *ὑπό τινος*, 2 Co. ii. 11 (10).*

πλεονέκτης, -ου, ὁ, (*πλέον* and *χω*); 1. *one eager to have more, esp. what belongs to others* ([Thuc. 1, 40, 1 (cf. Hdt. 7, 158)]; Xen. mem. 1, 5, 3); 2. *greedy of gain, covetous*: 1 Co. v. 10, 11; vi. 10; Eph. v. 5; Sir. xiv. 9.*

πλεονεξία, -ας, ἡ, (*πλεονέκτης*, q. v.), *greedy desire to have more, covetousness, avarice*: Lk. xii. 15; Ro. i. 29; Eph. iv. 19; v. 3; Col. iii. 5; 1 Th. ii. 5; 2 Pet. ii. 3, [on the om. of the art. in the last two pass. cf. W. 120 (114)], 14; ὡς [Rec. *ὡσπερ*] *πλεονεξίαν*, [as a matter of covetousness], i. e. a gift which betrays the giver's covetousness, 2 Co. ix. 5 [here R. V. txt. *extortion*]; plur. various modes in which covetousness shows itself, *covetings* [cf. W. § 27, 3; B. 77 (67)], Mk. vii. 22. (In the same and various other senses by prof. writ. fr. Hdt. and Thuc. down.) [Trench, N. T. Syn. § xxiv., and (in partial correction) Bp. Lightf. Com. on Col. iii. 5].*

πλευρά, -ᾶς, ἡ, fr. Hom. (who always uses the plur.) down; *the side of the body*: Jn. xix. 34; xx. 20, 25, 27; Acts xii. 7.*

ΠΛΑΕΩ, see *πίμπλημι*.

πλάε; impf. 1 pers. plur. *ἐπλόμεν*; [allied w. *πλάω*, Lat. *pluo*, *fluo*, our *float, flou*, etc.; Curtius § 369]; fr. Hom. down; *to sail, navigate, travel by ship*: Lk. viii. 23; Acts xxvii. 24; foll. by *εἰς* with an acc. of place, Acts xxi. 3; xxvii. 6; *ἐπὶ τόπων*, Rev. xviii. 17 G L T Tr WH; by a use common only to the poets (cf. Matthias § 409, 4a.; Kühner ii. § 409, 6; [Jelf § 559; W. 224 (210)]), with a simple acc. indicating the direction: Acts xxvii. 2 (Eur. Med. vs. 7), where L T Tr WH add *εἰς*. [COMP.: *ἀπο-, δια-, ἐκ-, κατα-, παρα-, ὑπο-πλάεω*.]*

πληγή, -ῆς, ἡ, (*πλήσσω*), fr. Hom. down; Sept. chiefly for *גַּרַּ*, also for *גַּרַּ*; 1. *a blow, stripe*: plur., Lk. x. 30; xii. 48; Acts xvi. 23, 33; 2 Co. vi. 5; xi. 23; *a wound*: *ἡ πληγή τοῦ θανάτου*, deadly wound [R. V. *death-stroke*], Rev. xiii. 3, 12; *τῆς μαχαίρας*, wound made by a sword [sword-stroke], Rev. xiii. 14. [On its idiomatic omission (Lk. xii. 47, etc.) cf. B. 82 (72); W. § 64, 4.]. 2. *a public calamity, heavy affliction*, [cf. Eng. *plague*], (now tormenting now destroying the bodies of men, and sent by God as a punishment): Rev. ix. 18 [Rec. om.], 20; xi. 6; xv. 1, 6, 8; xvi. 9, [21]; xviii. 4, 8; xxi. 9; xxii. 18. [Cf. *πλ. Διός*, Soph. Aj. 137 (cf. 279); al.]*

πλήθος, -ους, τό, (ΠΛΑΕΩ), fr. Hom. down; Sept. chiefly for *גַּרַּ*, often for *גַּרַּ*; *a multitude*, i. e. a. *a great number*, sc. of men or things: Acts xxi. 22 [not Tr WH]; Heb. xi. 12 [cf. W. 120 (114) n.]; with *πολύ* added, Mk. iii. 7, 8; *πλήθος* with a gen., Lk. ii. 13; Jn. xxi. 6; Acts v. 14; xxviii. 3 [A. V. *bundle* (L T Tr WH add *τί*)]; Jas. v. 20; 1 Pet. iv. 8; *πολύ πλήθος* and *πλήθος πολύ* [cf. W. § 59, 2] with a gen., Lk. v. 6; vi. 17; xxiii. 27; Jn. v. 3 [here L br. G T Tr WH om. *πολύ*]; Acts xiv. 1; xvii. 4.

b. with the article, *the whole number, the whole multitude; the assemblage*: Acts xv. 30; xxiii. 7; *τοῦ λαοῦ*, Acts xxi. 36; *πάν τὸ πλήθος*, Acts xv. 12; with a gen., Lk. i. 10; [viii. 37 (*τῆς περιχώρου*); xix. 37]; xxiii. 1; Acts [iv. 32]; v. 16; [vi. 2, 5]; xxv. 24; *the multitude of people*, Acts ii. 6; xix. 9; with *τῆς πόλεως* added, Acts xiv. 4.*

πληθύνω; fut. *πληθυνῶ*; 1 aor. opt. 3 pers. sing. *πληθύναι* (2 Co. ix. 10 Rec.); Pass., impf. *ἐπληθυνόμεν*; 1 aor. *ἐπληθύνθη*; (fr. *πληθύς* fulness); Aeschyl., Aristot., Hdtian., Geop.; Sept. very often for *גַּרַּ*, *גַּרַּ*, *גַּרַּ*, sometimes for *גַּרַּ*; 1. trans. *to increase, to multiply*: 2 Co. ix. 10; Heb. vi. 14 (fr. Gen. xxii. 17); pass. *to be increased, (be multiplied) multiply*: Mt. xxiv. 12; Acts vi. 7; vii. 17; ix. 31; xii. 24; *τινί*, [A. V. *be multiplied to one i. e.*] be richly allotted to, 1 Pet. i. 2; 2 Pet. i. 2; Jude 2, (Dan. iii. 31 (98)); Dan. vi. 25 Theodot.; Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 1 inscr. [also Mart. Polyc. inscr., Constt. Apost. inscr.]. 2. intrans. *to be increased, to multiply*: Acts vi. 1.*

πλήθω, see *πίμπλημι*.

πλήκτης, -ου, ὁ, (*πλήσσω*), (Vulgate *percussor*), [A. V. *striker*], *bruiser, ready with a blow; a pugnacious, contentious, quarrelsome person*: 1 Tim. iii. 3; Tit. i. 7. (Plut. Marcell. 1; Pyrrh. 30; Crass. 9; Fab. 19; Diog. Laërt. 6, 38; al.)*

πλημύρα [so all edd.] (or πλημύρα [cf. *Bttm.* *Ausf.* Spr. § 7 Anm. 17 note; *Lob.* *Rhemat.* p. 264]) [better accentuated as proparoxytone; Chandler § 160], -as and (so G T Tr WH) -ης (see μάχαιρα), ἡ, (fr. πλήμμη or πλήμη i. e. πλήσμη [fr. πλήθω, πίμπλημι, q. v.]), a flood, whether of the sea or of a river: Lk. vi. 48. (Job xl. 18; [Dion. Hal. antt. 1, 71]; Joseph. antt. 2, 10, 2; Plut., Sext. Emp.; with ποταμῶν added, Philo de opif. mund. § 19; [cf. de vita Moys. i. § 36; iii. § 24; de Abrah. § 19; de leg. alleg. i. § 13].)*

πλήν, adv., (fr. πλέον 'more' [Curtius § 375; *Lob.* *Path.* *Element.* i. 143; ii. 93 (cf. Bp. *Lghtft.* on Phil. iii. 16)]; hence prop. *beyond, besides, further*); it stands 1. adverbially, at the beginning of a sentence, serving either to restrict, or to unfold and expand what has preceded: *moreover, besides*, so that, according to the requirements of the context, it may also be rendered *but, nevertheless*; [howbeit; cf. B. § 146, 2]: Mt. xi. 22, 24; xviii. 7; xxvi. 39, 64; Lk. vi. 24, 35; x. 11, 14, 20; xi. 41; xii. 31; xiii. 33; xvii. 1 L Tr txt. WH; xviii. 8; xix. 27; xxii. 21, 22, 42; xxiii. 28; 1 Co. xi. 11; Eph. v. 33; Phil. i. 18 [R G (see *Ellicott*)]]; iii. 16; iv. 14; Rev. ii. 25; πλήν ὅτι, *except that, save that*, (exx. fr. class. Grk. are given by Passow s. v. II. 1 e.; [L. and S. s. v. B. II. 4]): Acts xx. 23 [(W. 508 (473)); Phil. i. 18 L T Tr WH (R. V. *only that*)]. 2. as a preposition, with the gen. (first so by Hom. *Od.* 8, 207; [cf. W. § 54, 6]), *besides, except, but*: Mk. xii. 32; Jn. viii. 10; Acts viii. 1; xv. 28; xxvii. 22. Cf. *Klotz* ad *Devar.* II. 2 p. 724 sq.*

πλήρης, -ες, (ΠΑΕΩ), fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down, Sept. chiefly for κλή; a. *full, i. e. filled up* (as opp. to empty): of hollow vessels, Mt. xiv. 20; xv. 37; Mk. vi. 43 [R G L]; with a gen. of the thing, Mk. viii. 19; of a surface, *covered in every part*: λέπρας, Lk. v. 12; of the soul, *thoroughly permeated with*: πνεύματος ἁγίου, Lk. iv. 1; Acts vi. 3; vii. 55; xi. 24; πίστεως, Acts vi. 5; χάριτος, Acts vi. 8 [Rec. *πίστεως*]; χάριτος καὶ ἀληθείας, Jn. i. 14; δόλου, Acts xiii. 10 (Jer. v. 27); θυμοῦ, Acts xix. 28; ἀβουήτων, ἐργῶν ἀγαθῶν, Acts ix. 36. b. *full i. e. complete; lacking nothing, perfect*, (so the Sept. sometimes for *ἁπλῆ*; *σελήνη πλήρης*, Sir. l. 6, cf. Hdt. 6, 106): μισθός, 2 Jn. 8 (Ruth ii. 12); σίτος, a full grain of corn (one completely filling the follicle or hull containing it), Mk. iv. 28.*

πληροφόρῶ, -ῶ: [1 aor. impv. *πληροφόρησον*, inf. *πληροφορήσαι* (Ro. xv. 13 L mrg.); Pass., pres. impv. *πληροφορεῖσθω*; pf. ptep. *πεπληροφορημένος*; 1 aor. ptep. *πληροφορηθείς*]; (fr. the unused adj. *πληροφόρος*, and this fr. *πλήρης* and *φέρω*); to bear or bring full, to make full; a. to cause a thing to be shown to the full: τὴν διακονίαν, i. e. to fulfil the ministry in every respect, 2 Tim. iv. 5 (cf. *πληροῦν τὴν διακονίαν*, Acts xii. 25); also τὸ κήρυγμα, *ibid.* 17. b. to carry through to the end, accomplish: πράγματα πεπληροφορημένα, *things that have been accomplished*, (Itala and Vulg. *completæ*), Lk. i. 1 (cf. *ὡς ἐπληρώθη ταῦτα*, Acts xix. 21) [cf. Meyer ed. *Weiss* ad loc.]. c. *τινά, to fill one with any thought, conviction, or inclination*: [Ro. xv. 13 L mrg. (foll. by ἐν w. dat. of thing)]; al. *πληρῶω*,

q. v. 1]; hence to make one certain, to persuade, convince, one (πολλοῖς οὖν λόγοις καὶ ὄρκοις *πληροφορήσαντες Μεγάβυζον*, extr. fr. Ctes. in Phot. p. 41, 29 [(ed. Bekk.); but on this pass. see Bp. *Lghtft.* as below]); pass. to be persuaded, Ro. xiv. 5; *πληροφορηθείς, persuaded, fully convinced or assured*, Ro. iv. 21; also *πεπληροφορημένοι*, Col. iv. 12 L T Tr WH; οἱ ἀπόστολοι . . . *πληροφορηθέντες διὰ τῆς ἀναστάσεως τοῦ κυρίου Ἰ. Χρ. καὶ πιστωθέντες ἐν τῷ λόγῳ τοῦ θεοῦ*, Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 42, 3; freq. so in eccl. writ.; to render inclined or bent on, *ἐπληροφορήθη καρδιά . . . τοῦ ποιῆσαι τὸ πονηρὸν*, Eccl. viii. 11, [cf. Test. xii. Patr., test. Gad 2]. The word is treated of fully by *Bleek*, Brief an d. Heb. ii. 2 p. 233 sqq.; *Grimm* in the *Jahrbh. f. Deutsche Theol.* for 1871, p. 38 sqq.; [Bp. *Lghtft.* *Com.* on Col. iv. 12. Cf. also *Soph. Lex.* s. v.]*

πληροφορία, -as, ἡ, (πληροφορέω, q. v.), *fulness, abundance*: πίστεως, Heb. x. 22; τῆς ἐλπίδος, Heb. vi. 11; τῆς συνέσεως, Col. ii. 2; *full assurance, most certain confidence*, (see *πληροφορέω*, c. [al. give it the same meaning in one or other of the preceding pass. also; cf. Bp. *Lghtft.* on Col. l. c.]), 1 Th. i. 5. (Not found elsewh. exc. in eccl. writ. [cf. W. 25].)*

πληρῶω -ῶ, (inf. -ροῦν Lk. ix. 31, see *WH.* App. p. 166); impf. 3 pers. sing. *ἐπλήρου*; fut. *πληρώσω*; 1 aor. *ἐπλήρωσα*; pf. *πεπλήρωκα*; Pass., pres. *πληρούμαι*; impf. *ἐπληρούμην*; pf. *πεπλήρωμαι*; 1 aor. *ἐπληρώθη*; 1 fut. *πληρωθήσομαι*; fut. mid. *πληρώσομαι* (once, Rev. vi. 11 Rec.); (fr. ΠΛΗΡΟΣ equiv. to *πλήρης*); fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down; Sept. for κλή; 1. to make full, to fill, to fill up: τὴν σαγήνην, pass. Mt. xiii. 48; i. q. to fill to the full, *πάσαν χρείαν*, Phil. iv. 19; to cause to abound, to furnish or supply liberally: *πεπλήρωμαι, I abound, I am liberally supplied*, sc. with what is necessary for subsistence, Phil. iv. 18; Hebraistically, with the accus. of the thing in which one abounds [cf. B. § 134, 7; W. § 32, 5]: of spiritual possessions, Phil. i. 11 (where Rec. has *καρπῶν*); Col. i. 9, (ἐπέπλησα αὐτὸν πνεῦμα σοφίας, Ex. xxxi. 3; xxxv. 31); i. q. to flood, ἡ οἰκία ἐπληρώθη [Tr mrg. *ἐπλήσθη*] ἐκ τῆς ὀσμῆς, Jn. xii. 3 (see ἐκ, II. 5); ἡχος ἐπλήρωσε τὸν οἶκον, Acts ii. 2; with a gen. of the thing, τὴν Ἱερουσαλήμ τῆς διδαχῆς, Acts v. 28 (Liban. epp. 721 πάσας — i. e. πόλεις — ἐπέπλησας τῶν ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν λόγων; Justin. hist. 11, 7 Phrygiam religionibus implevit); *τινά, i. q. to fill, diffuse throughout one's soul*: with a gen. of the thing, Lk. ii. 40 R G L txt. T Tr mrg. (see below); Acts ii. 28; pass., Acts xiii. 52; Ro. xv. 13 [where L mrg. *πληροφορέω*, q. v. in c.], 14; 2 Tim. i. 4; w. a dat. of the thing (cf. W. § 31, 7), pass., [Lk. ii. 40 L mrg. Tr txt. WH]; Ro. i. 29; 2 Co. vii. 4; foll. by ἐν w. a dat. of the instrument: ἐν πνεύματι, Eph. v. 18; ἐν παντὶ θελήματι θεοῦ, with everything which God wills (used of those who will nothing but what God wills), Col. iv. 12 R G [but see *πληροφορέω*, c.]; *πληροῦν τὴν καρδίαν τινός*, to pervade, take possession of, one's heart, Jn. xvi. 6; Acts v. 3; Christians are said *πληροῦσθαι*, simply, as those who are pervaded (i. e. richly furnished) with the power and gifts of the Holy Spirit: ἐν αὐτῷ, rooted as it were in Christ, i. e. by virtue of the intimate relationship en-

tered into with him, Col. ii. 10 [cf. *ἐν*, I. 6 b.]; *εἰς πᾶν τὸ πλήρωμα τοῦ θεοῦ* (see *πλήρωμα*, 1), Eph. iii. 19 [not WH mrg.]; Christ, exalted to share in the divine administration, is said *πληροῦν τὰ πάντα*, to fill (pervade) the universe with his presence, power, activity, Eph. iv. 10; also *πληροῦσθαι* (mid. for himself, i. e. to execute his counsels [cf. W. 258 (242); B. § 134, 7]) *τὰ πάντα ἐν πᾶσιν*, all things in all places, Eph. i. 23 (*μὴ οὐχὶ τὸν οὐρανὸν καὶ τὴν γῆν ἐγὼ πληρῶ, λέγει κύριος*, Jer. xxiii. 24; Grimm, Exeget. Hdbch. on Sap. i. 7 p. 55, cites exx. fr. Philo and others; [(but *ἐν πᾶσιν* here is variously understood; see *πᾶς*, II. 2 b. δ. *aa.* and the Comm.)]).

2. *to render full*, i. e. *to complete*; a. prop. *to fill up to the top*: *πᾶσαν φάραγγα*, Lk. iii. 5; so that nothing shall be wanting to full measure, fill to the brim, *τὸ μέτρον* (q. v. 1 a.), Mt. xxiii. 32. b. *to perfect, consummate*; a. a number: *ὥς πληρωθῶσι καὶ οἱ σύνδουλοι*, until the number of their comrades also shall have been made complete, Rev. vi. 11 L WH txt., cf. Düsterdieck ad loc. [see *γ.* below]. by a Hebraism (see *πίμπλημι*, fin.) time is said *πληροῦσθαι, πεπληρωμένος*, either when a period of time that was to elapse has passed, or when a definite time is at hand: Mk. i. 15; Lk. xxi. 24; Jn. vii. 8; Acts vii. 23, 30; ix. 23; xxiv. 27, (Gen. xxv. 24; xxix. 21; Lev. viii. 33; xii. 4; xxv. 30; Num. vi. 5; Joseph. antt. 4, 4, 6; 6, 4, 1; *πληροῦν τὸν τέλειον ἐνιαυτὸν*, Plat. Tim. p. 39 d.; *τοὺς χρόνους*, legg. 9 p. 866 a.). β. *to make complete in every particular; to render perfect*: *πᾶσαν εὐδοκίαν κτλ.* 2 Th. i. 11; *τὴν χαρὰν*, Phil. ii. 2; *pass.*, Jn. iii. 29; xv. 11; xvi. 24; xvii. 13; 1 Jn. i. 4; 2 Jn. 12; *τὰ ἔργα*, *pass.* Rev. iii. 2; *τὴν ὑπακοήν*, to cause all to obey, *pass.* 2 Co. x. 6; *τὸ πάσχα*, Lk. xxii. 16 (Jesus speaks here allegorically: until perfect deliverance and blessedness be celebrated in the heavenly state). γ. *to carry through to the end, to accomplish, carry out*, (some undertaking): *πάντα τὰ ῥήματα*, Lk. vii. 1; *τὴν διακονίαν*, Acts xii. 25; Col. iv. 17; *τὸ ἔργον*, Acts xiv. 26; *τὸν δρόμον*, Acts xiii. 25; *sc. τὸν δρόμον*, Rev. vi. 11 acc. to the reading *πληρῶσσι* (G T Tr WH mrg.) or *πληρῶσονται* (Rec.) [see a. above]; *ὡς ἐπληρώθη ταῦτα*, when these things were ended, Acts xix. 21. Here belongs also *πληροῦν τὸ εὐαγγέλιον*, to cause to be everywhere known, acknowledged, embraced, [A. V. *I have fully preached*], Ro. xv. 19; in the same sense *τὸν λόγον τοῦ θεοῦ*, Col. i. 25. c. *to carry into effect, bring to realization, realize*; a. of matters of duty, *to perform, execute*: *τὸν νόμον*, Ro. xiii. 8; Gal. v. 14; *τὸ δικαίωμα τοῦ νόμου*, *pass.*, *ἐν ἡμῖν*, among us, Ro. viii. 4; *πᾶσαν δικαιοσύνην*, Mt. iii. 15 (*εὐσέβειαν*, 4 Macc. xii. 15); *τὴν ἐξόδον* (as something appointed and prescribed by God), Lk. ix. 31. β. of sayings, promises, prophecies, *to bring to pass, ratify, accomplish*; so in the phrases *ἴνα* or *ὅπως πληρωθῇ ἡ γραφή, τὸ ῥηθέν*, etc. (cf. Knapp, Scripta var. Arg. p. 533 sq.): Mt. i. 22; ii. 15, 17, 23; iv. 14; viii. 17; xii. 17; xiii. 35; xxi. 4; xxvi. 54, 56; xxvii. 9, 35 Rec.; Mk. xiv. 49; xv. 28 (which vs. G T WH om. Tr br.); Lk. i. 20; iv. 21; xxi. 22 Rec.; xxiv. 44; Jn. xii. 38; xiii. 18; xv. 25; xvii. 12; xviii. 9, 32; xix. 24, 36; Acts i. 16;

iii. 18; xiii. 27; Jas. ii. 23, (1 K. ii. 27; 2 Chr. xxxvi. 22).

γ. universally and absolutely, *to fulfil*, i. e. *to cause God's will* (as made known in the law) *to be obeyed as it should be, and God's promises* (given through the prophets) *to receive fulfilment*: Mt. v. 17; cf. Weiss, Das Matthäusevang. u.s.w. p. 146 sq. [COMP.: *ἀνα-, ἀντα-, προσ-ανα-, ἐκ-, συμ-πληρώω.*]*

πλήρωμα, -τος, τό, (πληρώω), Sept. for *ῥῆγ*; 1. etymologically it has a passive sense, that which is (or has been) filled; very rarely so in class. Grk.: *a ship*, inasmuch as it is filled (i. e. manned) with sailors, rowers, and soldiers; *ἀπὸ δύο πληρωμάτων ἐμάχοντο*, Lcian. ver. hist. 2, 37; *πέντε εἶχον πληρώματα*, *ibid.* 38. In the N. T. the body of believers, as that which is filled with the presence, power, agency, riches of God and of Christ: *τοῦ Χριστοῦ*, Eph. iv. 13 (see *ἡλικία*, 1 c. [cf. W. § 30, 3 N. 1; B. 155 (136)]); i. 23; *εἰς πᾶν τὸ πλήρωμα τοῦ θεοῦ*, that ye may become a body wholly filled and flooded by God, Eph. iii. 19 [but WH mrg. reads *πληρωθῇ πᾶν τὸ πλ.*].

2. that which fills or with which a thing is filled: so very frequently in class. Grk. fr. Hdt. down; esp. of those things with which ships are filled, freight and merchandise, sailors, oarsmen, soldiers, [cf. our 'complement' (yet cf. Bp. Lightf. as below p. 258 sq.)], (of the animals filling Noah's ark, Philo de vit. Moys. ii. § 12); *πλήρωμα πόλεως*, the inhabitants or population filling a city, Plat. de rep. 2 p. 371 e.; Aristot. polit. 3, 13 p. 1284^a, 5; 4, 4 p. 1291^a, 17; al. So in the N. T. *ἡ γῆ καὶ τὸ πλήρωμα αὐτῆς*, whatever fills the earth or is contained in it, 1 Co. x. 26, 28 Rec. (Ps. xxiii. (xxiv.) 1; xlix. (l.) 12; Jer. viii. 16; Ezek. xii. 19, etc.); *τὸ πλήρωμα τῆς θαλάσσης*, Ps. xcvi. (xcvii.) 11; 1 Chr. xvi. 32); *κοφίνων πληρώματα*, those things with which the baskets were filled, [basketfuls], Mk. vi. 43 T Tr WH [on this *pass.* cf. Bp. Lightf. as below p. 260]; also *σπυρίδων πληρώματα*, Mk. viii. 20; *the filling* (Lat. *complementum*) by which a gap is filled up, Mt. ix. 16; Mk. ii. 21; *that by which a loss is repaired*, spoken of the reception of all the Jews into the kingdom of God (see *ἡττημα*, 1), Ro. xi. 12. Of time (see *πληρώω*, 2 b. a.), that portion of time by which a longer antecedent period is completed: hence completeness, fulness, of time: *τοῦ χρόνου*, Gal. iv. 4; *τῶν καρῶν*, Eph. i. 10 (on which see *οἰκονομία*).

3. fulness, abundance: Jn. i. 16; Col. i. 19; ii. 9; *full number*, Ro. xi. 25. 4. i. q. *πληρώσις* (see *καύχημα*, 2), i. e. *a fulfilling, keeping*: *τοῦ νόμου* (see *πληρώω*, 2 c. a.), Ro. xiii. 10. For a full discussion of this word see Fritzsche, Ep. ad Rom. ii. p. 469 sqq.; [esp. Bp. Lightf. Com. on Col. p. 257 sqq.]*

πλησίον, (neut. of the adj. *πλησίος*, -α, -ον), adv., fr. Hom. down, *near*: with a gen. of place [cf. W. § 54, 6], Jn. iv. 5; with the article, *δ πλησίον sc. ὧν* [cf. B. § 125, 10; W. 24] (Sept. very often for *πρ*; sometimes for *πρῶτ*), prop. Lat. *proximus* (so Vulg. in the N. T.), *a neighbor*; i. e. a. *friend*: Mt. v. 43. b. *any other person*, and where two are concerned *the other* (thy fellow-man, thy neighbor) i. e., acc. to the O. T. and Jewish conception, a member of the Hebrew race and

commonwealth: Acts vii. 27; and Rec. in Heb. viii. 11; acc. to the teaching of Christ, any other man irrespective of race or religion with whom we live or whom we chance to meet (which idea is clearly brought out in the parable Lk. x. 25-37): Mt. xix. 19; xxii. 39; Mk. xii. 31, 33; Lk. x. 27; Ro. xiii. 9, 10; [xv. 2]; Gal. v. 14; Eph. iv. 25; Jas. ii. 8 and L T Tr WH in iv. 12; πλησίον εἶναι τινος, to be near one [one's neighbor], i. e. in a pass. sense, worthy to be regarded as a friend and companion, Lk. x. 29; actively, to perform the offices of a friend and companion, *ibid.* 36; [on the om. of the art. in the last two exx. see B. § 129, 11; W. § 19 fin.]*

πλησμονή, -ῆς, ἡ, (πίμπλημι [cf. W. 94 (89)]), *repletion, satiety*, (Vulg. *saturitas*): πρὸς πλησμονὴν σαρκός, for the satisfying of the flesh, to satiate the desires of the flesh (see *σάρξ*, 4), Col. ii. 23, cf. Meyer ad loc.; [others (including R. V.) render the phrase *against* (i. e. for the remedy of) *the indulgence of the flesh*; see Bp. Lightf. ad loc., and πρὸς, I. 1 c.]. (Arstph., Eur., Xen., Plato, Plut., al.; Sept.)*

πλήσσω [cf. πληγή, (πέλαγος), Lat. *plango, plaga*; Curtius § 367]: 2 aor. pass. ἐπλήγη; fr. Hom. down; Sept. for עָרַף (see πατάσσω, *init.*); to strike, to smite: pass. (of the heavenly bodies smitten by God that they may be deprived of light and shrouded in darkness), Rev. viii. 12. [COMP. : ἐκ-, ἐπι- πλήσσω.]*

πλοῖον, -ου, τό, (dimin. of πλοῖον; see γυναικάριον, *fin.*), a small vessel, a boat: Mk. iii. 9; iv. 36 Rec.; Lk. v. 2 L mrg. T Tr mrg. WH mrg.; Jn. vi. [22*], 22* Rec., 23 [where L Tr mrg. WH πλοῖα], 24 L T Tr WH; xxi. 8. [Cf. B. D. s. v. Ship (13)]. (Arstph., Xen., Diod., al.)*

πλοῖον, -ου, τό, (πλέω), fr. Hdt. down, Sept. chiefly for פָּלֶיֶשׁ, a ship: Mt. iv. 21, 22; Mk. i. 19; Lk. v. 2 [R G L txt. Tr txt. WH txt.]; Jn. vi. 17; Acts xx. 13, and often in the historical bks. of the N. T.; Jas. iii. 4; Rev. viii. 9; xviii. 19. [BB. DD. s. v. Ship.]

πλοῦς -ους, gen. -ου -ού, and in later writ. πλοῦς (Acts xxvii. 9; Arr. *peripl. erythr.* p. 176 § 61; see *νοῦς* [and cf. *Lob. Paralip.* p. 173 sq.]), (πλέω), fr. Hom. Od. 3, 169 down; *voyage*: Acts xxi. 7; xxvii. 9, 10, (Sap. xiv. 1).*

πλούσιος, -α, -ον, (πλούτος), fr. Hes. opp. 22 down, Sept. for רִשְׁוֹן, *rich*; a. prop. *wealthy, abounding in material resources*: Mt. xxvii. 57; Lk. xii. 16; xiv. 12; xvi. 1, 19; xviii. 23; xix. 2; δ πλούσιος, substantively, Lk. xvi. 21, 22; Jas. i. 10, 11; οἱ πλούσιοι, Lk. vi. 24; xxi. 1; 1 Tim. vi. 17; Jas. ii. 6; v. 1; Rev. vi. 15; xiii. 16; πλούσιος, without the art., a rich man, Mt. xix. 23, 24; Mk. x. 25; xii. 41; Lk. xviii. 25. b. metaph. and univ. *abounding, abundantly supplied*: foll. by ἐν w. a dat. of the thing in which one abounds (cf. W. § 30, 8 b. note), ἐν ἐλείε, Eph. ii. 4; ἐν πίστει, Jas. ii. 5; absol. *abounding (rich) in Christian virtues and eternal possessions*, Rev. ii. 9; iii. 17, on which see *Düsterdieck*. ἐπὶ ὧχευσε πλοῦσιος ὧ, of Christ, 'although as the ἄσαρκος λόγος he formerly abounded in the riches of a heavenly condition, by assuming human nature he entered into a state of (earthly) poverty,' 2 Co. viii. 9.*

πλουσίως, adv., [fr. Hdt. down], *abundantly, richly*: Col. iii. 16; 1 Tim. vi. 17; Tit. iii. 6; 2 Pet. i. 11.*

πλουτέω, -ῶ, 1 aor. ἐπλούτησα; pf. πεπλούτηκα; (πλούτος); fr. Hes. down; Sept. sometimes for רִשְׁוֹן; a. *to be rich, to have abundance*: prop. of outward possessions, absol., Lk. i. 53; 1 Tim. vi. 9; 1 aor. *I have been made rich, have become rich, have gotten riches* (on this use of the aorist see βασιλεύω, *fin.*), ἀπό τινος, Rev. xviii. 15 (Sir. xi. 18; [cf. ἀπό, II. 2 a.]); also ἐκ τινος (see ἐκ, II. 5), Rev. xviii. 3, 19; ἐν τινι (cf. W. § 30, 8 b. note; the Greeks say πλουτεῖν τινος, or τινι, or τι), 1 Tim. vi. 18. b. metaph. *to be richly supplied*: πλουτεῖν εἰς πάντας, is affluent in resources so that he can give the blessings of salvation unto all, Ro. x. 12; πλουτεῖν εἰς θεόν (see εἰς, B. II. 2 b. a.), Lk. xii. 21; aor. ἐπλούτησα, absolutely, *I became rich*, i. e. obtained the eternal spiritual possessions: 1 Co. iv. 8; 2 Co. viii. 9; Rev. iii. 18; πεπλούτηκα, *I have gotten riches*, Rev. iii. 17.*

πλουτέω; Pass., pres. ptc. πλουτιζόμενος; 1 aor. ἐπλουτίσθην; (πλούτος): *to make rich, to enrich*: τινά, pass. 2 Co. ix. 11; used of spiritual riches: τινά, 2 Co. vi. 10; ἐν with a dat. of the thing (see πλουτέω, a.), *pass., to be richly furnished*, 1 Co. i. 5. (Aeschyl., Soph., Xen., Plut.; Sept. for רִשְׁוֹן.)*

πλούτος, -ου, ὁ, and (acc. to L T Tr WH in 2 Co. viii. 2; Eph. i. 7; ii. 7; iii. 8, 16; Phil. iv. 19; Col. i. 27; ii. 2, but only in the nom. and acc.; cf. [Tdf. Proleg. p. 118; WH. App. p. 158]; W. 65 (64); B. 22 sq. (20)) τὸ πλούτος, (apparently i. q. πλέτος, fr. πλέος full [cf. πίμπλημι]), fr. Hom. down, Sept. for רִשְׁוֹן, and also for מִרְבָּה a multitude, לְרַב, מִרְבָּה; *riches, wealth*; a. prop. and absol. *abundance of external possessions*: Mt. xiii. 22; Mk. iv. 19; Lk. viii. 14; 1 Tim. vi. 17; Jas. v. 2; Rev. xviii. 17 (16).

b. univ. *fulness, abundance, plenitude*: with a gen. of the excellence in which one abounds, as τῆς χρηστότητος, Ro. ii. 4; ix. 23; 2 Co. viii. 2; Eph. i. 7, 18; ii. 7; iii. 16; Col. i. 27; ii. 2. the πλούτος of God is extolled, i. e. the fulness of his perfections, — of which two are mentioned, viz. σοφία and γνώσις, Ro. xi. 33 (for σοφίας και γνώσεως here depend on βάθος, not on πλούτου [cf. B. 155 (135); W. § 30, 3 N. 1]); the fulness of all things in store for God's uses, Phil. iv. 19; in the same sense πλούτος is attributed to Christ, exalted at the right hand of God, Rev. v. 12; in a more restricted sense, πλούτος τοῦ Χριστοῦ is used of the fulness of the things pertaining to salvation with which Christ is able to enrich others, Eph. iii. 8. c. univ. i. q. a good [(to point an antithesis)]: Heb. xi. 26; i. q. *that will which one is enriched*, with a gen. of the person enriched, used of Christian salvation, Ro. xi. 12.*

πλύνω; impf. ἐπλυνον; 1 aor. ἐπλυνα; [(cf. πλέω)]; fr. Hom. down; Sept. for עָרַף and רָחַץ; *to wash*: τὰ δίκτυα, Lk. v. 2 L T Tr WH [(T WH mrg. -av; see ἀποπλύνω)]; used fr. Hom. down esp. in ref. to clothing (Gen. xlix. 11; Ex. xix. 10, 14; Lev. xiii. 6, 34, etc.); hence figuratively πλύνειν τὰς στολὰς αὐτῶν ἐν τῷ αἵματι τοῦ ἀγίου is used of those who by faith so appropriate the results of Christ's expiation as to be regarded by God as pure and

sinless, Rev. vii. 14, and L T Tr WH in xxii. 14; cf. Ps. l. (li.) 4, 9. [COMP.: ἀποπλύνω. SYN. see λούω, fin.]*

πνεῦμα, -τος, τό, (πνέω), Grk. writ. fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down; Hebr. פּוּיָה, Lat. *spiritus*; i. e.

1. a movement of air, (gentle) blast; a. of the wind: ἀνέμων πνεύματα, Hdt. 7, 16, 1; Paus. 5, 25; hence the wind itself, Jn. iii. 8; plur. Heb. i. 7, (1 K. xviii. 45; xix. 11; Job i. 19; Ps. ciii. (civ.) 4, etc.; often in Grk. writ.).

b. breath of the nostrils or mouth, often in Grk. writ. fr. Aeschyl. down: πνεῦμα τοῦ στόματος, 2 Th. ii. 8 (Ps. xxxii. (xxxiii.) 6, cf. Is. xi. 4); πν. ζωῆς, the breath of life, Rev. xi. 11 (Gen. vi. 17, cf. πνοή ζωῆς, ii. 7). [πνεῦμα and πνοή seem to have been in the main coincident terms; but πνοή became the more poetical. Both retain a suggestion of their evident etymology. Even in class. Grk. πνεῦμα became as freq. and as wide in its application as ἀνεμος. (Schmidt ch. 55, 7; Trench § lxxiii.)]

2. the spirit, i. e. the vital principle by which the body is animated [(Aristot., Polyb., Plut., al.; see below)]: Lk. viii. 55; xxiii. 46; Jn. xix. 30; Acts vii. 59; Rev. xiii. 15 [here R. V. breath]; ἀφίεμαι τὸ πνεῦμα, to breathe out the spirit, to expire, Mt. xxvii. 50 cf. Sir. xxxviii. 23; Sap. xvi. 14 (Grk. writ. said ἀφίεμαι τὴν ψυχὴν, as Gen. xxxv. 18, see ἀφίημι, 1 b. and Κύρκε, Observv. i. p. 140; but we also find ἀφίεμαι πνεῦμα θανασίμῳ σφραγῆ, Eur. Hec. 571); σῶμα χωρὶς πνεύματος νεκρὸν ἐστίν, Jas. ii. 26; τὸ πνεῦμά ἐστι τὸ ζωοποιούν, ἢ σὰρξ οὐκ ὠφελεῖ οὐδὲν, the spirit is that which animates and gives life, the body is of no profit (for the spirit imparts life to it, not the body in turn to the spirit; cf. Chr. Frid. Fritzsche, Nova opussec. p. 289), Jn. vi. 63. the rational spirit, the power by which a human being feels, thinks, wills, decides; the soul: τὸ πνεῦμα τοῦ ἀνθρώπου τὸ ἐν αὐτῷ, 1 Co. ii. 11; opp. to σὰρξ (q. v. [esp. 2 a.]), Mt. xxvi. 41; Mk. xiv. 38; 1 Co. v. 5; 2 Co. vii. 1; Col. ii. 5; opp. to τὸ σῶμα, Ro. viii. 10; 1 Co. vi. 17, 20 Rec.; vii. 34; 1 Pet. iv. 6. Although for the most part the words πνεῦμα and ψυχή are used indiscriminately and so σῶμα and ψυχή put in contrast (but never by Paul; see ψυχή, esp. 2), there is also recognized a threefold distinction, τὸ πνεῦμα καὶ ἡ ψυχή καὶ τὸ σῶμα, 1 Th. v. 23, acc. to which τὸ πνεῦμα is the rational part of man, the power of perceiving and grasping divine and eternal things, and upon which the Spirit of God exerts its influence; (πνεῦμα, says Luther, "is the highest and noblest part of man, which qualifies him to lay hold of incomprehensible, invisible, eternal things; in short, it is the house where Faith and God's word are at home" [see reff. at end]); ἄκρι μερισμοῦ ψυχῆς καὶ πνεύματος (see μερισμός, 2), Heb. iv. 12; ἐν ἐνὶ πνεύματι, μὴ ψυχῆ, Phil. i. 27 (where instead of μὴ ψυχῆ Paul acc. to his mode of speaking elsewhere would have said more appropriately μὴ καρδία). τὸ πνεῦμά τινος, Mk. ii. 8; viii. 12; Lk. i. 47; Acts xvii. 16; Ro. i. 9; viii. 16; 1 Co. v. 4; xvi. 18; 2 Co. ii. 13; vii. 13; Gal. vi. 18; [Phil. iv. 23 L T Tr WH]; Philem. 25; 2 Tim. iv. 22; ὁ θεὸς τῶν πνευμάτων (for which Rec. has ἀγίων) τῶν προφητῶν,

who incites and directs the souls of the prophets, Rev. xxii. 6, where cf. Düsterdieck. the dative τῷ πνεύματι is used to denote the seat (locality) where one does or suffers something, like our *in spirit*: ἐπιγινώσκειν, Mk. ii. 8; ἀναστενάξεν, Mk. viii. 12; ἐμβρομᾶσθαι, Jn. xi. 33; ταράσσεσθαι, Jn. xiii. 21; ζέω, Acts xviii. 25; Ro. xii. 11; ἀγαλλιᾶσθαι, Lk. x. 21 (but L T Tr WH here add ἀγίῳ); dat. of respect: 1 Co. v. 3; Col. ii. 5; 1 Pet. iv. 6; κραταιοῦσθαι, Lk. i. 80; ii. 40 Rec.; ἄγιον εἶναι, 1 Co. vii. 34; ζωοποιηθεῖς, 1 Pet. iii. 18; ζῆν, 1 Pet. iv. 6; πτωχοί, Mt. v. 3; dat. of instrument. δεδεμένος, Acts xx. 22; συνεχέσθαι, xviii. 5 Rec.; θεῷ λατρεύειν, Phil. iii. 3 R G; dat. of advantage: ἄνεσιν τῷ πνεύματί μου, 2 Co. ii. 13 (12); ἐν τῷ πνεύματι, is used of the instrument, 1 Co. vi. 20 Rec. [it is surely better to take ἐν τ. π. here locally, of the 'sphere' (W. 386 (362), cf. vs. 19)]; also ἐν πνεύματι, nearly i. q. πνευματικῶς [but see W. § 51, 1 e. note], Jn. iv. 23; of the seat of an action, ἐν τῷ πνεύματί μου, Ro. i. 9; τιθεῖν ἐν τῷ πν., to propose to one's self, purpose in spirit, foll. by the infin. Acts xix. 21. πνεύματα προφητῶν, acc. to the context the souls (spirits) of the prophets moved by the Spirit of God, 1 Co. xiv. 32; in a peculiar sense πνεῦμα is used of a soul thoroughly roused by the Holy Spirit and wholly intent on divine things, yet destitute of distinct self-consciousness and clear understanding; thus in the phrases τὸ πνεῦμά μου προσεύχεται, opp. to ὁ νοῦς μου, 1 Co. xiv. 14; πνεύματι λαλεῖν μυστήρια, ibid. 2; προσεύχεσθαι, ψάλλειν, εὐλογεῖν, τῷ πν., as opp. to τῷ νοῖ, ibid. 15, 16.

3. a spirit, i. e. a simple essence, devoid of all or at least all grosser matter, and possessed of the power of knowing, desiring, deciding, and acting; a. generically: Lk. xxiv. 37; Acts xxiii. 8 (on which see μήτε, fin.); ibid. 9; πνεῦμα σάρκα καὶ ὀστέα οὐκ ἔχει, Lk. xxiv. 39; πνεῦμα ζωοποιούν, [a life-giving spirit], spoken of Christ as raised from the dead, 1 Co. xv. 45; πνεῦμα ὁ θεός (God is spirit essentially), Jn. iv. 24; πατήρ τῶν πνευμάτων, of God, Heb. xii. 9, where the term comprises both the spirits of men and of angels.

b. a human soul that has left the body [(Babr. 122, 8)]: plur. (Lat. *manes*), Heb. xii. 23; 1 Pet. iii. 19.

c. a spirit higher than man but lower than God, i. e. an angel: plur. Heb. i. 14; used of demons, or evil spirits, who were conceived of as inhabiting the bodies of men: [Mk. ix. 20]; Lk. ix. 39; Acts xvi. 18; plur., Mt. viii. 16; xii. 45; Lk. x. 20; xi. 26; πνεῦμα πύθωνος or πύθωνα, Acts xvi. 16; πνεύματα δαιμονίων, Rev. xvi. 14; πνεῦμα δαιμονίου ἀκαθάρτου, Lk. iv. 33 (see δαιμόνιον, 2); πνεῦμα ἀσθενείας, causing infirmity, Lk. xiii. 11; πνεῦμα ἀκάθαρτον, Mt. x. 1; xii. 43; Mk. i. 23, 26, 27; iii. 11, 30; v. 2, 8, 13; vi. 7; vii. 25; ix. 25; Lk. iv. 36; vi. 18; viii. 29; ix. 42; xi. 24, 26; Acts v. 16; viii. 7; Rev. xvi. 13; xviii. 2; ἀλαλον, κωφόν (for the Jews held that the same evil with which the men were afflicted affected the demons also that had taken possession of them [cf. Wetstein, N. T. i. 279 sqq.; Edersheim, Jesus the Messiah, App. xvi.; see δαιμονίζομαι etc. and reff.]), Mk. ix. 17, 25; πονηρόν, Lk. vii. 21; viii. 2; Acts xix. 12, 13, 15, 16, [(cf. Judg. ix. 23; 1 S. xvi. 14; xix. 9, etc.)]. d.

the spiritual nature of Christ, higher than the highest angels, close to God and most intimately united to him (in doctrinal phraseology the divine nature of Christ): 1 Tim. iii. 16; with the addition of *ἀγιοσύνης* (on which see *ἀγιοσύνη*, 1 [yet cf. 4 a. below]), Ro. i. 4 [but see Meyer ad loc., Ellicott on 1 Tim. i. c.]; it is called *πνεῦμα αἰώνιον*, in tacit contrast with the perishable *ψυχαί* of sacrificial animals, in Heb. ix. 14, where cf. Delitzsch [and esp. Kurtz].

4. The Scriptures also ascribe a *πνεῦμα* to GOD, i. e. God's power and agency, — distinguishable in thought (or modalistic, as they say in technical speech) from God's essence in itself considered, — manifest in the course of affairs, and by its influence upon souls productive in the theocratic body (the church) of all the higher spiritual gifts and blessings; [cf. the resemblances and differences in Philo's use of *τὸ θεῖον πνεῦμα*, e. g. de gigant. § 12 (cf. § 5 sq.); quis rer. div. § 53; de mund. opif. § 46, etc.]. a. This *πνεῦμα* is called in the O. T. רִיחַ יְהוָה, רִיחַ אֱלֹהִים; in the N. T. *πνεῦμα ἁγίου*, τὸ ἅγιον πνεῦμα, τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ ἅγιον (first so in Sap. i. 5; ix. 17; for רִיחַ קָדֶשׁ, in Ps. l. (li.) 13, Is. lxiii. 10, 11, the Sept. renders by *πνεῦμα ἁγιοσύνης*), i. e. the Holy Spirit (august, full of majesty, adorable, utterly opposed to all impurity): Mt. i. 18, 20; iii. 11; xii. 32; xxviii. 19; Mk. i. 8; iii. 29; xii. 36; xiii. 11; Lk. i. 15, 35; ii. 25, 26; iii. 16, 22; iv. 1; xi. 13; xii. 10, 12; Jn. i. 33; vii. 39 [L T WH om. Tr br. ἁγ.]; xiv. 26; xx. 22; Acts i. 2, 5, 8, 16; ii. 33, 38; iv. 25 L T Tr WH; v. 3, 32; viii. 18 [L T WH om. Tr br. τὸ ἁγ.], 19; ix. 31; x. 38, 44, 45, 47; xi. 15, 16, 24; xiii. 2, 4, 9, 52; xv. 8, 28; xvi. 6; xix. 6; xx. 28; Ro. ix. 1; xiv. 17; xv. 13, 16, 19 [L T Tr WH in br.]; 1 Co. vi. 19; xii. 3; 2 Co. vi. 6; xiii. 13 (14); Eph. i. 13; 1 Th. i. 5, 6; 2 Tim. i. 14; Tit. iii. 5; Heb. ii. 4; vi. 4; ix. 8; 1 Jn. v. 7 Rec.; Jude 20; other exx. will be given below in the phrases; (on the use and the omission of the art., see *Fritzsche*, Ep. ad Rom. ii. p. 105 [in opposition to Harless (on Eph. ii. 22) et al.; cf. also Meyer on Gal. v. 16; Ellicott on Gal. v. 5; W. 122 (116); B. 89 (78)]); τὸ πν. τὸ ἅγιον τοῦ θεοῦ, Eph. iv. 30; 1 Th. iv. 8; πνεῦμα θεοῦ, Ro. viii. 9, 14; τὸ τοῦ θεοῦ πνεῦμα, 1 Pet. iv. 14; (τὸ) πνεῦμα (τοῦ) θεοῦ, Mt. iii. 16; xii. 18, 28; 1 Co. ii. 14; iii. 16; Eph. iii. 16; 1 Jn. iv. 2; τὸ πν. τοῦ θεοῦ ἡμῶν, 1 Co. vi. 11; τὸ πν. τοῦ πατρὸς, Mt. x. 20; πν. θεοῦ ζώντος, 2 Co. iii. 3; τὸ πν. τοῦ ἐγείραντος Ἰησοῦν, Ro. viii. 11; τὸ πν. τὸ ἐκ θεοῦ (emanating from God and imparted unto men), 1 Co. ii. 12; πνεῦμα and τὸ πν. τοῦ κυρίου, i. e. of God, Lk. iv. 18; Acts v. 9 (cf. vs. 4); viii. 39; κυρίου, i. e. of Christ, 2 Co. iii. 17, 18 [cf. B. 343 (295)]; τὸ πνεῦμα Ἰησοῦ, since the same Spirit in a peculiar manner dwelt in Jesus, Acts xvi. 7 (where Rec. om. Ἰησοῦ); Χριστοῦ, Ro. viii. 9; Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, Phil. i. 19; τὸ ἐν τινι (in one's soul [not WH mrg.]) πνεῦμα Χριστοῦ, 1 Pet. i. 11; τὸ πν. τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ θεοῦ, Gal. iv. 6; simply τὸ πνεῦμα or πνεῦμα: Mt. iv. 1; xii. 31, 32; xxii. 43; Mk. i. 10, 12; Lk. iv. 1, 14; Jn. i. 32, 33; iii. 6, 8, 34; vii. 39; Acts ii. 4; viii. 29; x. 19; xi. 12, 28; xxi. 4; Ro. viii. 6, 16, 23, 26, 27; xv. 30; 1 Co. ii. 4, 10, 13 (where Rec. adds ἁγίου); xii. 4, 7, 8; 2 Co.

i. 22; iii. 6, 8; v. 5; Gal. iii. 3, 5, 14; iv. 29; v. 5, 17, 22, 25; Eph. iv. 3; v. 9 Rec.; vi. 17; Phil. ii. 1; 2 Th. ii. 13; 1 Tim. iv. 1; Jas. iv. 5; 1 Pet. i. 22 Rec.; 1 Jn. iii. 24; v. 6, 8; Rev. xxii. 17. Among the beneficent and very varied operations and effects ascribed to this Spirit in the N. T., the foll. are prominent: by it the man Jesus was begotten in the womb of the virgin Mary (Mt. i. 18, 20; Lk. i. 35), and at his baptism by John it is said to have descended upon Jesus (Mt. iii. 16; Mk. i. 10; Lk. iii. 22), so that he was perpetually (*μένον ἐπ' αὐτόν*) filled with it (Jn. i. 32, 33, cf. iii. 34; Mt. xii. 28; Acts x. 38); hence to its prompting and aid the acts and words of Christ are traced, Mt. iv. 1; xii. 28; Mk. i. 12; Lk. iv. 1, 14. After Christ's resurrection it was imparted also to the apostles, Jn. xx. 22; Acts ii. Subsequently other followers of Christ are related to have received it through faith (Gal. iii. 2), or by the instrumentality of baptism (Acts ii. 38; 1 Co. xii. 13) and the laying on of hands (Acts xix. 5, 6), although its reception was in no wise connected with baptism by any magical bond, Acts viii. 12, 15; x. 44 sqq. To its agency are referred all the blessings of the Christian religion, such as regeneration wrought in baptism (Jn. iii. 5, 6, 8; Tit. iii. 5, [but see the commentators on the passages, and reff. s. v. *βάπτισμα*, 3]); all sanctification (1 Co. vi. 11; hence *ἀγιασμός πνεύματος*, 2 Th. ii. 13; 1 Pet. i. 2); the power of suppressing evil desires and practising holiness (Ro. viii. 2 sqq.; Gal. v. 16 sqq. 22; 1 Pet. i. 22 [Rec.], etc.); fortitude to undergo with patience all persecutions, losses, trials, for Christ's sake (Mt. x. 20; Lk. xii. 11, 12; Ro. viii. 26); the knowledge of evangelical truth (Jn. xiv. 17, 26; xv. 26; xvi. 12, 13; 1 Co. ii. 6–16; Eph. iii. 5), — hence it is called *πνεῦμα τῆς ἀληθείας* (Jn. ll. cc.; 1 Jn. iv. 6), *πνεῦμα σοφίας καὶ ἀποκαλύψεως* (Eph. i. 17); the sure and joyful hope of a future resurrection, and of eternal blessedness (Ro. v. 5; viii. 11; 2 Co. i. 22; v. 5; Eph. i. 13 sq.); for the Holy Spirit is the seal and pledge of citizenship in the kingdom of God, 2 Co. i. 22; Eph. i. 13. He is present to teach, guide, prompt, restrain, those Christians whose agency God employs in carrying out his counsels: Acts viii. 29, 39; x. 19; xi. 12; xiii. 2, 4; xv. 28; xvi. 6, 7; xx. 28. He is the author of charisms or special "gifts" (1 Co. xii. 7 sqq.; see *χάρισμα*), prominent among which is the power of prophesying: τὰ ἐρχόμενα ἀναγγελεῖ, Jn. xvi. 13; hence τὸ πνεῦμα τῆς προφητείας (Rev. xix. 10); and his efficiency in the prophets is called τὸ πνεῦμα simply (1 Th. v. 19), and their utterances are introduced with these formulas: τὰδε λέγει τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ ἅγιον, Acts xxi. 11; τὸ πνεῦμα λέγει, 1 Tim. iv. 1; Rev. xiv. 13; with ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις added, Rev. ii. 7, 11, 17, 29; iii. 6, 13, 22. Since the Holy Spirit by his inspiration was the author also of the O. T. Scriptures (2 Pet. i. 21; 2 Tim. iii. 16), his utterances are cited in the foll. terms: λέγει or μαρτυρεῖ τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ ἅγιον, Heb. iii. 7; x. 15; τὸ πν. τὸ ἁγ. ἐλάλησε διὰ Ἡσαίου, Acts xxviii. 25, cf. i. 16. From among the great number of other phrases referring to the Holy Spirit the following seem to be noteworthy here: God

is said *διδόναι τῷ τὸ πν. τὸ ἄγ.*, Lk. xi. 13; Acts xv. 8; pass. Ro. v. 5; more precisely, *ἐκ τοῦ πνεύματος αὐτοῦ*, i. e. a portion from his Spirit's fulness [B. § 132, 7; W. 366 (343)], 1 Jn. iv. 13; or *ἐκχεῖν ἀπὸ τοῦ πνεύματος αὐτοῦ*, Acts ii. 17, 18, (for its entire fulness Christ alone receives, Jn. iii. 34); men are said, *λαμβάνειν πν. ἄγ.*, Jn. xx. 22; Acts viii. 15, 17, 19; xix. 2; or *τὸ πν. τὸ ἄγ.* Acts x. 47; or *τὸ πν. τὸ ἐκ θεοῦ*, 1 Co. ii. 12; or *τὸ πνεῦμα*, Gal. iii. 2, cf. Ro. viii. 15; *πν. θεοῦ ἔχειν*, 1 Co. vii. 40; *πνεῦμα μὴ ἔχειν*, Jude 19; *πληροῦσθαι πνεύματος ἁγίου*, Acts xiii. 52; *ἐν πνεύματι*, Eph. v. 18; *πλησθῆναι, πλησθήσεσθαι, πνεύματος ἁγίου*, Lk. i. 15, 41, 67; Acts ii. 4; iv. 8, 31; ix. 17; xiii. 9; *πνεύματος ἁγίου πλήρης*, Acts vi. 5; vii. 55; xi. 24; *πλήρεις πνεύματος* (Rec. adds *ἁγίου*) *καὶ σοφίας*, Acts vi. 3; *πνεύματι* and *πνεύματι θεοῦ ἄγεσθαι*, to be led by the Holy Spirit, Ro. viii. 14; Gal. v. 18; *φέρεσθαι ὑπὸ πν. ἁγ.* 2 Pet. i. 21; the Spirit is said to dwell in the minds of Christians, Ro. viii. 9, 11; 1 Co. iii. 16; vi. 19; 2 Tim. i. 14; Jas. iv. 5, (other expressions may be found under *βαπτίζω*, II. b. bb.; *γεννάω*, 1 fin. and 2 d.; *ἐκχέω* b.; *χρίω*, a.); *γίνεσθαι ἐν πνεύματι*, to come to be in the Spirit, under the power of the Spirit, i. e. in a state of inspiration or ecstasy, Rev. i. 10; iv. 2. Dative *πνεύματι*, by the power and aid of the Spirit, the Spirit prompting, Ro. viii. 13; Gal. v. 5; *τῷ πν. τῷ ἁγίῳ*, Lk. x. 21 L Tr WH; *πνεύματι ἁγίῳ*, 1 Pet. i. 12 (where R G T have *ἐν πν. ἁγ.*); *πνεύματι θεοῦ*, Phil. iii. 3 L T Tr WH; also *ἐν πνεύματι*, Eph. ii. 22; iii. 5 (where *ἐν πνεύματι* must be joined to *ἀπεκαλύφθη*); *ἐν πνεύματι*, in the power of the Spirit, possessed and moved by the Spirit, Mt. xxii. 43; Rev. xvii. 3; xxi. 10; also *ἐν τῷ πνεύματι*, Lk. ii. 27; iv. 1; *ἐν τῷ πν. τῷ ἁγ.* Lk. x. 21 Tdf.; *ἐν τῇ δυνάμει τοῦ πν.* Lk. iv. 14; *ἐν τῷ πνεύματι τῷ ἁγ. εἰπεῖν*, Mk. xii. 36; *ἐν πνεύματι (ἁγ.) προσεύχεσθαι*, Eph. vi. 18; Jude 20; *ἐν πν. θεοῦ λαλεῖν*, 1 Co. xii. 3; *ἀγάπη ἐν πνεύματι*, love which the Spirit begets, Col. i. 8; *περιτομή ἐν πν.*, effected by the Holy Spirit, opp. to *γράμματι*, the prescription of the written law, Ro. ii. 29; *τίπος γίνου τῶν πιστῶν ἐν πν.*, in the way in which we are governed by the Spirit, 1 Tim. iv. 12 Rec.; [*ἐν ἐν πνεύματι*, Eph. ii. 18]; *ἡ ἐνόητος τοῦ πνεύματος*, effected by the Spirit, Eph. iv. 3; *καινότης τοῦ πν.* Ro. vii. 6. *τὸ πνεῦμα* is opp. to *ἡ σὰρξ* i. e. human nature left to itself and without the controlling influence of God's Spirit, subject to error and sin, Gal. v. 17, 19, 22; [vi. 8]; Ro. viii. 6; so in the phrases *περιπατεῖν κατὰ πνεῦμα* (opp. to *κατὰ σάρκα*), Ro. viii. 1 Rec., 4; *οἱ κατὰ πνεῦμα* sc. *ὄντες* (opp. to *οἱ κατὰ σάρκα ὄντες*), those who bear the nature of the Spirit (i. e. *οἱ πνευματικοί*), ib. 5; *ἐν πνεύματι εἶναι* (opp. to *ἐν σαρκί*), to be under the power of the Spirit, to be guided by the Spirit, ib. 9; *πνεύματι* (dat. of 'norm'); [cf. B. § 133, 22 b.; W. 219 (205)] *περιπατεῖν* (opp. to *ἐπιθυμίαν σαρκὸς τελεῖν*), Gal. v. 16. The Holy Spirit is a *δύναμις*, and is expressly so called in Lk. xxiv. 49, and *δύναμις ὑψίστου*, Lk. i. 35; but we find also *πνεῦμα* (or *πν. ἄγ.*) *καὶ δύναμις*, Acts x. 38; 1 Co. ii. 4; and *ἡ δύναμις τοῦ πνεύματος*, Lk. iv. 14, where *πνεῦμα* is regarded as the essence, and *δύναμις* its efficacy; but in 1 Th. i. 5 *ἐν πνεύματι ἁγίῳ* is expegetical

of *ἐν δυνάμει*. In some pass. the Holy Spirit is rhetorically represented as a Person [(cf. reff. below)]: Mt. xxviii. 19; Jn. xiv. 16 sq. 26; xv. 26; xvi. 13-15 (in which pass. fr. Jn. the personification was suggested by the fact that the Holy Spirit was about to assume with the apostles the place of a person, namely of Christ); *τὸ πν., καθὼς βούλεται*, 1 Co. xii. 11; what any one through the help of the Holy Spirit has come to understand or decide upon is said to have been spoken to him by the Holy Spirit: *εἶπε τὸ πνεῦμά τι*, Acts viii. 29; x. 19; xi. 12; xiii. 4; *τὸ πν. τὸ ἄγ. διαμαρτύρεται μοι*, Acts xx. 23. *τὸ πν. τὸ ἄγ. ἔθετο ἐπισκόπους*, i. e. not only rendered them fit to discharge the office of bishop, but also exercised such an influence in their election (xiv. 23) that none except fit persons were chosen to the office, Acts xx. 28; *τὸ πνεῦμα ὑπερευτυχάνει στεναγμοῖς ἀλαλήτοις* in Ro. viii. 26 means, as the whole context shows, nothing other than this: 'although we have no very definite conception of what we desire (*τί προσευξόμεθα*), and cannot state it in fit language (*καθὼ δέει*) in our prayer but only disclose it by inarticulate groanings, yet God receives these groanings as acceptable prayers inasmuch as they come from a soul full of the Holy Spirit.' Those who strive against the sanctifying impulses of the Holy Spirit are said *ἀντιπτεῖν τῷ πν. τῷ ἁγ.* Acts vii. 51; *ἐνυβρίζειν τὸ πν. τῆς χάριτος*, Heb. x. 29. *πειράζειν τὸ πν. τοῦ κυρίου* is applied to those who by falsehood would discover whether men full of the Holy Spirit can be deceived, Acts v. 9; by anthropopathism those who disregard decency in their speech are said *λυπεῖν τὸ πν. τὸ ἄγ.*, since by that they are taught how they ought to talk, Eph. iv. 30 (*παραξύνειν τὸ πν.* Is. lxiii. 10; *παραπικραίνειν*, Ps. cv. (cvi.) 33). Cf. Grimm, Institutio theologiae dogmaticae, § 131; [Weiss, Bibl. Theol. § 155 (and Index s. v. 'Geist Gottes,' 'Spirit of God'); Kahnis, Lehre vom Heil. Geiste; Fritzsche, Nova opuscul. acad. p. 278 sqq.; B. D. s. v. Spirit the Holy; Swete in Dict. of Christ. Biog. s. v. Holy Ghost]. **b.** *τὰ ἑπτὰ πνεύματα τοῦ θεοῦ*, Rev. [iii. 1 (where Rec.^a om. *ἑπτὰ*)]; iv. 5; v. 6 [here Lom. WH br. *ἑπτὰ*], which are said to be *ἐνώπιον τοῦ θρόνου τοῦ θεοῦ* (i. 4) are not seven angels, but one and the same divine Spirit manifesting itself in seven energies or operations (which are rhetorically personified, Zech. iii. 9; iv. 6, 10); cf. *Düsterdieck* on Rev. i. 4; [Trench, Epp. to the Seven Churches, ed. 3 p. 7 sq.]. **c.** by meton. *πνεῦμα* is used of **a.** *one in whom a spirit (πνεῦμα) is manifest or embodied*; hence i. q. *actuated by a spirit, whether divine or demoniacal*; *one who either is truly moved by God's Spirit or falsely boasts that he is*: 2 Th. ii. 2; 1 Jn. iv. 2, 3; hence *διακρίσεις πνευμάτων*, 1 Co. xii. 10; *μὴ παντὶ πνεύματι πιστεύετε*, 1 Jn. iv. 1; *δοκιμάζετε τὰ πνεύματα, εἰ ἐκ τοῦ θεοῦ ἐστίν*, ibid.: *πνεύματα πλάνα* joined with *διδασκαλίας δαιμονίων*, 1 Tim. iv. 1. But in the truest and highest sense it is said *ὁ κύριος τὸ πνεῦμά ἐστιν*, he in whom the entire fulness of the Spirit dwells, and from whom that fulness is diffused through the body of Christian believers, 2 Co. iii. 17. **β.** the plur. *πνεύματα* denotes the various modes and gifts by which the Holy Spirit shows itself operative in those

in whom it dwells (such as τὸ πνεῦμα τῆς προφητείας, τῆς σοφίας, etc.), 1 Co. xiv. 12.

5. univ. the disposition or influence which fills and governs the soul of any one; the efficient source of any power, affection, emotion, desire, etc.: τῷ αὐτῷ πνεύματι περιεπατήσαμεν, 2 Co. xii. 18; ἐν πνεύματι Ἡλίου, in the same spirit with which Elijah was filled of old, Lk. i. 17; τὰ ῥήματα . . . πνεῦμά ἐστιν, exhale a spirit (and fill believers with it), Jn. vi. 63; οἴου πνεύματός ἐστε ὑμεῖς, [what manner of spirit ye are of] viz. a divine spirit, that I have imparted unto you, Lk. ix. 55 [Rec.; (cf. B. § 132, 11 L.; W. § 30, 5)]; τῷ πνεύματι, φῦ ἐλάλει, Acts vi. 10, where see Meyer; πρᾶξ καὶ ἡσύχων πνεύμα, 1 Pet. iii. 4; πνεῦμα πραότητος, such as belongs to the meek, 1 Co. iv. 21; Gal. vi. 1; τὸ πν. τῆς προφητείας, such as characterizes prophecy and by which the prophets are governed, Rev. xix. 10; τῆς ἀληθείας, σοφίας καὶ ἀποκαλύψεως, see above p. 521^b mid. (Is. xi. 2; Deut. xxxiv. 9; Sap. vii. 7); τῆς πίστεως, 2 Co. iv. 13; τῆς νιοθεσίας, such as belongs to sons, Ro. viii. 15; τῆς ζωῆς ἐν Χριστῷ, of the life which one gets in fellowship with Christ, ibid. 2; δυνάμει καὶ ἀγάπῃ καὶ σωφρονισμοῦ, 2 Tim. i. 7; ἐν πνεύμα εἶναι with Christ, i. q. to be filled with the same spirit as Christ and by the bond of that spirit to be intimately united to Christ, 1 Co. vi. 17; ἐν ἐνὶ πνεύματι, by the reception of one Spirit's efficiency, 1 Co. xii. 13; εἰς ἐν πνεῦμα, so as to be united into one body filled with one Spirit, ibid. R G; ἐν πνεύμα ποτιζέσθαι, [made to drink of i. e.] imbued with one Spirit, ibid. L T Tr WH [see ποτιζέω]; ἐν σῶμα καὶ ἐν πνεύμα, one (social) body filled and animated by one spirit, Eph. iv. 4; — in all these pass. although the language is general, yet it is clear from the context that the writer means a spirit begotten of the Holy Spirit or even identical with that Spirit [(cf. Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 46, 6; Herm. sim. 9, 13, 18; Ignat. ad Magn. 7)]. In opposition to the divine Spirit stand, τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ ἐνεργούν ἐν τοῖς υἱοῖς τῆς ἀπειθείας (a spirit that comes from the devil), Eph. ii. 2; also τὸ πνεῦμα τοῦ κόσμου, the spirit that actuates the unholy multitude, 1 Co. ii. 12; δουλείας, such as characterizes and governs slaves, Ro. viii. 15; κατανύξεως, Ro. xi. 8; δειλίας, 2 Tim. i. 7; τῆς πλάνης, 1 Jn. iv. 6 (πλανήσεως, Is. xix. 14; πορνείας, Hos. iv. 12; v. 4); τὸ τοῦ ἀντιχρίστου sc. πνεῦμα, 1 Jn. iv. 3; ἕτερον πνεῦμα λαμβάνειν, i. e. different from the Holy Spirit, 2 Co. xi. 4; τὸ πν. τοῦ νοός, the governing spirit of the mind, Eph. iv. 23. Cf. Ackermann, Beiträge zur theol. Würdigung u. Abwägung der Begriffe πνεῦμα, νοός, u. Geist, in the Theol. Stud. u. Krit. for 1839, p. 873 sqq.; Büchschütz, La doctrine de l'Esprit de Dieu selon l'ancien et nouveau testament. Strasb. 1840; Chr. Fr. Fritzsche, De Spiritu Sancto commentatio exegetica et dogmatica, 4 Pts. Hal. 1840 sq., included in his Nova opuscula academica (Turici, 1846) p. 233 sqq.; Kahnis, Die Lehre v. heil. Geist. Pt. i. (Halle, 1847); an anonymous publication [by Prince Ludwig Solms Lich, entitled] Die biblische Bedeutung des Wortes Geist. (Giessen, 1862); H. H. Wendt, Die Begriffe Fleisch u. Geist im bibl. Sprachgebrauch. (Gotha, 1878); [Cremer

in Herzog ed. 2, s. v. Geist des Menschen; G. L. Hahn, Theol. d. N. Test. i. § 149 sqq.; J. Laidlaw, The Bible Doctrine of Man. (Cunningham Lects., 7th Series, 1880); Dickson, St. Paul's use of the terms Flesh and Spirit. (Glasgow, 1883); and reff. in B. D. (esp. Am. ed.) and Dict. of Christ. Biog., as above, 4 a. fin.]*

πνευματικός, -ή, -όν, (πνεῦμα), spiritual (Vulg. spiritualis); in the N. T.

1. relating to the human spirit, or rational soul, as the part of man which is akin to God and serves as his instrument or organ, opp. to ἡ ψυχὴ (see πνεῦμα, 2): hence τὸ πνευματικόν, that which possesses the nature of the rational soul, opp. to τὸ ψυχικόν, 1 Co. xv. 46 [cf. W. 592 (551)]; σῶμα πνευματικόν, the body which is animated and controlled only by the rational soul and by means of which the rational life, or life of the πνεῦμα, is lived; opp. to σῶμα ψυχικόν, verse 44.

2. belonging to a spirit, or a being higher than man but inferior to God (see πνεῦμα, 3 c.): τὰ πνευματικά (i. e. spiritual beings or powers, [R. V. spiritual hosts], cf. W. 239 (224)) τῆς ποιότητος (gen. of quality), i. e. wicked spirits, Eph. vi. 12.

3. belonging to the Divine Spirit; a. in reference to things; emanating from the Divine Spirit, or exhibiting its effects and so its character: χάρισμα, Ro. i. 11; εὐλογία, Eph. i. 3; σοφία καὶ σύνεσις πνευματικὴ (opp. to σοφία σαρκική, 2 Co. i. 12; ψυχική, Jas. iii. 15), Col. i. 9; ὁδαί, divinely inspired, and so redolent of the Holy Spirit, Col. iii. 16; [Eph. v. 19 Lchm. br.]; ὁ νόμος (opp. to a σάρκινος man), Ro. vii. 14; θυσία, tropically, the acts of a life dedicated to God and approved by him, due to the influence of the Holy Spirit (tacitly opp. to the sacrifices of an external worship), 1 Pet. ii. 5; i. q. produced by the sole power of God himself without natural instrumentality, supernatural, βρῶμα, πόμα, πέτρα, 1 Co. x. 3, 4, [(cf. 'Teaching' etc. 10, 3)]; πνευματικά, thoughts, opinions, precepts, maxims, ascribable to the Holy Spirit working in the soul, 1 Co. ii. 13 (on which see συγκρίνω, 1); τὰ πνευματικά, spiritual gifts, — of the endowments called χαρίσματα (see χάρισμα), 1 Co. xii. 1; xiv. 1; univ. the spiritual or heavenly blessings of the gospel, opp. to τὰ σαρκικά, Ro. xv. 27; [1 Co. ix. 11].

b. in reference to persons; one who is filled with and governed by the Spirit of God: 1 Co. ii. 15 (cf. 10–13, 16); [iii. 1]; xiv. 37; Gal. vi. 1; οἶκος πνευματικός, of a body of Christians (see οἶκος, 1 b. fin.), 1 Pet. ii. 5. (The word is not found in the O. T. [cf. W. § 34, 3]. In prof. writ. fr. Aristot. down it means pertaining to the wind or breath; windy, exposed to the wind; blowing; [but Soph. Lex. s. v. cites πν. οὐσία, Cleomed. 1, 8 p. 46; τὸ πν. τὸ πάντων τούτων αἴτιον, Strab. 1, 3, 5 p. 78, 10 ed. Kramer; and we find it opp. to σωματικόν in Plut. mor. p. 129 c. (de sanitate praecepta 14); cf. Anthol. Pal. 8, 76. 175].)*

πνευματικῶς, adv., spiritually, (Vulg. spiritualiter): i. e. by the aid of the Holy Spirit, 1 Co. ii. [13 WH marg.], 14; in a sense apprehended only by the aid of the Divine Spirit, i. e. in a hidden or mystical sense, Rev. xi. 8. Its opposite σαρκικῶς in the sense of literally is used by Justin Mart. dial. c. Tryph. c. 14 p. 231 d.*

πνέω; 1 aor. ἐπνεύσα; fr. Hom. down; to breathe, to blow: of the wind, Mt. vii. 25, 27; Lk. xii. 55; Jn. iii. 8; vi. 18; Rev. vii. 1; τῇ πνεύσει sc. ἀβρα (cf. W. 591 (550); [B. 82 (72)]), Acts xxvii. 40. [COMP.: ἐκ, ἐν, ὑπο-πνέω.]*

πνίγω: impf. ἐπνίγον; 1 aor. ἐπνίξα; impf. pass. 3 pers. plur. ἐπνίγοντο; a. to choke, strangle: used of thorns crowding down the seed sown in a field and hindering its growth, Mt. xiii. 7 T WH mrg.; in the pass. of perishing by drowning (Xen. anab. 5, 7, 25; cf. Joseph. antt. 10, 7, 5), Mk. v. 18. b. to wring one's neck, throttle, [A. V. to take one by the throat]: Mt. xviii. 28. [COMP.: ἀπο-, ἐπι-, συμ-πνίγω.]*

πνικτός, -ή, -όν, (πνίγω), suffocated, strangled: τὸ πνικτόν, [what is strangled, i. e.] an animal deprived of life without shedding its blood, Acts xv. 20, 29; xxi. 25. [(Several times in Athen. and other later writ., chiefly of cookery; cf. our "smothered" as a culinary term.)]*

πνοή, -ής, ἡ, (πνέω), fr. Hom. down, Sept. for נְשָׁמָה; 1. breath, the breath of life: Acts xvii. 25 (Gen. ii. 7; Prov. xxiv. 12; Sir. xxx. 29 (21); 2 Macc. iii. 31; vii. 9). 2. wind: Acts ii. 2 (Job xxxvii. 9). [Cf. πνεῦμα, 1 b.]*

ποδήρης, -ες, acc. -ρην, Lchm. ed. ster. Tdf. ed. 7 in Rev. i. 13; see ἀρσην, (πούς, and ἀρω 'to join together,' 'fasten'), reaching to the feet (Aeschyl., Eur., Xen., Plut., al.): ὁ ποδήρης (sc. χιτῶν, Ex. xxv. 6; xxviii. 4; xxxv. 8; Ezek. ix. 3) or ἡ ποδήρης (sc. ἐσθῆς), a garment reaching to the ankles, coming down to the feet, Rev. i. 13 (Sir. xxvii. 8; xlv. 8; χιτῶν ποδήρης, Xen. Cyr. 6, 4, 2; Paus. 5, 19, 6; ὑποδύτης ποδ. Ex. xxviii. 27; ἔνδυμα ποδ. Sap. xviii. 24; [Joseph. b. j. 5, 5, 7]). [Cf. Trench § l. sub fin.]*

πόθεν, adv., [fr. Hom. down], whence; a. of place, from what place: Mt. xv. 33; Lk. xiii. 25, 27; Jn. iii. 8; vi. 5; viii. 14; ix. 29, 30; xix. 9; Rev. vii. 13; from what condition, Rev. ii. 5. b. of origin or source, i. q. from what author or giver: Mt. xiii. [27], 54, 56; xxi. 25; Mk. vi. 2; Lk. xx. 7; Jn. ii. 9; Jas. iv. 1; from what parentage, Jn. vi. 27 sq. (cf. vi. 42), see Meyer ad loc. c. of cause, how is it that? how can it be that? Mk. viii. 4; xii. 37; Lk. i. 43; Jn. i. 48 (49); iv. 11.*

ποία, -ας, ἡ, [cf. Curtius § 387], herbage, grass: acc. to some interpreters found in Jas. iv. 14; but ποία there is more correctly taken as the fem. of the adj. ποῖος (q. v.), of what sort. (Jer. ii. 22; Mal. iii. 2; in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down.)*

ποιέω, -ῶ; impf. 3 pers. sing. ἐποίει, plur. 2 pers. ἐποιεῖτε, 3 pers. ἐποίουν; fut. ποιήσω; 1 aor. ἐποίησα, 3 pers. plur. optat. ποιήσαιεν (Lk. vi. 11 R G; cf. W. § 13, 2 d.; [B. 42 (37)]) and ποιήσαιεν (ibid. L T Tr WH [see WH App. p. 167]); pf. πεποίηκα; plpf. πεποίηκεν without augm. (Mk. xv. 7; see W. § 12, 9; B. 33 (29)); Mid., pres. ποιούμαι; impf. ἐποιούμην; fut. ποιήσομαι; 1 aor. ἐποίησάμην; pf. pass. ptcp. πεποιημένος (Heb. xii. 27); fr. Hom. down; Hebr. הָיָה; Lat. facio, i. e.

I. to make (Lat. efficio), 1. τί; a. with the names of the things made, to produce, construct, form, fashion, etc.: ἀνθρακίαν, Jn. xviii. 18; εἰκόνα, Rev. xiii.

14; ἰμάτια, Acts ix. 39; ναούς, Acts xix. 24; σκεπής, Mt. xvii. 4; Mk. ix. 5; Lk. ix. 33; τύπους, Acts vii. 43; πηλόα, Jn. ix. 11, 14; πλάσμα, Ro. ix. 20; acc. to some interpreters (also W. 256 n.¹ (240 n.²)) ὁδὸν ποιεῖν, to make a path, Mk. ii. 23 R G T Tr txt. WH txt. (so that the meaning is, that the disciples of Christ made a path for themselves through the standing grain by plucking the heads; see ὁδοποιέω, fin. If we adopt this interpretation, we must take the ground that Mark does not give us the true account of the matter, but has sadly corrupted the narrative received from others; [those who do accept it, however, not only lay stress on the almost unvarying lexical usage, but call attention to the fact that the other interpretation (see below) finds the leading idea expressed in the participle—an idiom apparently foreign to the N. T. (see W. 353 (331)), and to the additional circumstance that Mk. introduces the phrase after having already expressed the idea of 'going', and expressed it by substantially the same word (παραιοποιέσθαι) which Matthew (xii. 1) and Luke (vi. 1) employ and regard as of itself sufficient. On the interpretation of the pass., the alleged 'sad corruption,' etc., see Jas. Morison, Com. on Mk. 2d ed. p. 57 sq.; on the other side, Weiss, Marcusevangelium, p. 100]. But see just below, under c.). to create, to produce: of God, as the author of all things, τί or τινά, Mt. xix. 4; Mk. x. 6; Lk. xi. 40; Heb. i. 2; Acts iv. 24; vii. 50; xvii. 24; Rev. xiv. 7; pass. Heb. xii. 27, (Sap. i. 13; ix. 9; 2 Macc. vii. 28, and often in the O. T. Apocrypha; for הָיָה in Gen. i. 7, 16, 25, etc.; for הָיָה in Gen. i. 21, 27; v. 1, etc.; also in Grk. writ.: γένος ἀνθρώπων, Hes. op. 109, etc.; absol. ὁ ποιῶν, the creator, Plat. Tim. p. 76 c.); here belongs also Heb. iii. 2, on which see Bleek and Lünemann [(cf. below, 2 c. β.)]. In imitation of the Hebr. הָיָה (cf. Winer [s. Simonis (4th ed. 1828)], Lex. Hebr. et Chald. p. 754; Gesenius, Thes. ii. p. 1074 sq.) absol. of men, to labor, to do work, Mt. xx. 12 (Ruth ii. 19); i. q. to be operative, exercise activity, Rev. xiii. 5 R not etc. L T Tr WH [cf. Dan. xi. 28; but al. render ποιεῖν in both these exx. spend, continue, in ref. to time; see II. d. below]. b. joined to nouns denoting a state or condition, it signifies to be the author of, to cause: σκάνδαλα, Ro. xvi. 17; εἰρήνην (to be the author of harmony), Eph. ii. 15; Jas. iii. 18; ἐπισύστασιν [L T Tr WH ἐπίστασιν], Acts xxiv. 12; συστροφήν, Acts xxiii. 12; ποιῶ τινί τι, to bring, afford, a thing to one, Lk. i. 68; Acts xv. 3, (so also Grk. writ., as Xen. mem. 3, 10, 8 [cf. L. and S. s. v. A. II. 1 a.]). c. joined to nouns involving the idea of action (or of something which is accomplished by action), so as to form a periphrasis for the verb cognate to the substantive, and thus to express the idea of the verb more forcibly, —in which species of periphrasis the Grks. more commonly use the middle (see 3 below, and W. 256 (240); [B. § 135, 5]): μὴν ποιῶ παρά τινι, Jn. xiv. 23 (where L T Tr WH ποιῶσμεθα; cf. Thuc. 1, 131); ὁδὸν, to make one's way, go, Mk. ii. 23 (where render as follows: they began, as they went, to pluck the ears; cf. ποιῆσαι ὁδὸν αὐτοῦ, Judg. xvii. 8; the Greeks say ὁδὸν ποιεῖσθαι, Hdt. 7, 42; see above,

under a.); πόλεμον, Rev. xiii. 5 Rec.^{ca}; with the addition of μετά τινος (i. q. πολεμείν), Rev. xi. 7; xii. 17; xiii. 7 [here L cm. WH Tr mrg. br. the cl.]; xix. 19, (see μετά, I. 2 d. p. 403^b); ἐκδίκησιν, Lk. xviii. 7, 8; τινί, Acts vii. 21, (Mic. v. 15); ἐνέδραν, i. q. ἐνεδρεύω, to make an ambush, lay wait, Acts xxv. 3; συμβούλιον, i. q. συμβουλεύομαι, to hold a consultation, deliberate, Mk. iii. 6 [R G T Tr mrg. WH mrg.]; xv. 1 [here T WH mrg. συμβ. ἐτοιμάσαντες]; συνωμοσίαν, i. q. συνόμνημι, Acts xxiii. 13 (where L T Tr WH ποιησάμενοι for Rec. πεποιηκότες; see in 3 below); κρίσιν, to execute judgment, Jn. v. 27; Jude 15. To this head may be referred nouns by which the mode or kind of action is more precisely defined; as δυνάμεις, δύναμιν, ποιείν, Mt. vii. 22; xiii. 58; Mk. vi. 5; Acts xix. 11; τὴν ἐξουσίαν τινός, Rev. xiii. 12; ἔργον (a notable work), ἔργα, of Jesus, Jn. v. 36, vii. 3, 21; x. 25; xiv. 10, 12; xv. 24; κράτος, Lk. i. 51; σημεῖα, τέρατα καὶ σημεῖα, [Mk. xiii. 22 Tdf.]; Jn. ii. 23; iii. 2; iv. 54; vi. 2, 14, 30; vii. 31; ix. 16; x. 41; xi. 47; xii. 18, 37; xx. 30; Acts ii. 22; vi. 8; vii. 36; viii. 6; xv. 12; Rev. xiii. 13, 14; xvi. 14; xix. 20; θαυμάσια, Mt. xxi. 15; ὅσα ἐποίησεν, etc., Mk. iii. 8; vi. 30; Lk. ix. 10; in other phrases it is used of marvellous works, Mt. ix. 28; Lk. iv. 23; Jn. iv. 45; vii. 4; xi. 45, 46; xxi. 25 [not Tdf.]; Acts x. 39; xiv. 11; xxi. 19; etc. d. i. q. to make ready, to prepare: ἄριστον, Lk. xiv. 12; δειπνον, Mk. vi. 21; Lk. xiv. 16; Jn. xii. 2, (δειπνον ποιείσθαι, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 25); δοχὴν, Lk. v. 29; xiv. 13, (Gen. xxi. 8); γάμους, Mt. xxii. 2 (γάμον, Tob. viii. 19). e. of things effected by generative force, to produce, bear, shoot forth: of trees, vines, grass, etc., κλάδους, Mk. iv. 32; καρπούς, Mt. iii. 8, etc., see καρπός, 1 and 2 a. (Gen. i. 11, 12; Aristot. de plant. [1, 4 p. 819^b, 31]; 2, 10 [829^a, 41]; Theophr. de caus. plant. 4, 11 [(?)]); ἑλάτας, Jas. iii. 12 (τὸν οἶνον, of the vine, Joseph. antt. 11, 3, 5); of a fountain yielding water, ibid. f. ποιῶ ἑμᾶντῳ τι, to acquire, to provide a thing for one's self (i. e. for one's use): βαλάντια, Lk. xii. 38; φίλους, Lk. xvi. 9; without a dative, to gain: of tradesmen (like our colloq. to make something), Mt. xxv. 16 [L. Tr WH ἐκέρδησεν]; Lk. xix. 18, (Polyb. 2, 62, 12; pecuniam maximam facere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 6). 2. With additions to the accusative which define or limit the idea of making: a. τὶ ἔκ τινος (gen. of material), to make a thing out of something, Jn. ii. 15; ix. 6; Ro. ix. 21; κατὰ τι, according to the pattern of a thing [see κατὰ, II. 3 c. a.], Acts vii. 44. with the addition, to the acc. of the thing, of an adjective with which the verb so blends that, taken with the adj., it may be changed into the verb cognate to the adj.: εὐθείας ποιεῖν (τὰς τρίβους), i. q. εὐθύνειν, Mt. iii. 3; Mk. i. 3; Lk. iii. 4; τρίχα λευκὴν ἢ μελαινὴν, i. q. λευκαίνειν, μελαινεῖν, Mt. v. 36; add, Acts vii. 19; Heb. xii. 13; Rev. xxi. 5. b. τὸ ἱκανόν τι; see ἱκανός, a. c. ποιεῖν τινα with an accus. of the predicate, a. to (make i. e.) render one anything: τινὰ ἴσον τινί, Mt. xx. 12; τινὰ δῆλον, Mt. xxvi. 73; add, Mt. xii. 16; xxviii. 14; Mk. iii. 12; Jn. v. 11, 15; vii. 23; xvi. 2; Ro. ix. 28 [R G, Tr mrg. in br.]; Heb. i. 7; Rev. xii. 15; τινὰς ἀλειεῖ, to make

them fit (qualify them) for fishing, Mt. iv. 19; [ποιῶν ταῦτα γνωστὰ ἀπ' αἰῶνος, Acts xv. 17 sq. G T Tr WH (see γνωστός, and cf. II. a. below)]; τὰ ἀμφοτέρα ἓν, to make the two different things one, Eph. ii. 14; to change one thing into another, Mt. xxi. 13; Mk. xi. 17; Lk. xix. 46; Jn. ii. 16; iv. 46; 1 Co. vi. 15. β. to (make i. e.) constitute or appoint one anything: τινὰ κύριον, Acts ii. 36; Rev. v. 10; to this sense some interpreters would refer Heb. iii. 2 also, where after τῷ ποιήσαντι αὐτόν they supply from the preceding context τὸν ἀπόστολον καὶ ἀρχιερέα κτλ.; but it is more correct to take ποιεῖν here in the sense of create (see 1 a. above); τινὰ, ἵνα with the subjunc. to appoint or ordain one that etc. Mk. iii. 14. γ. to (make i. e.) declare one anything: Jn. v. 18; viii. 53; x. 33; xix. 7, 12; 1 Jn. i. 10; v. 10; τί with an acc. of the pred. Mt. xii. 33 (on which see Meyer). d. with adverbs: καλῶς ποιῶ τι, Mk. vii. 37 [A. V. do]; τινὰ ἐξῶ, to put one forth, to lead him out (Germ. hinausthun), Acts v. 34 (Xen. Cyr. 4, 1, 3). e. ποιῶ τινα with an infin. to make one do a thing, Mk. viii. 25 [R G L Tr mrg.]; Lk. v. 34; Jn. vi. 10; Acts xvii. 26; or become something, Mk. i. 17; τινὰ foll. by τοῦ with an infin. to cause one to etc. Acts iii. 12 [W. 326 (306)]; B. § 140, 16 δ.; also foll. by ἵνα [B. § 139, 43; W. § 44, 8 b. fin.], Jn. xi. 37; Col. iv. 16; Rev. xiii. 15 (here T om. WH br. ἵνα); iii. 9; xiii. 12, 16; [other exx. in Soph. Lex. s. v. 8]. 3. As the active ποιεῖν (see 1 c. above), so also the middle ποιείσθαι, joined to accusatives of abstract nouns forms a periphrasis for the verb cognate to the substantive; and then, while ποιεῖν signifies to be the author of a thing (to cause, bring about, as ποιεῖν πόλεμον, εἰρήνην), ποιείσθαι denotes an action which pertains in some way to the actor (for one's self, among themselves, etc., as σπονδάς, εἰρήνην ποιείσθαι), or which is done by one with his own resources ([the 'dynamic' or 'subjective' mid.], as πόλεμον ποιείσθαι [to make, carry on, war]; cf. Passow s. v. I. 2 a. ii. p. 974 sq.; [L. and S. s. v. A. II. 4]; Krüger § 52, 8, 1; Blume ad Lycurg. p. 55; [W. § 38, 5 n.]; B. § 135, 5]; although this distinction is not always observed even by the Greeks): ποιείσθαι μονήν, [make our abode], Jn. xiv. 23 L T Tr WH, (see 1 c. above); συνωμοσίαν (Hdian. 7, 4, 7 [3 ed. Bekk.]; Polyb. 1, 70, 6; 6, 13, 4; in the second instance Polyb. might more fitly have said ποιεῖν), Acts xxiii. 13 L T Tr WH, see 1 c. above; λόγον, to compose a narrative, Acts i. 1; to make account of, regard, (see λόγος, II. 2 [and cf. I. 3 a.]), Acts xx. 24 [T Tr WH, λόγον]; ἀναβολήν (see ἀναβολή), Acts xxv. 17; ἐκβολήν (see ἐκβολή, b.), Acts xxvii. 18; κοπετόν (i. q. κόπτομαι), Acts viii. 2 [here L T Tr WH give the active, cf. B. § 135, 5 n.]; πορείαν (i. q. πορεύομαι), Lk. xiii. 22 (Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 31; anab. 5, 6, 11; Joseph. vit. §§ 11 and 52; Plut. de solert. anim. p. 971 e.; 2 Macc. iii. 8; xii. 10); κοινωνίαν, to make a contribution among themselves and from their own means, Ro. xv. 26; σπουδὴν, Jude 3 (Hdt. 1, 4; 9, 8; Plat. legg. 1 p. 628 e.; Polyb. 1, 46, 2 and often; Diod. 1, 75; Plut. puer. educ. 7, 13; al.); ἀξίαν (i. q. αὐξάνομαι), to make increase, Eph. iv. 16; δέησιν, δεήσεις, i. q. δέομαι, to make supplication, Lk. v. 33; Phil. i. 4;

1 Tim. ii. 1; *μνείαν* (q. v.); *μνήμην* (q. v. in b.), 2 Pet. i. 15; *πρόνοιαν* (i. q. *προνοούμεναι*), to have regard for, care for, make provision for, *τινός*, Ro. xiii. 14 (Isocr. paneg. §§ 2 and 136 [pp. 52 and 93 ed. Lange]; Dem. p. 1163, 19; 1429, 8; Polyb. 4, 6, 11; Dion. Hal. antt. 5, 46; Joseph. b. j. 4, 5, 2; antt. 5, 7, 9; c. Ap. 1, 2, 3; Ael. v. h. 12, 56; al.; cf. *Κυρκε*, Observv. ii. p. 187); *καθαρισμόν*, Heb. i. 3 (Job vii. 21); *βέβαιον ποιείσθαι τι*, i. q. *βεβαιούν*, 2 Pet. i. 10.

II. *to do* (Lat. *ago*), i. e. to follow some method in expressing by deeds the feelings and thoughts of the mind; a. univ., with adverbs describing the mode of action: *καλῶς*, to act rightly, do well, Mt. xii. 12; 1 Co. vii. 37, 38; Jas. ii. 19; *καλῶς ποιεῖν* foll. by a participle [cf. B. § 144, 15 a.; W. § 45, 4 a.], Acts x. 33; Phil. iv. 14; 2 Pet. i. 19; 3 Jn. 6, (exx. fr. Grk. writ. are given by Passow s. v. II. 1 b. vol. ii. p. 977*; [L. and S. s. v. B. I. 3]); *κρείσσον*, 1 Co. vii. 38; *φρονίμως*, Lk. xvi. 8; *οὔτως* (*οὔτως*), Mt. v. 47 [R.G.]; xxiv. 46; Lk. ix. 15; xii. 43; Jn. xiv. 31; Acts xii. 8; 1 Co. xvi. 1; Jas. ii. 12; *ὡς*, *καθώς*, Mt. i. 24; xxi. 6; xxvi. 19; xxviii. 15; Lk. ix. 54 [T Tr txt. WH om. Tr mrg. br. the cl.]; 1 Th. v. 11; *ὡσπερ*, Mt. vi. 2; *ὁμοίως*, Lk. iii. 11; x. 37; *ὡσαύτως*, Mt. xx. 5. *κατά τι*, Mt. xxiii. 3; Lk. ii. 27; *πρός τι*, to do according to a thing [see *πρός*, I. 3 f.], Lk. xii. 47. with the a pcp. indicating the mode of acting, *ἀγνοῶν ἐποίησα*, I acted [A. V. *did it*] ignorantly, 1 Tim. i. 13. with the accus. of a thing, and that the accus. of a pronoun: with *τί* indef. 1 Co. x. 31; with *τί* interrog., Mt. xii. 3; Mk. ii. 25; xi. 3 [not Lchm. mrg.]; Lk. iii. 12, 14; vi. 2; x. 25; xvi. 3, 4; xviii. 18; Jn. vii. 51; xi. 47, etc.; with a pcp. added, *τί ποιεῖτε λύοντες*; i. q. *διὰ τί λύετε*; Mk. xi. 5; *τί ποιεῖτε κλαίοντες*; Acts xxi. 13; but differently *τί ποιήσουσι κτλ.*; i. e. what must be thought of the conduct of those who receive baptism? Will they not seem to act foolishly? 1 Co. xv. 29. *τί περισσόν*, Mt. v. 47; with the relative *ὅ*, Mt. xxvi. 13; Mk. xiv. 9; Lk. vi. 3; Jn. xiii. 7; 2 Co. xi. 12, etc.; *τοῦτο*, i. e. what has just been said, Mt. xiii. 28; Mk. v. 32; Lk. v. 6; xxii. 19 [(WH reject the pass.); Ro. vii. 20; 1 Co. xi. 25; 1 Tim. iv. 16; Heb. vi. 3; vii. 27, etc.; *τοῦτο* to be supplied, Lk. vi. 10; *αὐτό τοῦτο*, Gal. ii. 10; *ταῦτα*, Mt. xxiii. 23; Gal. v. 17; 2 Pet. i. 10; [*ταῦτα* foll. by a pred. adj. Acts xv. 17 sq. G T Tr WH (acc. to one construction; cf. R. V. mrg., see I. 2 c. a. above, and cf. *γνωστός*); *αὐτά*, Ro. ii. 3; Gal. iii. 10. With nouns which denote a command, or some rule of action, *ποιῶ* signifies *to carry out, to execute*; as, *τὸν νόμον*, in class. Grk. to *make a law*, Lat. *legem ferre*, of legislators; but in bibl. Grk. to *do the law*, meet its demands, *legi satisfacere*, Jn. vii. 19; Gal. v. 3, (Josh. xxii. 5; 1 Chron. xxii. 12; *הִשְׁמַעְתָּ הַשְּׁמִיעַ*, 2 Chron. xiv. 3 (4)); *τὰ τοῦ νόμου*, the things which the law commands, Ro. ii. 14; *τὰς ἐντολάς*, Mt. v. 19; 1 Jn. v. 2 L T Tr WH; Rev. xxii. 14 R G; *τὸ θέλημα τοῦ θεοῦ*, Mt. vii. 21; xii. 50; Mk. iii. 35; Jn. iv. 34; vi. 38; vii. 17; ix. 31; Eph. vi. 6; Heb. xiii. 21; *τὰ θελήματα τῆς σαρκός*, Eph. ii. 3; *τὰς ἐπιθυμίας τινός*, Jn. viii. 44; *τὴν γνώμην τινός*, Rev. xvii. 17; *μὴν γνώμην*, to follow one and the same mind

(purpose) in acting, *ibid.* R G T Tr WH; *τὸν λόγον τοῦ θεοῦ*, Lk. viii. 21; *τοὺς λόγους τινός*, Mt. vii. 24, 26; Lk. vi. 47, 49; *ἄ* or *ὁ* or *ὁ*, *τι* etc. *λέγει τις*, Mt. xxiii. 3; Lk. vi. 46; Jn. ii. 5; Acts xxi. 23; *ἄ παραγγέλλει τις*, 2 Th. iii. 4; *τὴν πρόθεσιν*, Eph. iii. 11; *τὰ διαταχθέντα*, Lk. xvii. 10 (*τὸ προσταχθέν*, Soph. Phil. 1010); *ἄ αἰτέι τις*, Jn. xiv. 13 sq.; Eph. iii. 20; *ἄ ἐντέλλεται τις*, Jn. xv. 14; *τὰ ἔθη*, Acts xvi. 21. With nouns describing a plan or course of action, *to perform, accomplish*: *ἔργα*, Tit. iii. 5; *ποιεῖν τὰ ἔργα τινός*, to do the same works as another, Jn. viii. 39, 41; *τὰ πρῶτα ἔργα*, Rev. ii. 5; *τὰ ἔργα τοῦ θεοῦ*, delivered by God to be performed, Jn. x. 37 sq.; *τὸ ἔργον*, work committed to me by God, Jn. xvii. 4; *τὸ ἔργον εὐαγγελιστοῦ*, to perform what the relations and duties of an evangelist demand, 2 Tim. iv. 5; *ἔργον τι*, to commit an evil deed, 1 Co. v. 2 [T WH Tr mrg. *πράξας*]; plur. 3 Jn. 10; *ἀγαθόν*, to do good, Mt. xix. 16; [Mk. iii. 4 Tdf.]; 1 Pet. iii. 11; *τὸ ἀγαθόν*, Ro. xiii. 3; *ἃ ἐάν τι ἀγαθόν*, Eph. vi. 8; *τὰ ἀγαθά*, Jn. v. 29; *τὸ καλόν*, Ro. vii. 21; 2 Co. xiii. 7; Gal. vi. 9; Jas. iv. 17; *τὰ ἀρεστά τῷ θεῷ*, Jn. viii. 29; *τὸ ἀρεστόν ἐνώπιον τοῦ θεοῦ*, Heb. xiii. 21; 1 Jn. iii. 22; *τι πιστόν*, to perform something worthy of a Christian [see *πιστός*, fin.], 3 Jn. 5; *τὴν δικαιοσύνην*, Mt. vi. 1 (for Rec. *ἐλεημοσύνην*); 1 Jn. ii. 29; iii. 7, 10 [not Lchm.; Rev. xxii. 11 G L T Tr WH]; *τὴν ἀλήθειαν* (to act uprightly; see *ἀλήθεια*, I. 2 c.), Jn. iii. 21; 1 Jn. i. 6; *χρηστότητα*, Ro. iii. 12; *ἔλεος*, to show one's self merciful, Jas. ii. 13; with *μετά τινος* added (see *ἔλεος*, -ους, 1 and 2 b.), Lk. i. 72; x. 37; *ἐλεημοσύνην*, Mt. vi. 2 sq.; plur., Acts ix. 36; x. 2 (see *ἐλεημοσύνη*, 1 and 2). *to commit*: *τὴν ἁμαρτίαν*, Jn. viii. 34; 1 Jn. iii. 4, 8; *ἁμαρτίαν*, 2 Co. xi. 7; Jas. v. 15; 1 Pet. ii. 22; 1 Jn. iii. 9; *τὴν ἀνομίαν*, Mt. xiii. 41; *ἁμάρτημα*, 1 Co. vi. 18; *τὰ μὴ καθήκοντα*, Ro. i. 28; *ἃ οὐκ ἔξεστιν*, Mt. xii. 2; Mk. ii. 24; *ἄξια πληγῶν*, Lk. xii. 48; *βδέλυγμα*, Rev. xxi. 27; *φθῶν*, Mk. xv. 7; *ψεῦδος*, Rev. xxi. 27; xxii. 15; *κακόν*, Mt. xxvii. 23; Mk. xv. 14; Lk. xxiii. 22; 2 Co. xiii. 7; *τὸ κακόν*, Ro. xiii. 4; plur. *κακά*, 1 Pet. iii. 12; *τὰ κακά*, Ro. iii. 8. b. *ποιεῖν τι* with the case of a person added; a. w. an accus. of the person: *τί ποιήσω Ἰησοῦν*; what shall I do unto Jesus? Mt. xxvii. 22; Mk. xv. 12; cf. W. 222 (208); [B. § 131, 6; Kühner § 411, 5]; Matthiae § 415, 1 a. β.; also with an adverb, *εὖ ποιῶ τινα*, to do well i. e. show one's self good (kind) to one [see *εὖ*, sub fin.], Mk. xiv. 7 R G; also *καλῶς ποιῶ*, Mt. v. 44 Rec. β. w. a dative of the person, *to do* (a thing) *unto* one (to his advantage or disadvantage), rarely so in Grk. writ. [cf. W. and B. u. s.; Kühner u. s. Anm. 6]: Mt. vii. 12; xviii. 35; xx. 32; xxi. 40; xxv. 40, 45; Mk. v. 19, 20; x. 51; Lk. i. 49; vi. 11; viii. 39; xviii. 41; xx. 15; Jn. ix. 26; xii. 16; xiii. 12; Acts iv. 16; also with an adverb: *καθώς*, Mk. xv. 8; Lk. vi. 31; Jn. xiii. 15; *ὁμοίως*, Lk. vi. 31; *οὔτως*, Lk. i. 25; ii. 48; *ὡσαύτως*, Mt. xxi. 36; *καλῶς ποιεῖν τινα*, Lk. vi. 27; *εὖ*, Mk. xiv. 7 L Tr WH; *κακά τινα*, to do evil to one, Acts ix. 13; *τί, what* (sc. *κακόν*), Heb. xiii. 6 [acc. to punctuation of G L T Tr WH]; *ταῦτα πάντα*, all these evils, Jn. xv. 21 R G L mrg.; *ποιεῖν τινα κατὰ τὰ αὐτά* [L T Tr WH (Rec. *ταῦτα*)], *in the same manner*, Lk.

vi. 23, 26. γ. ποιῶν τι with the more remote object added by means of a preposition: ἐν τινι (Germ. *an einem*), *to do to one*, Mt. xvii. 12; Lk. xxiii. 31 [here A. V. 'in the green tree,' etc.]; also εἰς τινα, unto one, Jn. xv. 21 L.txt. T Tr WH. c. God is said ποιῆσαι τι μετὰ τινος, when present with and aiding [see μετά, I. 2 b. β.], Acts xiv. 27; xv. 4. d. with designations of time [B. § 131, 1], *to pass, spend*: χρόνον, Acts xv. 33; xviii. 23; μῆνας τρεῖς, Acts xx. 3; νυχθήμερον, 2 Co. xi. 25; ἐνιαυτὸν or ἐνιαυτὸν ἕνα, Jas. iv. 13, (Tob. x. 7; Joseph. antt. 6, 1, 4 fin.; Stallbaum on Plato, Phileb. p. 50 c., gives exx. fr. Grk. writ. [and reff.; cf. also Soph. Lex. s. v. 9]; in the same sense ποιῶ; in Eccl. vi. 12 (vii. 1); and the Lat. *facere*: Cic. ad Att. 5, 20 Apameae quinque dies morati, . . . Iconii decem fecimus; Seneca, epp. 66 [l. 7, ep. 4, ed. Haase], quamvis autem paucissimos una fecerimus dies); some interpreters bring in here also Mt. xx. 12 and Rev. xiii. 5 Rec.^{not est.} L T Tr WH; but on these pass. see I. 1 a. above. e. like the Lat. *ago* i. q. *to celebrate, keep*, with the accus. of a noun designating a feast: τὸ πάσχα, Mt. xxvi. 18 (Josh. v. 10; but in Heb. xi. 28 the language denotes *to make ready*, and so at the same time *to institute*, the celebration of the passover; Germ. *veranstalten*); τὴν ἑορτήν, Acts xviii. 21 Rec. f. i. q. (Lat. *perficio*) *to perform*: as opposed to λέγειν, Mt. xxiii. 3; to θέλειν, 2 Co. viii. 10 sq.; to a promise, 1 Th. v. 24. [COMP.: περι-, προσ-ποιέω.]

[Syn. ποιεῖν, πράσσειν: roughly speaking, π. may be said to answer to the Lat. *facere* or the English *do*, πρ. to *agere* or Eng. *practise*; π. to designate performance, πρ. intended, earnest, habitual, performance; π. to denote merely productive action, πρ. definitely directed action; π. to point to an actual result, πρ. to the scope and character of the result. "In Attic in certain connections the difference between them is great, in others hardly perceptible" (Schmidt); see his Syn. ch. 23, esp. § 11; cf. Trench, N. T. Syn. § xcvi.; Green, 'Crit. Note' on Jn. v. 29; (cf. πράσσω, init. and 2). The words are associated in Jn. iii. 20, 21; v. 29; Acts xxvi. 9, 10; Ro. i. 32; ii. 3; vii. 15 sqq.; xiii. 4, etc.]

ποίημα, -τος, τό, (ποιέω), *that which has been made; a work*: of the works of God as creator, Ro. i. 20; those κτισθέντες by God ἐπὶ ἔργοις ἀγαθοῖς are spoken of as ποίημα τοῦ θεοῦ [A. V. his *workmanship*], Eph. ii. 10. (Hdt., Plat., al.; Sept. chiefly for ποιῶν.)*

ποίησις, -εως, ἡ, (ποιέω); 1. *a making* (Hdt. 3, 22; Thuc. 3, 2; Plat., Dem., al.; Sept. several times for ποιῶν). 2. *a doing or performing*: ἐν τῇ ποιήσει αὐτοῦ [in his doing, i. e.] in the obedience he renders to the law, Jas. i. 25; add Sir. xix. 20 (18).*

ποιητής, -οῦ, ὁ, (ποιέω); 1. *a maker, producer, author*, (Xen., Plat., al.). 2. *a doer, performer*, (Vulg. *factor*): τοῦ νόμου, one who obeys or fulfils the law, Ro. ii. 13; Jas. iv. 11; 1 Macc. ii. 67, (see ποιέω, II. a.); ἔργου, Jas. i. 25; λόγου, Jas. i. 22, 23. 3. *a poet*: Acts xvii. 28 ([Hdt. 2, 53, etc.], Aristoph., Xen., Plat., Plut., al.).*

ποικίλος, -η, -ον, fr. Hom. down, *various* i. e. a. *of divers colors, variegated*: Sept. b. i. q. *of divers sorts*: Mt. iv. 24; Mk. i. 34; Lk. iv. 40; 2 Tim. iii. 6; Tit.

iii. 3; Heb. ii. 4; xiii. 9; Jas. i. 2; 1 Pet. i. 6; iv. 10, [(A. V. in the last two exx. *manifest*)].*

ποιμαίνω; fut. ποιμανῶ; 1 aor. impv. 2 pers. plur. ποιμάνετε (1 Pet. v. 2); (ποιμήν, q. v.); fr. Hom. down; Sept. for ποιῶν; *to feed, to tend a flock, keep sheep*; a. prop.: Lk. xvii. 7; ποιμνην, 1 Co. ix. 7. b. trop. a. *to rule, govern*: of rulers, τινά, Mt. ii. 6; Rev. ii. 27; xii. 5; xix. 15, (2 S. v. 2; Mic. v. 6 (5); vii. 14, etc.); [cf. W. 17], (see ποιμήν, b. fin.); of the overseers (pastors) of the church, Jn. xxi. 16; Acts xx. 28; 1 Pet. v. 2. β. *to furnish pasturage or food; to nourish*: ἐαυτόν, to cherish one's body, to serve the body, Jude 12; to supply the requisites for the soul's needs [R. V. *shall be their shepherd*], Rev. vii. 17. [Syn. see βόσκα, fin.]*

ποιμήν, -ένος, ὁ, (akin to the noun ποία, q. v.); [or fr. r. meaning 'to protect'; cf. Curtius § 372; Fick i. 132], fr. Hom. down; Sept. for ποιῶν, a *herdsman*, esp. a *shepherd*; a. prop.: Mt. ix. 36; xxv. 32; xxvi. 31; Mk. vi. 34; xiv. 27; Lk. ii. 8, 15, 18, 20; Jn. x. 2, 12; in the parable, he to whose care and control others have committed themselves, and whose precepts they follow, Jn. x. 11, 14. b. metaph. *the presiding officer, manager, director, of any assembly*: so of Christ the Head of the church, Jn. x. 16; 1 Pet. ii. 25; Heb. xiii. 20, (of the Jewish Messiah, Ezek. xxxiv. 23); of the overseers of the Christian assemblies [A. V. *pastors*], Eph. iv. 11; cf. Ritschl, Entstehung der altkathol. Kirche, ed. 2, p. 350 sq.; [Hatch, Bampton Lects. for 1880, p. 123 sq.]. (Of kings and princes we find ποιμένες λαῶν in Hom. and Hes.)*

ποιμνη, -ης, ἡ, (contr. fr. ποιμένη; see ποιμήν), [fr. Hom. (Od. 9, 122) on], a *flock* (esp.) of *sheep*: Mt. xxvi. 31; Lk. ii. 8; 1 Co. ix. 7; trop. [of Christ's flock i. e.] the body of those who follow Jesus as their guide and keeper, Jn. x. 16.*

ποιμνιον, -ου, τό, (contr. fr. ποιμένιον, i. q. ποιμνη, see ποιμήν; [on the accent cf. W. 52; Chandler § 343 b.]), a *flock* (esp.) of *sheep*: so of a group of Christ's disciples, Lk. xii. 32; of bodies of Christians (churches) presided over by elders [cf. reff. s. v. ποιμήν, b.], Acts xx. 28, 29; 1 Pet. v. 3; with a possessive gen. added, τοῦ θεοῦ, 1 Pet. v. 2, as in Jer. xiii. 17; τοῦ Χριστοῦ, Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 16, 1; 44, 3; 54, 2; 57, 2. (Hdt., Soph., Eur., Plat., I. cian., al.; Sept. chiefly for ποιῶν and ποιῶν.)*

ποιός, -α, -ον, (interrog. pron., corresponding to the rel. οἷος and the demonstr. τοῖος), [fr. Hom. down], *of what sort or nature* (Lat. *qualis*): absol. neutr. plur. in a direct question, Lk. xxiv. 19; with substantives, in direct questions: Mt. xix. 18; xxi. 23; xxii. 36; Mk. xi. 28; Lk. vi. 32-34; Jn. x. 32; Acts iv. 7; vii. 49; Ro. iii. 27; 1 Co. xv. 35; Jas. iv. 14; 1 Pet. ii. 20; in indirect discourse: Mt. xxi. 24, 27; xxiv. 43; Mk. xi. 29, 33; Lk. xii. 39; Jn. xii. 33; xviii. 32; xxi. 19; Acts xxiii. 34; Rev. iii. 3; εἰς τίνα ἢ ποῖον κληρόν, 1 Pet. i. 11; ποίας (Rec. διὰ ποίας) sc. ὁδοῦ, Lk. v. 19; cf. W. § 30, 11; [(also § 64, 5); B. §§ 123, 8; 132, 26; cf. Tob. x. 7].

πολεμέω, -ῶ; fut. πολεμήσω; 1 aor. ἐπολέμησα; (πόλεμος); [fr. Soph. and Hdt. down]; Sept. chiefly for ποιῶν;

to war, carry on war; to fight: Rev. xix. 11; μετά τινος (on which constr. see μετά, I. 2 d. p. 403^b), Rev. ii. 16; xii. 7 (where Rec. κατά; [cf. on this vs. B. § 140, 14 and s. v. μετά as above]); xiii. 4; xvii. 14; i. q. to wrangle, quarrel, Jas. iv. 2.*

πόλεμος, -ου, ὁ, (fr. ΠΕΛΩ, πολέω, to turn, to range about, whence Lat. *pello, bellum*; [but cf. Fick i. 671; Vaniček 513]), [fr. Hom. down], Sept. for πολεῖν; 1. prop. a. war: Mt. xxiv. 6; Mk. xiii. 7; Lk. xiv. 31; xxi. 9; Heb. xi. 34; in imitation of the Hebr. *חָרַץ* foll. by *חָרַץ* or *חָרַץ* (Gen. xiv. 2; Deut. xx. 12, 20), *פָּדַל* *פּוֹעֵן* μετά τινος, Rev. xi. 7; xii. 17; xiii. 7 [here Lom. WH Tr mrg. br. the cl.]; xix. 19, [cf. μετά, I. 2 d.]. b.

a fight, a battle, [more precisely μάχη; "in Hom. (where Pl. 7, 174 it is used even of single combat) and Hes. the sense of battle prevails; in Attic that of war" (L. and S. s. v.); cf. Trench § lxxxvi. and (in partial modification) Schmidt ch. 138, 5 and 6]: 1 Co. xiv. 8; Heb. xi. 34; Rev. ix. 7, 9; xii. 7; xvi. 14; xx. 8. 2. a dispute, strife, quarrel: πόλεμοι καὶ μάχοι, Jas. iv. 1 (Soph. El. 219; Plat. Phaedo p. 66 c.).*

πόλις, -εως, ἡ, (πέλομαι, to dwell [or rather denoting originally 'fulness,' 'throng'; allied with Lat. *pleo, plebs*, etc.; cf. Curtius p. 79 and § 374; Vaniček p. 499; (otherwise Fick i. 138)], [fr. Hom. down], Sept. chiefly for *πύλις*, besides for *πύλις*, *πύλις* (gate), etc., a city; a. univ.: Mt. ii. 23; Mk. i. 45; Lk. iv. 29; Jn. xi. 54; Acts v. 16, and very often in the historical bks. of the N. T.; κατά τὴν πόλιν, through the city [A. V. in; see κατά, II. 1 a.], Acts xxiv. 12; κατά πόλιν, κατά πόλεις, see κατά, II. 3 a. a. p. 328*; opp. to κώμαι, Mt. ix. 35; x. 11; Lk. viii. 1; xiii. 22; to κώμαι καὶ ἀγροί, Mk. vi. 56; ἡ ἰδία πόλις, see *ἴδιος*, 1 b. p. 297*; πόλις with the gen. of a pers. one's native city, Lk. ii. 4, 11; Jn. i. 44 (45); or the city in which one lives, Mt. xxii. 7; Lk. iv. 29; x. 11; Acts xvi. 20; Rev. xvi. 19; Jerusalem is called, on account of the temple erected there, πόλις τοῦ μεγάλου βασιλείως, i. e. in which the great King of Israel, Jehovah, has his abode, Mt. v. 35; Ps. xlvii. (xlvi.) 2, cf. Tob. xiii. 15; also ἁγία πόλις (see ἁγιος, 1 a. p. 7*) and ἡ ἡγαπημένη, the beloved of God, Rev. xx. 9. with the gen. of a gentile noun: Δαμασκηνῶν, 2 Co. xi. 32; Ἐφεσίων, Acts xix. 35; τῶν Ἰουδαίων, Lk. xxiii. 51; τοῦ Ἰσραήλ, Mt. x. 23; Σαμαρειτῶν, Mt. x. 5; with the gen. of a region: τῆς Γαλιλαίας, Lk. i. 26; iv. 31; Ἰούδα, of the tribe of Judah, Lk. i. 39; Λυκαονίας, Acts xiv. 6; Καλικίας, Acts xxi. 39; τῆς Σαμαρείας, Jn. iv. 5; Acts viii. 5. As in class. Grk. the proper name of the city is added, — either in the nom. case, as πόλις Ἰόππη, Acts xi. 5; or in the gen., as πόλις Σοδόμων, Γομόρρας, 2 Pet. ii. 6; Θνατείρων, Acts xvi. 14. b. used of the heavenly Jerusalem (see Ἱεροσόλυμα, 2), i. e. a. the abode of the blessed, in heaven: Heb. xi. 10, 16; with θεοῦ ζώντος added, Heb. xii. 22; ἡ μέλλουσα πόλις, Heb. xiii. 14. β. in the visions of the Apocalypse it is used of the visible capital of the heavenly kingdom, to come down to earth after the renovation of the world: Rev. iii. 12; xxi. 14 sqq.; xxii. 14; ἡ πόλις ἡ ἁγία, Rev. xxii. 19; with Ἱερουσαλήμ

καὶνὴ added, Rev. xxi. 2. c. πόλις by meton. for the inhabitants: Mt. viii. 34; Acts xiv. 21; πᾶσα ἡ πόλις, Mt. xxi. 10; Acts xiii. 44; ἡ πόλις ὄλη, Mk. i. 33; Acts xxi. 30; πόλις μερισθεῖσα καθ' ἑαυτῆς, Mt. xii. 25.

πολιτάρχης, -ου, ὁ, (i. e. ὁ ἄρχων τῶν πολιτῶν; see *ἐκτοπιτάρχης*), a ruler of a city or citizens: Acts xvii. 6, 8. (Boeckh, Corp. inscr. Græc. ii. p. 52 sq. no. 1967 [cf. Boeckh's note, and Tdf. Proleg. p. 86 note²]; in Grk. writ. *πολιάρχος* was more common.)*

πολιτεία, -ας, ἡ, (πολιτεύω); 1. the administration of civil affairs (Xen. mem. 3, 9, 15; Arstph., Aeschin., Dem., [al.]). 2. a state, commonwealth, (2 Macc. iv. 11; viii. 17; xiii. 14; Xen., Plat., Thuc., [al.]): with a gen. of the possessor, τοῦ Ἰσραήλ, spoken of the theocratic or divine commonwealth, Eph. ii. 12. 3. citizenship, the rights of a citizen, [some make this sense the primary one]: Acts xxii. 28 (3 Macc. iii. 21, 23; Hdt. 9, 34; Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 26; 1, 2, 10; [4, 4, 6, etc.]; Dem., Polyb., Diod., Joseph., al.).*

πολίτευμα, -τος, τό, (πολιτεύω), in Grk. writ. fr. Plat. down; 1. the administration of civil affairs or of a commonwealth [R. V. txt. (Phil. as below) citizenship]. 2. the constitution of a commonwealth, form of government and the laws by which it is administered. 3. a state, commonwealth [so R. V. mrg.]: ἡμῶν, the commonwealth whose citizens we are (see πόλις, b.), Phil. iii. 20, cf. Meyer and Wiesinger ad loc.; of Christians it is said ἐπὶ γῆς διατρίβουσιν, ἀλλ' ἐν οὐρανῷ πολιτεύονται, Epist. ad Diogn. c. 5; (τῶν σοφῶν ψυχαὶ) πατρίδα μὲν τὸν οὐράνιον χώρον, ἐν ᾧ πολιτεύονται, ξένον δὲ τὸν περίγειον ἐν ᾧ παρόκησαν νομιζουσαι, Philo de confus. ling. § 17; [γυναικες . . . τῆς ἀρετῆς ἐγγεγραμμένοι πολιτεύματι, de agricult. § 17 fin. Cf. esp. Bp. Lghtft. on Phil. l. c.].*

πολιτεύω: Mid. [cf. W. 260 (244)], pres. impv. 2 pers. plur. πολιτεύεσθε; pf. πεπολίτευμαι; (πολίτης); 1. to be a citizen (Thuc., Xen., Lys., Polyb., al.). 2. to administer civil affairs, manage the state, (Thuc., Xen.). 3. to make or create a citizen (Diod. 11. 72); Middle a. to be a citizen; so in the passages fr. Philo and the Ep. ad Diogn. cited in *πολίτευμα*, 3. b. to behave as a citizen; to avail one's self of or recognize the laws; so fr. Thuc. down; in Hellenist. writ. to conduct one's self as pledged to some law of life: ἀξίως τοῦ εὐαγγελίου, Phil. i. 27 [R. V. txt. let your manner of life be worthy of etc.]; ἀξ. τοῦ Χριστοῦ, Polyc. ad Phillip. 5, 2; ἀξ. τοῦ θεοῦ, Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 21, 1; δσίως, ibid. 6, 1; κατά τὸ καθήκον τῷ Χριστῷ, ibid. 3, 4; μετὰ φόβου κ. ἀγάπης, ibid. 51, 2; ἐνόμως, Justin. dial. c. Tr. c. 67; ἡξάμην πολιτεύεσθαι τῇ Φαρισαίων αἰρέσει κατακολουθῶν, Joseph. vit. 2; other phrases are cited by Grimm on 2 Macc. vi. 1; τῷ θεῷ, to live in accordance with the laws of God, Acts xxiii. 1 [A. V. I have lived etc.].*

πολίτης, -ου, ὁ, (πόλις), fr. Hom. down, a citizen; i. e. a. the inhabitant of any city or country: πόλιως, Acts xxi. 39; τῆς χώρας ἐκείνης, Lk. xv. 15. b. the associate of another in citizenship, i. e. a fellow-citizen, fellow-countryman, (Plat. apol. p. 37 c.; al.): with the gen. of a person, Lk. xix. 14; Heb. viii. 11 (where Rec.

has τὸν πλησίον fr. Jer. xxxviii. (xxxix.) 34, where it is used for γ, as in Prov. xi. 9, 12; xxiv. 43 (28).*

πολλάκις, (fr. πολύς, πολλά), adv., [fr. Hom. down], *often, frequently*: Mt. xvii. 15; Mk. v. 4; ix. 22; Jn. xviii. 2; Acts xxvi. 11; Ro. i. 13; xv. 22 L Tr mrg.; 2 Co. viii. 22; xi. 23, 26 sq.; Phil. iii. 18; 2 Tim. i. 16; Heb. vi. 7; ix. 25 sq.; x. 11.*

πολλαπλασίων, -ον, gen. -ονος, (πολύς), *manifold, much more*: Mt. xix. 29 L T Tr WH; Lk. xviii. 30. (Polyb., Plut., al.; [cf. B. 30 (27)].)*

πολυ-εὐσπλαγχνος, -ον, (πολύ and εὐσπλαγχνος), *very tender-hearted, extremely full of pity*: so a few minusc. Mss. in Jas. v. 11, where al. πολὺσπλαγχνος, q. v. (Eccles. and Byzant. writ.)*

πολυλογία, -ας, ἡ, (πολυλόγος), *much speaking*, (Plaut., Vulg., *multiloquium*): Mt. vi. 7. (Prov. x. 19; Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 3; Plat. legg. 1 p. 641 e.; Aristot. polit. 4, 10 [p. 1295^a, 2]; Plut. educ. puer. 8, 10).*

πολυμερῶς, (πολυμερής), *by many portions*: joined with πολυτρόπως, at many times (Vulg. *multifariam* [or *-rie*]), and in many ways, Heb. i. 1. (Joseph. antt. 8, 3, 9 [var.; Plut. mor. p. 537 d., i. e. de invid. et od. 5]; οὐδὲν δεῖ τῆς πολυμερούς ταύτης καὶ πολυτρόπου μούσης τε καὶ ἀρμονίας, Max. Tyr. diss. 37 p. 363; [cf. W. 463 (431)].)*

πολυ-ποικίλος, -ον, (πολύς and ποικίλος); 1. *much-variegated; marked with a great variety of colors*: of cloth or a painting; φάρεα, Eur. Iph. T. 1149; στέφανον πολυποικίλον ἀνθέων, Eubul. ap Athen. 15 p. 679 d. 2. *much varied, manifold*: σοφία τοῦ θεοῦ, manifesting itself in a great variety of forms, Eph. iii. 10; Theophil. ad Autol. 1, 6; ὀργή, Orac. Sibyll. 8, 120; λόγος, Orph. hymn. 61, 4, and by other writ. with other nouns.*

πολύς, πολλή (fr. an older form πολλός, found in Hom., Hes., Pind.), πολὺ; [cf. Curtius § 375]; Sept. chiefly for γ; *much*; used a. of multitude, number, etc., *many, numerous, great*: ἀριθμός, Acts xi. 21; λαός, Acts xviii. 10; ὄχλος, Mk. v. 24; vi. 34; [viii. 1 L T Tr WH]; Lk. vii. 11; viii. 4; Jn. vi. 2, 5; Rev. vii. 9; xix. 6, etc.; πλῆθος, Mk. iii. 7 sq.; Lk. v. 6; Acts xiv. 1, etc.; i. q. *abundant, plentiful* [A. V. often *much*], καρπός, Jn. xii. 24; xv. 5, 8; θερισμός, (the harvest to be gathered), Mt. ix. 37; Lk. x. 2; γῆ, Mt. xiii. 5; Mk. iv. 5; χόρτος, Jn. vi. 10; οἶνος, 1 Tim. iii. 8; plur. πολλοὶ τελῶναι, Mt. ix. 10; Mk. ii. 15; πολλοὶ προφῆται, Mt. xiii. 17; Lk. x. 24; σοφοί, 1 Co. i. 26; πατέρες, 1 Co. iv. 15; δυνάμεις, Mt. vii. 22; xiii. 58, etc.; ὄχλοι, Mt. iv. 25; viii. 1; xii. 15 [but here L T WH om. Tr br. ὄχ.]; Lk. v. 15, etc.; δαιμόνια, Mk. i. 34; and in many other exx.; with participles used substantively, Mt. viii. 16; 1 Co. xvi. 9, etc.; with the article prefixed: αἱ ἁμαρτίαι αὐτῆς αἱ πολλαί, her sins which are many, Lk. vii. 47; τὰ πολλὰ γράμματα, the great learning with which I see that you are furnished, Acts xxvi. 24; ὁ πολύς ὄχλος, the great multitude of common people present, Mk. xii. 37 [cf. ὁ ὄχλ. πολὺς, Jn. xii. 9 T Tr mrg. WH; see ὄχλος, 1]. Plur. masc. πολλοί, absol. and without the art., *many, a large part of mankind*: πολλοί simply, Mt. vii. 13, 22; xx. 28; xxvi. 28; Mk. ii. 2; iii. 10; x. 45; xiv. 24; Lk. i. 1, 14; Heb. ix. 28, and very

often; opp. to ὀλίγοι, Mt. xx. 16 [T WH om. Tr br. the cl.]; ἕτεροι πολλοί, Acts xv. 35; ἄλλαι πολλαί, Mk. xv. 41; ἕτεροι πολλαί, Lk. viii. 3; πολλοί foll. by a partit. gen., as τῶν Φαρισαίων, Mt. iii. 7; add, Lk. i. 16; Jn. xii. 11; Acts iv. 4; xiii. 43; 2 Co. xii. 21; Rev. viii. 11, etc.; foll. by ἐκ with a gen. of class, as πολλοὶ ἐκ τῶν μαθητῶν αὐτοῦ, Jn. vi. 60; add, vii. 31, 40; x. 20; xi. 19, 45; Acts xvii. 12; πολλοὶ ἐκ τῆς πόλεως, Jn. iv. 39. with the article prefixed, οἱ πολλοί, *the many* [cf. W. 110 (105)]: those contrasted with ὁ εἷς (i. e. both with Adam and with Christ), acc. to the context equiv. to the rest of mankind, Ro. v. 15, 19, cf. 12, 18; we the (i. e. who are) many, Ro. xii. 5; 1 Co. x. 17; the many whom ye know, 2 Co. ii. 17; *the many* i. e. the most part, the majority, Mt. xxiv. 12; 1 Co. x. 33. b. with nouns denoting an action, an emotion, a state, which can be said to have as it were measure, weight, force, intensity, size, continuance, or repetition, *much* i. q. *great, strong, intense, large*: ἀγάπη, Eph. ii. 4; δόνη, 1 Tim. vi. 10; θρήνος, κλαυθμός, δδνρμός, Mt. ii. 18; χαρά [Rec. ^a χάρις], Philem. 7; ἐπιθυμία, 1 Th. ii. 17; μακροθυμία, Ro. ix. 22; ἔλεος, 1 Pet. i. 3; γογγυσμός, Jn. vii. 12; τρῆμος, 1 Co. ii. 3; πόνος [Rec. ζῆλος], Col. iv. 13; ἀγών, 1 Th. ii. 2; ἀθλησις, Heb. x. 32; θλίψις, 2 Co. ii. 4; 1 Th. i. 6; καύχησις, 2 Co. vii. 4; πεποιθήσις, 2 Co. viii. 22; πληροφορία, 1 Th. i. 5; παρηρησία, 2 Co. iii. 12; vii. 4; 1 Tim. iii. 13; Philem. 8; παράκλησις, 2 Co. viii. 4; συζήτησις [T WH Tr txt. ζήτησις], Acts xv. 7; xxviii. 29 [Rec.]; στάσις, Acts xxiii. 10; ἀσιτία, Acts xxvii. 21; βία, Acts xxiv. 7 [Rec.]; διακονία, Lk. x. 40; σιγή, deep silence, Acts xxi. 40 (Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 25); φαντασία, Acts xxv. 23; δύναμις καὶ δόξα, Mt. xxiv. 30; Lk. xxi. 27; μισθός, Mt. v. 12; Lk. vi. 23, 35; εἰρήνη, Acts xxiv. 2 (3); περὶ οὗ πολὺς ἡμῖν ὁ λόγος, about which [but see λόγος, I. 3 a.] we have much (in readiness) to say, Heb. v. 11 (πολὺν λόγον ποιῆσθαι περὶ τῶνος, Plat. Phaëdo p. 115 d.; cf. Ast, Lex. Plat. iii. p. 148). c. of time, *much, long*: πολὺν χρόνον, Jn. v. 6; μετὰ χρόνον πολὺν, Mt. xxv. 19; ὥρα πολλή, *much time* (i. e. a large part of the day) is spent [see ὥρα, 2], Mk. vi. 35; ὥρας πολλῆς γενομένης [Tdf. γνομ.], of a late hour of the day, ibid. (so πολλῆς ὥρας, Polyb. 5, 8, 3; ἐπὶ πολλὴν ὥραν, Joseph. antt. 8, 4, 4; ἐμάχοντο . . . ἄχρι πολλῆς ὥρας, Dion. Hal. 2, 54); πολλοῖς χρόνοις, for a long time, Lk. viii. 29 (οὐ πολλῶ χρόνῳ, Hdian. 1, 6, 24 [8 ed. Bekk.]; χρόνοις πολλοῖς ὕστερον, Plut. Thes. 6; [see χρόνος, sub fin.]); εἰς ἔτη πολλά, Lk. xii. 19; (ἐκ or) ἀπὸ πολλῶν ἐτῶν, Acts xxiv. 10; Ro. xv. 23 [here WH Tr txt. ἀπὸ ἰκανῶν ἐτ.]; ἐπὶ πολὺ, (for) a long time, Acts xxviii. 6; μετ' οὐ πολὺ, not long after [see μετὰ, II. 2 b.], Acts xxvii. 14. d. Neut. sing. πολὺ, *much*, substantively, i. q. *many things*: Lk. xii. 48; *much*, adverbially, of the mode and degree of an action: ἠγάπησε, Lk. vii. 47; πλανῆσθε, Mk. xii. 27; sc. ὠφελεῖ, Ro. iii. 2. πολλοῦ as a gen. of price (fr. Hom. down; cf. Passow s. v. IV. b. vol. ii. p. 1013^a; [cf. W. 206 (194)]): παρῆναι, for much, Mt. xxvi. 9. ἐν πολλῶ, in (administering) *much* (i. e. many things), Lk. xvi. 10; with great labor, great effort, Acts xxvi. 29 (where L T Tr WH ἐν μεγάλῳ [see μέγας, 1 a. γ.]). with a compar. [cf. W.

§ 35, 1]: πολὺ σπουδαιότερον, 2 Co. viii. 22 (in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down); πολλῶν πλείους, many more, Jn. iv. 41; πολλῶ [or πολὺ] μάλλον, see μάλλον, 1 a. sq. with the article, τὸ πολὺ, Germ. *das Viele* (opp. to τὸ δλίγον), 2 Co. viii. 15 [cf. B. 395 (398); W. 589 (548)]. Plural πολλά a. many things; as, διδάσκειν, λαλεῖν, Mt. xiii. 3; Mk. iv. 2; vi. 34; Jn. viii. 26; xiv. 30; παθεῖν, Mt. xvi. 21; Mk. v. 26; ix. 12; Lk. ix. 22, etc., and often in Grk. writ. fr. Pind. Ol. 13, 90 down; ποιεῖν, Mk. vi. 20 [T Tr mrg. WH ἀπορεῖν]; πράξαι, Acts xxvi. 9; add as other exx., Mt. xxv. 21, 23; Mk. xii. 41; xv. 3; Jn. xvi. 12; 2 Co. viii. 22; 2 Jn. 12; 3 Jn. 13; πολλά καὶ ἄλλα, Jn. xx. 30. [On the Grk. (and Lat.) usage which treats the notion of multitude not as something external to a thing and consisting merely in a comparison of it with other things, but as an attribute inhering in the thing itself, and hence capable of being co-ordinated with another attributive word by means of καί (q. v. I. 3), see Kühner § 523, 1 (or on Xen. mem. 1, 2, 24); *Bäumlein*, Partikeln, p. 146; Krüger § 69, 32, 3; *Lob. Paral.* p. 60; *Herm.* ad Vig. p. 835; W. § 59, 3 fin.; B. 362 sq. (311). Cf. Passow s. v. I. 3 a.; L. and S. s. v. II. 2.] β. adverbially [cf. W. 463 (432); B. § 128, 2], much: Mt. [vi. 20 T Tr mrg. (?) WH (see ἀπορέω)]; ix. 26; Ro. xvi. 6, 12 [L br. the cl.]; in many ways, Jas. iii. 2; with many words, [R. V. much], with verbs of saying; as, κηρύσσειν, παρακαλεῖν, etc., Mk. i. 45; iii. 12; v. 10, 23, 43; 1 Co. xvi. 12; many times, often, repeatedly: Mt. ix. 14 [R G Tr WH mrg.] (and often in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down; cf. Passow s. v. V. 1 a. vol. ii. p. 1013^b; [L. and S. III. a.]; Stallbaum on Plat. Phaedo p. 61 c.); with the art. τὰ πολλά, for the most part, [R. V. these many times] (Vulg. plurimum), Ro. xv. 22 [L Tr mrg. πολλάκις] (exx. fr. Grk. writ. are given by Passow l. c., [L. and S. l. c.], and by *Fritzsch*, Ep. ad Rom. iii. p. 281).

πολύσπλαγχνος, -ον, (πολύς, and σπλάγχνον q. v.), full of pity, very kind: Jas. v. 11; Hebr. רַחֵם בָּרַךְ, in the Sept. πολυέλεος. (Theod. Stud. p. 615.)*

πολυτελής, -ές, (πολύς, and τέλος cost), [from Hdt. down], precious; a. requiring great outlay, very costly: Mk. xiv. 3; 1 Tim. ii. 9. (Thuc. etsq.; Sept.) b. excellent, of surpassing value, [A. V. of great price]: 1 Pet. iii. 4. [(Plat., al.)]*

πολύτιμος, -ον, (πολύς, τιμή), very valuable, of great price: Mt. xiii. 46; xxvi. 7 L T Tr mrg.; Jn. xii. 3; compar. πολυτιμότερον, 1 Pet. i. 7, where Rec. πολὺ τιμώτερον. (Plut. Pomp. 5; Hdtian. 1, 17, 5 [3 ed. Bekk.]; Anthol., al.)*

πολυτρόπως, (fr. πολύτροπος, in use in various senses fr. Hom. down), adv., in many manners: Heb. i. 1 [(Philo de incor. mund. § 24)]; see πολυμερῶς.*

πόμα (Attic πῶμα; [cf. *Lob. Paralip.* p. 425]), -τος, τό, (πίνω, πέπομαι), drink: 1 Co. x. 4; Heb. ix. 10.*

πονηρία, -ας, ἡ, (πονηρός), [fr. Soph. down], Sept. for πῆ and πῆρ, depravity, iniquity, wickedness [(so A. V. almost uniformly)], malice: Mt. xxii. 18; Lk. xi. 39; Ro. i. 29; 1 Co. v. 8; Eph. vi. 12; plur. αἱ πονηρίαὶ [cf. W. § 27, 3; B. § 123, 2; R. V. wickednesses], evil purposes

and desires, Mk. vii. 22; wicked ways [A. V. iniquities], Acts iii. 26. [SYN. see κακία, fin.]*

πονηρός (on the accent cf. *Lob.* ad Phryn. p. 389; *Göttling*, *Lehre* v. accent, p. 304 sq.; [Chandler §§ 404, 405]; *Lipsius*, *Grammat. Untersuch.* p. 26), -ά, -ός; compar. πονηρότερος (Mt. xii. 45; Lk. xi. 26); (πονώ, πόνος); fr. Hes., [Hom. (ep. 15, 20), Theog.] down; Sept. often for πῆ; I. full of labors, annoyances, hardships; a. pressed and harassed by labors; thus Hercules is called πονηρότατος καὶ ἄριστος, Hes. frag. 43, 5. b. bringing toils, annoyances, perils: (καρπός, Sir. li. 12); ἡμέρα πονηρά, of a time full of peril to Christian faith and steadfastness, Eph. v. 16; vi. 13, (so in the plur. ἡμέραι πον. Barn. ep. 2, 1); causing pain and trouble [A. V. grievous], ἔλακος, Rev. xvi. 2.

2. bad, of a bad nature or condition; a. in a physical sense: ὀφθαλμός, diseased or blind, Mt. vi. 23; Lk. xi. 34, (πονηρία ὀφθαλμῶν, Plat. Hipp. min. p. 374 d.; the Greeks use πονηρῶς ἔχειν or διακεῖσθαι of the sick; ἐκ γενετῆς πονηροῦς ὑγιεῖς πεποιθέναι, Justin apol. 1, 22 [(cf. Otto's note)]; al. take πον. in Mt. and Lk. u. s. ethically; cf. b. and Meyer on Mt.); καρπός, Mt. vii. 17 sq. b. in an ethical sense, evil, wicked, bad, etc. ["this use of the word is due to its association with the working (largely the servile) class; not that contempt for labor is thereby expressed, for such words as ἐργάτης, δραστήρ, and the like, do not take on this evil sense, which connected itself only with a word expressive of unintermitted toil and carrying no suggestion of results" (cf. Schmidt ch. 85, § 1); see κακία, fin.]; of persons: Mt. vii. 11; xii. 34 sq.; xviii. 32; xxv. 26; Lk. vi. 45; xi. 13; xix. 22; Acts xvii. 5; 2 Th. iii. 2; 2 Tim. iii. 13; γενεὰ πον., Mt. xii. 39, 45; xvi. 4; Lk. xi. 29; πνεῦμα πονηρόν, an evil spirit (see πνεῦμα, 3 c.), Mt. xii. 45; Lk. vii. 21; viii. 2; xi. 26; Acts xix. 12 sq. 15 sq.; substantively of πονηροί, the wicked, bad men, opp. to οἱ δίκαιοι, Mt. xiii. 49; πονηροὶ καὶ ἀγαθοί, Mt. v. 45; xxii. 10; ἀχάριστοι κ. πονηροί, Lk. vi. 35; τὸν πονηρὸν, the wicked man, i. e. the evil-doer spoken of, 1 Co. v. 13; τῷ πονηρῷ, the evil man, who injures you, Mt. v. 39. ὁ πονηρός is used pre-eminently of the devil, the evil one: Mt. v. 37; vi. 13; xiii. 19, 38; Lk. xi. 4 R L; Jn. xvii. 15; 1 Jn. ii. 13 sq.; iii. 12; v. 18 sq. (on which see κέμαι, 2 c.); Eph. vi. 16. of things: αἰών, Gal. i. 4; ὄνομα (q. v. 1 p. 447^b bot.), Lk. vi. 22; ῥαδιούργημα, Acts xviii. 14; the heart as a storehouse out of which a man brings forth πονηρά words is called θησαυρός πονηρός, Mt. xii. 35; Lk. vi. 45; συνειδήσις πονηρά, a soul conscious of wickedness, [conscious wickedness; see συνειδήσις, b. sub fin.], Heb. x. 22; καρδιά πονηρὰ ἀπιστίας, an evil heart such as is revealed in distrusting [cf. B. § 182, 24; W. § 30, 4], Heb. iii. 12; ὀφθαλμός (q. v.), Mt. xx. 15; Mk. vii. 22; διαλογισμοί, Mt. xv. 19; Jas. ii. 4; ὑπόνοιαι, 1 Tim. vi. 4; καύχησις, Jas. iv. 16; ῥήμα, a reproach, Mt. v. 11 [R G; al. om. ῥ.]; λόγοι, 3 Jn. 10; ἔργα, Jn. iii. 19; vii. 7; 1 Jn. iii. 12; 2 Jn. 11; Col. i. 21; ἔργον, (acc. to the context) wrong committed against me, 2 Tim. iv. 18; αἰτία, charge of crime, Acts xxv. 18 L T Tr mrg. WH mrg. The neuter πονηρόν, and τὸ πονηρόν, substantively, evil, that which is

wicked: *εἶδος πονηροῦ* (see *εἶδος*, 2; [al. take *πον.* here as an adj., and bring the ex. under *εἶδος*, 1 (R. V. mrg. *appearance of evil*)], 1 Th. v. 22; 2 Th. iii. 3 (where τοῦ πονηροῦ is held by many to be the gen. of the masc. δ πονηρός, but cf. Lünemann ad loc.); [τὶ πονηρόν, Acts xxviii. 21]; opp. to τὸ ἀγαθόν, Lk. vi. 45; Ro. xii. 9; plur. [W. § 34, 2], Mt. ix. 4; Lk. iii. 19; wicked deeds, Acts xxv. 18 Tr txt. WH txt.; ταῦτα τὰ πονηρά, *these evil things* i. e. the vices just enumerated, Mk. vii. 23.*

πόνος, -ου, ὁ, (*πένομαι* [see *πένυς*]), fr. Hom. down, Sept. for *ἡργ.*, *γ'*, etc., labor, toil; 1. i. q. *great trouble, intense desire: ὑπὲρ τινος* (gen. of pers.), Col. iv. 13 (where Rec. has ἤλον [cf. Bp. Lghtft. ad loc.]). 2. pain: Rev. xvi. 10 sq.; xxi. 4. [Syn. see *κόπος*, fin.]*

Πονητικός, -ή, -όν, (*Πόντος*, q. v.), belonging to Pontus, born in Pontus: Acts xviii. 2. [(Hdt., al.)]*

Πόντιος, -ου, ὁ, Pontius (a Roman name), the praenomen of Pilate, procurator of Judæa (see *Πιλᾶτος*): Mt. xxvii. 2 [R G L]; Lk. iii. 1; Acts iv. 27; 1 Tim. vi. 13.*

Πόντος, -ου, ὁ, Pontus, a region of eastern Asia Minor, bounded by the Euxine Sea [fr. which circumstance it took its name], Armenia, Cappadocia, Galatia, Paphlagonia, [BB. DD. s. v.; *Ed. Meyer*, *Gesch. d. Königreiches Pontus* (Leip. 1879)]: Acts ii. 9; 1 Pet. i. 1.*

Πούβλιος, -ου, ὁ, Publius (a Roman name), the name of a chief magistrate [(Grk. *δ πρῶτος*) but see Dr. Woolsey's addition to the art. 'Publius' in B. D. (Am. ed.)] of the island of Melita; nothing more is known of him: Acts xxviii. 7, 8.*

πορεία, -ας, ἡ, (*πορεύω*), fr. Aeschyl. down; Sept. for *רָכַלְיָה*; a journey: Lk. xiii. 22 (see *ποιείω*, I. 3); Hebraistically (see *ὁδός*, 2 a.), a going i. e. purpose, pursuit, undertaking: Jas. i. 11.*

πορεύω, -ας, ἡ, (*πορεύω*), fr. Aeschyl. down; Sept. for *רָכַלְיָה*; a journey: Lk. xiii. 22 (see *ποιείω*, I. 3); Hebraistically (see *ὁδός*, 2 a.), a going i. e. purpose, pursuit, undertaking: Jas. i. 11.*
 πορεύω, -ας, ἡ, (*πορεύω*), fr. Aeschyl. down; Sept. for *רָכַלְיָה*; a journey: Lk. xiii. 22 (see *ποιείω*, I. 3); Hebraistically (see *ὁδός*, 2 a.), a going i. e. purpose, pursuit, undertaking: Jas. i. 11.*
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xvi. 6; πρὸς w. the acc. of a pers., Mt. xxv. 9; xxvi. 14; Lk. xi. 5; xv. 18; xvi. 30; Jn. xiv. 12, 28; xvi. 28; xx. 17; Acts xxvii. 3; xxviii. 26; κατὰ τὴν ὁδόν, Acts viii. 36; διά w. a gen. of place, Mt. xii. 1; [Mk. ix. 30 L txt Tr txt. WH txt.]; the purpose of the journey is indicated by an infinitive: Mt. xxviii. 8 (9) Rec.; Lk. ii. 3; xiv. 19, 31; Jn. xiv. 2; by the prep. ἐπί with an acc. [cf. ἐπί, C. I. 1 f.], Lk. xv. 4; foll. by ἵνα, Jn. xi. 11; by σύν w. a dat. of the attendance, Lk. vii. 6; Acts x. 20; xxvi. 13; 1 Co. xvi. 4; ἔμπροσθέν τινος, to go before one, Jn. x. 4. absol. i. q. to depart, go one's way: Mt. ii. 9; viii. 9; xi. 7; xxviii. 11; Lk. vii. 8; xvii. 19; Jn. iv. 50; viii. 11; xiv. 3; Acts v. 20; viii. 27; xxi. 5; xxii. 21, etc.; i. q. to be on one's way, to journey: [Lk. viii. 42 L Tr mrg.]; ix. 57; x. 38; xiii. 33; Acts ix. 3; xxii. 6. to enter upon a journey; to go to do something: 1 Co. x. 27; Lk. x. 37. In accordance with the oriental fashion of describing an action circumstantially, the ptcp. πορευόμενος or πορευθεὶς is placed before a finite verb which designates some other action (cf. ἀνίστημι, II. 1 c. and ἔρχομαι, I. 1 a. a. p. 250^b bot.): Mt. ii. 8; ix. 13 (on which cf. the rabbin. phrase רָכַלְיָהּ נָפַץ [cf. Schoettgen or Wetstein ad loc.]); xi. 4; xxvii. 66; xxviii. 7; Lk. vii. 22; ix. 13, 52; xiii. 32; xiv. 10; xv. 15; xvii. 14; xxii. 8; 1 Pet. iii. 19. b. By a Hebraism, metaphorically, a. to depart from life: Lk. xxii. 22; so רָכַלְיָהּ, Gen. xv. 2; Ps. xxxix. 14. β. ὁπίσω τινός, to follow one, i. e. become his adherent [cf. B. 184 (160)]: Lk. xxi. 8 (Judg. ii. 12; 1 K. xi. 10; Sir. xlvi. 10); to seek [cf. Eng. run after] any thing, 2 Pet. ii. 10. γ. to lead or order one's life (see περιπατέω, b. a. and ὁδός, 2 a.); foll. by ἐν with a dat. of the thing to which one's life is given up: ἐν ἀσελγείαις, 1 Pet. iv. 3; ἐν ταῖς ἐντολαῖς τοῦ κυρίου, Lk. i. 6; κατὰ τὰς ἐπιθυμίας, 2 Pet. iii. 3; Jude 16, 18; ταῖς ὁδοῖς μου, dat. of place, [to walk in one's own ways], to follow one's moral preferences, Acts xiv. 16; τῇ ὁδῷ τίνος, to imitate one, to follow his ways, Jude 11; τῷ φόβῳ τοῦ κυρίου, Acts ix. 31; see W. § 31, 9; B. § 133, 22 b.; ὑπὸ μεριμνῶν, to lead a life subject to cares, Lk. viii. 14, cf. Bornemann ad loc.; [Meyer ed. Weiss ad loc.; yet see ὑπό, I. 2 a.; W. 369 (346) note; B. § 147, 29; R. V. as they go on their way they are choked with cares, etc. COMP.: δια-, εἰσ- (-μαι), ἐκ- (-μαι), ἐν- (-μαι), ἐπι- (-μαι), παρα- (-μαι), προ-, προσ- (-μαι), συν- (-μαι). SYN. see ἔρχομαι, fin.]

πορθέω: impf. ἐπόρθουν; 1 aor. ptcp. πορθήσας; (πέρθω, πείπορθα, to lay waste); fr. Hom. down; to destroy, to overthrow, [R. V. uniformly to make havock]: τινά, Acts ix. 21; τὴν ἐκκλησίαν, Gal. i. 13; τὴν πίστιν, ibid. 23.*

πορισμός, -οῦ, ὁ, (*πορίζω* to cause a thing to get on well, to carry forward, to convey, to acquire; mid. to bring about or procure for one's self, to gain; fr. πόρος [cf. πορεύω]); a. acquisition, gain, (Sap. xiii. 19; xiv. 2; Polyb., Joseph., Plut.). b. a source of gain: 1 Tim. vi. 5 sq. (Plut. Cat. Maj. 25; [Test. xii. Patr., test. Is. § 4]).*

Πόρκιος, see Φήστος.
 πορνεία, -ας, ἡ, (*πορνέω*), Sept. for *רַחַבְיָה*, *רַחַב*, *רַחַבְיָה*,

fornication (Vulg. *fornicatio* [and (Rev. xix. 2) *prostitutio*]); used a. prop. of illicit sexual intercourse in general (Dem. 403, 27; 433, 25): Acts xv. 20, 29; xxi. 25, (that this meaning must be adopted in these passages will surprise no one who has learned from 1 Co. vi. 12 sqq. how leniently converts from among the heathen regarded this vice and how lightly they indulged in it; accordingly, all other interpretations of the term, such as of marriages within the prohibited degrees and the like, are to be rejected); Ro. i. 29 Rec.; 1 Co. v. 1; vi. 13, 18; vii. 2; 2 Co. xii. 21; Eph. v. 3; Col. iii. 5; 1 Th. iv. 3; Rev. ix. 21; it is distinguished from *μοιχεία* in Mt. xv. 19; Mk. vii. 21; and Gal. v. 19 Rec.; used of adultery [(cf. Hos. ii. 2 (4), etc.)], Mt. v. 32; xix. 9. b. In accordance with a form of speech common in the O. T. and among the Jews which represents the close relationship existing between Jehovah and his people under the figure of a marriage (cf. *Gesenius*, *Thes. i. p. 422* sq.), *πορνεία* is used metaphorically of the worship of idols: Rev. xiv. 8; xvii. 2, 4; xviii. 3; xix. 2; *ἡμεῖς ἐκ πορνείας οὐ γεγενήμεθα* (we are not of a people given to idolatry), *ἴνα πατέρα ἔχομεν τὸν θεόν*, Jn. viii. 41 (*ἄθεος μὲν ὁ ἄγονος, πολύθεος δὲ ὁ ἐκ πόρνῆς, τυφλώτων περὶ τὸν ἀληθῆ πατέρα καὶ διὰ τοῦτο πολλοὺς ἀνθ' ἐνὸς γονεῖς αἰνιττόμενος*, Philo de mig. Abr. § 12; *τέκνα πορνείας*, of idolaters, Hos. i. 2; [but in Jn. i. c. others understand physical descent to be spoken of (cf. Meyer)]); of the defilement of idolatry, as incurred by eating the sacrifices offered to idols, Rev. ii. 21.*

πορνείω; 1 aor. *ἐπόρνευσα*; (*πόρνος, πόρνη* q. v.); Sept. for *פְּרַנָּה*; in Grk. writ. ([Hdt.], Dem., Aeschin., Dio Cass., Lcian., al.) 1. to prostitute one's body to the lust of another. In the Scriptures 2. to give one's self to unlawful sexual intercourse; to commit fornication (Vulg. *fornicor*): 1 Co. vi. 18; x. 8; Rev. ii. 14, 20; [Mk. x. 19 WH (rejected) mrg.]. 3. by a Hebraism (see *πορνεία*, b.) metaph. to be given to idolatry, to worship idols: 1 Chr. v. 25; Ps. lxxii. (lxxiii.) 27; Jer. iii. 6; Ezek. xxiii. 19; Hos. ix. 1, etc.; *μετὰ τῶνος, to permit one's self to be drawn away by another into idolatry*, Rev. xvii. 2; xviii. 3, 9. [COMP.: *ἐκ-πορνείω*.]*

πόρνη, -ης, ἡ, (fr. *περάω, πέρινημι*, to sell; Curtius § 358), properly a woman who sells her body for sexual uses [cf. Xen. mem. 1, 6, 13], Sept. for *פְּרַנָּה*; 1. prop. a prostitute, a harlot, one who yields herself to defilement for the sake of gain, (Arstph., Dem., al.); in the N. T. univ. any woman indulging in unlawful sexual intercourse, whether for gain or for lust: Mt. xxi. 31 sq.; Lk. xv. 30; 1 Co. vi. 15 sq.; Heb. xi. 31; Jas. ii. 25. 2. Hebraistically (see *πορνεία*, b. and *πορνείω*, 3), metaph. an idolatress; so of 'Babylon' i. e. Rome, the chief seat of idolatry: Rev. xvii. 1, 5, 15 sq.; xix. 2.*

πόρνος, -ου, ὁ, (for the etym. see *πόρνη*), a man who prostitutes his body to another's lust for hire, a male prostitute, ([Arstph.], Xen., Dem., Aeschin., Lcian.); univ. a man who indulges in unlawful sexual intercourse, a fornicator, (Vulg. *fornicator, fornicarius*, [Rev. xxii. 15 *impudicus*]): 1 Co. v. 9-11; vi. 9; Eph. v. 5; 1 Tim. i. 10;

Heb. xii. 16; xiii. 4; Rev. xxi. 8; xxii. 15. (Sir. xxiii. 16 sq.)*

πόρρω, [(allied w. *πρό*, Curtius § 380)], adv., [fr. Plat., Xen. down], far, at a distance, a great way off: Mt. xv. 8; Mk. vii. 6; Lk. xiv. 32 [cf. W. § 54, 2 a.; B. § 129, 11]; compar. *πορρωτέρω*, in L Tr WH *πορρώτερον* [(Polyb., al.)], further: Lk. xxiv. 28.*

πόρρωθεν, (*πόρρω*), adv., [fr. Plat. on], from afar, afar off: Lk. xvii. 12; Heb. xi. 13; Sept. chiefly for *רַחֲקָיִם*.* *πορφύρα, -ας, ἡ*, Sept. for *פְּרַרְרָא*; 1. the purple-fish, a species of shell-fish or mussel: [Aeschyl., Soph.], Isocr., Aristot., al.; add 1 Macc. iv. 23, on which see Grimm; [cf. B. D. s. v. Colors 1]. 2. a fabric colored with the purple dye, a garment made from purple cloth, (so fr. Aeschyl. down): Mk. xv. 17, 20; Lk. xvi. 19; Rev. xvii. 4 Rec.; xviii. 12.*

πορφύρεος, -α, -ον, in Attic and in the N. T. contr. *-ους, -ᾶ, -οῦν*, (*πορφύρα*), fr. Hom. down, purple, dyed in purple, made of a purple fabric: Jn. xix. 2, 5; *πορφυροῦν* sc. *ἔσθυμα* ([B. 82 (72)]; cf. W. p. 591 (550)), Rev. xvii. 4 [G L T Tr WH]; xviii. 16.*

πορφυρόπυλις, -ιδος, ἡ, (*πορφύρα* and *πωλέω*), a female seller of purple or of fabrics dyed in purple (Vulg. *purpuraria*): Acts xvi. 14. (Phot., Suid., al.)*

πόσάκις, (πόσος), adv., how often: Mt. xviii. 21; xxiii. 37; Lk. xiii. 34. [(Plat. ep., Aristot., al.)]*

πόσις, -εως, ἡ, (πίνω), fr. Hom. down, a drinking, drink: Jn. vi. 55; Ro. xiv. 17; Col. ii. 16, (see *βρώσις*)*

πόσιος, -η, -ον, [(cf. Curtius § 631), fr. Aeschyl. down, Lat. *quantus*], how great: Mt. vi. 23; 2 Co. vii. 11; *πόσιος χρόνος*, how great (a space) i. e. how long time, Mk. ix. 21; neut. how much, Lk. xvi. 5, 7; *πόσιος*, (by) how much, Mt. xii. 12; *πόσιος μάλλον*, Mt. vii. 11; x. 25; Lk. xi. 13; xii. 24, 28; Ro. xi. 12, 24; Philem. 16; Heb. ix. 14; *πόσιος χείρωνος τιμωρίας*, Heb. x. 29; plur. how many: with nouns, Mt. xv. 34; xvi. 9 sq.; Mk. vi. 38; viii. 4, 19 sq.; Lk. xv. 17; Acts xxi. 20; *πόσιος*, how grave, Mt. xxvii. 13; Mk. xv. 4.*

ποταμός, -ου, ὁ, fr. Hom. down, Sept. for *רַחֵק* and *רַק*, a stream, a river: Mt. iii. 6 L T Tr WH; Mk. i. 5; Acts xvi. 13; 2 Co. xi. 26 [W. § 30, 2 a.]; Rev. viii. 10; ix. 14; xii. 15; xvi. 4, 12; xxii. 1 sq.; i. q. a torrent, Mt. vii. 25, 27; Lk. vi. 48 sq.; Rev. xii. 15 sq.; plur. figuratively i. q. the greatest abundance [cf. colloq. Eng. "streams," "floods"], Jn. vii. 38.*

ποταμο-φόρητος, -ου, ὁ, (*ποταμός* and *φορέω*; like *ἀνεμοφόρητος* [cf. W. 100 (94)]), carried away by a stream (i. e. whelmed, drowned in the waters): Rev. xii. 15. Besides only in Hesych. s. v. *ἀπόρροσε*.*

ποταπός ([in Dion. Hal., Joseph., Philo, al.] for the older *ποδαπός* [cf. *Loeb. Phryn. p. 56* sq.; *Rutherford, New Phryn. p. 129*; *W. 24*; Curtius p. 537, 5th ed.]; acc. to the Grk. grammarians i. q. *ἐκ ποίου δαπέδου, from what region*; acc. to the conjecture of others i. q. *ποῦ ἀπό* [(*Bullmann, Lexil. i. 126*, compares the Germ. *wovon*)], the *δ* being inserted for the sake of euphony, as in the Lat. *prodire, prodessse*; cf. Fritzsche on Mark p. 554 sq. [still others regard *-δαπός* merely as an ending; cf.

Apollon. Dysk., ed. *Buttmann*, index s. v.], -ῆ, -όν; **1.** from what country, race, or tribe? so fr. Aeschyl. down. **2.** from Demosth. down also i. q. ποῖος, of what sort or quality? [what manner of?]: absol. of persons, Mt. viii. 27; 2 Pet. iii. 11; with a pers. noun, Lk. vii. 39; w. names of things, Mk. xiii. 1; Lk. i. 29; 1 Jn. iii. 1.*

πότε, [Curtius § 631], direct interrog. adv., fr. Hom. down, when? at what time? Mt. xxv. 37-39, 44; Lk. xxi. 7; Jn. vi. 25; loosely used (as sometimes even by Attic writ.) for the relative ὅποτε in indirect questions (W. 510 (475)): Mt. xxiv. 3; Mk. xiii. 4, 33, 35; Lk. xii. 36; xvii. 20. ζῶς ποτε, how long? in direct questions [cf. W. § 54, 6 fin.; B. § 146, 4]: Mt. xvii. 17; Mk. ix. 19; Lk. ix. 41; Jn. x. 24; Rev. vi. 10.*

ποτέ, an enclitic particle, fr. Hom. down; **1.** once, i. e. at some time or other, formerly, aforesaid; **a.** of the Past: Jn. ix. 18; Ro. vii. 9; xi. 30; Gal. i. 13, 23 [cf. W. § 45, 7]; Eph. ii. 2 sq. 11, 13; v. 8; Col. i. 21; iii. 7; 1 Th. ii. 5; Tit. iii. 3; Philem. 11; 1 Pet. ii. 10; iii. 5, 20; ἤδη ποτέ, now at length, Phil. iv. 10. **b.** of the Future: Lk. xxii. 32; ἤδη ποτέ, now at length, Ro. i. 10. **2.** ever: after a negative, οὐδείς ποτε, Eph. v. 29 [B. 202 (175)]; οὐ . . . ποτέ, 2 Pet. i. 21; μή ποτε (see μήποτε); after οὐ μή with the aor. subjunc. 2 Pet. i. 10; in a question, τίς ποτε, 1 Co. ix. 7; Heb. i. 5, 13; ὁποῖοί ποτε, *whatsosēver*, Gal. ii. 6 [but some would render ποτέ here formerly, once; cf. Bp. Lghtft. ad loc.].*

πότερος, -α, -ον, [fr. Hom. down], which of two; πότερον . . . ἢ, *utrum . . . an, whether . . . or*, [W. § 57, 1 b.; B. 250 (215)]: Jn. vii. 17.*

ποτήριον, -ον, τό, (dimin. of ποτήρ), a cup, a drinking vessel; **a.** prop.: Mt. xxiii. 25 sq.; xxvi. 27; Mk. vii. 4, 8 [TWHom. Tr br. the vs.]; xiv. 23; Lk. xi. 39; xxii. 17, 20; 1 Co. xi. 25; Rev. xvii. 4; πίνω ἐκ τοῦ ποτηρίου, 1 Co. xi. 28; τὸ ποτήριον τῆς εὐλογίας (see εὐλογία, 4), 1 Co. x. 16; with a gen. of the thing with which the cup is filled: ψυχροῦ, Mt. x. 42; ὕδατος, Mk. ix. 41; by meton. of the container for the contained, the contents of the cup, what is offered to be drunk, Lk. xxii. 20* [(WH reject the pass.) cf. Win. 635 (589) sq.]; 1 Co. xi. 25 sq.; τὸ ποτήριόν τινος, gen. of the pers. giving the entertainment (cf. Rückert, Abendmahl, p. 217 sq.): πίνειν. 1 Co. x. 21 [cf. W. 189 (178)]; xi. 27 [cf. W. 441 (410)]. **b.** By a figure common to Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac, and not unknown to Latin writers, one's lot or experience, whether joyous or adverse, divine appointments, whether favorable or unfavorable, are likened to a cup which God presents one to drink [cf. W. 32]: so of prosperity, Ps. xv. (xvi.) 5; xxii. (xxiii.) 5; cxv. (cxvi.) 13; of adversity, Ps. x. (xi.) 6; lxxiv. (lxxv.) 9; Is. li. 17, 22. In the N. T. of the bitter lot (the sufferings) of Christ: Mt. xxvi. 39, 42 Rec.; Mk. xiv. 36; Lk. xxii. 42; Jn. xviii. 11; πίνειν τὸ ποτ. μου or δ' ἐγὼ πίνω, to undergo the same calamities which I undergo, Mt. xx. 22, 23; Mk. x. 38, 39, (Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 53 (50) ut senex hoc eodem poculo quod ego bibi biberet, i. e. that he might be treated as harshly as I was); used of the divine penalties: Rev. xiv. 10; xvi.

19; xviii. 6. ([Alcaeus, Sappho], Ildt., Ctes., Arstph., Lcian., al; Sept. for πῖν.)*

ποτίω, impf. ἐπότιζον; 1 aor. ἐπότισα; pf. πεπότισα (Rev. xiv. 8); 1 aor. pass. ἐποτίσθην; (πότος); fr. [Hipocr.]; Xen., Plat. down; Sept. for πῖν; to give to drink, to furnish drink, (Vulg. in 1 Co. xii. 13 and Rev. xiv. 8 polo [but in Rev. l. c. Tdf. gives *potiono*; A. V. to make to drink]): τινά, Mt. xxv. 35, 37, 42; xxvii. 48; Mk. xv. 36; Lk. xiii. 15; Ro. xii. 20; τινά τε, to offer one anything to drink (W. § 32, 4 a.; [B. § 131, 6]): Mt. x. 42; Mk. ix. 41, and often in the Sept.; in fig. discourse π. τινά γάλα, to give one teaching easy to be apprehended, 1 Co. iii. 2 (where by zeugma οὐ βρώμα is added; [cf. W. § 66, 2 e.; B. § 151, 30; A. V. I have fed you with milk, etc.]); τινά ἐκ τοῦ οἴνου, Rev. xiv. 8 (see οἶνος, b. and θυμός, 2); i. q. to water, irrigate, (plants, fields, etc.): 1 Co. iii. 6-8 (Xen. symp. 2, 25; Lcian., Athen., Geop., [Strab., Philo]; Sept. [Gen. xiii. 10]; Ezek. xvii. 7); metaph. to imbue, saturate, τινά, one's mind, w. the addition of an accus. of the thing, ἐν πνεύμα, in pass., 1 Co. xii. 13 L T Tr WH [W. § 32, 5; B. § 134, 5]; εἰς ἐν πνεύμα, that we might be united into one body which is imbued with one spirit, *ibid.* R G, (τινὰ πνεύματι καταρτίξω, Is. xxix. 10 [cf. Sir. xv. 3]).*

Ποτίολοι, -ον, οἱ, *Puteoli*, a city of Campania in Italy, situated on the Bay of Naples, now called Pozzuoli: Acts xxviii. 13. [Cf. Lewin, St. Paul, ii. 218 sqq.; Smith, Dict. of Geog. s. v.]*

πότος, -ου, ὁ, (ΠΟΩ [cf. πίνω]), a drinking, carousing: 1 Pet. iv. 3. (Xen., Plat., Dem., Joseph., Plut., Ael., al; Sept. for πῖν.)*

ποῦ, [cf. Curtius § 631], an interrog. adv., fr. Hom. down, Sept. for πῆ, πῆ, ἤ, where? in what place? **a.** in direct questions: Mt. ii. 2; xxvi. 17; Mk. xiv. 12, 14; Lk. xvii. 17, 37; xxii. 9, 11; Jn. i. 38 (39); vii. 11; viii. 10, 19; ix. 12; xi. 34; ποῦ ἔστιν [(ἔστ. sometimes unexpressed)], in questions indicating that a person or thing is gone, or cannot be found, is equiv. to *it is nowhere, does not exist*: Lk. viii. 25; Ro. iii. 27; 1 Co. i. 20; xii. 17, 19; xv. 55; Gal. iv. 15 L T Tr WH; 2 Pet. iii. 4; ποῦ φανεῖται, [A. V. where shall . . . appear] i. q. there will be no place for him, 1 Pet. iv. 18. **b.** in indirect questions, for the relative ὅπου [cf. W. § 57, 2 fin.]: foll. by the indic., Mt. ii. 4; Mk. xv. 47; Jn. i. 39 (40); xi. 57; xx. 2, 13, 15; Rev. ii. 13 [cf. W. 612 (569)]; foll. by the subjunc., Mt. viii. 20; Lk. ix. 58; xii. 17. **c.** joined to verbs of going or coming, for ποῖ in direct quest. [cf. our colloq. where for whither; see W. § 54, 7; B. 71 (62)]; Jn. vii. 35 [cf. W. 300 (281); B. 358 (307)]; xiii. 36; xvi. 5; in indir. question, foll. by the indic.: Jn. iii. 8; viii. 14; xii. 35; xiv. 5; Heb. xi. 8; 1 Jn. ii. 11.*

ποῦ, an enclitic particle, fr. Hom. down; **1.** somewhere: Heb. ii. 6; iv. 4. **2.** it has a limiting force, *nearly*; with numerals somewhere about, about (Hdt. 1, 119; 7, 22; Paus. 8, 11, 2; Hdian. 7, 5, 3 [2 ed. Bekk.]; Ael. v. h. 13, 4; al.): Ro. iv. 19.*

Πούδης, [B. 17 (15)], *Pudens*, proper name of a Christian mentioned in 2 Tim. iv. 21. Cf. Lipsius, Chronolo-

fornication (Vulg. *fornicatio* [and (Rev. xix. 2) *prostitutio*]); used a. prop. of illicit sexual intercourse in general (Dem. 403, 27; 433, 25): Acts xv. 20, 29; xxi. 25, (that this meaning must be adopted in these passages will surprise no one who has learned from 1 Co. vi. 12 sqq. how leniently converts from among the heathen regarded this vice and how lightly they indulged in it; accordingly, all other interpretations of the term, such as of marriages within the prohibited degrees and the like, are to be rejected); Ro. i. 29 Rec.; 1 Co. v. 1; vi. 13, 18; vii. 2; 2 Co. xii. 21; Eph. v. 3; Col. iii. 5; 1 Th. iv. 3; Rev. ix. 21; it is distinguished from *μοιχεία* in Mt. xv. 19; Mk. vii. 21; and Gal. v. 19 Rec.; used of adultery [(cf. Hos. ii. 2 (4), etc.)], Mt. v. 32; xix. 9. b. In accordance with a form of speech common in the O. T. and among the Jews which represents the close relationship existing between Jehovah and his people under the figure of a marriage (cf. *Gesenius*, Thes. i. p. 422 sq.), *πορνεία* is used metaphorically of the worship of idols: Rev. xiv. 8; xvii. 2, 4; xviii. 3; xix. 2; *ἡμεῖς ἐκ πορνείας οὐ γεγεννημέθα* (we are not of a people given to idolatry), *ἕνα πατέρα ἔχομεν τὸν θεόν*, Jn. viii. 41 (*ἄθεος μὲν ὁ ἄγονος, πολύθεος δὲ ὁ ἐκ πόρνης, τυφλάτων περὶ τὸν ἀληθῆ πατέρα καὶ διὰ τοῦτο πολλοὺς ἀνθ' ἐνὸς γονεῖς αἰνυτόμενος*, Philo de mig. Abr. § 12; *τέκνα πορνείας*, of idolaters, Hos. i. 2; [but in Jn. i. c. others understand physical descent to be spoken of (cf. Meyer)]); of the defilement of idolatry, as incurred by eating the sacrifices offered to idols, Rev. ii. 21.*

πορνεύω; 1 aor. *ἐπόρνευσα*; (*πόρνος, πόρνη* q. v.); Sept. for *𐤓𐤓*; in Grk. writ. ([Hdt.], Dem., Aeschin., Dio Cass., Lcian., al.) 1. to prostitute one's body to the lust of another. In the Scriptures 2. to give one's self to unlawful sexual intercourse; to commit fornication (Vulg. *fornicor*): 1 Co. vi. 18; x. 8; Rev. ii. 14, 20; [Mk. x. 19 WH (rejected) marg.]. 3. by a Hebraism (see *πορνεία*, b.) metaph. to be given to idolatry, to worship idols: 1 Chr. v. 25; Ps. lxxii. (lxxiii.) 27; Jer. iii. 6; Ezek. xxiii. 19; Hos. ix. 1, etc.; *μετὰ τῶνος*, to permit one's self to be drawn away by another into idolatry, Rev. xvii. 2; xviii. 3, 9. [COMP.: *ἐκ-πορνεύω*.]*

πόρνη, ἡ, (fr. *περῶν, πέρνημι*, to sell; Curtius § 358), properly a woman who sells her body for sexual uses [cf. Xen. mem. 1, 6, 13], Sept. for *𐤓𐤓*; 1. prop. a prostitute, a harlot, one who yields herself to defilement for the sake of gain, (Arstph., Dem., al.); in the N. T. univ. any woman indulging in unlawful sexual intercourse, whether for gain or for lust: Mt. xxi. 31 sq.; Lk. xv. 30; 1 Co. vi. 15 sq.; Heb. xi. 31; Jas. ii. 25. 2. Hebraistically (see *πορνεία*, b. and *πορνεύω*, 3), metaph. an idolatress; so of 'Babylon' i. e. Rome, the chief seat of idolatry: Rev. xvii. 1, 5, 15 sq.; xix. 2.*

πόρνος, -ου, ὁ, (for the etym. see *πόρνη*), a man who prostitutes his body to another's lust for hire, a male prostitute, ([Arstph.], Xen., Dem., Aeschin., Lcian.); univ. a man who indulges in unlawful sexual intercourse, a fornicator, (Vulg. *fornicator, fornicarius*, [Rev. xxii. 15 *impudicus*]): 1 Co. v. 9-11; vi. 9; Eph. v. 5; 1 Tim. i. 10;

Heb. xii. 16; xiii. 4; Rev. xxi. 8; xxii. 15. (Sir. xxiii. 16 sq.)*

πόρρω, [(allied w. *πρό*, Curtius § 380)], adv., [fr. Plat., Xen. down], far, at a distance, a great way off: Mt. xv. 8; Mk. vii. 6; Lk. xiv. 32 [cf. W. § 54, 2 a.; B. § 129, 11]; compar. *πορρωτέρω*, in L Tr WH *πορρωτέρον* [(Polyb., al.)], further: Lk. xxiv. 28.*

πόρρωθεν, (*πόρρω*), adv., [fr. Plat. on], from afar, afar off: Lk. xvii. 12; Heb. xi. 13; Sept. chiefly for *𐤓𐤓𐤓*.
πορφύρα, -ας, ἡ, Sept. for *𐤓𐤓𐤓*; 1. the purple-fish, a species of shell-fish or mussel: [Aeschyl., Soph.], Isocr., Aristot., al.; add 1 Macc. iv. 23, on which see Grimm; [cf. B. D. s. v. Colors 1]. 2. a fabric colored with the purple dye, a garment made from purple cloth, (so fr. Aeschyl. down): Mk. xv. 17, 20; Lk. xvi. 19; Rev. xvii. 4 Rec.; xviii. 12.*

πορφύρεος, -α, -ον, in Attic and in the N. T. contr. *-ους, -ᾶ, -οῦς*, (*πορφύρα*), fr. Hom. down, purple, dyed in purple, made of a purple fabric: Jn. xix. 2, 5; *πορφυροῦν* sc. *ἔνδυμα* [(B. 82 (72)); cf. W. p. 591 (550)], Rev. xvii. 4 [G L T Tr WH]; xviii. 16.*

πορφυρόπυλις, -ιδος, ἡ, (*πορφύρα* and *πυλίω*), a female seller of purple or of fabrics dyed in purple (Vulg. *purpuraria*): Acts xvi. 14. (Phot., Suid., al.)*

πόσᾶκις, (*πόσος*), adv., how often: Mt. xviii. 21; xxiii. 37; Lk. xiii. 34. [(Plat. ep., Aristot., al.)]*

πόσος, -εως, ἡ, (*πίνω*), fr. Hom. down, a drinking, drink: Jn. vi. 55; Ro. xiv. 17; Col. ii. 16, (see *βρώσις*).*

πόσος, -η, -ον, [(cf. Curtius § 631), fr. Aeschyl. down, Lat. *quantus*], how great: Mt. vi. 28; 2 Co. vii. 11; *πόσος χρόνος*, how great (a space) i. e. how long time, Mk. ix. 21; neut. how much, Lk. xvi. 5, 7; *πόσῳ*, (by) how much, Mt. xii. 12; *πόσῳ μᾶλλον*, Mt. vii. 11; x. 25; Lk. xi. 13; xii. 24, 28; Ro. xi. 12, 24; Philem. 16; Heb. ix. 14; *πόσῳ χεῖρονος τιμωρίας*, Heb. x. 29; plur. how many: with nouns, Mt. xv. 34; xvi. 9 sq.; Mk. vi. 38; viii. 4, 19 sq.; Lk. xv. 17; Acts xxi. 20; *πόσα*, how grave, Mt. xxvii. 13; Mk. xv. 4.*

ποταμός, -οῦ, ὁ, fr. Hom. down, Sept. for *𐤓𐤓* and *𐤓𐤓*, a stream, a river: Mt. iii. 6 L T Tr WH; Mk. i. 5; Acts xv. 13; 2 Co. xi. 26 [W. § 30, 2 a.]; Rev. viii. 10; ix. 14; xii. 15; xvi. 4, 12; xxii. 1 sq.; i. q. a torrent, Mt. vii. 25, 27; Lk. vi. 48 sq.; Rev. xii. 15 sq.; plur. figuratively i. q. the greatest abundance [cf. colloq. Eng. "streams," "floods"], Jn. vii. 38.*

ποταμο-φόρητος, -ου, ὁ, (*ποταμός* and *φορέω*; like *ἀεμοφόρητος* [cf. W. 100 (94)]), carried away by a stream (i. e. whelmed, drowned in the waters): Rev. xii. 15. Besides only in Hesych. s. v. *ἀπόρροε*.*

ποταπός ([in Dion. Hal., Joseph., Philo, al.] for the older *ποδαπός* [cf. Lob. Phryn. p. 56 sq.; Rutherford, New Phryn. p. 129; W. 24; Curtius p. 537, 5th ed.]; acc. to the Grk. grammarians i. q. *ἐκ ποίου δαπίδου*, from what region; acc. to the conjecture of others i. q. *πὸ ἀπὸ* [(Buttmann, Lexil. i. 126, compares the Germ. *wovon*)], the *δ* being inserted for the sake of euphony, as in the Lat. *prodire, prodesse*; cf. Fritzsche on Mark p. 554 sq. [still others regard *-δαπός* merely as an ending; cf

Apollon. Dysk., ed. *Buttmann*, index s. v.], -ῆ, -όν; **1.** from what country, race, or tribe? so fr. Aeschyl. down. **2.** from Demosth. down also i. q. ποῖος, of what sort or quality? [what manner of?]: absol. of persons, Mt. viii. 27; 2 Pet. iii. 11; with a pers. noun, Lk. vii. 39; w. names of things, Mk. xiii. 1; Lk. i. 29; 1 Jn. iii. 1.*

πότε, [Curtius § 631], direct interrog. adv., fr. Hom. down, when? at what time? Mt. xxv. 37-39, 44; Lk. xxi. 7; Jn. vi. 25; loosely used (as sometimes even by Attic writ.) for the relative ὅποτε in indirect questions (W. 510 (475)): Mt. xxiv. 3; Mk. xiii. 4, 33, 35; Lk. xii. 36; xvii. 20. ἕως ποτε, how long? in direct questions [cf. W. § 54, 6 fin.; B. § 146, 4]: Mt. xvii. 17; Mk. ix. 19; Lk. ix. 41; Jn. x. 24; Rev. vi. 10.*

ποτέ, an enclitic particle, fr. Hom. down; **1.** once, i. e. at some time or other, formerly, aforesaid; **a.** of the Past: Jn. ix. 18; Ro. vii. 9; xi. 30; Gal. i. 13, 23 [cf. W. § 45, 7]; Eph. ii. 2 sq. 11, 13; v. 8; Col. i. 21; iii. 7; 1 Th. ii. 5; Tit. iii. 3; Philem. 11; 1 Pet. ii. 10; iii. 5, 20; ἤδη ποτέ, now at length, Phil. iv. 10. **b.** of the Future: Lk. xxii. 32; ἤδη ποτέ, now at length, Ro. i. 10. **2.** ever: after a negative, οὐδείς ποτε, Eph. v. 29 [B. 202 (175)]; οὐ . . . ποτέ, 2 Pet. i. 21; μή ποτε (see μήποτε); after οὐ μή with the aor. subjunc. 2 Pet. i. 10; in a question, τίς ποτε, 1 Co. ix. 7; Heb. i. 5, 13; ὁποῖοί ποτε, ἠκαρσοῦν, Gal. ii. 6 [but some would render ποτέ here formerly, once; cf. Bp. Lghtft. ad loc.].*

πότερος, -α, -ον, [fr. Hom. down], which of two; πότερον . . . ἢ, utrum . . . an, whether . . . or, [W. § 57, 1 b.; B. 250 (215)]: Jn. vii. 17.*

ποτήριον, -ου, τό, (dimin. of ποτήρ), a cup, a drinking vessel; **a.** prop.: Mt. xxiii. 25 sq.; xxvi. 27; Mk. vii. 4, 8 [TWHom. Tr br. the vs.]; xiv. 23; Lk. xi. 39; xxii. 17, 20; 1 Co. xi. 25; Rev. xvii. 4; πίνειν ἐκ τοῦ ποτηρίου, 1 Co. xi. 28; τὸ ποτήριον τῆς εὐλογίας (see εὐλογία, 4), 1 Co. x. 16; with a gen. of the thing with which the cup is filled: ψυχροῦ, Mt. x. 42; ὕδατος, Mk. ix. 41; by meton. of the container for the contained, the contents of the cup, what is offered to be drunk, Lk. xxii. 20* [(WH reject the pass.) cf. Win. 635 (589) sq.]; 1 Co. xi. 25 sq.; τὸ ποτήριόν τινος, gen. of the pers. giving the entertainment (cf. Rückert, Abendmahl, p. 217 sq.): πίνειν, 1 Co. x. 21 [cf. W. 189 (178)]; xi. 27 [cf. W. 441 (410)]. **b.** By a figure common to Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac, and not unknown to Latin writers, one's lot or experience, whether joyous or adverse, divine appointments, whether favorable or unfavorable, are likened to a cup which God presents one to drink [cf. W. 32]: so of prosperity, Ps. xv. (xvi.) 5; xxii. (xxiii.) 5; cxv. (cxvi.) 13; of adversity, Ps. x. (xi.) 6; lxxiv. (lxxv.) 9; Is. li. 17, 22. In the N. T. of the bitter lot (the sufferings) of Christ: Mt. xxvi. 39, 42 Rec.; Mk. xiv. 36; Lk. xxii. 42; Jn. xviii. 11; πίνειν τὸ ποτ. μου or δ' ἐγὼ πίνω, to undergo the same calamities which I undergo, Mt. xx. 22, 23; Mk. x. 38, 39, (Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 53 (50) ut senex hoc eodem poculo quod ego bibi biberet, i. e. that he might be treated as harshly as I was); in the divine penalties: Rev. xiv. 10; xvi.

19; xviii. 6. ([Alcaeus, Sappho], Ildt., Ctes., Arstph., Lcian., al.; Sept. for πίω.)*

ποτίω, impf. ἐπίτιζον; **1** aor. ἐπότισα; pf. πεπότισα (Rev. xiv. 8); **1** aor. pass. ἐποτίσθην; (πότος); fr. [Hippocr.]; Xen., Plat. down; Sept. for πίω; to give to drink, to furnish drink, (Vulg. in 1 Co. xii. 13 and Rev. xiv. 8 polo [but in Rev. l. c. Tdf. gives potiono; A. V. to make to drink]): τινά, Mt. xxv. 35, 37, 42; xxvii. 48; Mk. xv. 36; Lk. xiii. 15; Ro. xii. 20; τινά τε, to offer one anything to drink (W. § 32, 4 a.; [B. § 131, 6]): Mt. x. 42; Mk. ix. 41, and often in the Sept.; in fig. discourse π. τινά γάλα, to give one teaching easy to be apprehended, 1 Co. iii. 2 (where by zeugma οὐ βρώμα is added; [cf. W. § 66, 2 e.; B. § 151, 30; A. V. I have fed you with milk, etc.]); τινά ἐκ τοῦ οἴνου, Rev. xiv. 8 (see οἶνος, b. and θυμός, 2); i. q. to water, irrigate, (plants, fields, etc.): 1 Co. iii. 6-8 (Xen. symp. 2, 25; Lcian., Athen., Geop., [Strab., Philo]; Sept. [Gen. xiii. 10]; Ezek. xvii. 7); metaph. to imbue, saturate, τινά, one's mind, w. the addition of an accus. of the thing, ἐν πνεύμα, in pass., 1 Co. xii. 13 L T Tr WH [W. § 32, 5; B. § 134, 5]; εἰς ἐν πνεύμα, that we might be united into one body which is imbued with one spirit, ibid. R G, (τινὰ πνεύματι κατανόησας, Is. xxix. 10 [cf. Sir. xv. 3]).*

Ποτρίοι, -ων, οἱ, Puteoli, a city of Campania in Italy, situated on the Bay of Naples, now called Pozzuoli: Acts xxviii. 13. [Cf. Lewin, St. Paul, ii. 218 sqq.; Smith, Dict. of Geog. s. v.]*

πότος, -ου, ὁ, (ΠΟΩ [cf. πίω]), a drinking, carousing: 1 Pet. iv. 3. (Xen., Plat., Dem., Joseph., Plut., Ael., al.; Sept. for πίω.)*

πού, [cf. Curtius § 631], an interrog. adv., fr. Hom. down, Sept. for πῶ, πῶ, ἤ, where? in what place? **a.** in direct questions: Mt. ii. 2; xxvi. 17; Mk. xiv. 12, 14; Lk. xvii. 17, 37; xxii. 9, 11; Jn. i. 38 (39); vii. 11; viii. 10, 19; ix. 12; xi. 34; πού ἐστιν [(ἐστ. sometimes unexpressed)], in questions indicating that a person or thing is gone, or cannot be found, is equiv. to it is nowhere, does not exist: Lk. viii. 25; Ro. iii. 27; 1 Co. i. 20; xii. 17, 19; xv. 55; Gal. iv. 15 L T Tr WH; 2 Pet. iii. 4; πού φανεῖται, [A. V. where shall . . . appear] i. q. there will be no place for him, 1 Pet. iv. 18. **b.** in indirect questions, for the relative ὅπου [cf. W. § 57, 2 fin.]: foll. by the indic., Mt. ii. 4; Mk. xv. 47; Jn. i. 39 (40); xi. 57; xx. 2, 13, 15; Rev. ii. 13 [cf. W. 612 (569)]; foll. by the subjunc., Mt. viii. 20; Lk. ix. 58; xii. 17. **c.** joined to verbs of going or coming, for ποῖ in direct quest. [cf. our colloq. where for whither; see W. § 54, 7; B. 71 (62)]; Jn. vii. 35 [cf. W. 300 (281); B. 358 (307)]; xiii. 36; xvi. 5; in indir. question, foll. by the indic.: Jn. iii. 8; viii. 14; xii. 35; xiv. 5; Heb. xi. 8; 1 Jd. ii. 11.*

πού, an enclitic particle, fr. Hom. down; **1.** somewhere: Heb. ii. 6; iv. 4. **2.** it has a limiting force, nearly; with numerals somewhere about, about (Hdt. 1, 119; 7, 22; Paus. 8, 11, 2; Hdian. 7, 5, 3 [2 ed. Bekk.]; Ael. v. h. 13, 4; al.): Ro. iv. 19.*

Πούδης, [B. 17 (15)], Pudens, proper name of a Christian mentioned in 2 Tim. iv. 21. Cf. Lipsius, Chronolo-

gie d. römisch. Bischöfe (1869) p. 146; [B. D. s. v., also (Am. ed.) s. v. Claudia; Bib. Sacr. for 1875, p. 174 sqq.; *Plumpré* in the 'Bible Educator' iii. 245 and in Elliott's 'New Test. Com.' ii. p. 186 sq.].*

πούς (not ποὺς, see *Lob. ad Phryn.* p. 765; *Götting*, *Accentl.* p. 244; [*Chandler*, *Grk. Accentuation*, § 566]; *W.* § 6, 1 d.; [*Lipsius*, *Gram. Untersuch.* p. 48), ποδός, ὄ, [allied w. πέδον, πέζα, Lat. *pes*, etc.; *Curtius* § 291; *Van-iček* p. 473], dat. plur. ποσίη, fr. Hom. down, Hebr. לַפְּי; a foot, both of men and of beasts: Mt. iv. 6; vii. 6; xxii. 13; Mk. ix. 45; Lk. i. 79; Jn. xi. 44; Acts vii. 5; 1 Co. xii. 15; Rev. x. 2, and often. From the oriental practice of placing the foot upon the vanquished (*Josh.* x. 24), come the foll. expressions: ὑπὸ τοὺς πόδας συντριβῆν (q. v.) τινά, Ro. xvi. 20; ὑποτάσσειν τινά, 1 Co. xv. 27; Eph. i. 22; Heb. ii. 8; τιθέναι, 1 Co. xv. 25; τιθέναι τιὰ ὑποκάτω τῶν ποδῶν, Mt. xxii. 44 L T Tr WH; ὑποπόδιον τῶν ποδῶν, Mt. xxii. 44 R G; Mk. xii. 36 [here WH ὑποκάτω τ. π.]; Lk. xx. 43; Acts ii. 35; Heb. i. 13; x. 13; disciples listening to their teacher's instruction are said παρά (or πρὸς) τοὺς πόδας τινός καθῆσθαι or παρακαθίσαι, Lk. x. 39; Acts xxii. 3, cf. Lk. viii. 35; to lay a thing παρά (or πρὸς) τοὺς πόδας τινός is used of those who consign it to his power and care, Mt. xv. 30; Acts iv. 35, 37; v. 2; vii. 58. In saluting, paying homage, supplicating, etc., persons are said πρὸς τοὺς πόδας τινός πίπτειν or προσπίπτειν: Mk. v. 22; vii. 25; Lk. viii. 41; xvii. 16 παρά; Rev. i. 17; εἰς τοὺς π. τινός, Mt. xviii. 29 [Rec.]; Jn. xi. 32 [here T Tr WH πρὸς]; πίπτειν ἔμπροσθεν τ. ποδῶν τινός, Rev. xix. 10; προσκυκνέειν ἔμπροσθεν (or ἐνώπιον) τῶν ποδῶν τινός, Rev. iii. 9; xxii. 8; πίπτ. ἐπὶ τοὺς π. Acts x. 25. By a poetic usage that member of the body which is the chief organ or instrument in any given action is put for the man himself (see γλῶσσα, 1); thus οἱ πόδες τινός is used for the man in motion: Lk. i. 79 (Ps. cxviii. (cxix.) 101); Acts v. 9; Ro. iii. 15; x. 15; Heb. xii. 18.

πράγμα, -τος, τό, (πράσσω), fr. [Pind.], Aeschyl., Hdt. down, Sept. chiefly for רַבִּי; a. that which has been done, a deed, an accomplished fact: Lk. i. 1; Acts v. 4; 2 Co. vii. 11; Heb. vi. 18. b. what is doing or being accomplished: Jas. iii. 16; spec. business (commercial transaction), 1 Th. iv. 6 [so W. 115 (109)]; al. refer this example to c. and render in the matter (spoken of, or conventionally understood; cf. *Green*, *Gram.* p. 26 sq.). c. a matter (in question), affair: Mt. xviii. 19; Ro. xvi. 2; spec. in a forensic sense, a matter at law, case, suit, (Xen. mem. 2, 9, 1; Dem. 1120, 26; Joseph. antt. 14, 10, 17): πρᾶγμα ἔχειν πρὸς τινα, [A. V. having a matter against, etc.], 1 Co. vi. 1. d. that which is or exists, a thing: Heb. x. 1; πρᾶγματα οὐ βλεπόμενα, Heb. xi. 1 [see ἐπιζῶ].*

πραγματεία [T WH -τία; see I, ε], -ας, ἡ, (πραγματεύομαι), prosecution of any affair; business, occupation: plur. with the addition of τοῦ βίου, pursuits and occupations pertaining to civil life, opp. to warfare [A. V. the affairs of this life], 2 Tim. ii. 4. (In the same and other senses in Grk. writ. fr. [Hippocr.], Xen., Plato down.)*

πραγματεύομαι: 1 aor. mid. impv. 2 pers. plur. πρᾶ-

ματεύσασθε; (πρᾶγμα); in Grk. prose writ. fr. Hdt. down; to be occupied in anything; to carry on a business; spec. to carry on the business of a banker or trader (Plut. Sull. 17; Cat. min. 59): Lk. xix. 13 [here WH txt. reads the infinitive (see their Intr. § 404)]; R. V. trade. COMP.: δια-πραγματεύομαι.]*

πρατώριον, -ου, τό, a Lat. word, praetorium (neut. of the adj. praetorius used substantively); the word denotes 1. 'head-quarters' in a Roman camp, the tent of the commander-in-chief. 2. the palace in which the governor or procurator of a province resided, to which use the Romans were accustomed to appropriate the palaces already existing, and formerly dwelt in by the kings or princes (at Syracuse "illa domus praetoria, quae regis Hieronis fuit," Cic. Verr. ii. 5, 12, 30); at Jerusalem it was that magnificent palace which Herod the Great had built for himself, and which the Roman procurators seem to have occupied whenever they came from Caesarea to Jerusalem to transact public business: Mt. xxvii. 27; Mk. xv. 16; Jn. xviii. 28, 33; xix. 9; cf. Philo, leg. ad Gaium, § 38; Joseph. b. j. 2, 14, 8; also the one at Caesarea, Acts xxiii. 35. Cf. Keim iii. p. 359 sq. [Eng. trans. vi. p. 79; B. D. s. v. Praetorium]. 3. the camp of praetorian soldiers established by Tiberius (Suet. 37): Phil. i. 13. Cf. Win. RWB. s. v. Richthaus; [Bp. Lightf. (Com. on Philip. p. 99 sqq.) rejects, as destitute of evidence, the various attempts to give a local sense to the word in Phil. i. c., and vindicates the meaning praetorian guard (so R. V.)].*

πράκτωρ, -ορος, ὁ, (πράσσω); 1. one who does anything, a doer, (Soph.). 2. one who does the work of inflicting punishment or taking vengeance; esp. the avenger of a murder (Aeschyl., Soph.); the exactor of a pecuniary fine ([Antipho], Dem., al.); an officer of justice of the lower order whose business it is to inflict punishment: Lk. xii. 58.*

πράξις, -εως, ἡ, (πράσσω), fr. Hom. down; a. a doing, a mode of acting; a deed, act, transaction: univ. πράξεις τῶν ἀποστόλων (Grsb.; Rec. inserts ἐγίων, L Tr WH om. τῶν, Tdf. has simply πράξεις), the doings of (i. e. things done by) the apostles, in the inscription of the Acts; sing. in an ethical sense: both good and bad, Mt. xvi. 27; in a bad sense, i. q. wicked deed, crime, Lk. xxiii. 51; plur. wicked doings (cf. our practices i. e. trickery; often so by Polyb.): Acts xix. 18; Ro. viii. 13; Col. iii. 9; (with κακή added, as Ev. Nicod. 1 Ἰησοῦς ἐθεράπευσε δαίμονιζομένους ἀπὸ πράξεων κακῶν). b. a thing to be done, business, [A. V. office], (Xen. mem. 2, 1, 6): Ro. xii. 4.*

πρῶτος (so R G in Mt. xi. 29; on the iota subscr. cf. *Lob. ad Phryn.* p. 403 sq.; *Bttm.* Ausf. Spr. § 64, 2 i. p. 255; [*Lipsius*, *Gramm. Untersuch.* p. 7 sq.; cf. W. § 5, 4 d. and p. 45 (44)]) or πρᾶτος, -α, -ον, and πρᾶύς (L T Tr WH, so R G in Mt. xxi. 5 (4); [cf. Tdf. Proleg. p. 82]), -εῖα, -ῶ, gen. πρᾶεως T Tr WH for the common form πρᾶεός (so Lchm.; πρᾶεός R G), see βαθέως [cf. B. 26 (23)], plur. πρᾶεῖς L T Tr WH, πρᾶεῖς R G; fr. Hom. down; gentle, mild, meek: Mt. v. 5 (4); xi. 29; xxi. 5; 1 Pet. iii. 4; Sept. several

times for πρῶν and ἄρ. [Cf. Schmidt ch. 98, 2; Trench § xlii.; Clem. Alex. Strom. 4, 6, 36.]*

πράοτης (Rec. and Grsb. [exc. in Jas. i. 21; iii. 13; 1 Pet. iii. 15]; see the preceding word), *πραότης* (so Lchm.), and acc. to a later form *πραΐτης* (so R and G, but with a subscr. under the α, in Jas. i. 21; iii. 13; 1 Pet. iii. 15; Lchm. everywhere exc. in Gal. vi. 1; Eph. iv. 2; Treg. everywhere [exc. in 2 Co. x. 1; Gal. v. 23 (22); vi. 1; Eph. iv. 2], TWH everywhere; cf. B. 26 (23) sq.), *ητος, ή, gentleness, mildness, meekness*: 1 Co. iv. 21; 2 Co. x. 1; Gal. v. 23 (22); vi. 1; Col. iii. 12; Eph. iv. 2; 1 Tim. vi. 11 R; 2 Tim. ii. 25; Tit. iii. 2; Jas. i. 21; iii. 13; 1 Pet. iii. 16 (15). (Xen., Plato, Isocr., Aristot., Diod., Joseph., al.; for πρῶν, Ps. xlv. (xlv.) 4.) [Syn. see ἐπιείκεια, fin.; Trench (as there referred to, but esp.) § xlii.; Bp. Lightfoot on Col. iii. 13.]*

πρασιά, -ās, ή, a plot of ground, a garden-bed, Hom. Od. 7, 127; 24; 247; Theophr. hist. plant. 4, 4, 3; Nicand., Diosc., al.; Sir. xxiv. 31; ἀνέπεσον πρασιαὶ πρασιαὶ (a Hebraism), i. e. they reclined in ranks or divisions, so that the several ranks formed, as it were, separate plots, Mk. vi. 40; cf. Gesenius, Lehrgeb. p. 669; [Hebr. Gram. § 106, 4; B. 30 (27); W. 464 (432) also] § 37, 3; (where add fr. the O. T. συνήγαγον αὐτοὺς θημωνίας θημωνίας, Ex. viii. 14).*

πράσσω and (once viz. Acts xvii. 7 RG) πρᾶττω; fut. πρᾶξω; 1 aor. ἔπραξα; pf. πέπραχα; pf. pass. ptc. πεπραγμένος; fr. Hom. down; Sept. several times for πρῶν and γρᾶ; to do, practise, effect, Lat. agere, (but ποιεῖν to make, Lat. facere; [see ποιεῖω, fin.]); i. e. 1. to exercise, practise, be busy with, carry on: τὰ περίεργα, Acts xix. 19; τὰ ἴδια, to mind one's own affairs, 1 Th. iv. 11 (τὰ ἑαυτοῦ, [Soph. Electr. 678]; Xen. mem. 2, 9, 1; Plat. Phaedr. p. 247 a.; Dem. p. 150, 21; al.); used of performing the duties of an office, 1 Co. ix. 17. to undertake to do, μηδὲν προπετές, Acts xix. 36. 2. to accomplish, to perform: πεπραγμένον ἐστίν, has been accomplished, has taken place, Acts xxvi. 26; εἶτε ἀγαθόν, εἶτε κακόν, 2 Co. v. 10; ἀγαθόν ἢ φαῦλον (κακόν), Ro. ix. 11 (δίκαια ἢ ἀδικα, Plat. apol. p. 28 b.); ἀξίω τῆς μετανοίας ἔργα, Acts xxvi. 20; add, Ro. vii. 15, 19; Phil. iv. 9; νόμον, to do i. e. keep the law, Ro. ii. 25; of unworthy acts, to commit, perpetrate, (less freq. so in Grk. writ., as πολλὰ καὶ ἀνόσια, Xen. symp. 8, 22; with them ποιεῖν [see Schmidt, Syn. ch. 23, 11, 3; L. and S. s. v. B.]) is more com. in reference to bad conduct; hence τοὺς ἐπισταμένους μὲν ἀ δεῖ πρᾶττειν, ποιούντας δὲ τὰναντία, Xen. mem. 3, 9, 4), Acts xxvi. 9; 2 Co. xii. 21; τὸ ἔργον τοῦτο, this (criminal) deed, 1 Co. v. 2 TWH Tr mrg.; add, Lk. xxii. 23; Acts iii. 17; v. 35; Ro. vii. 19; τὰ τοιαῦτα, such nameless iniquities, Ro. i. 32 (where ποιεῖν and πράσσειν are used indiscriminately [but cf. Meyer]); ii. 1-3; Gal. v. 21; φαῦλα, Jn. iii. 20; v. 29; τὸ ἀξίον θανάτου, Lk. xxiii. 15; Acts xxv. 11, 25; xxvi. 31; τὸ κακόν, Ro. vii. 19; xiii. 4; ἀποπον, Lk. xxiii. 41; τί τινι κακόν, to bring evil upon one, Acts xvi. 28. 3. to manage public affairs, transact public business, (Xen., Dem., Plut.); fr. this use has come a sense met with fr. Pind., Aeschyl., Hdt. down, viz. to exact tribute, revenue,

debts: Lk. iii. 13 [here R. V. extort]; τὸ ἀργύριον, Lk. xix. 23, (so agere in Lat., cf. the commentators on Suet. Vesp. 1; [cf. W. § 42, 1 a.]).

4. intrans. to act (see εὖ p. 256*): ἀπέναντί τινος, contrary to a thing, Acts xvii. 7. 5. fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down reflexively, me habere: τί πράσσω, how I do, the state of my affairs, Eph. vi. 21; εὖ πράξετε (see εὖ), Acts xv. 29 [cf. B. 300 (258)].

πραῦπάθεια (-θία TWH; see I, ε), -as, ή, (πραῦπαθής [(πάσχω)], mildness of disposition, gentleness of spirit, meekness, (i. q. πραΐτης): 1 Tim. vi. 11 L T Tr WH. (Philo de Abrah. § 37; Ignat. ad Trall. 8, 1).*

πραῦς, see πρᾶος.

πραΐτης, see πρᾶότης.

πρέτω; impf. 3 pers. sing. ἔπρεπε; 1. to stand out, to be conspicuous, to be eminent; so fr. Hom. Il. 12, 104 down. 2. to be becoming, seemly, fit, (fr. Pind., Aeschyl., Hdt. down): πρέπει τινί with a subject nom. Heb. vii. 26 (Ps. xxxii. (xxxiii.) 1); δ or ἀπρέπει, which becometh, befitteeth, 1 Tim. ii. 10; Tit. ii. 1; impers. καθὼς πρέπει τινί, Eph. v. 3; πρέπον ἐστίν foll. by the inf., Mt. iii. 15; Heb. ii. 10; foll. by an acc. with the inf. 1 Co. x. 13. On its constr. cf. Bttm. § 142, 2.*

πρεσβία, -as, ή, (πρεσβεῖω); 1. age, dignity, right of the first born: Aeschyl. Pers. 4; Plat. de rep. 6 p. 509 b.; Paus. 3, 1, 4; 3, 3, 8. 2. the business wont to be intrusted to elders, spec. the office of an ambassador, an embassy, (Arstph., Xen., Plat.); abstr. for the concrete, an embassy i. e. ambassadors, Lk. xiv. 32; xix. 14.*

πρεσβείω; (πρέσβυς an old man, an elder, [Curtius p. 479; Vaniček p. 186]); 1. to be older, prior by birth or in age, ([Soph.], Hdt. and sq.). 2. to be an ambassador, act as an ambassador: 2 Co. v. 20; Eph. vi. 20, ([Hdt. 5, 93 init.], Arstph., Xen., Plat., sq.).*

πρεσβυτέριον, -ου, τό, (πρεσβύτερος, q. v.), body of elders, presbytery, senate, council: of the Jewish elders (see συνέδριον, 2), Lk. xxii. 66; Acts xxii. 5; [cf. Dan. Theod. init. 50]; of the elders of any body (church) of Christians, 1 Tim. iv. 14 (eccl. writ. [cf. reff. s. v. πρεσβύτερος, 2 b.]).*

πρεσβύτερος, -α, -ον, (compar. of πρέσβυς), [fr. Hom. down], elder; used 1. of age; a. where two persons are spoken of, the elder: ὁ υἱὸς ὁ πρεσβ. (Ael. v. h. 9, 42), Lk. xv. 25. b. univ. advanced in life, an elder, a senior: opp. to νεανίσκοι, Acts ii. 17; opp. to νεώτερος, 1 Tim. v. 1 sq., (Gen. xviii. 11 sq.; Sap. viii. 10; Sir. vi. 34 (33); vii. 14; 2 Macc. viii. 30). of πρεσβύτεροι, [A. V. the elders], forefathers, Heb. xi. 2; παράδοσις (q. v.) τῶν πρεσβ., received from the fathers, Mt. xv. 2; Mk. vii. 3, 5. 2. a term of rank or office; as such borne by, a. among the Jews, a. members of the great council or Sanhedrin (because in early times the rulers of the people, judges, etc., were selected from the elderly men): Mt. xvi. 21; xxvi. 47, 57, 59 Rec.; xxvii. 3, 12, 20, 41; xxviii. 12; Mk. viii. 31; xi. 27; xiv. 43, 53; xv. 1; Lk. ix. 22; xx. 1; xxii. 52; Jn. viii. 9; Acts iv. 5, 23; vi. 12; xxiii. 14; xxiv. 1; with the addition of

τοῦ Ἰσραήλ, Acts iv. 8 R G; of τῶν Ἰουδαίων, Acts xxv. 15; of τοῦ λαοῦ, Mt. xxi. 23; xxvi. 3; xxvii. 1.

β. those who in the separate cities managed public affairs and administered justice: Lk. vii. 3. [Cf. BB. DD. s. v. Elder.]

b. among Christians, those who presided over the assemblies (or churches): Acts xi. 30; xiv. 23; xv. 2, 4, 6, 22 sq.; xvi. 4; xxi. 18; 1 Tim. v. 17, 19; Tit. i. 5; 2 Jn. 1; 3 Jn. 1; 1 Pet. v. 1, 5; with τῆς ἐκκλησίας added, Acts xx. 17; Jas. v. 14. That they did not differ at all from the (ἐπίσκοποι) bishops or overseers (as is acknowledged also by Jerome on Tit. i. 5 [cf. Bp. Lghtft. Com. on Phil. pp. 98 sq. 229 sq.]) is evident from the fact that the two words are used indiscriminately, Acts xx. 17, 28; Tit. i. 5, 7, and that the duty of presbyters is described by the terms ἐπισκοπεῖν, 1 Pet. v. 1 sq., and ἐπισκοπή, Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 44, 1; accordingly only two ecclesiastical officers, οἱ ἐπίσκοποι and οἱ διάκονοι, are distinguished in Phil. i. 1; 1 Tim. iii. 1, 8. The title ἐπίσκοπος denotes the function, πρεσβύτερος the dignity; the former was borrowed from Greek institutions, the latter from the Jewish; cf. [Bp. Lghtft., as above, pp. 95 sqq. 191 sqq.]; Ritschl, Die Entstehung der altkathol. Kirche, ed. 2 p. 350 sqq.; Hase, Protest. Polemik, ed. 4 p. 98 sqq.; [Hatch, Bampton Lects. for 1880, Lect. iii. and Harnack's Analecten appended to the Germ. trans. of the same (p. 229 sqq.); also Harnack's note on Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 1, 3 (cf. reff. at 44 init.), and Hatch in Dict. of Christ. Antiq. s. v. Priest. Cf. ἐπίσκοπος.].

ο. the twenty-four members of the heavenly Sanhedrin or court, seated on thrones around the throne of God: Rev. iv. 4, 10; v. 5, 6, 8, 11, 14; vii. 11, 13; xi. 16; xiv. 3; xix. 4.*

πρεσβύτερος, -ου, ὁ, (πρέσβυς [see πρεσβεύω]), an old man, an aged man: Lk. i. 18; Tit. ii. 2; Philem. 9 [here many (cf. R. V. mrg.) regard the word as a substitute for πρεσβευτής, ambassador; see Bp. Lghtft. Com. ad loc.; WH. App. ad loc.; and add to the exx. of the interchange πρεσβευτήρος in Wood, Discoveries at Ephesus, App. Inscr. fr. the Great Theatre p. 24 (col. 5, l. 72)]. (Aeschyl., Eur., Xen., Plat., al.; Sept. for [ῥῆ].)*

πρεσβυτέρα, -ιδος, ἡ, (fem. of πρεσβύτερος), an aged woman: Tit. ii. 3. (Aeschyl., Eur., Plat., Diod., Plut., Hdian. 5, 3, 6 (3 ed. Bekk.).)*

πρηγής, -ές, [allied w. πρό; Vaníček p. 484], Lat. pronus, headlong: Acts i. 18. (Sap. iv. 19; 3 Macc. v. 43; in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down, but in Attic more com. πρηνής, see Lob. ad Phryn. p. 431; [W. 22].)*

πρῆξω (or πρίω, q. v.): 1 aor. pass. ἐπρίσθην: to saw, to cut in two with a saw: Heb. xi. 37. To be 'sawn asunder' was a kind of punishment among the Hebrews (2 S. xii. 31; 1 Chr. xx. 3), which according to ancient tradition was inflicted on the prophet Isaiah; cf. Win. RWB. s. v. Säge; Roskoff in Schenkel v. 135; [B. D. s. v. Saw]. (Am. i. 3; Sus. 59; Plat. Theag. p. 124 b. and freq. in later writ.)*

πρῖν, [(acc. to Curtius § 380 compar. προ-ων, προ-ων, πρῖν)], as in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down 1. an adv. previously, formerly, [cf. πάλα, 1]: 3 Macc. v. 28; vi. 4, 31; but never so in the N. T. 2. with the force of a

conjunction, before, before that: with an acc. and aor. infin. of things past [cf. W. § 44, 6 fin.; B. § 142, 3]; πρῖν Ἀβραὰμ γενέσθαι, before Abraham existed, came into being, Jn. viii. 58; also πρῖν ᾗ (cf. Meyer on Mt. i. 18), Mt. i. 18; [Acts vii. 2]; with an aor. inf. having the force of the Lat. fut. perf., of things future [cf. W. 332 (311)]: πρῖν ἀλέκτορα φωνῆσαι, before the cock shall have crowed, Mt. xxvi. 34, 75; Mk. xiv. 72; Lk. xxii. 61; add, Jn. iv. 49; xiv. 29; also πρῖν ᾗ, Mk. xiv. 30; Acts ii. 20 (where L T Tr WH txt. om. ᾗ); πρῖν ᾗ, preceded by a negative sentence [B. § 139, 35], with the aor. subjunc. having the force of a fut. pf. in Lat. [B. 231 (199)], Lk. ii. 26 [R G L T Tr mrg., but WH br. ᾗ], and R G in Lk. xxii. 34; πρῖν ᾗ, foll. by the optat. of a thing as entertained in thought, Acts xxv. 16 [W. 297 (279); B. 230 (198)]. Cf. Matthiae § 522, 2 p. 1201 sq.; Btm. Gram. § 139, 41; Klots ad Devar. ii. 2 p. 726 sqq.; W. [and B.] as above.*

Πρίσκα, ἡ, [acc. -ων], Prisca (a Lat. name [lit. 'ancient']), a Christian woman, wife of Aquila (concerning whom see Ἀκύλας): Ro. xvi. 3 G L T Tr WH; 1 Co. xvi. 19 L ed. ster. T Tr WH; 2 Tim. iv. 19. She is also called by the dimin. name Πρίσκιλλα [better (with all edd.) Πρίσκιλλα, see Chandler § 122; Etymol. Magn. 19, 50 sq.] (cf. Livia, Livilla; Drusa, Drusilla; Quinta, Quintilla; Secunda, Secundilla): Acts xviii. 2, 18, 26; besides, Ro. xvi. 3 Rec.; 1 Co. xvi. 19 R G L.*

Πρίσκιλλα, see the preceding word.

πρίω, see πρῖζω. [COMP. : δια-πρίω.]

πρό, a prep. foll. by the Genitive, (Lat. pro), [fr. Hom. down], Sept. chiefly for [ῥῆ], before; used a. of Place: πρό τῶν θυρῶν, τῆς θύρας, etc., Acts v. 23 R G; xii. 6, 14; xiv. 13; Jas. v. 9; by a Hebraism, πρό προσώπου with the gen. of a pers. before (the face of) one (who is following) [B. 319 (274)]: Mt. xi. 10; Mk. i. 2; Lk. i. 76; vii. 27; ix. 52; x. 1, (Mal. iii. 1; Zech. xiv. 20; Deut. iii. 18).

b. of Time: πρό τούτων τῶν ἡμερῶν, Acts v. 36; xxi. 38; [πρό τοῦ πάσχα, Jn. xi. 55]; acc. to a later Greek idiom, πρό ἐξ ἡμερῶν τοῦ πάσχα, prop. before six days reckoning from the Passover, which is equiv. to ἐξ ἡμέρας πρό τοῦ πάσχα, on the sixth day before the Passover, Jn. xii. 1 (πρό δύο ἐτῶν τοῦ σεισμοῦ, Am. i. 1; πρό μίας ἡμέρας τῆς Μαρδοχαϊκῆς ἡμέρας, 2 Macc. xv. 36; exx. fr. prof. writ. are cited by W. 557 (518); [cf. B. § 131, 11]; fr. eccles. writ. by Hilgenfeld, Die Evangelien etc. pp. 298, 302; also his Paschastreit der alten Kirche, p. 221 sq.; [cf. Soph. Lex. s. v. πρό, 1 and 2]); [πρό τῆς ἐορτῆς, Jn. xiii. 1]; πρό καιροῦ, Mt. viii. 29; 1 Co. iv. 5; τῶν αἰώνων, 1 Co. ii. 7; παντός τοῦ αἰῶνος, Jude 25 L T Tr WH; ἐτῶν δεκατεσσ. [fourteen years ago], 2 Co. xii. 2; add, 2 Tim. i. 9; iv. 21; Tit. i. 2; τοῦ ἀριστοῦ, Lk. xi. 38; κατακλυσμοῦ, Mt. xxiv. 38; πρό τῆς μεταθέσεως, Heb. xi. 5; πρό καταβολῆς κόσμου, Jn. xvii. 24; Eph. i. 4; 1 Pet. i. 20; πρό πάντων, prior to all created things, Col. i. 17; [πρό τούτων πάντων (Rec. ἀπάντ.)], Lk. xxi. 12]; by a Hebraism, πρό προσώπου with the gen. of a thing is used of time for the simple πρό (W. § 65, 4 b.; [B. 319 (274)]), Acts xiii. 24 [(lit. before the face of his entering in)]. πρό with the gen. of a pers.: Jn. v. 7; x. 8 [not Tdf.];

Ro. xvi. 7; *οἱ πρό τινος*, those that existed before one, Mt. v. 12; with a pred. nom. added, Gal. i. 17. *πρό* with the gen. of an infin. that has the art., Lat. *ante quam* (*before, before that*) foll. by a fin. verb [B. § 140, 11; W. 329 (309)]: Mt. vi. 8; Lk. ii. 21; xxii. 15; Jn. i. 48 (49); xiii. 19; xvii. 5; Acts xxiii. 15; Gal. ii. 12; iii. 23. *c.* of superiority or pre-eminence [W. 372 (349)]: *πρό πάντων*, *above all things*, Jas. v. 12; 1 Pet. iv. 8. *d.* In Composition, *πρό* marks *a.* place: *προαύλιον*; motion forward (Lat. *porro*), *προβαίνω*, *προβάλλω*, etc.; *before another who follows, in advance*, *προάγω*, *πρόδρομος*, *προπέμπω*, *προτρέχω*, etc.; *in public view, openly*, *πρόδηλος*, *πρόκειμαι*. *β.* time: *before this, previously*, *προαμαρτάνω*; in reference to the time of an occurrence, *beforehand, in advance*, *προβλέπω*, *προγνώσκω*, *προθέσμιος*, *προορίζω*, etc. *γ.* superiority or preference: *προαιρέομαι*. [Cf. *Herm. ad Vig.* p. 658.]*

προάγω; impf. *προήγον*; fut. *προάξω*; 2 aor. *προήγαγον*: fr. Hdt. down; *1.* trans. *to lead forward, lead forth*: *τινά*, one from a place in which he has lain hidden from view, — as from prison, *ἔξω*, Acts xvi. 30; [from Jason's house, Acts xvii. 5 L T Tr WH]; in a forensic sense, to bring one forth to trial, Acts xii. 6 [WH txt. *προσαγαγεῖν*]; with addition of *ἐπί* and the gen. of the pers. about to examine into the case, before whom the hearing is to be had, Acts xxv. 26 (*εἰς τὴν δίκην*, Joseph. b. j. 1, 27, 2; *εἰς ἐκκλησίαν τοὺς ἐν αἰτίᾳ γενομένους*, antt. 16, 11, 7). *2.* intrans. (see *ἄγω*, 4 [and cf. *πρό*, d. a.]), *a.* *to go before*: Lk. xviii. 39 [L mrg. *παράγω*]; opp. *to ακολουθῶ*, Mt. xxi. 9 R G; Mk. xi. 9; foll. by *εἰς* with an acc. of place, Mt. xiv. 22; Mk. vi. 45; *εἰς κρίσιν*, 1 Tim. v. 24 (on which pass. see *ἐπακολουθῶ*); ptc. *προάγων*, *preceding i. e. prior in point of time, previous*, 1 Tim. i. 18 [see *προφητεία* fin., and s. v. *ἐπί*, C. I. 2 g. γ. γγ. (but R. V. mrg. *led the way to*, etc.)]; Heb. vii. 18. *τινά*, to precede one, Mt. ii. 9; Mk. x. 32; and L T Tr WH in Mt. xxi. 9, [cf. Joseph. b. j. 6, 1, 6; B. § 130, 4]; foll. by *εἰς* with an acc. of place, Mt. xxvi. 32; xxviii. 7; Mk. xiv. 28; xvi. 7; *τινά εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ θεοῦ*, to take precedence of one in entering into the kingdom of God, Mt. xxi. 31 [cf. B. 204 (177)]. *b.* *to proceed, go forward*: in a bad sense, *to go further than is right or proper*, i. q. *μὴ μένειν ἐν τῇ διδαχῇ*, to transgress the limits of true doctrine [cf. our colloq. 'advanced' (views, etc.) in a disparaging sense], 2 Jn. 9 L T Tr WH [but R. V. mrg. *takest the lead*].*

προαίτιω, *-ῶ*: by prose writ. fr. Hdt. [rather, fr. Thuc. 8, 90 fin. (in poetry, fr. Arstph. Thesm. 419)] down, *to bring forward, bring forth from one's stores*; Mid. *to bring forth for one's self, to choose for one's self before another i. e. to prefer; to purpose*: *καθὼς προαίρειται* (L T Tr WH the pf. *προήρηται*) *τῇ καρδίᾳ*, 2 Co. ix. 7.*

προαυτάομαι, *-ῶμαι*: 1 aor. 1 pers. plur. *προησιασάμεθα*; *to bring a charge against previously* (i. e. in what has previously been said): *τινά* foll. by an infin. indicating the charge, Ro. iii. 9; where the prefix *προ-* makes reference to i. 18-31; ii. 1-5, 17-29. Not found elsewhere.*

προακούω: 1 aor. 2 pers. plur. *προηκούσατε*; *to hear*

before: *τὴν ἐλπίδα*, the hoped for salvation, before its realization, Col. i. 5 [where cf. Bp. Lghtft.]. (Hdt., Xen., Plat., Dem., al.)*

προαμαρτάνω: pf. ptc. *προημαρτηκώς*; *to sin before*: *οἱ προημαρτηκότες*, of those who before receiving baptism had been guilty of the vices especially common among the Gentiles, 2 Co. xii. 21; xiii. 2; in this same sense also in Justin Martyr, apol. i. c. 61; Clem. Al. strom. 4, 12; cf. *Lücke*, *Conjectanea Exeget.* I. (Götting. 1837) p. 14 sqq. [but on the ref. of the *προ-* see Meyer on 2 Co. ii. cc. (R. V. *heretofore*)]. (Hdian. 3, 14, 18 [14 ed. Bekk.]; eccl. writ.)*

προαύλιον, *-ου*, *τό*, (*πρό* and *αὐλή*), *fore-court, porch*: Mk. xiv. 68 [(cf. Pollux 1, 8, 77 and see *αὐλή*, 2)].*

προβαίνω: pf. ptc. *προβεβηκώς*; 2 aor. ptc. *προβάς*; fr. Hom. down; *to go forwards, go on*, [cf. *πρό*, d. a.]: prop. on foot, Mt. iv. 21; Mk. i. 19; trop. *ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις προβεβηκώς*, advanced in age, Lk. i. 7, 18; ii. 36, (see *ἡμέρα*, fin.; *τὴν ἡλικίαν*, 2 Macc. iv. 40; vi. 18; Hdian. 2, 7, 7 [5 ed. Bekk.]; *τῇ ἡλικίᾳ*, Lys. p. 169, 37; [Diod. 12, 18]; *ταῖς ἡλικίαις*, Diod. 13, 89; [cf. L. and S. s. v. I. 2]).*

προβάλλω; 2 aor. *προέβαλον*; fr. Hom. down; *to throw forward* [cf. *πρό*, d. a.]; of trees, *to shoot forth, put out, sc. leaves; to germinate*, [cf. B. § 130, 4; W. 593 (552)] (with *καρπὸν* added, Joseph. antt. 4, 8, 19; Epict. 1, 15, 7): Lk. xxi. 30; *to push forward, thrust forward, put forward*: *τινά*, Acts xix. 33.*

προβατικός, *-ῆ*, *-όν*, (*πρόβατον*), *pertaining to sheep*: *ἡ προβατική*, ec. *πύλη* (which is added in Neh. iii. 1, 32; xii. 39, for *ἡ πύλη τῆς θύρας*), *the sheep-gate*, Jn. v. 2 [(W. 592 (551); B. § 123, 8); but some (as Meyer, Weiss, Milligan and Moulton, cf. Treg. mrg. and see Tdf.'s note ad loc.) would connect *προβ.* with the immediately following *κολυμβήθρα* (pointed as a dat.); see Tdf. u. s.; WH. App. ad loc. On the supposed locality see B. D. s. v. Sheep Gate (Sheep-Market)].*

προβάτιον, *-ου*, *τό*, (dimin. of the foll. word), *a little sheep*: Jn. xxi. [16 T Tr mrg. WH txt.], 17 T Tr WH txt. (Hippocr., Arstph., Plat.)*

πρόβατον, *-ου*, *τό*, (fr. *προβαίνω*, prop. 'that which walks forward'), fr. Hom. down, Sept. chiefly for *ἄγρ*, then for *ἄβ*, sometimes for *ἄβρ* and *ἄβρ* (a lamb), prop. *any four-footed, tame animal accustomed to graze, small cattle* (opp. to large cattle, horses, etc.), most com. *a sheep or a goat*; but esp. *a sheep*, and so always in the N. T.: Mt. vii. 15; x. 16; xii. 11 sq.; Mk. vi. 34; Lk. xv. 4, 6; Jn. ii. 14 sq.; x. 1-4, 11 sq.; Acts viii. 32 (fr. Is. liii. 7); 1 Pet. ii. 25; Rev. xviii. 13; *πρόβατα σφαγῆς*, sheep destined for the slaughter, Ro. viii. 36. metaph. *πρόβατα*, *sheep*, is used of the followers of any master: Mt. xxvi. 31 and Mk. xiv. 27, (fr. Zech. xiii. 7); of mankind, who as needing salvation obey the injunctions of him who provides it and leads them to it; so of the followers of Christ: Jn. x. 7 sq. 15 sq. 26 sq.; xxi. 16 [R G L Tr txt. WH mrg.], 17 [R G L WH mrg.]; Heb. xiii. 20; *τὰ πρόβατα ἀπολωλότα* (see *ἀπόλλυμι*, fin.), Mt. x. 6; xv. 24; *τὰ πρόβ.* in distinction from *τὰ ἐρίφια*, are good men as distinguished fr. bad, Mt. xxv. 33.

προβιβάζω: 1 aor. 3 pers. plur. *προβιβασαν*; 1 aor. pass. ptc. fem. *προβιβασθεῖσα*; 1. prop. to *cause to go forward, to lead forward, to bring forward, drag forward*: Acts xix. 33 R G [(fr. Soph. down)]. 2. metaph. i. q. *προτρέπω*, to incite, instigate, urge forward; set on; to induce by persuasion: Mt. xiv. 8 (εἰς τε, Xen. mem. 1, 5, 1; Plat. Prot. p. 328 b.; [in Deut. vi. 7 Sept. with an accus. of the thing (and of the pers.) i. q. to teach]).*

προβλέπω: to foresee (Ps. xxxvi. (xxxvii.) 13; Dion. Hal. antt. 11, 20); 1 aor. mid. ptc. *προβλεψάμενος*; to provide: τὶ περί τινος, Heb. xi. 40 [W. § 38, 6; B. 194 (167)].*

προγίνομαι: pf. ptc. *προγεγονώς*; to become or arise before, happen before, (so fr. Hdt. down [in Hom. (II. 18, 525) to come forward into view]): *προγεγονότα ἀμαρτήματα*, sins previously committed, Ro. iii. 25.*

προγινώσκω; 2 aor. 3 pers. sing. *προέγνω*; pf. pass. ptc. *προγνωσμένος*; to have knowledge of beforehand; to foreknow: sc. ταῦτα, 2 Pet. iii. 17, cf. 14, 16; τινά, Acts xxvi. 5; οὓς προέγνω, whom he (God) foreknew, sc. that they would love him, or (with reference to what follows) whom he foreknew to be fit to be conformed to the likeness of his Son, Ro. viii. 29 (τῶν εἰς αὐτὸν [Χριστὸν] πιστεύειν προγνωσμένων, Justin M. dial. c. Tr. c. 42; προγινώσκει [ὁ θεός] τινὰς ἐκ μετανοίας σωθήσεσθαι μέλλοντας, id. apol. i. 28); ὃν προέγνω, whose character he clearly saw beforehand, Ro. xi. [1 Lchm. in br.], 2, (against those who in the preceding passages fr. Ro. explain προγινώσκειν as meaning to predestinate, cf. Meyer, Philippi, Van Hengel); προγνωσμένου, sc. ὑπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ (foreknown by God, although not yet 'made manifest' to men), 1 Pet. i. 20. (Sap. vi. 14; viii. 8; xviii. 6; Eur., Xen., Plat., Hdian., Philostr., al.)*

πρόγνωσις, -εως, ἡ, (προγινώσκω); 1. foreknowledge: Judith ix. 6; xi. 19, (Plut., Lcian., Hdian.). 2. forethought, pre-arrangement, (see προβλέπω): 1 Pet. i. 2; Acts ii. 23, [but cf. προγινώσκω, and see Mey. on Acts i. c.].*

πρόγονος, -ου, ὁ, (προγίνομαι), born before, older: Hom. Od. 9, 221; plur. ancestors, Lat. maiores, (often so by Grk. writ. fr. Pind. down): ἀπὸ προγόνων, in the spirit and after the manner received from (my) forefathers [cf. ἀπό, II. 2 d. aa. p. 59^b bot.], 2 Tim. i. 3; used of a mother, grandparents, and (if such survive) great-grandparents, 1 Tim. v. 4 [A. V. parents] (of surviving ancestors also in Plato, legg. 11 p. 932 init.).*

προγράφω: 1 aor. *προέγραψα*; 2 aor. pass. *προεγράφη*; pf. pass. ptc. *προγεγραμμένος*: 1. to write before (of time): Ro. xv. 4^b R G L txt. T Tr WH, 4^b Rec.; Eph. iii. 3; οἱ πάλαι προγεγραμμ. εἰς τοῦτο τὸ κρίμα, of old set forth or designated beforehand (in the Scriptures of the O. T. and the prophecies of Enoch) unto this condemnation, Jude 4.

2. to depict or portray openly [cf. πρό, d. a.]: οὓς κατ' ὀφθαλμοῦς Ἰησοῦς Χριστὸς προεγράφη ἐν ὑμῖν [but ἐν ὑμ. is dropped by G L T Tr WH] ἐσταυρωμένος, before whose eyes was portrayed the picture of Jesus Christ crucified (the attentive contemplation of which picture ought to have been a preventive against that

bewitchment), i. e. who were taught most definitely and plainly concerning the meritorious efficacy of the death of Christ, Gal. iii. 1. Since the simple γράφω is often used of painters, and προγράφω certainly signifies also to write before the eyes of all who can read (Plut. Demetr. 46 fin. προγράφει τις αὐτοῦ πρὸ τῆς σκηνῆς τῆν τοῦ Οἰδίποδος ἀρχήν), I see no reason why προγράφω may not mean to depict (paint, portray) before the eyes; [R. V. openly set forth]. Cf. Hofmann ad loc. [Farrar, St. Paul, ch. xxiv., vol. i. 470 note; al. adhere to the meaning to placard, write up publicly, see Bp. Lightf. ad loc.; al. al.; see Meyer].*

πρόδηλος, -ον, (πρό [d. a. and] δῆλος), openly evident, known to all, manifest: 1 Tim. v. 24 sq.; neut. foll. by ὅτι, Heb. vii. 14. [(From Soph. and Hdt. down.)]*

προδίδωμι: 1 aor. 3 pers. sing. *προέδωκεν*; 1. to give before, give first: Ro. xi. 35 (Xen., Polyb., Aristot.). 2. to betray: Aeschyl., Hdt., Eur., Plat., al.; τὴν πατρίδα, 4 Macc. iv. 1.*

προδότης, -ου, ὁ, (προδίδωμι, 2), a betrayer, traitor: Lk. vi. 16; Acts vii. 52; 2 Tim. iii. 4. (From [Aeschyl.], Hdt. down; 2 Macc. v. 15; 3 Macc. iii. 24.)*

πρόδρομος, -ου, ὁ, ἡ, (προτρέχω, προδραμεῖν), a forerunner (esp. one who is sent before to take observations or act as spy, a scout, a light-armed soldier; Aeschyl., Hdt., Thuc., Polyb., Diod., Plut., al.; cf. Sap. xii. 8); one who comes in advance to a place whither the rest are to follow: Heb. vi. 20.*

προεἶδον, [fr. Hom. down], 2 aor. of the verb προοράω, to foresee: Acts ii. 31 [(here WH προεἶδον without diaeresis; cf. I, ε fin.)]; Gal. iii. 8.*

προεἶπον [2 aor. act. fr. an unused pres. (see εἶπον, init.)], 1 pers. plur. *προεἶπομεν* (1 Th. iv. 6 Grsb.), *προεἶπαμεν* (ibid. R L T Tr WH [see WH App. p. 164]); pf. *προεἶρηκα*; pf. pass. *προεἶρημαι* (see εἶπον, p. 181^a top); fr. Hom. [(by tmesis); Hdt. and Plat.] down; to say before; i. e. a. to say in what precedes, to say above: foll. by ὅτι, 2 Co. vii. 3; foll. by direct disc., [Heb. iv. 7 L T Tr WH txt.]; x. 15 [Rec.]. b. to say before i. e. heretofore, formerly: foll. by ὅτι, 2 Co. xiii. 2; Gal. v. 21; foll. by direct disc., Gal. i. 9; [Heb. iv. 7 WH mrg.]; καθὼς προεἶπαμεν ὑμῖν, 1 Th. iv. 6; [in the passages under this head (exc. Gal. i. 9) some would give προ- the sense of openly, plainly, (cf. R. V. mrg.)]. c. to say beforehand i. e. before the event; so used in ref. to prophecies: τί, Acts i. 16; τὰ ῥήματα τὰ προειρημένα ὑπὸ τινος, Jude 17; 2 Pet. iii. 2; προεἶρηκα ὑμῖν πάντα, Mk. xiii. 23; sc. αὐτό, Mt. xxiv. 25; foll. by direct discourse, Ro. ix. 29.*

προεἶρηκα, see προεἶπον.

προελπιζω: pf. ptc. acc. plur. *προηλπικότες*; to hope before: ἐν τινι, to repose hope in a person or thing before the event confirms it, Eph. i. 12. (Posidipp. ap. Athen. 9 p. 377 c., Dexipp., Greg. Nyss.)*

προεναρχομαι: 1 aor. *προενηρχάμην*; to make a beginning before: 2 Co. viii. 6; τί, ib. 10 [here al. render 'to make a beginning before others,' 'to be the first to make a beginning,' (cf. Meyer ad loc.)]. Not found elsewhere.*

προ-επαγγέλλω: 1 aor. mid. *προεπηγγελάμην*; pf. ptep. *προεπηγγελέμενος*; to announce before (Dio Cass.); mid. to promise before: τί, Ro. i. 2, and L T Tr WH in 2 Co. ix. 5, ([Arr. 6, 27, 1]; Dio Cass. 42, 32; 46, 40).*

προ-έρχομαι: impf. *προηρχόμην*; fut. *προελεύσομαι*; 2 aor. *προῆλθον*; fr. Hdt. down; 1. to go forward, go on: μικρόν, a little, Mt. xxvi. 39 [here T Tr WH mrg. *προσελθών* (q. v. in a.)]; Mk. xiv. 35 [Tr WH mrg. *προσελθ.*]; w. an acc. of the way, Acts xii. 10 (Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 18; Plato, rep. 1 p. 328 e.; 10 p. 616 b.). 2. to go before; i. e. a. to go before, precede, (locally; Germ. *vorangehen*): ἐνώπιόν τινος, Lk. i. 17 [(ἐμπροσθέν τινος, Gen. xxxiii. 3), WH mrg. *προσέρχ.* q. v. in a.]; τιός, to precede one, Lk. xxii. 47 Rec. [(Judith ii. 19)]; τινά, ibid. G L T Tr WH (not so construed in prof. writ.; cf. B. 144 (126); Fritzsche, Ep. ad Rom. iii. p. 70; [W. § 52, 4, 13]; but in Lat. we find *antecedere*, *anteire*, *praecire*, *aliquem*, and in Grk. writ. *προθεῖν τινα*; see *προηγίομαι*); to outgo, outstrip, (Lat. *praecurrere*, *antevertere aliquem*; for which the Greeks say *φθάνειν τινά*), Mk. vi. 33. b. to go before, i. e. (set out) in advance of another (Germ. *vorausgehen*): Acts xx. 5 [Tr WH txt. *προσελθ.*]; εἰς [L T Tr πρός] ὑμᾶς, unto (as far as to) you, 2 Co. ix. 5; ἐπὶ τὸ πλοῖον, to the ship, Acts xx. 13 [Tr WH mrg. *προσελθόντες*].*

προ-ετοιμάζω: 1 aor. *προητοίμασα*; to prepare before, to make ready beforehand: ἃ προητοίμασεν εἰς δόξαν, i. e. for whom he appointed glory beforehand (i. e. from eternity), and accordingly rendered them fit to receive it, Ro. ix. 23; to prepare beforehand in mind and purpose, i. e. to decree, Eph. ii. 10, where οἷς stands by attraction for ἃ [cf. W. 149 (141); B. § 143, 8]. (Is. xxviii. 24; Sap. ix. 8; Hdt., Philo, Joseph., Plut., Geop., al.)*

προ-επαγγέλλομαι: 1 aor. 3 pers. sing. *προεπηγγελάισατο*; to announce or promise glad tidings beforehand (viz. before the event by which the promise is made good): Gal. iii. 8. (Philo de opif. mund. § 9; mutat. nom. § 29; Byzant. writ.)*

προ-έχω [(fr. Hom. down)]: pres. mid. 1 pers. plur. *προεχόμεθα*; to have before or in advance of another, to have pre-eminence over another, to excel, to surpass; often so in prof. auth. fr. [Soph. and] Hdt. down; mid. to excel to one's advantage (cf. Kühner § 375, 1); to surpass in excellences which can be passed to one's credit: Ro. iii. 9; it does not make against this force of the middle in the present passage that the use is nowhere else met with, nor is there any objection to an interpretation which has commended itself to a great many and which the context plainly demands. [But on this difficult word see esp. Jas. Morison, Crit. Expos. of the Third Chap. of Rom. p. 93 sqq.; Gifford in the 'Speaker's Com.' p. 96; W. § 38, 6; § 39 fin., cf. p. 554 (516).]*

προ-ηγίομαι, -οῦμαι; to go before and show the way, to go before and lead, to go before as leader, (Hdt. 2, 48; often in Xen.; besides in Arstph., Polyb., Plut., Sept., al.): τῇ τιμῇ ἀλλήλους προηγούμενοι, one going before another as an example of deference [A. V. in honor preferring one another (on the dat. cf. W. § 31, 6 a.)], Ro.

xii. 10. The Grk. writ. connect this verb now with the dat. (Arstph. Plut. 1195; Polyb. 6, 53, 8; etc.), now with the gen. (Diod. 1, 87); see *προέρχομαι*, 2 a.*

πρό-θεσις, -εως, ἡ, (προτίθημι); 1. the setting forth of a thing, placing of it in view, (Plat., Dem., Plut.); of ἄρτοι τῆς προθέσεως (Vulg. *panes propositionis*), the show-bread, Sept. for דִּבְחָן הַחֶמֶד (Ex. xxxv. 13; xxxix. 18 (xxxviii. 36); 1 K. vii. 48 (34)), and דִּבְחָן הַחֶמֶד הַחֶמֶד (1 Chr. ix. 32; xxiii. 29); twelve loaves of wheaten bread, corresponding to the number of the tribes of Israel, which loaves were offered to God every Sabbath, and, separated into two rows, lay for seven days upon a table placed in the sanctuary or anterior portion of the tabernacle, and afterwards of the temple (cf. *Winer*, RWB. s. v. Schaubrode; *Roskoff* in Schenkel v. p. 213 sq.; [*Edersheim*, The Temple, ch. ix. p. 152 sqq.; BB. DD.]); Mt. xii. 4; Mk. ii. 26; Lk. vi. 4, (οἱ ἄρτοι τοῦ προσώπου, sc. θεοῦ, Neh. x. 33; ἄρτοι ἐνώπιον, Ex. xxv. 29); ἡ πρόθεσις τῶν ἄρτων, (the rite of) the setting forth of the loaves, Heb. ix. 2. 2. a purpose (2 Macc. iii. 8; [Aristot.], Polyb., Diod., Plut.): Acts xxvii. 13; Ro. viii. 28; ix. 11; Eph. i. 11; iii. 11; 2 Tim. i. 9; iii. 10; τῇ προθέσει τῆς καρδίας, with purpose of heart, Acts xi. 23.*

πρό-θέσιμος, -α, -ον, (πρό [q. v. in d. β.] and θεσμός fixed, appointed, set beforehand, appointed or determined beforehand, pre-arranged, (Lucian. Nigr. 27); ἡ προθεσμία, sc. ἡμέρα, the day previously appointed; univ. the pre-appointed time: Gal. iv. 2. (Lys., Plat., Dem., Aeschin., Diod., Philo—cf. Siegfried, Philo p. 113, Joseph., Plut., al.; eccles. writ.; cf. Kypke and Hilgenfeld on Gal. l. c.)*

πρόθυμία, -ας, ἡ, (πρόθυμος), fr. Hom. down; 1. zeal, spirit, eagerness; 2. inclination; readiness of mind: so Acts xvii. 11; 2 Co. viii. 11 sq. 19; ix. 2.*

πρόθυμος, -ον, (πρό and θυμός), fr. [Soph. and] Hdt. down, ready, willing: Mt. xxvi. 41; Mk. xiv. 38; neut. τὸ πρόθυμον, i. q. ἡ πρόθυμία: Ro. i. 15, as in Thuc. 3, 82; Plat. legg. 9 p. 859 b.; Eur. Med. vs. 178; Joseph. ant. 4, 8, 13; Hdian. 8, 3, 15 [6 ed. Bekk.] (on which cf. *Irmisch*); 3 Macc. v. 26.*

πρόθυμος, adv., fr. Hdt. and Aeschyl. down, willingly, with alacrity: 1 Pet. v. 2.*

πρόϊμος, see πρώϊμος.

προ-ίστημι: 2 aor. inf. *προστήναι*; pf. ptep. *προεστώς*; pres. mid. *προίσταμαι*; fr. Hom. II. 4, 156 down; 1. in the trans. tenses to set or place before; to set over. 2. in the pf. plpf. and 2 aor. act. and in the pres. and impf. mid. a. to be over, to superintend, preside over, [A. V. rule], (so fr. Hdt. down): 1 Tim. v. 17; with a gen. of the pers. or thing over which one presides, 1 Th. v. 12; 1 Tim. iii. 4 sq. 12. b. to be a protector or guardian; to give aid, (Eur., Dem., Aeschin., Polyb.): Ro. xii. 8 [al. with A. V. to rule; cf. Fritzsche ad loc.; Stuart, Com. excurs. xii.]. c. to care for, give attention to. w. a gen. of the thing, καλῶν ἔργων, Tit. iii. 8, 14; for exx. fr. prof. writ. see Kypke and Lösner; [some (cf. R. V. mrg.) would render these two exx. profess honest occu

ractions (see ἔργον, 1); but cf. ἔργον, 3 p. 248^b mid. and Field, Otium Norv. pars iii. ad l. c.].*

προ-καλέω, -ῶ: pres. mid. ptc. προκαλούμενος; to call forth [cf. πρό, d. a.]; Mid. to call forth to one's self, esp. to challenge to a combat or contest with one; often so fr. Hom. down; hence to provoke, to irritate: Gal. v. 26 [(εἰς ὀμότητα κ. ὀργήν, Hdtian. 7, 1, 11, 4 ed. Bekk.)].*

προ-κατ-αγγέλλω: 1 aor. προκατήγγειλα; pf. pass. ptc. προκατηγγελέμενος; to announce beforehand (that a thing will be): of prophecies, — foll. by an acc. with inf. Acts iii. 18; τί, Acts iii. 24 Rec.; περί τινος, Acts vii. 52. To pre-announce in the sense of to promise: τί, pass. 2 Co. ix. 5 Rec. (Joseph. antt. 1, 12, 3; 2, 9, 4; eccles. writ.)*

προ-κατ-αρτίζω: 1 aor. subjunc. 3 pers. προκαταρτίσωσι; to prepare [A. V. make up] beforehand: τί, 2 Co. ix. 5. (Hippocr.; eccles. writ.)*

προ-καίμαι; (πρό [q. v. d. a.] and κείμαι); fr. Hom. down; 1. to lie or be placed before (a person or thing), or in front (often so in Grk. writ.). 2. to be set before, i. e. a. to be placed before the eyes, to lie in sight; to stand forth: with a pred. nom., δείγμα, as an example, Jude 7 (καλὸν ὑπόδειγμά σοι πρόκειται, Joseph. b. j. 6, 2, 1). b. i. q. to be appointed, destined: προκειμένη ἐλπίς, the hope open to us, offered, given, Heb. vi. 18; used of those things which by any appointment are destined to be done, borne, or attained by any one; so προκειμένος ἀγών, Heb. xii. 1; προκειμ. χαρά, the destined joy (see ἀντί, 2 b.), ibid. 2 (the phrase τὰ ἄλλα προκεισθαι occurs often in prof. writ. fr. Hdt. down; cf. Bleek, Br. an die Heb. ii. 2 p. 268 sqq.). c. to be there, be present, be at hand, (so that it can become actual or available): 2 Co. viii. 12.*

προ-κηρύσσω: 1 aor. ptc. προκηρύξας; pf. pass. ptc. προκεκηρυγμένος; 1. to announce or proclaim by herald beforehand (Xen. resp. Lac. 11, 2; Isae. p. 60, 2; Polyb., Joseph., Plut., al.). 2. univ. to announce beforehand (of the herald himself, Soph. El. 684): Ἰησοῖν Χριστόν, i. e. his advent, works, and sufferings, pass. Acts iii. 20 Rec.; τί, Acts xiii. 24 (Ἱερεμίας τὰ μέλλοντα τῇ πόλει δεῖνὰ προεκήρυξεν, Joseph. antt. 10, 5, 1).*

προ-κοπή, -ῆς, ἡ, (προκόπτω, q. v.), progress, advancement: Phil. i. 12, 25; 1 Tim. iv. 15. (Polyb., Diod., Joseph., Philo, al.; rejected by the Atticists, cf. Phrynich. ed. Lob. p. 85; [Sir. li. 17; 2 Macc. viii. 8].)*

προ-κόπτω: impf. προέκοπτον; fut. προκόψω; 1 aor. προέκοψα; to beat forward; 1. to lengthen out by hammering (as a smith forges metals); metaph. to promote, forward, further: Hdt., Eur., Thuc., Xen., al. 2. fr. Polyb. on intransitively [cf. B. 145 (127); W. 251 (236)], to go forward, advance, proceed; of time: ἡ νύξ προέκοψεν, the night is advanced [A. V. is far spent], (day is at hand), Ro. xiii. 12 (Joseph. b. j. 4, 4, 6; [προκοπούσης τῆς ὥρας] Charit. 2, 3, 3 [p. 38, 1 ed. Reiske; τὰ τῆς νυκτός, ib. 2, 3, 4]; ἡ ἡμέρα προκόπτει, Just. Mart. dial. c. Tryph. p. 277 d.; Lat. procedere is used in the same way, Livy 28, 15; Sallust. Jug. 21, 52, 109). metaph. to increase, make progress: with a dat. of the thing in which one grows, Lk. ii. 52 [not Tdf.] (Diod. 11, 87);

ἐν with a dat. of the thing, ibid. Tdf.; Gal. i. 14, (Diod. [excerpt. de virt. et vitiis] p. 554, 69; Antonin. 1, 17); ἐπὶ πλείον, further, 2 Tim. iii. 9 (Diod. 14, 98); ἐπὶ πλείον ἀσεβείας, 2 Tim. ii. 16; ἐπὶ τὸ χεῖρον, will grow worse, i. e. will make progress in wickedness, 2 Tim. iii. 13 (τῶν Ἱεροσολύμων πάθῃ προύκοπτε καθ' ἡμέραν ἐπὶ τὸ χεῖρον, Joseph. b. j. 6, 1, 1).*

πρό-κρίμα, -τος, τό, (πρό and κρίμα), an opinion formed before the facts are known, a pre-judgment, a prejudice, (Vulg. praejudicium): 1 Tim. v. 21 (anonym. in Suidas s. v.; [Athanas. apol. c. Arian. 25 (i. 288 a. ed. Migne); Justinian cod. 10, 11, 8, § ε]).*

προ-κυρώω, -ῶ: pf. pass. ptc. προκεκυρωμένος; to sanction, ratify, or establish beforehand: Gal. iii. 17. ([Euseb. praep. evang. 10, 4 (ii. p. 70, 3 ed. Heinichen)]; Byzant. writ.)*

προ-λαμβάνω; 2 aor. προέλαβον; 1 aor. pass. subjunc. 3 pers. sing. προληφθῆ [-λημφθῆ L T Tr WH; see s. v. M, μ]; fr. Hdt. down; 1. to take before: τί, 1 Co. xi. 21. 2. to anticipate, to forestall: προέλαβε μυρίσαι, she has anticipated the anointing, [hath anointed beforehand], Mk. xiv. 8; cf. Meyer ad loc.; W. § 54, 4. 3. to take one by forestalling (him i. e. before he can flee or conceal his crime), i. e. surprise, detect, (Sap. xvii. 16): τινὰ ἐν παραπτώματι, pass. Gal. vi. 1; cf. Winer, Ep. ad Gal. l. c.*

προ-λέγω; impf. προέλεγον; to say beforehand, to predict, (so fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down): 2 Co. xiii. 2; Gal. v. 21; 1 Th. iii. 4; [some (see R. V. mrg.) would give προ- the sense of plainly in all these exx.; cf. L. and S. s. v. II. 2, and see πρό, d. a. fin.]*

προ-μαρτύρομαι; 1. antetester (in the old lexicons). 2. to testify beforehand, i. e. to make known by prediction: 1 Pet. i. 11; so also [Basil. Seleuc. 32 a. (Migne vol. lxxxv.) and] by Theodorus Metochita (c. 75, misc. p. 504) — a writ. of the fourteenth century.*

προ-μελετώ, -ῶ; to meditate beforehand: Lk. xxi. 14 (Arstph., Xen., Plato).*

προ-μεριμνάω; to be anxious beforehand: Mk. xiii. 11 (Clem. Alex. strom. 4, 9, 72; [Hippol. ref. haer. 6, 52 p. 380, 69; 8, 15 p. 432, 3]).*

προ-νοέω, -ῶ; pres. mid. προνοοῦμαι; fr. Hom. down; 1. to perceive before, foresee. 2. to provide, think of beforehand: τινός (see Matthiae § 348, vol. ii. p. 821 [but cf. § 379 p. 862]; Kühner § 419, 1 b. ii. p. 325; [Jelf § 496]; W. § 30, 10 c.), to provide for one, 1 Tim. v. 8 (where T Tr txt. WH mrg. προνοεῖται); περί τινος, Sap. vi. 8. Mid. with an acc. of the thing, i. q. to take thought for, care for a thing: Ro. xii. 17; 2 Co. viii. 21 (where L T Tr WH have adopted προνοοῦμεν).*

πρόνοια, -ας, ἡ, (πρόνοος), fr. [Aeschyl., Soph.], Hdt. down, forethought, provident care: Acts xxiv. 2 (3) [A. V. providence]; ποιῶμαι πρόνοιάν τινος, to make provision for a thing (see ποιέω, I. 3 p. 526^a top), Ro. xiii. 14.*

προ-οράω, -ῶ; pf. ptc. προεωρακώς; impf. mid. (Acts ii. 25) προωρώμην, and without augm. (see ὁμοίω, init.) προωρώμην L T Tr WH; fr. Hdt. down; 1. to see before (whether as respects place or time): τινά, Acts

xxi. 29. 2. Mid. (rare use) to keep before one's eyes: metaph. *τινά*, with *ἐνώπιόν μου* added, to be mindful of one always, Acts ii. 25 fr. Ps. xv. (xvi.) 8.*

προ-ορίζω: 1 aor. *προώρισα*; 1 aor. pass. ptc. *προορισθέντες*; to predetermine, decide beforehand, Vulg. [exc. in Acts] *praedestino*, [R. V. to foreordain]: in the N. T. of God decreeing from eternity, foll. by an acc. with the inf. Acts iv. 28; *τί*, with the addition of *πρὸ τῶν αἰώνων*, 1 Co. ii. 7; *τινά*, with a pred. acc., to foreordain, appoint beforehand, Ro. viii. 29 sq.; *τινά εἰς τι*, one to obtain a thing. Eph. i. 5; *προορισθέντες* sc. *κληρωθῆναι*, Eph. i. 11. (Heliod. and eccl. writ. [Ignat. ad Eph. tit.])*

προ-πάσχω: 2 aor. ptc. *προπαθόντες*; to suffer before: 1 Th. ii. 2. (Hdt., Soph., Thuc., Plat., al.)*

προ-πάτωρ, -ορος, ὁ, (πατήρ), a forefather, founder of a family or nation: Ro. iv. 1 L T Tr WH. (Pind., Hdt., Soph., Eur., Plat., Dio Cass. 44, 37; Lcian., al.; Plut. consol. ad Apoll. c. 10; Joseph. antt. 4, 2, 4; b. j. 5, 9, 4, Ev. Nicod. 21. 24. 25 sq.; eccl. writ.)*

προ-πίμπω; impf. *προπέμπον*; 1 aor. act. *προπέμψα*; 1 aor. pass. *προπέμφθην*; fr. Hom. down; 1. to send before. 2. to send forward, bring on the way, accompany or escort: *τινά*, 1 Co. xvi. 6, 11, [al. associate these exx. with the group at the close]; with *ἐκεῖ* (for *ἐκείσε*) added, Ro. xv. 24; *εἰς* with an acc. of place, Acts xx. 38; 2 Co. i. 16 [here R. V. set forward (see below)]; *ἕως ἕξω τῆς πώλεως*, Acts xxi. 5. to set one forward, fit him out with the requisites for his journey: Acts xv. 3 [al. associate this ex. with the preceding]; Tit. iii. 13; 3 Jn. 6; 1 Macc. xii. 4, cf. 1 Esdr. iv. 47.*

προπετής, -ίς, (*πρὸ* and *πέτω* i. e. *πίπτω*); 1. falling forwards, headlong, sloping, precipitous: Pind. Nem. 6, 107; Xen. r. eq. 1, 8; al. 2. precipitate, rash, reckless: Acts xix. 36; 2 Tim. iii.*4, (Prov. x. 14; xiii. 3; Sir. ix. 18; Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 1, 1; and often in Grk. writ.)*

προ-πορεύω: 1 fut. mid. *προπορεύσομαι*; to send before, to make to precede, (Ael. nat. an. 10, 22 [var.]); mid. to go before, to precede, [see *πρὸ*, d. a.]: *τινός* (on which gen. see W. § 52, 2 c.), to go before one, of a leader, Acts vii. 40; *πρὸ προσώπου τινός* (after the Hebr., Ex. xxxii. 34; Deut. iii. 18; ix. 8), of a messenger or a herald, Lk. i. 76; (of the van of an army, 1 Macc. ix. 11; Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 23; Polyb.). [Cf. *ἔρχομαι*, fin.]*

πρός, a preposition, i. q. Epic *πρῶτι*, from *πρὸ* and the adverbial suffix *τι*, (cf. the German *vor* . . . *hin* [Curtius § 381]); it is joined

I with the ACCUSATIVE, to, towards, Lat. *ad*, denoting direction towards a thing, or position and state looking towards a thing (W. § 49 h. p. 404 (378)): it is used

1. of the goal or limit towards which a movement is directed: *πρός τινα* or *τι*, a. prop. after verbs of going, departing, running, coming, etc.: *ἄγω*, Jn. xi. 15; *ἀναβαίνω*, Mk. vi. 51; Jn. xx. 17; Acts xv. 2; *ἀνακίμπω*, Mt. ii. 12; Acts xviii. 21; *ἀνέρχομαι*, Gal. i. 17 [L. Tr mrg. *ἀπέρχ.*]; *ἀπέρχομαι*, Mt. xiv. 25 [Rec.]; Mk. iii. 13, etc.; *πρός ἑαυτόν*, to his house, J. k. xxiv. 12 [T om. L Tr br. WH reject the vs.; Tr reads

πρ. αὐτόν; some connect the phrase w. *θαυμάζω* (see 2 b. below)]; Jn. xx. 10 [T Tr *αὐτούς*, WH *αὐτ.* (cf. a. v. *αὐτοῦ* sub fin.)]; *γίνεσθαι πρὸς τινα*, to come to one, 1 Co. ii. 3; xvi. 10; *διαπεράω*, Lk. xvi. 26; *ἐγγίζω*, Mk. xi. 1; Lk. xix. 29; *εἰσέρχομαι*, Mk. vi. 25; Lk. i. 28; Acts x. 8; [*πρὸς τ. Λυδῶν*, into the house of L. Acts xvi. 40 (Rec. *εἰς*)]; etc.; Rev. iii. 20; *εἰσπορεύομαι*, Acts xxviii. 30; *ἐκπορεύομαι*, Mt. iii. 5; Mk. i. 5; *ἐξέρχομαι*, Jn. xviii. 29, 38; 2 Co. viii. 17; Heb. xiii. 13; *ἐπιστρέφω*, to turn (one's self), Acts ix. 40; 2 Co. iii. 16; 1 Th. i. 9; *ἐπισυνάγεσθαι*, Mk. i. 33; *ἔρχομαι*, Mt. iii. 14; vii. 15, and often; *ἦκω*, Jn. vi. 37; Acts xxviii. 23 [Rec.]; *καταβαίνω*, Acts x. 21; xiv. 11; Rev. xii. 12; *μεταβαίνω*, Jn. xiii. 1; *δρβρίζω*, Lk. xxi. 38; *παραγίνομαι*, Mt. iii. 13; Lk. vii. 4, 20; viii. 19; xi. 6; [xxii. 52 Tdf.]; *πορεύομαι*, Mt. x. 6; Lk. xi. 5; Jn. xiv. 12, etc.; *συνάγεσθαι*, Mt. xiii. 2; xxvii. 62; Mk. iv. 1; vi. 30; vii. 1; *συντρέχειν*, Acts iii. 11; *ἰπάγω*, Mt. xxvi. 18; Mk. v. 19; Jn. vii. 33; xiii. 3; xvi. 5, 10, 16 [T Tr WH om. L br. the cl.], 17; *κατευθύνειν τὴν ὁδόν*, 1 Th. iii. 11; also after [kindred] nouns: *εἰσόδος*, 1 Th. i. 9; ii. 1; *προσ-αγωγή*, Eph. ii. 18. after verbs of moving, leading, sending, drawing, bringing, directing: *ἄγω*, Mk. xi. 7 [R L]; Lk. xviii. 40; Jn. i. 42 (43); [xviii. 13 L T Tr WH]; Acts ix. 27, etc.; *ἀπάγω*, Mt. xxvi. 57 [R. V. to the house of C. (cf. Acts xvi. 40 above)]; Mk. xiv. 53; Jn. xviii. 13 [R G]; Acts xxiii. 17; 1 Co. xii. 2; [*ἔξῃ γω ἕως πρὸς* (see *ἕως*, II. 2 c.), Lk. xxiv. 50 L txt. T Tr WH]; *κατασύρω*, Lk. xii. 58; *ἀρπάζω*, Rev. xii. 5; *ἄκω*, Jn. xii. 32; *παραλαμβάνω*, Jn. xiv. 3; *φέρω*, Mk. i. 32; ix. 17, 19, 20; [xi. 7 T Tr WH]; *πέμπω*, Lk. vii. 6 [not T WH], 19; Acts xxv. 21 [L T Tr WH *ἀναπ.*], etc. (see *πέμπω*): *ἀναπέμπω*, Lk. xxiii. 7, 15; *ἀποστέλλω*, Mt. xxiii. 34, etc. (see *ἀποστέλλω*, 1 b. and d.); *στρέφομαι*, Lk. vii. 44; xxiii. 28. after verbs of falling: *πίπτειν πρὸς τοὺς πόδας τινός*, Mk. v. 22; vii. 25; [Acts v. 10 L T Tr WH]; Rev. i. 17. after other verbs and substantives with which the idea of direction is connected: as *ἐπιστολὴ πρὸς τινα*, Acts ix. 2; xxii. 5; 2 Co. iii. 1; *ἐντολὴ*, Acts xvii. 15; *ἀνάδειξις*, Lk. i. 80; *κίμπω τὰ γόνατα*, Eph. iii. 14; *ἐκπετάννυμι τὰς χεῖρας*, Ro. x. 21 (fr. Is. lxxv. 2); *πρόσωπον πρὸς πρόσωπον*, face (turned) to face, i. e. in immediate presence, 1 Co. xiii. 12 (after the Hebr., Gen. xxxii. 30; Judges vi. 22); *στόμα πρὸς στόμα*, mouth (turned) to mouth, i. e. in each other's presence, 2 Jn. 12; 3 Jn. 14, (see *στόμα*, 1); *λαλεῖν πρὸς τὸ οὖς*, the mouth being put to the ear, Lk. xii. 3. after verbs of adding, joining to: *προστιθέναι τινα πρὸς τοὺς πατέρας*, to lay one unto, i. e. bury him by the side of, his fathers, Acts xiii. 36 (after the Hebr., 2 K. xxii. 20; Judg. ii. 10); *θάπτειν τινα πρὸς τινα*, Acts v. 10. after verbs of saying (because speech is directed towards some one), in voking, swearing, testifying, making known: w. an acc. of the pers., *ἀνοίγω τὸ στόμα*, 2 Co. vi. 11; *εἶπον*, Lk. i. 13, and very often by Luke; Jn. iv. 48; vii. 3, etc.; Heb. i. 13; *λαλέω*, Lk. i. 19, 55; ii. 18, etc.; 1 Th. ii. 2; Heb. v. 5; xi. 18; *λέγω*, Lk. v. 36, etc.; Jn. ii. 3; iv. 15, etc.; Heb. vii. 21; *φημί*, Lk. xxii. 70; Acts ii. 38 [R G]; x. 28, etc.; *διαλέγομαι*, Acts xxiv. 12; *ἀποκρίνομαι*, Lk

iv. 4; Acts iii. 12; *δέομαι*, Acts viii. 24; *βοάω*, Lk. xviii. 7 [R G L]; *αἶρειν φωνήν*, Acts iv. 24; *εἰχομαι*, 2 Co. xiii. 7; *ἄμνημι*, Lk. i. 73; *μαρτύς εἰμι*, Acts xiii. 31; xxii. 15; *δημηγορέω*, Acts xii. 21; *κατηγορέω*, to accuse to, bring, as it were, to the judge by accusation, Jn. v. 45; *ἐμφανίζω*, Acts xxiii. 22; *γνωρίζεται*, be made known unto, Phil. iv. 6. also after [kindred] substantives [and phrases]: *ἀπολογία*, addressed unto one, Acts xxii. 1; *λόγος*, 2 Co. i. 18; *λόγος παρακλήσεως*, Acts xiii. 15; *ὁ λόγος γίνεται πρὸς τινα*, Jn. x. 35 (Gen. xv. 1, 4; Jer. i. 2, 11; xiii. 8; Ezek. vi. 1; Hos. i. 1); *γίνεται φωνή*, Acts vii. 31 Rec.; x. 13, 15; *γίνεται ἐπαγγελία*, Acts xiii. 32 and Rec. in xxvi. 6 [where L T Tr WH *εἰς*]; *προσευχή*, Ro. xv. 30; *δέησις*, Ro. x. 1; *προσφέρειν δεήσεις*, Heb. v. 7. *πρὸς ἀλλήλους* after *ἀντιβᾶλλειν λόγους*, Lk. xxiv. 17; *διαλαλεῖν*, Lk. vi. 11; *διαλέγεσθαι*, Mk. ix. 34; *διαλογίζεσθαι*, Mk. viii. 16; *εἰπεῖν*, Lk. ii. 15 [(L mrg. T WH *λαλεῖν*)]; xxiv. 32; Jn. xvi. 17; xix. 24; *λέγειν*, Mk. iv. 41; Lk. viii. 25; Jn. iv. 33; Acts xxviii. 4; *ὀμιλεῖν*, Lk. xxiv. 14; *συλλαλεῖν*, Lk. iv. 36. *πρὸς ἑαυτούς* i. q. *πρὸς ἀλλήλους*: after *συζητεῖν*, Mk. i. 27 [T WH txt. read simply *αὐτούς* (as subj.)]; ix. 16; Lk. xxii. 23; *εἰπεῖν*, Mk. xii. 7; Jn. xii. 19; *λέγειν*, Mk. xvi. 3; *ἀγανακτεῖν*, [R. V. *had indignation among themselves*, saying], Mk. xiv. 4 T WH (cf. Tr); see 2 b. below.

b. of a time drawing towards a given time [cf. f. below]: *πρὸς ἑσπέραν ἵστίν*, towards evening, Lk. xxiv. 29 (Gen. viii. 11; Zech. xiv. 7; Plato de rep. 1 p. 328 a.; Joseph. antt. 5, 4, 3; *πρὸς ἡμέραν*, Xen. anab. 4, 5, 21; Plato, conviv. p. 223 c.); [*πρὸς σάββατον*, Mk. xv. 42 L Tr txt.].

c. metaph. of mental direction, with words denoting desires and emotions of the mind, to, towards: *ἐνδεικνύειν πραΰτητα*, Tit. iii. 2; *μακροθυμεῖν*, 1 Th. v. 14; *ἤπιος*, 2 Tim. ii. 24; *ἐχθρα*, Lk. xxiii. 12; *πειροῖθισιν ἔχειν*, 2 Co. iii. 4; [*ἐλπίδα ἔχ.* Acts xxiv. 15 Tdf.]; *πίστις*, 1 Th. i. 8; *παρησία*, 2 Co. vii. 4; 1 Jn. iii. 21; v. 14; with verbs signifying the mode of bearing one's self towards a pers., *ἐργάζεσθαι τὸ ἀγαθόν*, Gal. vi. 10; *ποιεῖν τὰ αὐτά*, Eph. vi. 9 (Xen. mem. 1, 1, 6). of a hostile direction, against; so after *ἀνταγωνίζεσθαι*, Heb. xii. 4; *στήναι*, Eph. vi. 11; *λακτίζειν*, Acts ix. 5 Rec.; xxvi. 14, (see *κέντρον*, 2); *πάλη*, Eph. vi. 12; *μάχεσθαι*, Jn. vi. 52; *διακρίνομαι*, Acts xi. 2; *γογγυσμός*, Acts vi. 1; *βλασφημία*, Rev. xiii. 6; *πικραίνεσθαι*, Col. iii. 19; *ἔχειν τι*, Acts xxiv. 19; *ἔχειν ζήτημα*, xxv. 19; *μομφήν*, Col. iii. 13; *πράγμα*, 1 Co. vi. 1; *λόγον* (see *λόγος*, I. 6), Acts xix. 38; *ἔχειν πρὸς τινα*, to have something to bring against one [R. V. *wherewith to answer*], 2 Co. v. 12; τὰ [which Tr txt. WH om.] *πρὸς τινα*, the things to be said against one, Acts xxiii. 30 [R G Tr WH; here may be added *πρὸς πλησμονὴν σαρκός*, against (i. e. to check) the indulgence of the flesh, Col. ii. 23 (see *πλησμονή*)].

d. of the issue or end to which anything tends or leads: *ἡ ἀσθένεια οὐκ ἔστι πρὸς θάνατον*, Jn. xi. 4; *ἀμαρτάνειν*, ἀμαρτία πρὸς θάνατον, 1 Jn. v. 16 sq.; *δὲ στρεβλοῦσι πρὸς τὴν ἰδίαν αὐτῶν ἀπόλειαν*, 2 Pet. iii. 16; τὰ πρὸς τὴν εἰρήμην sc. ὄντα, — now, the things which tend to the restoration of peace [A. V. *conditions of peace*], Lk. xiv. 32; now, which tend to the attainment of safety [A. V. *which belong unto*

peace], Lk. xix. 42; τὰ πρὸς ζωὴν καὶ εὐσέβειαν, [A. V. *that pertain unto*], 2 Pet. i. 3; *πρὸς δόξαν τῷ θεῷ*, 2 Co. i. 20; τοῦ κυρίου, 2 Co. viii. 19.

e. of an intended end or purpose: *πρὸς νοουθεσίαν τωός*, 1 Co. x. 11; as other exx. add, Mt. xxvi. 12; Ro. iii. 26; xv. 2; 1 Co. vi. 5; vii. 35; xii. 7; xiv. 12, 26; xv. 34; 2 Co. iv. 6; vii. 3; xi. 8; Eph. iv. 12; 1 Tim. i. 16; Heb. vi. 11; ix. 13; *πρὸς τί*, to what end, for what intent, Jn. xiii. 28; *πρὸς τὴν ἐλεημοσύνην*, for the purpose of asking alms, Acts iii. 10; *πρὸς τό* with an inf. in order to, etc.: Mt. v. 28; vi. 1; xiii. 30; xxiii. 5; xxvi. 12; Mk. xiii. 22; 2 Co. iii. 13; Eph. vi. 11; 1 Th. ii. 9; 2 Th. iii. 8, also R G in Jas. iii. 3.

f. of the time for which a thing has been, as it were, appointed, i. e. during which it will last; where we use our *for* (Germ. *für* or *auf*) [cf. b. above]: *πρὸς καιρὸν* (Lat. *ad tempus*, Cic. de off. 1, 8, 27; de amicitia 15, 53; Liv. 21, 25, 14), i. e. for a season, for a while, Lk. viii. 13; 1 Co. vii. 5; *πρὸς καιρὸν ὄρας*, [R. V. *for a short season*], 1 Th. ii. 17; *πρὸς ὥραν*, for a short time, for an hour, Jn. v. 35; 2 Co. vii. 8; Gal. ii. 5; Philem. 15; *πρὸς ὀλίγας ἡμέρας*, Heb. xii. 10; *πρὸς τὸ παρόν*, for the present, *ibid.* 11 (Thuc. 2, 22; Plato legg. 5 p. 736 a.; Joseph. antt. 6, 5, 1; Hdtian. 1, 3, 13 [5 ed. Bekk.]; Dio Cass. 41, 15); *πρὸς ὀλίγον*, for a little time, Jas. iv. 14 (Leian. dial. deor. 18, 1; Aelian v. h. 12, 63).

2. it is used of close proximity — the idea of direction, though not entirely lost, being more or less weakened;

a. answering to our *at* or *by* (Germ. *an*); after verbs of fastening, adhering, moving (*to*): *δεδέσθαι πρὸς τὴν θύραν*, Mk. xi. 4; *προσκολᾶσθαι*, Mk. x. 7 R G Tr (in mrg. br.); Eph. v. 31 R G WH txt.; *προσκίπτειν*, Mt. iv. 6; Lk. iv. 11; *κείσθαι*, i. q. to be brought near to, Mt. iii. 10; Lk. iii. 9, [(cf. 2 Macc. iv. 33)]; *τιθέναι*, Acts iii. 2; [iv. 37 Tdf. (al. *παρά*)]; add, *βεβλήσθαι*, Lk. xvi. 20; τὰ πρὸς τὴν θύραν, the fore-court [see *θύρα*, a.], Mk. ii. 2; *εἶναι πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν* (prop. towards the sea [A. V. *by the sea*]), Mk. iv. 1; *θερμαινεσθαι πρὸς τὸ φῶς*, turned to the light [R. V. *in the light*], Mk. xiv. 54; *καθῆσθαι πρὸς τὸ φῶς*, Lk. xxii. 56; *εἰστίκει πρὸς τὸ μνημεῖον*, Jn. xx. 11 Rec.; cf. Fritzsche on Mk. p. 201 sq.

b. i. q. (Lat. *apud*) *with*, with the acc. of a person, after verbs of remaining, dwelling, tarrying, etc. (which require one to be conceived of as always turned towards one), cf. Fritzsche u. s.: after *εἶναι*, Mt. xiii. 56; Mk. vi. 3; ix. 19; xiv. 49; Lk. ix. 41; Jn. i. 1 sq.; 1 Jn. i. 2; 1 Th. iii. 4; 2 Th. ii. 5; iii. 10; *παρεῖναι*, Acts xii. 20; 2 Co. xi. 9 (8); Gal. iv. 18, 20; *παρουσία*, Phil. i. 26; *διαμένειν*, Gal. ii. 5; *παραμένειν*, 1 Co. xvi. 6; *ἐπιμένειν*, *ibid.* 7; Gal. i. 18; *καθῆξεσθαι*, Mt. xxvi. 55 [R G L Tr br.]; *ἐνδημεῖν*, 2 Co. v. 8; *κατέχειν τινὰ πρὸς ἑαυτὸν*, Philem. 13. *πρὸς ἑμαυτὸν*, etc., (apud animam meum), *with myself*, etc., (2 Macc. xi. 13; exx. fr. Grk. writ. are given in Passow s. v. I. 2 p. 1157*; [L. and S. s. v. C. I. 5]), *συλλογίζομαι*, Lk. xx. 5; *προσεύχομαι*, Lk. xviii. 11 [Tdf. om. *πρὸς ἑ*, Grsb. connects it with *σταθεῖς*]; *ἀγανακτεῖν*, Mk. xiv. 4 [(cf. 1 a. fin.)]; *θανμάζειν*, Lk. xxiv. 12 (acc. to some; see above, 1 a. ad init.). Further, *ποιεῖν τι πρὸς τινα*, Mt. xxvi. 18; *ἔχω χάριν πρὸς τινα*, Acts ii. 47; *καύ*

χημα ἔχ. πρ. τ. to have whereof to glory with one (prop. turned 'toward' one), Ro. iv. 2; *παράκλητον πρὸς τινα*, 1 Jn. ii. 1. 3. of relation or reference to any person or thing; thus a. of fitness: joined to adjectives, ἀγαθός, Eph. iv. 29; ἔτοιμος, Tit. iii. 1; 1 Pet. iii. 15; ἱκανός, 2 Co. ii. 16; δυνατός, 2 Co. x. 4; ἐξηρησμένος, 2 Tim. iii. 17; ὠφέλιμος, 1 Tim. iv. 8; 2 Tim. iii. 16; ἀδόκιμος, Tit. i. 16; ἀνεύθετος, Acts xxvii. 12; λευκός, while and so ready for, Jn. iv. 35; τὰ πρὸς τὴν χρείαν sc. ἀνάγκαια, [R. V. such things as we needed], Acts xxviii. 10. b. of the relation or close connection entered (or to be entered) into by one person with another: περιπατεῖν πρὸς (Germ. *im Verkehr mit*, [in intercourse with (A. V. toward)]); cf. Bnhdy. p. 265; Passow s. v. I. 2 p. 1157*; [L. and S. s. v. C. I. 5] τινα, Col. iv. 5; 1 Th. iv. 12; ἀναστρέφεσθαι, 2 Co. i. 12; of ethical relationship (where we use *with*), ἀσύμφωνος πρὸς ἀλλήλους, Acts xxviii. 25; κοινωνία, συμφώνησις πρὸς τινα or τι, 2 Co. vi. 15 sq.; εἰρήνην ἔχειν [see εἰρήνη, 5], Ro. v. 1; συνειδήσιον ἔχειν πρὸς τὸν θεόν, Acts xxiv. 16; διαθήκην ἐντέλλομαι πρὸς τινα, Heb. ix. 20 [see ἐντέλλω, fin.]; διαθήκην διατίθημι, Acts iii. 25, (in Grk. writ. συνθήκας, σπονδὰς, συμμαχίαν ποιῆσθαι πρὸς τινα, and similar expressions; cf. Passow [or L. and S.] u. s.); μὴ ταπεινώσῃ . . . πρὸς ὑμᾶς, in my relation to you [R. V. before], 2 Co. xii. 21; πρὸς ἃν ἡμῶν ὁ λόγος (see λόγος, II. 5), I Heb. iv. 13. Here belongs also 2 Co. iv. 2 [A. V. to every man's conscience]. c. *with regard to* (any person or thing), *with respect to, as to*; after verbs of saying: πρὸς τινα, Mk. xii. 12; Lk. xii. 41; xviii. 9; xix. 9; xx. 19; Ro. x. 21; Heb. i. 7 sq.; πρὸς τὸ δεῖν προσευχεσθαι, Lk. xviii. 1; ἐπιτρέπευ, γράφειν τι πρὸς τι, Mt. xix. 8; Mk. x. 5; ἀποκριθῆναι τι πρὸς τι, Mt. xxvii. 14; ἀνταποκριθῆναι, Lk. xiv. 6; τι ἐρούμεν πρὸς ταῦτα, Ro. viii. 31, (Xen. mem. 3, 9, 12; anab 2, 1, 20). d. *pertaining to*: τὰ πρὸς τὸν θεόν (see θεός, 3 γ.), Ro. xv. 17; Heb. ii. 17; v. 1; τί πρὸς ἡμᾶς; sc. ἐστίν, what is that to us? i. e. it is none of our business to care for that, Mt. xxvii. 4; also τί πρὸς σέ; Jn. xxi. 22, 23 [here Tdf. om.]. e. in comparison (like Lat. *ad*) i. q. in *comparison with*: so after ἄξιος (q. v. in a.), Ro. viii. 18 (οὐ λογισθήσεται ἕτερος πρὸς αὐτόν, Bar. iii. 36 (35)); cf. Viger. ed. *Herm.* p. 666; [B. § 147, 28]. f. *agreeably to, according to*: πρὸς ἃ (i. e. πρὸς ταῦτα ἃ) ἔπραξε, 2 Co. v. 10; ποιεῖν πρὸς τὸ θέλημά τινος, I. k. xii. 47; ὀρθοποδεῖν πρὸς τὴν ἀλήθειαν, Gal. ii. 14. Here belong Eph. iii. 4; iv. 14. g. akin to this is the use of πρὸς joined to nouns denoting desires, emotions, virtues, etc., to form a periphrasis of the adverbs [cf. W. § 51, 2 h.]: πρὸς φθόνον, enviously, Jas. iv. 5 ([on this pass. see φθόνος]; πρὸς ὕργην i. q. ὀργίως, Soph. El. 369; πρὸς βίαν i. q. βιαίως, Aeschyl. [Prom. 208, 353, etc.] Eum. 5; al.; πρὸς ἡδονὴν καὶ πρὸς χάριμ, pleasantly and graciously, Joseph. antt. 12, 10, 3; [other exx. in L. and S. s. v. C. III. 7].

II. with the DATIVE, *at, near, hard by*, denoting close local proximity (W. 395 (369 sq.)); so six times in the N. T. (much more freq. in the Sept. and in the O. T. Apocr.): Mk. v. 11 G L T Tr WH [R. V. on the moun-

tain side]; Lk. xix. 37; Jn. xviii. 16; xx. 11 (where Rec. has πρὸς τὸ μν.), 12; Rev. i. 13.

III. with the GENITIVE, a. prop. used of that from which something proceeds; b. (Lat. *a parte i. e.*) *on the side of*; hence tropically πρὸς τινος εἶναι or ὑπάρχειν, to pertain to one, lie in one's interests, be to one's advantage: so once in the N. T. τοῦτο πρὸς τῆς ὑμετέρας σωτηρίας ὑπάρχει, conduces to [A. V. is for] your safety, Acts xxvii. 34. (Κροίσος ἐλπίσας πρὸς ἑαυτοῦ τὸν χρημὸν εἶναι, Hdt. 1, 75; οὐ πρὸς τῆς ὑμετέρας δόξης, it will not redound to your credit, Thuc. 3, 59; add, Plat. Gorg. p. 459 c.; Lcian. dial. deor. 20, 3; Dion. Hal. antt. 10, 80; Arr. exp. Alex. 1, 19, 6; cf. Viger. ed. *Herm.* p. 659 sq.; Matthiae p. 1885 sq.; [L. and S. s. v. A. IV.]; W. 374 (350).)

IV. in COMPOSITION πρὸς signifies 1. direction or motion to a goal: προσάγω, προσεγγίζω, προσέρχομαι, προστρέχω. 2. addition, accession, besides: προσανατίθημι, προσαπειλέω, προσοφειλω. 3. vicinity: προσεδρεύω, προσμένω. 4. our on, at, as in προσκόπτω; and then of things which adhere to or are fastened to others, as προσηλώω, προσπήγνυμι. 5. to or for, of a thing adjoined to some standard: πρόσκαιρος. Cf. Zeune ad Viger. ed. *Herm.* p. 666.

προ-σάββατον, -ον, τό, the day before the sabbath: Mk. xv. 42 R G T WH [L Tr txt. πρὸς σάβ. (cf. πρὸς, I. 1 b.)]. (Judith viii. 6; [Ps. xcii. (xciii.) heading; Nonn. paraph. Ioan. 19, 66; Euseb. de mart. Pal. 6, 1].)*

προσ-αγορεύω: 1 aor. pass. ptep. προσαγορευθεῖς; to speak to, to address, accost, salute, (Aeschyl., Hdt., Aristoph., Xen., Plat., al.); esp. to address or accost by some name, call by name: τινά with a pred. acc., and in the pass. with a pred. nom. (1 Macc. xiv. 40; 2 Macc. xiv. 37), Heb. v. 10. (to give a name to publicly, to style, τιμᾶ or τί with a pred. acc., Xen. mem. 3, 2, 1; Γάϊος Ἰούλιος Καίσαρ ὁ διὰ τὰς πράξεις προσαγορευθεῖς θεός, Diod. 1, 4; add [Sap. xiv. 22]; 2 Macc. iv. 7; x. 9; xiv. 37; φρούριον . . . Καισάρειαν ὑπ' αὐτοῦ προσαγορευθέν, Joseph. antt. 15, 8, 5.) Cf. Bleek, Brief an d. Hebr. ii. 2 p. 97 sq.*

προσ-άγω; 2 aor. προσήγαγον; 1 aor. pass. προσήχθην (Mt. xviii. 24 L Tr WH); fr. Hom. down; Sept. for בָּרַךְ, שָׂרַךְ, sometimes for מָרַךְ; 1. transitively, to lead to, bring, [see πρὸς, IV. 1]: τινά ὄδε, Lk. ix. 41; τινά τινα, one to one [cf. W. § 52, 4, 14], Mt. xviii. 24 L Tr WH; Acts xvi. 20; to open a way of access, τινα τῷ θεῷ for [A. V. to bring] one to God, i. e. to render one acceptable to God and assured of his grace (a fig. borrowed from those who secure for one the privilege of an interview with the sovereign), 1 Pet. iii. 18 [noteworthy is the use, without specification of the goal, in a forensic sense, to summon (to trial or punishment), Acts xii. 6 WH txt. (where al. προάγω, q. v. 1)]. 2. intransitively (see ἄγω, 4), to draw near to, approach, (Josh. iii. 9; Jer. xxvi. (xlvi.) 3, etc.): τινα, Acts xxvii. 27 [(not WH mrg.)], where Luke speaks in nautical style phenomenally, the land which the sailor is approaching seeming to approach him; cf. Kuinoel [or Wetstein] ad loc.; [see προσανέχω 2, and προσαχέω].*

προσαγωγή, ἤσ, ἦ; 1. *the act of bringing to, a moving to*, (Thuc., Aristot., Polyb., al.). 2. *access, approach*, (Hdt. 2, 58; Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 45) [al., as Meyer on Ro. as below (yet see Weiss in the 6th ed.), Ellic. on Eph., insist on the transitive sense, *introduction*]: *εἰς τὴν χάριν*, Ro. v. 2; *to God*, i. e. (dropping the figure) that friendly relation with God whereby we are acceptable to him and have assurance that he is favorably disposed towards us, Eph. ii. 18; iii. 12.*

προσαίτω, -ῶ; 1. *to ask for in addition* [(see *πρός*, IV. 2)]; Pind., Aeschyl., al.). 2. *to approach one with supplications*, (Germ. *anbetteln* [to importune; cf. *πρός*, IV. 4]), *to ask alms*, ([Hdt.], Xen., Arstph., Eur., Plut., al.): Mk. x. 46 RGL; Lk. xviii. 35 (where L T Tr WH have *ἐπαυῶν*); Jn. ix. 8.*

προσαίτης, -ου, ὅ, *a beggar*: Mk. x. 46 T Tr WH; Jn. ix. 8 (where for the Rec. *τυφλός*). (Plut., Lcian., Diog. Laërt. 6, 56.)*

προσαναβαίνω: 2 aor. impv. 2 pers. sing. *προσαναβῆθι*; *to go up farther*: with *ἀνώτερον* added, Lk. xiv. 10 [A. V. *go up higher*; al. regard the *προσ-* as adding the suggestion of 'motion to' the place where the host stands: 'come up higher' (cf. Prov. xxv. 7). Xen., Aristot., al.]*

προσαναλίσκω: 1 aor. ptep. fem. *προσαναλώσασα*; *to expend besides* [*πρός*, IV. 2]: *ἰατροῖς* (i. e. *upon physicians*, B. § 133, 1; Rec. *εἰς ἰατροῦς* [cf. W. 213 (200)]) *τόν βίον*, Lk. viii. 43 [WH om. Tr mrg. br. the cl.]. (Xen., Plut., Dem., Plut., al.)*

προσαναπληρῶ, -ῶ; 1 aor. *προσαναπλήρωσα*; *to fill up by adding to* [cf. *πρός*, IV. 2]; *to supply*: *τί*, 2 Co. ix. 12; xi. 9. (Sap. xix. 4; Aristot., Diod., Philo, al.)*

προσανατίθημι: 2 aor. mid. *προσανεθέμην*; 1. *to lay upon in addition* [cf. *πρός*, IV. 2]. Middle, a. *to lay upon one's self in addition*: *φόβρον*, Poll. 1, 9, 99; *to undertake besides*: *τί*, Xen. mem. 2, 1, 8. b. with a dat. of the pers. *to put one's self upon another by going to him* (*πρός*), i. e. *to commit or betake one's self to another se.* for the purpose of consulting him, hence *to consult, to take one into counsel*, [A. V. *confer with*], (Diod. 17, 116 *τοῖς μάντεσι προσαναθέμενος περὶ τοῦ σημείου*; Lcian. Jup. trag. § 1 *ἐμοὶ προσανάθου, λάβε με σύμβουλον πόνων*), Gal. i. 16. c. *to add from one's store* (this is the force of the middle), *to communicate, impart*: *τί τιμῆ*, Gal. ii. 6.*

προσανέχω; 1. *to hold up besides*. 2. intrans. *to rise up so as to approach, rise up towards*: Acts xxvii. 27 Lchm. ed. ster. (see *προσάγω* 2, and *προσαχέω*), — a sense found nowhere else.*

προσαπειλέω, -ῶ: 1 aor. mid. ptep. *προσαπειλησάμενος*; *to add threats, threaten further*, [cf. *πρός*, IV. 2]: Acts iv. 21. (Dem. p. 544, 26.)*

[**προσαχέω**, -ῶ, Doric for *προσηχέω*, *to resound*: Acts xxvii. 27 WH mrg. (see their App. p. 151; al. *προσαχέω*, q. v.), of the roar of the surf as indicating nearness to land to sailors at night.]*

προσαπαύω, -ῶ: 1 aor. subjunc. 2 pers. sing. *προσαπαύηται*, *to spend besides* [cf. *πρός*, IV. 2], Vulg. *supererogo*: *τι*, l. k. x. 35. (Lcian., Themist.)*

προσδέομαι; depon. pass. *to want besides, need in addition*, [cf. *πρός*, IV. 2]: *προσδεόμενός τινος*, "quom nullius boni desideret accessionem" (Erasmus), [A. V. *as though he needed anything*], Acts xvii. 25. (Xen., Plat., sqq.; Sept.; [in the sense *to ask of*, several times in Hdt.].)*

προσδέχομαι; depon. mid.; impf. *προσδεχόμεην*; 1 aor. *προσδεξάμην*; 1. as in Grk. writ. fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down, *to receive to one's self, to admit, to give access to one's self*: *τινά*, to admit one, receive into intercourse and companionship, *τοὺς ἀμαρτωλοὺς*, Lk. xv. 2; *to receive one* (coming from some place), Ro. xvi. 2; Phil. ii. 29, (1 Chr. xii. 18); *τί*, *to accept* (not to reject) a thing offered: *οὐ προσδ.* *to reject*, Heb. xi. 35; *προσδέχονται ἐλπίδα*, *to admit* (accept) hope, i. e. not to repudiate but to entertain, embrace, its substance, Acts xxiv. 15 [al. refer this to the next head (R. V. txt. *look for*)]; not to shun, to bear, an impending evil [A. V. *took the spoiling* etc.], Heb. x. 34. 2. as fr. Hom. down, *to expect* [A. V. *look for, wait for*]: *τινά*, Lk. xii. 36; *τί*, Mk. xv. 43; Lk. ii. 25, 38; xxiii. 51; [Acts xxiii. 21]; Tit. ii. 13; Jude 21; *τὰς ἐπαγγελίας*, the fulfilment of the promises, Heb. xi. 13 Lchm. [Cf. *δέχομαι*, fin.]*

προσδοκάω, -ῶ; impf. 3 pers. plur. *προσδεόκων* (Acts xxviii. 6); (the simple verb is found only in the form *δοκεῖω*; *πρός* [q. v. IV. 1] denotes mental direction); fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down; *to expect* (whether in thought, in hope, or in fear); *to look for, wait for*: when the preceding context shews who or what is expected, Mt. xxiv. 50; Lk. iii. 15; xii. 46; Acts xxvii. 33; xxviii. 6; *τινά*, one's coming or return, Mt. xi. 3; Lk. i. 21; vii. 19 sq.; viii. 40; Acts x. 24; *τί*, 2 Pet. iii. 12-14; foll. by an acc. with infin. Acts xxviii. 6; foll. by an infin. belonging to the subject, Acts iii. 5.*

προσδοκία, -ας, ἦ, (*προσδοκάω*), fr. Thuc. and Xen. down, *expectation* (whether of good or of evil): joined to *φόβος* (Plut. Ant. 75; Demetr. 15) with a gen. of the object added [W. § 50, 7 b.], Lk. xxi. 26; *τοῦ λαοῦ* (gen. of subject), the expectation of the people respecting Peter's execution, Acts xii. 11.*

προσδρέμω, see *προστρέχω*.
προσεάω, -ῶ; *to permit one to approach or arrive*: Acts xxvii. 7 [R. V. txt. *to suffer further*; (cf. *πρός*, IV. 2; Smith, Voyage and Shipwreck of St. Paul, 3d ed., p. 78; Hackett ad loc.)]. Not found elsewhere.*

προσεγγίζω: 1 aor. inf. *προσεγγίσει*; *to approach unto* [*πρός*, IV. 1]: with the dat. of a pers. [cf. W. § 52, 4, 14], Mk. ii. 4 [where T Tr mrg. WH *προσενέγκαι*]. (Sept.; Polyb., Diod., Lcian.)*

προσεδρεύω; (*πρόσεδρος* sitting near, [cf. *πρός*, IV. 3]); 1. prop. *to sit near* [(Eur., al.)]. 2. *to attend assiduously*: *τῷ θυσιαστηρίῳ* (see *παρεδρεύω*), 1 Co. ix. 13 Rec.; Protev. Jac. 23, 1 (where we also find the var. *παρεδρεύω*); *τῇ θεραπείᾳ τοῦ θεοῦ*, Joseph. c. Ap. 1, 7, 1; *ταῖς φιλοπονίαις*, Aristot. pol. 8, 4, 4 p. 1338^b, 25; *τοῖς πράγμασι*, Dem. p. 14, 15 [i. e. Olynth. 1, 18]; with dat. of pers. *to be in attendance upon*, not to quit one's side, Joseph. c. Ap. 1, 9, 1; [cf. Dem. 914, 28].*

προσεργάζομαι: 1 aor. 3 pers. sing. *προσεεργάσατο*

(R G Tr), *προσηγάσ.* (L T WH; see *ἐργάζομαι*, init.); 1. *to work besides* (Eur., Plut.). 2. *by working or trading to make or gain besides*: Lk. xix. 16 (Xen. Hell. 3, 1, 28).*

προσέρχομαι; impf. 3 pers. plur. *προσῆρχοντο* (Acts xxviii. 9); [fut. 3 pers. sing. *προσελεύσεται*, Lk. i. 17 WH mrg.]; 2 aor. 3 pers. plur. *προσῆλθον* and [so L T R WH in Mt. ix. 28; xiii. 36; xiv. 15; T Tr WH in Mt. v. 1; Lk. xiii. 31; WH in Mt. xix. 3; xxi. 23; Jn. xii. 21] in the Alex. form *προσῆλθον* (see *ἀπέρχομαι*, and *ἔρχομαι*); pf. *προσελήλυθα* (Heb. xii. 18, 22); fr. Aeschyl. and Ildt. down; Sept. for *כָּרַב* and *שָׁבַב*; *to come to, to approach*, [πρός, IV. 1]; a. prop. absol., Mt. iv. 11; Lk. [i. 17 WH mrg.]; ix. 42; xxiii. 36; Acts viii. 29; xxviii. 9; *προσῆλθον λέγοντες*, Lk. xiii. 31; with rhetorical fullness of description (see *ἀνίστημι*, II. 1 c. [also *ἔρχομαι*, p. 250^b bot.]) the ptep. *προσελθών* is joined to a finite verb which denotes a different action: Mt. viii. 2 L T Tr WH, 19, 25; ix. 20; xiii. 10, 27; xiv. 12; xv. 12, 23; xvi. 1; xvii. 7 [R G]; xix. 16; xxv. 20, 22, 24; xxvi. 39 T Tr WH mrg. (acc. to a reading no doubt corrupt [cf. *Scrivener*, Introd. p. 16]), 50, 60, 73; xxviii. 2, 9, 18; Mk. i. 31; x. 2; xii. 28; [xiv. 35 Tr WH mrg.]; Lk. vii. 14; viii. 24, 44; ix. 12, 42; x. 34; xx. 27; xxiii. 36; Acts xxii. 26 sq.; *προσέρχομαι* foll. by an infin. indicating the reason why one has drawn near, Mt. xxiv. 1; Acts vii. 31; xii. 13 [here WH mrg. *προῆλθε*]; with a dat. of the place (exx. fr. Grk. auth. are given in Passows s. v. 1 a. p. 1190^a; [L. and S. s. v. I. 1]), Heb. xii. 18, 22; with the dat. of a pers. (see Lexx. u. s.), Mt. v. 1; viii. 5; ix. 14, 28; xiii. 36; xiv. 15; xv. 1, 30; xvii. 14, 24; xviii. 1; xix. 3; xx. 20; xxi. 14, 23; xxii. 23; xxiv. 3; xxvi. 7, 17, 69; Jn. xii. 21; Acts x. 28; xviii. 2; xxiv. 23 Rec.; [with *ἐπί* and the acc. Acts xx. 13 Tr WH mrg.]. The ptep. *προσελθών* *αὐτῷ* with a finite verb (see above) occurs in Mt. iv. 3; xviii. 21; xxi. 28, 30; xxvi. 49; xxvii. 58; Mk. vi. 35; xiv. 45; Lk. xx. 27; xxiii. 52; Acts ix. 1; xxiii. 14. b. trop. a. *προσέρχ. τῷ θεῷ*, *to draw near to God* in order to seek his grace and favor, Heb. vii. 25; xi. 6; τῷ θρόνῳ τῆς χάριτος, Heb. iv. 16; without τῷ θεῷ, Heb. x. 1, 22, (in the O. T. *προσέρχ.*, simply, is used of the priests about to offer sacrifices, Lev. xxi. 17, 21; Dent. xxi. 5; with the addition of *πρός θεόν*, of one about to ask counsel of God, 1 S. xiv. 36; with *τοῖς θεοῖς*, of suppliants about to implore the gods, Dio Cass. 56, 9); *πρός Χριστόν*, to attach one's self to Christ, to come to a participation in the benefits procured by him, 1 Pet. ii. 4 [cf. W. § 52, 3]. β. i. q. *to assent to* (cf. Germ. *beitreten* [Lat. *accedere*; Eng. *come (over) to*, used fig.]): *ὑγαίνουσι λόγους*, 1 Tim. vi. 3 [Tdf. *προσέχεται*, q. v. 3].

προσεύχη, -ῆς, ἡ, (*προσεύχομαι*), Sept. for *πῆχρη*, i. q. *εὐχή* *πρός τόν θεόν* [cf. *πρός*, IV. 1]; 1. *prayer addressed to God*: Mt. xvii. 21 [T WH om. Tr br. the vs.]; xxi. 22; Mk. ix. 29; Lk. xxii. 45; Acts iii. 1; vi. 4; x. 31; Ro. xii. 12; 1 Co. vii. 5; Col. iv. 2; plur., Acts ii. 42; x. 4; Ro. i. 10 (9); Eph. i. 16; Col. iv. 12; 1 Th. i. 2; Philem. 4, 22; 1 Pet. iii. 7; iv. 7; Rev. v. 8; viii. 3, 4 (where *ταῖς προσευχαῖς* is a dat. commodi, *for*, in aid of,

the prayers [W. § 31, 6 c.; cf. Green p. 101 sq.]); *οἶκος προσευχῆς*, a house devoted to the offering of prayer to God, Mt. xxi. 13; Mk. xi. 17; Lk. xix. 46, (Is. lvi. 7; 1 Macc. vii. 37); *προσευχή καὶ δέησις*, Acts i. 14 Rec.; Eph. vi. 18; Phil. iv. 6, (1 K. viii. 38; 2 Chr. vi. 29; 1 Macc. vii. 37; on the distinction between the two words see *δέησις*); plur., 1 Tim. ii. 1; v. 5; ἡ πρ. τοῦ θεοῦ, prayer to God, Lk. vi. 12 (*εὐχαριστία θεοῦ*, Sap. xvi. 28; cf. reff. in *πίστις*, 1 a.); *πρός τόν θεόν ὑπέρ* [L T Tr WH *περί*] *τινος*, Acts xii. 5; plur. Ro. xv. 30; *προσευχή προσεύχεσθαι*, a Hebraistic expression (cf. W. § 54, 3; [B. § 133, 22 a.]), *to pray fervently*, Jas. v. 17. 2. a *place set apart or suited for the offering of prayer*; i. e. a. *a synagogue* (see *συναγωγή*, 2 b.): 3 Macc. vii. 20 [acc. to the reading *προσευχήν*; see *Grimm*, Com. in loc.]; Philo in Flaccum § 6 [also § 14]; leg. ad Gaium § 20, 43, 46; Juvenal, sat. 1, 3, 296; *συνάγονται πάντες εἰς τὴν προσευχήν, μέγιστον οἶκημα πολὺν ὄχλον ἐπιδέξασθαι δυνάμενον*, Joseph. vita § 54. b. a place in the open air where the Jews were wont to pray, outside of those cities where they had no synagogue; such places were situated upon the bank of a stream or the shore of the sea, where there was a supply of water for washing the hands before prayer: Acts xvi. 13, 16; Joseph. antt. 14, 10, 23, cf. Epiph. haer. 80, 1. Tertullian in his ad nationes 1, 13 makes mention of the "orationes litorales" of the Jews, and in his de jejuniis c. 16 says "Judaicum certe jejunium ubique celebratur, cum omissis templis per omnes litus quocunque in aperto aliquando jam preces ad caelum mittunt." [Josephus (c. Apion. 2, 2) quotes Apion as representing Moses as offering *αἶθριοι προσευχαί*.] Cf. *De Wette*, Archäologie, § 242; [*Schürer*, Zeitgesch. § 27 vol. ii. p. 369 sqq.]. Not used by prof. auth. except in the passages cited above from Philo, Josephus, and Juvenal [to which add Cleomedes 71, 16; cf. *Boeckh*, Corp. inscr. ii. 1004 no. 2114 b. and 1005 no. 2114 bb. (A. D. 81), see Index s. v.].*

προσεύχομαι; depon. mid.; impf. *προσηυχόμην*; fut. *προσεύξομαι*; 1 aor. *προσηυξάμην*; [on the augm. see *WH*. App. p. 162; cf. *Tdf.* Proleg. p. 121]; fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down; Sept. for *לְהַפְּרִיחַ*; *to offer prayers, to pray*, (everywhere of prayers to the gods, or to God [cf. *δέησις*, fin.]): absol., Mt. vi. 5-7, 9; xiv. 23; xxvi. 36, 39, 44; Mk. i. 35; vi. 46; xi. 24 sq.; xiii. 33 [L T WH om. Tr br. the cl.]; xiv. [32], 39; Lk. i. 10; iii. 21; v. 16; vi. 12; ix. 18, 28 sq.; xi. 1 sq.; xviii. 1, 10; xxii. 44 [L Tr. WH reject the pass.]; Acts i. 24; vi. 6; ix. 11, 40; x. 9, 30; xi. 5; xii. 12; xiii. 3; xiv. 23; xvi. 25; xx. 36; xxi. 5; xxii. 17; xxviii. 8; 1 Co. xi. 4 sq.; xiv. 14; 1 Th. v. 17; 1 Tim. ii. 8; Jas. v. 13, 18; foll. by *λέγων* and direct disc. containing the words of the prayer, Mt. xxvi. 39, 42; Lk. xxii. 41; *προσεύχ.* with a dat. indicating the manner or instrument, 1 Co. xi. 5 [W. § 31, 7 d.]; xiv. 14 sq. [cf. W. 279 (262) sq.]; *μακρά*, to make long prayers, Mt. xxiii. 14 (13) Rec.; Mk. xii. 40; Lk. xx. 47; *ἐν πνεύματι* (see *πνεῦμα*, 4 a. p. 522^a mid.), Eph. vi. 18; *ἐν πν. ἀγίῳ*, Jude 20; *προσευχή* (see *προσευχή*, 1 fin.), Jas. v. 17; *προσεύχ.* with the acc. of a thing, Lk. xviii. 11; Ro. viii. 26 [cf. W.

L]; xxiii. 17, 18, 23; Jas. v. 14. b. metaph. God is said *προσκαλείσθαι* the Gentiles, aliens as they are from him, by inviting and drawing them, through the preaching of the gospel, unto fellowship with himself in the Messiah's kingdom, Acts ii. 39; the Holy Spirit and Christ are said *to call unto themselves* [cf. W. § 39, 3] those preachers of the gospel to whom they have decided to intrust a service having reference to the extension of the gospel: foll. by an inf. indicating the purpose, Acts xvi. 10; foll. by *εἰς τι*, Acts xiii. 2 (where δ is for *εἰς* δ , acc. to that familiar Grk. usage by which a prep. prefixed to the antecedent is not repeated before the relative; cf. W. 421 sq. (393); [B. 342 (294)]).*

προσκαρτερέω, - ω ; fut. *προσκαρτερήσω*; (*καρτερέω*, fr. *καρτερός* ['strong,' 'steadfast'], of which the root is ($\tau\delta$) *κάρτος* for *κράτος* ['strength']; cf. Curtius § 72]; *to persevere* ['continue steadfastly'] in any thing [cf. *πρός*, IV. 4]: of persons, with the dat. of a thing, *to give constant attention to a thing*, Acts ii. 42 [here Lchm. adds *ἐν* (once) in br.]; *τῇ προσευχῇ*, Acts i. 14; vi. 4; Ro. xii. 12; Col. iv. 2, (*ταῖς θήραις*, Diod. 3, 17; *τῇ πολιορκίᾳ*, Polyb. 1, 55, 4; Diod. 14, 87; *τῇ καθέδρᾳ*, persist in the siege, Joseph. antt. 5, 2, 6); with the dat. of a person, *to adhere to one, be his adherent; to be devoted or constant to one*: Acts viii. 13; x. 7, (Dem. p. 1386, 6; Polyb. 24, 5, 3; Diog. Laërt. 8, 1, 14); *εἰς τι*, *to be steadfastly attentive unto, to give unremitting care to a thing*, Ro. xiii. 6 [cf. Meyer ad loc.]; *ἐν* with the dat. of place, *to continue all the time in a place*, Acts ii. 46 (Sus. 6); absol. *to persevere, not to faint* (in a thing), Xen. Hell. 7, 5, 14; *to show one's self courageous*, for $\rho\eta\eta\eta\eta$, Num. xiii. 21 (20). of a thing, with the dat. of a pers., *to be in constant readiness for one, wait on continually*: Mk. iii. 9.*

προσκαρτήρησις, -*εως*, ἡ, (*προσκαρτερέω*), *perseverance*: Eph. vi. 18. Nowhere else; [*Koumanoudes*, Λέξ. ἀθῆσ. s. v.].*

προσκεφάλαιον, -*ου*, τό, (fr. *πρός* [q. v. IV. 3] and the adj. *κεφάλαιος* [cf. *κεφάλαιον*]), *a pillow, a cushion*: Mk. iv. 38. (Ezek. xiii. 18, 20; Arstph., Plat., Plut., al.)*

προσκληρῶ, - ω : 1 aor. pass. 3 pers. plur. *προσεκληρώθησαν*; *to add or assign to by lot, to allot*: *προσεκληρώθησαν τῷ Παύλῳ*, *were allotted by God to Paul*, viz. as disciples, followers, Acts xvii. 4 [W. § 39, 2 fin.; al. give it a middle force, *joined their lot to*, attached themselves to, (A. V. *consorted with*); cf. leg. ad Gaium § 10 and other exx. fr. Philo as below]. (Plut. mor. p. 738 d.; Lcian. am. 3; freq. in Philo, cf. *Loesner*, Observv. p. 209 sqq.)*

πρόσκλησις, -*εως*, ἡ, 1. *a judicial summons*: Arstph., Plat., Dem. 2. *an invitation*: *μηδὲν ποιῶν κατὰ πρόσκλησιν*, 1 Tim. v. 21 L Tr mrg.; this reading, unless (as can hardly be doubted) it be due to itacism, must be translated *by invitation*, i. e. the invitation or summons of those who seek to draw you over to their side [see quotations in Tdf. ad loc. Cf. *πρόσκλησις*].*

προσκλίω: 1 aor. pass. 3 pers. sing. *προσεκλήθη*; 1. trans. (*to cause*) *to lean against* [cf. *πρός*, IV, 4] (Hom., Pind.). 2. intrans. *τινί*, *to incline towards one, lean*

to his side or party: Polyb. 4, 51, 5, etc.; 1 aor. pass. *προσεκλήθη* with a mid. signif. *to join one's self to one*: Acts v. 36 L T Tr WH [(cf. W. § 52, 4, 14)]; 2 Macc. xiv. 24; *τοῖς δικαίοις προσεκλήθη*, Schol. ad Arstph. Plut. 1027; *προσεκλήθητε τοῖς ἀποστόλοις*, Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 47, 4 and in other later writ.*

πρόσκλησις, -*εως*, ἡ, *an inclination or proclivity of mind, a joining the party of one*, (Polyb., [Diod.]); *partiality*: *κατὰ πρόσκλησιν*, led by partiality (Vulg. in *aliam* or *alteram partem declinando*), 1 Tim. v. 21 [R G T WH Tr txt.]; *κατὰ προσκλίσεις*, Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 21, 7; *δίχα προσκλίσεως ἀνθρωπίνης*, ib. 50, 2, cf. 47, 3 sq. (Cf. *πρόσκλησις*).*

προσκόλλω, - ω : 1 aor. pass. *προσεκολλήθη*; 1 fut. pass. *προσεκολληθήσομαι*; Sept. for $\rho\alpha\alpha$; *to glue upon, glue to*, [cf. *πρός*, IV. 4]; prop. Joseph. antt. 7, 12, 4; trop. in the pass. with a reflexive force, *to join one's self to closely, cleave to, stick to*, (Plato): w. dat. of a pers. (Sir. vi. 34; xiii. 16), Acts v. 36 Rec. (see *προσεκλίνω*, 2); *τῇ γυναίκί*, Mt. xix. 5 Rec. [al. *κολληθήσεται*, q. v.]; Mk. x. 7 Lchm.; Eph. v. 31 L T Tr WH mrg.; *πρός τὴν γυν.* (fr. Gen. ii. 24), Mk. x. 7 R G Tr txt.; Eph. v. 31 R G WH txt. [Cf. W. § 52, 4, 14].*

πρόσκομμα, -*ατος*, τό, (*προσκόπτω*), *a stumbling-block*, i. e. an obstacle in the way which if one strike his foot against he necessarily stumbles or falls; trop. that over which the soul stumbles, i. e. by which it is impelled to sin: 1 Co. viii. 9 (Sir. xvii. 25 (20); xxxi. (xxxiv.) 19 (16); xxxix. 24); *τιθέναι πρόσκομμα*, *to put a stumbling-block in one's way*, i. e. trop. to furnish one an occasion for sinning, Ro. xiv. 13 [WH mrg. om.]; *ὁ διὰ πρόσκομματος ἐσθίω*, [A. V.] *who eateth with offence* (see *διά*, A. L. 2), by making no discrimination as to what he eats occasions another to act against his conscience, ibid. 20; *λίθος πρόσκομματος* (fr. Is. viii. 14 for $\eta\lambda\eta$ $\rho\alpha\mu$), prop. a stone against which the foot strikes [A. V. *stone of stumbling*], used figuratively of Christ Jesus, with regard to whom it especially annoyed and offended the Jews that his words, deeds, career, and particularly his ignominious death on the cross, quite failed to correspond to their preconceptions respecting the Messiah; hence they despised and rejected him, and by that crime brought upon themselves woe and punishment: Ro. ix. 32, 33; 1 Pet. ii. 8 (7). (In the Sept. for $\psi\eta\eta$, Ex. xxiii. 33; xxxiv. 12; [cf. Judith viii. 22]. *a sore or bruise caused by striking the foot against any object*, Athen. 3 p. 97 f.; *a hindrance* [?], Plut. mor. p. 1048 c. [i. e. de Stoic. repugn. 30, 8 fin.].)*

προσκόπη, -*ης*, ἡ, (*προσκόπτω*), *an occasion of stumbling* [so R. V. (but A. V. *offence*)]: *διδόμα προσκόπην* (sc. *ἄλλοις*), *to do something which causes others to stumble*, i. e. leads them into error or sin, 2 Co. vi. 3 [cf. W. 484 (451)]. (Polyb.; [for $\rho\eta\psi\alpha$ *fall*, Prov. xvi. 18 *Graecus Ven.*].)*

προσκόπτω; 1 aor. *προσέκοψα*; *to strike against* [cf. *πρός*, IV. 4]; absol. of those who strike against a stone or other obstacle in the path, *to stumble*, Jn. xi. 9, 10; *πρός λίθον τὸν πῶδα*, *to strike the foot against a stone*, i. e.

(dropping the fig.) to meet with some harm, Mt. iv. 6; Lk. iv. 11, (fr. Ps. xc. (xci.) 12); to rush upon, beat against, oi άνεμοι τῆ οικίᾳ, Mt. vii. 27 [L mrg. προσέρρηξαν, see προσρήγγυμι]. ἐν τῷ, to be made to stumble by a thing, i. e. metaph. to be induced to sin, Ro. xiv. 21 [cf. W. 583 (542); B. § 151, 23 d.]. Since we are angry with an obstacle in our path which we have struck and hurt our foot against, one is trop. said προσκόπτειν, to stumble at, a person or thing which highly displeases him; thus the Jews are said προσκόψαι τῷ λίθῳ τοῦ προσκ. i. e. to have recoiled from Jesus as one who failed to meet their ideas of the Messiah (see πρόσκομμα), Ro. ix. 32; the enemies of Christianity are said πρ. τῷ λόγῳ, 1 Pet. ii. 8 [some (cf. R. V. mrg.) take πρ. here absolutely, and make τῷ λ. depend on ἀπειθέω, q. v. in a.]. (Exx. of this and other fig. uses of the word by Polyb., Diod., M. Antonin. are cited by Passow [L. and S.] s. v. and Fritzsche, Ep. ad Rom. ii. p. 362 sq.)*

προσκυλίω: 1 aor. προσεκύλισα; to roll to: τί τι, Mt. xxvii. 60 [where Lehm. inserts ἐπί]; τί ἐπί τι, Mk. xv. 46. (Arstph. vesp. 202.)*

προσκυνέω, -ῶ; impf. προσεκύνουν; fut. προσκυνήσω; 1 aor. προσεκύνησα; fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down; Sept. very often for הִשָּׁתַּחוּ (to prostrate one's self); prop. to kiss the hand to (towards) one, in token of reverence: Hdt. 1, 134; [cf. K. F. Hermann, Gottesdienstl. Alterthümer d. Griech. § 21; esp. Hoelemann, Die bibl. Gestalt d. Anbetung in his 'Bibelstudien' i. 106 sqq.]; hence among the Orientals, esp. the Persians, to fall upon the knees and touch the ground with the forehead as an expression of profound reverence, [to make a 'salam']; Lat. veneror (Nep. Conon. 3, 3), adoro (Plin. h. n. 28, 5, 25; Suet. Vitell. 2); hence in the N. T. by kneeling or prostration to do homage (to one) or make obeisance, whether in order to express respect or to make supplication. It is used a. of homage shown to men of superior rank: absol., Mt. xx. 20 (the Jewish high-priests are spoken of in Joseph. b. j. 4, 5, 2 as προσκυνούμενοι); πεσῶν ἐπὶ τοὺς πόδας προσεκύνησεν, Acts x. 25; τῷ (acc. to the usage of later writ.; cf. W. 36, 210 (197); [B. § 131, 4]; Lob. ad Phryn. p. 463), Mt. ii. 2, 8; viii. 2; ix. 18; xiv. 33; xv. 25; [xviii. 26]; xxviii. 9, 17 [RG]; Mk. v. 6 [here WH Tr mrg. have the acc.]; xv. 19; Jn. ix. 38; with πεσῶν preceding, Mt. ii. 11; iv. 9; ἐνώπιον τῶν ποδῶν τῶνος, Rev. iii. 9; [it may perh. be mentioned that some would bring in here Heb. xi. 21 προσεκύνησεν ἐπὶ τὸ ἄκρον τῆς ῥάβδου αὐτοῦ, explaining it by the (Egyptian) custom of bowing upon the magistrate's staff of office in taking an oath; cf. Chabas, Mélanges Egypt. III. i. p. 80 cf. p. 91 sq.; but see below]. b. of homage rendered to God and the ascended Christ, to heavenly beings, and to demons: absol. (our to worship) [cf. W. 593 (552)], Jn. iv. 20; xii. 20; Acts viii. 27; xxiv. 11; Heb. xi. 21 [cf. above]; Rev. xi. 1; πίπτειν καὶ προσκυνεῖν, Rev. v. 14; τῷ, Jn. iv. 21, 23; Acts vii. 43; Heb. i. 6; Rev. iv. 10; vii. 11; xi. 16; xiv. 7; xvi. 2; xix. 4, 20; xxii. 8 sq.; Rev. xiii. 4 G L T Tr WH (twice [the 2d time WH txt. only]); xiii. 15 G T Tr WH txt.; xx. 4 Rec.; πεσῶν ἐπὶ

πρόσωπον προσκυνήσει τῷ θεῷ, 1 Co. xiv. 25; πίπτειν ἐπὶ τὰ πρόσωπα καὶ προσκυνεῖν τῷ θεῷ, Rev. xi. 16; preceded by πίπτειν ἔμπροσθεν τῶν ποδῶν τῶνος, Rev. xix. 10. in accordance with the usage of the older and better writ. with τινά or τί (cf. Matthiae § 412): Mt. iv. 10; Lk. iv. 8; Rev. ix. 20; xiii. 12; xiv. 9, 11; also xiii. 4 (Rec. twice; [WH mrg. once]), 8 [where Rec. dat.], 15 R L WH mrg.; xx. 4* (where Rec. dat.), 4* (where Rec. dat.); Lk. xxiv. 52 R G L Tr br. WH reject; (the Sept. also connects the word far more freq. with the dat. than with the acc. [cf. Hoelemann u. s. p. 116 sqq.]); ἐνώπιον τῶνος, Lk. iv. 7; Rev. xv. 4.*

προσκυνητής, -οῦ, δ, (προσκυνέω), a worshipper: Jn. iv. 23. (Inscr.; [eccl. and] Byzant. writ.)*

προσλαλέω, -ῶ; 1 aor. inf. προσλαλήσει; w. τῷ, to speak to: Acts xiii. 43; sc. ὑμῖν [some say μοί (see παρακαλέω, I.)], Acts xxviii. 20. (Sap. xiii. 17; Theophr., Plut., Lcian.)*

προσλαμβάνω: 2 aor. inf. προσλαβεῖν (Acts xxvii. 34 Rec. see below); Mid., pres. προσλαμβάνομαι; 2 aor. προσελαβόμην; fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down; to take to, take in addition, [cf. πρόσ, IV. 2]; in the N. T. found only in the Middle, to take to one's self [cf. B. § 135, 4]: τινά [cf. B. 160 sq. (140)]; a. to take as one's companion [A. V. take one unto one]: Acts xvii. 5; xviii. 26. b. to take by the hand in order to lead aside [A. V. (simply) take]: Mt. xvi. 22; Mk. viii. 32. c. to take or [so A. V.] receive into one's home, with the collateral idea of kindness: Philem. 12 R G, 17; into shelter, Acts xxviii. 2. d. to receive, i. e. grant one access to one's heart; to take into friendship and intercourse: Ro. xiv. 1; xv. 7; God and Christ are said προσλαβέσθαι (to have received) those whom, formerly estranged from them, they have reunited to themselves by the blessings of the gospel, Ro. xiv. 3; xv. 7; Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 49, 6, (cf. Pa. xxvi. (xxvii.) 10; lxiv. (lxv.) 5; lxxii. (lxxiii.) 24). e. to take to one's self, to take: μηδέν, [A. V. having taken nothing] i. e. no food, Acts xxvii. 33; τροφῆς, (a portion of [A. V. (not R. V.) 'some']) food, cf. B. 160 sq. (140), ibid. 36 (in vs. 34 G L T Tr WH have restored μεταλαβεῖν [so R. V. ('to take some food')] for προσλαβεῖν)*

πρόσληψις [L T Tr WH ἄληψις, see M, μ], -εως, ἡ, (προσλαμβάνω), Vulg. assumptio, a receiving: τῶνος, into the kingdom of God, Ro. xi. 15. ([Plat., al.]*)

προσμένω; 1 aor. ptepr. προσμείνας, inf. προσμείναι; fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down; a. to remain with [see πρόσ, IV. 3]: with a dat. of the pers. to continue with one, Mt. xv. 32; Mk. viii. 2 [here L WH mrg. om. Tr br. the dat.]; τῷ κυρίῳ, to be steadfastly devoted to [A. V. cleave unto] the Lord, Acts xi. 23 (Sap. iii. 9; Joseph. ant. 14, 2, 1); τῇ χάριτι τοῦ θεοῦ, to hold fast to [A. V. continue in] the grace of God received in the gospel, Acts xiii. 43 G L T Tr WH; δεήσσει κ. προσευχαῖς, [A. V. to continue in supplications and prayers], 1 Tim. v. 5. b. to remain still [cf. πρόσ, IV. 2], stay, tarry: Acts xviii. 18; foll. by ἐν with a dat. of place, 1 Tim. i. 3.*

προσορμίζω: 1 aor. pass. 3 pers. plur. προσορμίσθησαν;

(δρμος a roadstead, anchorage); to bring a ship to moorings (Leian. am. 11); esp. so in the mid., prop. to take one's station near the shore; to moor, come to anchor, (Hdt., Dem., Plut., al.); the 1 aor. pass. is used in the same sense (Arr. exp. Alex. 6, 4 and 20; Ael. v. h. 8, 5; Dio Cass. 41, 48; 64, 1), Mk. vi. 53.*

προσ-οφείλω; to owe besides [see πρόσ, IV. 2]: σεαυτόν, i. e. besides what I have just asked of thee thou owest to me even thine own self, since it was by my agency that thou wast brought to faith in Christ, Philem. 19. (Thuc., Xen., Dem., Polyb., Plut.)*

προσ-οχθίζω: 1 aor. προσώχθισα; to be wrath or displeased with: τινί, Heb. iii. 10, 17, (fr. Ps. xciv. (xcv.) 10); not found besides exc. in the Sept. for ἔχθρ, to loathe; κήρ, to spue out; γήρ, to be disgusted with, etc.; add, Sir. vi. 25; xxv. 2; xxxviii. 4; [I. 25; Test. xii Patr., test. Jud. § 18; Orac. Sibyll. 3, 272]. Profane writ. use ὀχθίζω, more rarely ὀχθίζω. πρόσ denotes direction towards that with which we are displeased [πρός, IV. 1]. Cf. Bleek, Br. and d. Hebr. ii. 1 p. 441 sq.*

προσ-παύω (for the more com. προσπαύω): 1 aor. προσέπαισα; to beat against, strike upon: intrans. προσέπαισαν τῇ οἰκίᾳ, Mt. vii. 25 Lehm.; but cf. B. 40 (34) n. (Schol. ad Aeschyl. Prom. 885; [Soph. frag. 310 var.]; Byzant. writ.)*

προσπεινός, -ον, (πεινά hunger [cf. πεινώ]), very (lit. besides, in accession, [cf. πρόσ, IV. 2; al. (cf. R. V.) do not recognize any intensive force in πρόσ here]) hungry: Acts x. 10. Not found elsewhere.*

προσ-πλήγνυμι: 1 aor. ptc. προσπήξας; to fasten to [see πρόσ, IV. 4]: Acts ii. 23 [here absol., of crucifixion]. (Dio Cass., al.)*

προσ-πίπτω: impf. προσέπιπτον; 2 aor., 3 pers. sing. προσέπεσε, 3 pers. plur. (Mt. vii. 25) προσέπεσον R G, -σαν T Tr WH [see πίπτω, init.], ptc. fem. προσπεσούσα; fr. Hom. down; prop. to fall towards, fall upon, [πρός, IV. 1] i. e. 1. to fall forward, to fall down, prostrate one's self before, in homage or supplication: with the dat. of a pers., at one's feet, Mk. iii. 11; v. 33; Lk. viii. 28, 47; Acts xvi. 29, (Ps. xciv. (xcv.) 6; Polyb., Plut., al.); τοῖς γόνασί τινος, Lk. v. 8 (Eur. Or. 1332; Plut.); πρόσ τοὺς πόδας τινός, Mk. vii. 25. 2. to rush upon, beat against: τῇ οἰκίᾳ (of winds beating against a house), Mt. vii. 25 [not Lehm.; cf. προσπαύω].*

προσ-ποιέω: Mid., pres. ptc. προσποιούμενος (see below); impf. 3 pers. sing. προσποιεῖτο (Lk. xxiv. 28, for which L txt. T Tr WH give the 1 aor. προσποιήσατο); in prose writ. fr. Hdt. down; to add to [cf. Germ. hinzumachen]; mid. 1. to take or claim (a thing) to one's self. 2. to conform one's self to a thing, or rather to affect to one's self; therefore to pretend, foll. by an inf. [A. V. made as though he would etc.], Lk. xxiv. 28; κατέγραφεν εἰς τὴν γῆν μὴ προσποιούμενος, Jn. viii. 6 acc. to codd. E G H K etc. [cf. Matthaei (ed. 1803) ad loc.]. (So in Thuc., Xen., Plat., Dem., al.; Diod. 15, 46; Philo in Flacc. § 6; [in § 12 foll. by ptc.]; Joseph. c. Ap. 1, 1]; Ael. v. h. 8, 5; Plut. Timol. 5; [Test. xii. Patr., test. Jos. § 3].)*

προσ-πορεύομαι; to draw near, approach: with a dat. of the person approached, Mk. x. 35. (Sept.; Aristot., Polyb.)*

προσ-ρήγνυμι, and in later writ. [W. 22] προσρήσω; 1 aor. προσέρηξα R G L, προσέρηξα T Tr WH (see P, ρ); to break against, break by dashing against: παιδία ἀπολείς προσρηγνύς πέτρας, Joseph. antt. 9, 4, 6; λέοντα προσρήξας τῇ γῇ, 6, 9, 3; intrans. (cf. W. § 38, 1; [B. § 130, 4]): ὁ ποταμὸς τῇ οἰκίᾳ, Lk. vi. 48, [49; Mt. vii. 27 L mrg.]; in pass. τῇ ἄκρῃ ἢ τὰ κύματα προσρήσεται, Antonin. 4, 49.*

προσ-τάσσω: 1 aor. προσέταξα; pf. pass. ptc. προστεταγμένος; fr. [Aeschyl. and] Hdt. down; 1. to assign or ascribe to, join to. 2. to enjoin, order, prescribe, command: Sept. for פִּקֹּד; absol. καθὼς προσέταξε, Lk. v. 14; with the dat. of a pers., Mt. i. 24; xxi. 6 R G T; τί, Mt. viii. 4; Mk. i. 44; τινί τι, pass. Acts x. 33; foll. by an acc. w. inf. Acts x. 48; to appoint, to define, pass. προστεταγμένοι καιροί, Acts xvii. 26 G L (ed. ster. [larger ed. πρόσ τεταγ.] T Tr WH, for the Rec. προτεταγμένοι. [SYN.: see κελεύω, fin.]*

προστάτις, -ιδος, ἡ, (fem. of the noun προστάτης, fr. προϊστήμι); a. prop. a woman set over others. b. a female guardian, protectress, patroness, caring for the affairs of others and aiding them with her resources [A. V. succourer]: Ro. xvi. 2; cf. Passow on the word and under προστάτης fin.; [Schürer, Die Gemeindeverfassung der Juden in Rom, u.s.w. (Leip. 1879) p. 31; Heinrich, Die Christengemeinde Korinths, in Hilgenfeld's Zeitschr. for 1876, p. 517 sq.].*

προσ-τίθημι: impf. 3 pers. sing. προσετίθει (Acts ii. 47); 1 aor. προσέθηκα; 2 aor. προσέθηκ, impv. πρόσθεε (Lk. xvii. 5), inf. προσθεῖναι, ptc. προσθεῖς; Pass., impf. 3 pers. plur. προσετίθεντο; 1 aor. προσετέθη; 1 fut. προστεθήσομαι; 2 aor. mid. προσεθέμην; fr. Hom. Od. 9, 305 down; Sept. very often for ἦρ, also for ἦρ, etc.; 1. prop. to put to. 2. to add, i. e. join to, gather with any company, the number of one's followers or companions: τινὰ τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ, Acts ii. 47 [R G]; τῷ κυρίῳ, Acts v. 14; xi. 24; sc. τῷ κυρίῳ, or τοῖς πιστεύουσιν, Acts ii. 41; Hebraistically, προσετέθη πρὸς τοὺς πατέρας αὐτοῦ (Judg. ii. 10; 1 Macc. ii. 69), he was gathered to his fathers assembled in Sheol (which is יְהִי-בְרַךְ לְעַמּוּנוּ, the house of assembly for all the living, Job xxx. 23), Acts xiii. 36 (others explain it, he was added to the bodies of his ancestors, buried with them in a common tomb; but cf. Knobel on Gen. xxv. 8; [Bütcher, De inferis, p. 54 sqq.]); i. q. to add viz. to what one already possesses: τί, Lk. xvii. 5 [A. V. here increase]; pass., Mt. vi. 33; Lk. xii. 31; Mk. iv. 24; Heb. xii. 19 [(μὴ προστεθῆναι αὐτοῖς λόγον, R. V. that no word more should be spoken to them)]; — to what already exists: (ὁ νόμος) προσετέθη, was added to (supervened upon) sc. the ἐπαγγελία, Gal. iii. 19 R L T Tr WII; τὶ ἐπὶ τινι, some thing to (upon) a thing (which has preceded [cf. ἐπὶ, B. 2 d.]), Lk. iii. 20; τὶ ἐπὶ τι, to a thing that it may thereby be increased, Mt. vi. 27; Lk. xii. 25. In imitation of the Hebr. (ἦρ) the mid. (in the Sept. the active also) foll. by an inf. signifies (to add i. e.) to go on to do a thing, for to do further, do again, (as

Gen. iv. 2; viii. 12; xviii. 29): προσέθετο πέμψαι (ἤρῃ ἡλῆψῃ), he continued to send (as he had already sent), Lk. xx. 11, 12, (i. q. πάλιν ἀπέστειλεν, Mk. xii. 4); προσέθετο συλλαβεῖν καὶ Πέτρον, he besides apprehended Peter also [A.V. he proceeded etc.], Acts xii. 3; in the same way also the pterp. is used with a finite verb: προσθείς εἶπεν, i. e. he further spake [A. V. he added and spake], Lk. xix. 11 (προσθείσα ἔτεκεν, Gen. xxxviii. 5; προσθέμενος ἔλαβε γενναῖκα, Gen. xxv. 1); cf. W. § 54, 5; B. § 144, 14.*

προστρέχω; 2 aor. act. pterp. προσδραμών; to run to: Mk. ix. 15; x. 17; Acts viii. 30. (From Arstph. and Xen. down; for ῥῖν in Gen. xviii. 2, etc.)*

προσφάγιον, -ου, τό, (προσφαγεῖν [cf. πρόσ, IV. 2]), i. q. ὄψον (on which see ὄψάριον), any thing eaten with bread (Moeris [ed. Piers. p. 274, 1]: ὄψον ἀττικῶς, προσφάγιον ἑλληνικῶς): spoken of fish boiled or broiled, Jn. xxi. 5 (Schol., Lexx., [Moschion 55 p. 26; Roehl, Inserr. graec. 395 a. 12]). Cf. Fischer, De vitis lex. etc. p. 697 sq.; Sturz, Dial. Maced. et Alex. p. 191.*

πρόσφατος, -ου, (fr. πρό and σφάω or σφάζω; cf. Delitzsch, Com. on Hebr. [as below] p. 478; [cf. Lob. Technol. p. 106]); 1. prop. lately slaughtered, freshly killed: Hom. II. 24, 757. 2. univ. recently or very lately made, new: ὀδός, Heb. x. 20 (so fr. Aeschyl. down; φίλος πρόσφατος, Sir. ix. 10; οὐκ ἔστι πᾶν πρόσφατον ὑπὸ τὸν ἥλιον, Eccl. i. 9). Cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 374 sq.*

προσφάτως, adv., (see the preceding word), lately: Acts xviii. 2. (Deut. xxiv. 7 (5); Ezek. xi. 3; Judith iv. 3, 5; 2 Macc. xiv. 36; Polyb., Alciphr., al.)*

προσφέρω; impf. προσέφερον; 1 aor. προσήνεγκα; 2 aor. προσήνεγκον; pf. προσενήνοχα (Heb. xi. 17); Pass., pres. προσφέρομαι; 1 aor. προσημέθηην; [see reff. s. v. φέρω]; fr. [Pind.], Aeschyl., and Hdt. down; Sept. often for בָּרַךְ, also for מָנַח, שָׁנַח, etc., sometimes also for הִלְךְ where offering sacrifices is spoken of (as 1 K. xviii. 36 Compl.; 2 Chr. xxix. 7; Jer. xiv. 12); 1. to bring to, lead to: τινά τινι, one to a person who can heal him or is ready to show him some other kindness, Mt. iv. 24; viii. 16; ix. 2, 32; xiv. 35; xvii. 16; Mk. ii. 4 (sc. τινά) T WH Tr mrg.; x. 13; Lk. xviii. 15; pass. in Mt. xii. 22 [where L WH txt. act.]; xviii. 24 R G T; xix. 13; — one to a person who is to judge him: Lk. xxiii. 14; τινά ἐπὶ τὰς συναγωγὰς καὶ τὰς ἀρχάς, Lk. xii. 11 [W. § 52, 3] (where T Tr txt. WH εἰσφέρωσω). προσφέρω τι, to bring or present a thing, Mt. xxv. 20; τί τινι, to reach or hand a thing to one, Mt. xxii. 19; Lk. xxiii. 36 [here A.V. offering]; τί τῷ στόματι τινος, to put to, Jn. xix. 29; a thing to one that he may accept it, to offer: χρήματα, Acts viii. 18; δῶρα, Mt. ii. 11; used, as often in the Sept., of persons offering sacrifices, gifts, prayers to God (cf. Kurtz, Brief a. d. Hebr. p. 154 sqq.): τῷ θεῷ σφάγια καὶ θυσίας, Acts vii. 42; θυσίαν, Heb. xi. 4; λατρίαν, Jn. xvi. 2; προσφέρειν δῶρον or δῶρα sc. τῷ θεῷ, Mt. v. 23, 24; viii. 4; Heb. viii. 3, 4; ix. 9; θυσίαν, Heb. x. 12; plur., Heb. x. 1, 11; [pass. ibid. 2; θυσίας (R G -αν) καὶ προσφορὰς (R G -άν) καὶ δλοκαυτώματα καὶ περὶ ἁμαρτίας, ibid. 8]; δῶρό τε καὶ θυσίας ὑπὲρ ἁμαρτιῶν, to expiate [see ὑπέρ, I. 4] sins, Heb. v. 1; αἷμα ὑπὲρ ἑαυτοῦ καὶ τῶν τοῦ

λαοῦ ἀγνοημάτων, Heb. ix. 7; τὴν προσφορὰν ὑπὲρ ἐνδὲς ἐκάστου, pass. Acts xxi. 26; προσφέρειν used absol. [cf. W. 598 (552)]: περὶ τινος, on account of [see περί, I. c. β.], Mk. i. 44; Lk. v. 14; περὶ τοῦ λαοῦ περὶ [R G ὑπὲρ (see περί, I. c. δ.)] ἁμαρτιῶν, to offer expiatory sacrifices for the people, Heb. v. 3; τινά, sc. τῷ θεῷ, to offer up, i. e. immolate, one, Heb. xi. 17; ἐαυτόν, of Christ, Heb. vii. 27 T Tr mrg. WH mrg.; ix. [14], 25; προσενεχθείς (the passive pointing to the fact that what he suffered was due to God's will) ibid. 28, (it is hardly to be found in native Grk. writ. used of offering sacrifices; but in Joseph. antt. 3, 9, 3, we have ἀρνα καὶ ἐριμῶν); πρὸς τινα (God) δέησεις τε καὶ ἱκετηρίας, Heb. v. 7 (προσφέρειν δέησιν, Achill. Tat. 7, 1; τῷ θεῷ εὐχὴν, Joseph. b. j. 3, 8, 3). 2. The pass. with the dat. signifies to be borne towards one, to attack, assail; then figuratively, to behave one's self towards one, deal with one: ὡς υἱοῖς ὑμῶν προσφέρεται ὁ θεός, Heb. xii. 7 (very often so in Attic writ. fr. Thuc. and Xen. down; Philo de Josepho § 10; de ebrietate § 16; Joseph. b. j. 7, 8, 1; Ael. v. h. 12, 27; Hdian. 1, 13, 14 [7 ed. Bekk.]).*

προσφιλής, -ές, (πρός and φιλέω), acceptable, pleasing, [A. V. lovely]: Phil. iv. 8. (From [Aeschyl. and] Hdt. down; Sir. iv. 7; xx. 13).*

προσφορά, -ᾶς, ἡ, (προσφέρω), offering; i. e. 1. the act of offering, a bringing to, (Plat., Aristot., Polyb.). 2. that which is offered, a gift, a present, (Soph. O. C. 1270; Theophr. char. 30 sub fin.). In the N. T. a sacrifice [A. V. offering], whether bloody or not: Acts xxi. 26; xxiv. 17; Eph. v. 2; Heb. x. 5, 8, 14, (Sir. xiv. 11; xxxi. (xxxiv.) 21 (19); xxxii. (xxxv.) 1, 6 (8); once for Πηρῆ, Ps. xxxix. (xl.) 7); περὶ ἁμαρτίας, offering for sin, expiatory sacrifice, Heb. x. 18; with the gen. of the object, τοῦ σώματος Ἰησοῦ Χρ. Heb. x. 10; τῶν ἐθνῶν, the sacrifice which I offer in turning the Gentiles to God, Ro. xv. 16.*

προσφωνέω, -ῶ; impf. 3 pers. sing. προσεφώνει; 1 aor. προσεφώνησα; 1. to call to; to address by calling: absol., Lk. xiii. 12; xxiii. 20 (where L WH add αἰτοῖς); Acts xxi. 40, (Hom. Od. 5, 159 etc.); with the dat. of a pers. [cf. W. 36], Mt. xi. 16; Lk. vii. 32; Acts xxii. 2, (Diog. Laërt. 7, 7). 2. to call to one's self, summon: τινά (so the better Grk. writ.; see Matthiae § 402 b.; [W. § 52, 4, 14]), Lk. vi. 13.*

πρόσχυσις, -εως, ἡ, (προσχέω to pour on), a pouring or sprinkling upon, affusion: τοῦ αἵματος, Heb. xi. 28. (Eccles. writ. [e. g. Just. M. apol. 2, 12 p. 50 d.].)*

προσψάω, to touch: τινί [cf. W. § 52, 4, 14], a thing, Lk. xi. 46. (Pind., Soph., Byzant. writ.)*

προσωπολήπτιος (L T Tr WH -λημπτιός [see M, μ]), -ῶ; a Hellenistic verb (derived fr. the foll. word [cf. Win. 33, 101 (96)]), to respect the person (i. e. the external condition of a man), to have respect of persons: Jas. ii. 9.*

προσωπολήπτης (L T Tr WH -λήμπτης [see M, μ]), -ου, ὁ, (a Hellenistic formation fr. πρόσωπον and λαμβάνω; see λαμβάνω, I. 4 p. 370* bot.), an acceptor [A. V. respecter] of persons (Vulg. personarum acceptor): Acts x. 34. Not found elsewhere [exc. in Chrysost.].*

προσωποληψία (L T Tr WH -ληψία [see M, μ]), -ας, ἡ, (a Hellenistic formation; [see προσωπολήπτης]), respect of persons (Vulg. *personarum accerptio*), partiality, the fault of one who when called on to requite or to give judgment has respect to the outward circumstances of men and not to their intrinsic merits, and so prefers, as the more worthy, one who is rich, high-born, or powerful, to another who is destitute of such gifts: Ro. ii. 11; Eph. vi. 9; Col. iii. 25; plur. (which relates to the various occasions and instances in which this fault shows itself [cf. W. 176 (166); B. § 123, 2, 2]), Jas. ii. 1. (Eccles. writ.)*

πρόσωπον, -ου, τό, (fr. *πρός* and *ὄψ*, cf. *μέτωπον*), fr. Hom. down; Sept. hundreds of times for *ⲓⲛⲁ*, also for *ⲓⲛⲁⲓ*, etc.; **1.** a. *the face*, i. e. the anterior part of the human head: Mt. vi. 16, 17; xvii. 2; xxvi. 67; Mk. xiv. 65; Lk. [ix. 29]; xxii. 64 [T Tr WH om. Lchm. br. the cl.]; Acts vi. 15; 2 Co. iii. 7, 13, 18; [xi. 20]; Rev. iv. 7; ix. 7; x. 1; *τὸ πρόσωπον τῆς γενέσεως*, the face with which one is born [A. V. *his natural face*], Jas. i. 23; *πίπτει ἐπὶ πρόσω.* [cf. W. § 27, 1 n.; 122 (116)] and *ἐπὶ τὸ πρόσω.*, Mt. xvii. 6; xxvi. 39; Lk. v. 12; xvii. 16; 1 Co. xiv. 25; [Rev. vii. 11 Rec.; *πίπτ. ἐπὶ τὰ πρόσω.*, Rev. xi. 16; vii. 11 G L T Tr WH]; *ἀγνωστούμενος τιμῇ προσώπου*, unknown to one by face, i. e. *personally unknown*, Gal. i. 22; bereaved of one *προσώπου*, οὐ καρδία [A. V. *in presence, not in heart*], 1 Th. ii. 17; *κατὰ πρόσωπον*, in or towards (i. e. so as to look into) *the face*, i. e. *before, in the presence of*, [see *κατά*, II. 1 c.]: opp. to *ἄπῶν*, 2 Co. x. 1; with *τινός* added, *before* (the face of) *one*, Lk. ii. 31; Acts iii. 13; *ἔχω τιὰ κατὰ πρόσωπον*, i. e. to have one present in person [A. V. *face to face*], Acts xxv. 16; *ἀντίστην κατὰ πρόσωπον*, I resisted him to the face (with a suggestion of fearlessness), Gal. ii. 11, (*κατὰ πρόσωπον λέγειν τοὺς λόγους*, Polyb. 25, 5, 2; add Job xvi. 8; but in Deut. vii. 24; ix. 2; Judg. ii. 14; 2 Chr. xiii. 7, *ἀντιστήναι κατὰ πρόσω.* *τινος* simply denotes *to stand against, resist, withstand*); *τὰ κατὰ πρόσω.* the things before the face, i. e. open, known to all, 2 Co. x. 7. Expressions modelled after the Hebrew: *ὄραν τὸ πρόσωπόν τινος*, *to see one's face*, see him personally, Acts xx. 25; Col. ii. 1; *ἰδεῖν*, 1 Th. ii. 17; iii. 10; *θεωρεῖν*, Acts xx. 38 [cf. *θεωρῶ*, 2 a.]; particularly, *βλέπειν τὸ πρόσω.* *τοῦ θεοῦ* (see *βλέπω*, 1 b. β.), Mt. xviii. 10; *ὄραν τ. πρ. τ. θεοῦ* (see *ὄρω*, 1), Rev. xxii. 4; *ἐμφανισθῆναι τῷ προσ. τοῦ θεοῦ*, *to appear before the face of God*, spoken of Christ, the eternal priest, who has entered into the heavenly sanctuary, Heb. ix. 24; in imitation of the Hebr. *ⲓⲛⲁ-ⲗⲏⲓ ⲓⲛⲁ* we have the phrase *πρόσωπον πρὸς πρόσωπον*, face (turned [see *πρός*, I. 1 a. p. 541^b]) *to face* (*εἰδὼν τινα*, Gen. xxxii. 30; Judg. vi. 22): trop. *βλέπω* sc. *τὸν θεόν*, *see God face to face*, i. e. discern perfectly his nature, will, purposes, 1 Co. xiii. 12; a person is said to be sent or to go *πρὸ προσώπου τινός* (*ⲓⲛⲁ ⲓⲛⲁ*) [cf. W. § 65, 4 b. fin.; B. 319 (274)], i. e. *before one*, to announce his coming and remove the obstacles from his way, Mt. xi. 10; Mk. i. 2; Lk. i. 76; vii. 27, (Mal. iii. 1); ix. 52; x. 1; *πρὸ προσ. τινός*. (of time) *before a thing*, Acts xiii. 24 (so *ⲓⲛⲁ*) in

Am. i. 1; Zech. viii. 10; where the Sept. simply *πρὸ* [cf. *πρὸ*, b. p. 536^b bot.]. *πρὸς φωτισμὸν τῆς γνώσεως τῆς δόξης τοῦ θεοῦ ἐν προσώπῳ Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ*, that we may bring forth into the light the knowledge of the glory of God as it shines in the face of Jesus Christ, 2 Co. iv. 6 (Paul really means, the majesty of God manifest in the person of Christ; but the signification of *πρόσωπον* is 'face,' and Paul is led to use the word by what he had said in iii. 13 of the brightness visible in the face of Moses). **b.** *countenance, look* (Lat. *vultus*), i. e. the face so far forth as it is the organ of sight, and (by its various movements and changes) the index of the inward thoughts and feelings: *κλίνει τὸ πρόσω.* *εἰς τὴν γῆν*, to bow the face to the earth (a characteristic of fear and anxiety), Lk. xxiv. 5; Hebraistic phrases relating to the direction of the countenance, the look: *τὸ πρόσωπον τοῦ κυρίου ἐπὶ τινα*, sc. *ἐστίν*, the face of the Lord is (turned) upon one, i. e. he looks upon and watches him, 1 Pet. iii. 12 (fr. Ps. xxxiii. (xxxiv.) 17); *στηρίζειν τὸ πρόσω.* (Hebr. *ⲓⲛⲁ* or *ⲓⲛⲁⲓ* [ⲓⲛⲁ]); cf. *Gesenius*, Thes. ii. p. 1109 on the same form of expression in Syriac, Arabic, Persian, Turkish) *τοῦ πορεύεσθαι εἰς* with an acc. of the place [A. V. *steadfastly to set one's face to go* etc. (see *στηρίζω*, a.)], Lk. ix. 51; moreover, even *τὸ πρόσω.* *τινός ἐστι πορευόμενον εἰς* with acc. of place, ib. 53 (*τὸ πρόσωπόν σου πορευόμενον ἐν μέσῳ αὐτῶν*, 2 S. xvii. 11); *ἀπὸ προσώπου τινός φεύγειν*, *to flee in terror from the face* (Germ. *Anblick*) of one enraged, Rev. xx. 11; *κρύπτει τιὰ ἐσε.* (see *κρύπτω*, a.), Rev. vi. 16; *ἀνάψυξις ἀπὸ προσώπου θεοῦ*, the refreshing which comes from the bright and smiling countenance of God to one seeking comfort, Acts iii. 20 (19); on 2 Th. i. 9 see *ἀπό*, p. 59^a mid.; *μετὰ τοῦ προσώπου σου*, sc. *ὄντα*, in the presence of thy joyous countenance [see *μετά*, I. 2 b. β.], Acts ii. 28 (fr. Ps. xv. (xvi.) 11); *εἰς πρόσωπον τῶν ἐκκλησιῶν*, turned unto [i. e. *in* (R. V.)] the face of the churches as the witnesses of your zeal, 2 Co. viii. 24; *ἵνα ἐκ πολλῶν προσώπων . . . διὰ πολλῶν εὐχαριστήσῃ*, that from many faces (turned toward God and expressing the devout and grateful feelings of the soul) thanks may be rendered by many (accordingly, both *ἐκ πολλ. προσ.* and *διὰ πολλῶν* belong to *εὐχαριστήσῃ* [cf. Meyer ad loc.; see below]), 2 Co. i. 11. *ἀπὸ προσώπου τινός* (*ⲓⲛⲁ ⲓⲛⲁ*), *from the sight or presence of one*, Acts v. 41; vii. 45 [here A. V. *before the face*; Rev. xii. 14]; *ἐν προσώπῳ Χριστοῦ*, in the presence of Christ, i. e. Christ looking on (and approving), 2 Co. ii. 10 (Prov. viii. 30); [some would render *πρόσωπον* here and in i. 11 above *person* (cf. R. V.):— here nearly i. q. *on the part of* (Vulg. *in persona Christi*); there i. q. 'an individual' (Plut. de garrul. 13 p. 509 b.; Epict. diss. 1, 2, 7; Polyb. 8, 13, 5; 12, 27, 10; 27, 6, 4; Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 1, 1; 47, 6; Phryn. p. 379, and Lobeck's note p. 380)]. **c.** Hebraistically, *the appearance one presents by his wealth or poverty, his rank or low condition; outward circumstances, external condition*; so used in expressions which denote *to regard the person* in one's judgment and treatment of men: *βλέπειν εἰς πρόσωπον ἀνθρώπων*, Mt. xxii. 16; Mk. xii. 14; *θαυμάζειν πρόσωπα*, Jude 16; *λαμβάνειν πρόσωποι*

(τινός), Lk. xx. 21; Gal. ii. 6, (on which see βλέπω, 2 c., θαυμάζω, λαμβάνω, I. 4). *καυχᾶσθαι ἐν προσώπῳ καὶ οὐ καρδίᾳ*, to glory in those things which they simulate in *look*, viz. piety, love, righteousness, although their heart is devoid of these virtues, 2 Co. v. 12, cf. 1 S. xvi. 7. 2. *the outward appearance* of inanimate things [A. V. *face* (exc. in Jas. as below)]: τοῦ ἀνθους, Jas. i. 11; τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, τῆς γῆς, Mt. xvi. 3 [here T br. WH reject the pass.]; Lk. xii. 56 (Ps. ciii. (civ.) 30); (so in Lat., *naturae vultus*, Ovid. *metam.* 1, 6; *maris facies*, Verg. *Aen.* 5, 768; on this use of the noun *facies* see Gell. *noctes atticæ* 13, 29); *surface*: τῆς γῆς, Lk. xxi. 35; Acts xvii. 26 [on the omitted art. here cf. πᾶς, I. 1 c.], (Gen. ii. 6; xi. 8).*

προ-τάσσω: pf. pass. ptc. *προτεταγμένος*; 1. *to place before*. 2. *to appoint before, define beforehand*: χρόνον, Soph. *Trach.* 164; καιρούς, pass. Acts xvii. 26 Rec. (see *προστάσσω*, 2); νόμους, pass. 2 Macc. viii. 36.*

προ-τέλλω: 1 aor. *πρότεινα*; [fr. Ildt. down]; *to stretch forth, stretch out*: ὡς προέτειναν [Rec. -νευ] αὐτὸν τοῖς ἰμάσι, when they had stretched him out for the thongs i. e. to receive the blows of the thongs, (by tying him up to a beam or a pillar; for it appears from vs. 29 that Paul had already been bound), Acts xxii. 25 [W. § 31 init.; al. (cf. R. V. txt.) 'with the thongs' (cf. ἰμάς)].*

πρότερος, -α, -ον, (compar. of πρό), [fr. Hom. down], *before, prior*; of time, *former*: ἡ πρότερα ἀναστροφή, Eph. iv. 22. Neut. adverbially, *before* (something else is or was done): Jn. vii. 51 RG; 2 Co. i. 15; opp. to *ἔπειτα*, Heb. vii. 27; *before* i. e. *aforetime, in time past*: Jn. vii. 50 [L Tr WH]; Heb. iv. 6; and RG in 1 Tim. i. 13; also τὸ πρότερον (contrasting the past with the present [cf. *πάλα*, 1 fn.]), Jn. vi. 62; ix. 8, and L T Tr WH in 1 Tim. i. 13, (1 Macc. iii. 46; v. 1; xi. 34, 39; Deut. ii. 12; Josh. xi. 10; Hdt. 7, 75; Xen., *Plat.*); i. q. *our the first time*, Gal. iv. 13 (on which cf. Meyer); it is placed between the art. and the noun, as *αἱ πρότερον ἡμέραι*, the former days, Heb. x. 32; *αἱ πρότ. ἐπιθυμίαι*, the lusts which you formerly indulged, 1 Pet. i. 14.*

προ-τίθημι: 2 aor. mid. *προθέμην*; [fr. Hom. down]; 1. *to place before, to set forth*, [cf. πρό, d. a.]; spec. *to set forth to be looked at, expose to view*: Ex. xl. 4; 4 Macc. viii. 11; Ael. v. h. 14, 8; and often in the mid. in this sense: *ποτήρια ἀργυρέα τε καὶ χρύσεια*, his own cups, Hdt. 3, 148; *to expose to public view*, in which sense it is the technical term with profane authors in speaking of the bodies of the dead, [to let lie in state], (cf. Passow s. v. I. 2; [L. and S. s. v. II. 1]; Stallbaum on *Plat. Phaedo* p. 115 e.; [Krüger on *Thuc.* 2, 34, 1]); the mid. points to the owner of the thing exposed: so with *τινά* and a pred. acc. Ro. iii. 25 (the mid. seems to denote that it was his own Son whom he thus "set forth"; cf. viii. 32). 2. Mid. *to set before one's self, propose to one's self; to purpose, determine*, (Plato, *Polyb.*, al.): foll. by the inf. Ro. i. 13; with an acc. of the thing and ἐν αὐτῷ [(sic); see αὐτοῦ] added, *in himself* (W. § 38, 6; [cf. p. 152 (144)]), Eph. i. 9; [al. (reading ἐν αὐτῷ with L T Tr WH) render 'in him,' i. e. (probably) Christ].*

προ-τρέπω: 1 aor. mid. ptc. *προτρέψάμενος*; *to urge forwards, exhort, encourage*, (often so by Attic writ., both in the act. and the mid.): Acts xviii. 27. (Sap. xiv. 18; 2 Macc. xi. 7. [From Hom. down].)*

προ-τρέχω: 2 aor. *προέδραμον*; *to run before, to outrun*: Jn. xx. 4; with *ἔμπροσθεν* added, i. e. ahead, in advance, [R. V. 'to run on before'], cf. W. 603 (561); [B. § 151, 27], Lk. xix. 4; *ἔμπρ.* with the gen. of a pers. Tob. xi. 2 (1 S. viii. 11; Xen., *Isocr.*, *Theophr.*, al.)*

προ-ὑπάρχω: impf. *προὑπῆρχον*; fr. *Thuc.* and *Plato* down; *to be before, exist previously*: with a ptc. Acts viii. 9; *προὑπῆρχον ὄντες*, Lk. xxiii. 12; cf. *Bornemann*, *Schol. ad h. l.*; W. 350 (328); [B. § 144, 14].*

πρό-φασις, -εως, ἡ, (*προφαίνω*, i. e. prop. 'to cause to shine before' [or 'forth']; but many derive *πρόφασις* directly fr. *πρό-φημι*), fr. *Hom.* down; a. *a pretext* (alleged reason, pretended cause): τῆς πλεονεξίας, such as covetousness is wont to use, 1 Th. ii. 5 ([A. V. *cloak of covetousness*] the meaning being, that he had never misused his apostolic office in order to disguise or to hide avaricious designs); *πρόφασιν ἔχειν* (a phrase freq. in Grk. auth., cf. Passow s. v. *πρ.* 1 b. vol. ii. p. 1251^b; [L. and S. s. v. I. 3 e.]) *περὶ τῆς ἀμαρτίας*, Jn. xv. 22 [A. V. *mrg.* R. V. *excuse*]. b. *show*: *πρόφασει ὡς κτλ.* [A. V.] *under color as though they would* etc. Acts xxvii. 30; *πρόφασει*, [A. V. *for a pretence*], in pretence, ostensibly: Mt. xxiii. 14 (13) Rec.; Mk. xii. 40; Lk. xx. 47; Phil. i. 18.*

προ-φέρω; [fr. *Hom.* down]; *to bring forth*: τὶ ἔκ τῆος, Lk. vi. 45.*

προφητεία, -ας, ἡ, (*προφητεύω*, q. v.), Hebr. *נְבִיאִים*, *prophecy*, i. e. discourse emanating from divine inspiration and declaring the purposes of God, whether by reproving and admonishing the wicked, or comforting the afflicted, or revealing things hidden; esp. by foretelling future events. Used in the N. T. — of the utterances of the O. T. prophets: Mt. xiii. 14; 2 Pet. i. 20, 21 (on this pass. see *γίνωμαι*, 5 e. a.); — of the prediction of events relating to Christ's kingdom and its speedy triumph, together with the consolations and admonitions pertaining thereto: Rev. xi. 6; xxii. 19; τὸ πνεῦμα τῆς προφητείας, the spirit of prophecy, the divine mind, to which the prophetic faculty is due, Rev. xix. 10; οἱ λόγοι τῆς προφητείας, Rev. i. 3; xxii. 7, 10, 18; — of the endowment and speech of the Christian teachers called *προφήται* (see *προφήτης*, II. 1 f.): Ro. xii. 6; 1 Co. xii. 10; xiii. 2; xiv. 6, 22; plur. the gifts and utterances of these prophets, 1 Co. xiii. 8; 1 Th. v. 20; — spec. of the prognostication of those achievements which one set apart to teach the gospel will accomplish for the kingdom of Christ, 1 Tim. iv. 14; plur. i. 18 [see *προάγω*, 2 a. and cf. the *Comm.*]. ([*Sept.*, *Joseph.*]; among native Grk. writ. used only by *Leian.* *Alex.* 40, 60; [to which add *inserr.* (see L. and S. s. v. I.)].)*

προφητεύω; fut. *προφητεύσω*; impf. *προεφήτευσον* (Acts xix. 6 RG) and *ἐπροφήτευσον* (*ibid.* L T Tr WH; [1 K. xxii. 12]; Jer. [ii. 8]; xxiii. 21; xxv. 13); 1 aor. *προεφήτευσα* (RG in Mt. vii. 22; xi. 13; xv. 7; Mk. vii. 6; Lk. i. 67; [Jn. xi. 51; Jude 14]) and *ἐπροφήτευσα* (which form

cod. Sin. gives everywh., and T Tr WH have everywh. restored, and Lchm. also with the single exception of Jude 14; add, Sir. xlvi. 13; 1 Esdr. vi. 1; Jer. xxxiii. (xxvi.) 9, 11, 20; xxxv. (xxviii.) 8; xxxvi. (xxix.) 31; the Alexandrian translators more com. use the forms *προεφήτευον*, *προεφήτευσα*, pf. ptc. *προεφητευκώς*, Eus. h. e. 5, 17; pf. pass. inf. *προεφητεύσθαι*, Clem. Alex. strom. p. 603; on the forms used by Justin M. see Otto's prolegg. to his works, I. i. p. lxxv. ed. 3; cf. [WH. App. p. 162; Veitch s. v.]; W. § 12, 5; [B. 35 (30 sq.)]; cf. Fritzsche on Mk. p. 268; [*Soph. Lex. s. v.*]; (*προφήτης*, q. v.); Sept. for *נָבִי* and *נְבִיָּה*; Vulg. *propheto* [three times *prophetizo*]; *to prophesy*, i. e. *to be a prophet, speak forth by divine inspiration; to predict* (Hdt., Pind., Eur., Plat., Plut., al.); a. univ.: Mt. vii. 22. b. with the idea of *foretelling future events pertaining esp. to the kingdom of God*: Mt. xi. 13; Acts ii. 17, 18; xxi. 9; *περί τινος*, Mt. xv. 7; Mk. vii. 6; 1 Pet. i. 10; *ἐπί τινι*, over i. e. concerning one (see *ἐπί*, B. 2 f. β. p. 234*), Rev. x. 11; *εἰς τινα* (i. e. Christ), Barn. ep. 5, 6; *προφ.* foll. by *λέγων* with the words uttered by the prophet, Jude 14; foll. by *ᾄδει*, Jn. i. 51. c. *to utter forth, declare, a thing which can only be known by divine revelation*: Mt. xxvi. 68; Mk. xiv. 65; Lk. xxii. 64, cf. vii. 39; Jn. iv. 19. d. *to break forth under sudden impulse in lofty discourse or in praise of the divine counsels*: Lk. i. 67; Acts xix. 6, (1 S. x. 10, 11; xix. 20, 21, etc.); — or, under the like prompting, *to teach, refute, reprove, admonish, comfort others* (see *προφήτης*, II. 1 f.), 1 Co. xi. 4, 5; xiii. 9; xiv. 1, 3, 4, 5, 24, 31, 39. e. *to act as a prophet, discharge the prophetic office*: Rev. xi. 3. [On the word see *Trench, N. T. Syn.* § vi.]*

προφήτης, -ου, ὁ, (*πρόφημι*, to speak forth, speak out; hence prop. 'one who speaks forth'; see *πρό*, d. a.), Sept. for *נָבִי* (which comes fr. the same root as *נָבִיא*, 'to divulge,' 'make known,' 'announce' [cf. Fleischer in *Delitzsch*, Com. u. d. Gen., 4te Aufl. p. 551 sq.], therefore prop. i. q. *interpreter*, Ex. vii. 1, cf. iv. 16; hence an *interpreter or spokesman for God; one through whom God speaks*; cf. esp. *Bleek*, Einl. in d. A. T. 4te Aufl. p. 309 [B. D. s. v. Prophet and reff. there; esp. also Day's note on Oehler's O. T. Theol. § 161, and *W. Robertson Smith*, Prophets of Israel, p. 389 (note on Lect. ii.)], *one who speaks forth by divine inspiration*; I. In Grk. writ. fr. Aeschyl., Hdt., and Pind. down 1. *an interpreter of oracles* (whether uttered by the gods or the *μάντιες*), or of other hidden things. 2. *a foreteller, soothsayer, seer.* II. In the N. T. 1. *one who, moved by the Spirit of God and hence his organ or spokesman, solemnly declares to men what he has received by inspiration, esp. future events, and in particular such as relate to the cause and kingdom of God and to human salvation.* The title is applied to a. *the O. T. prophets*, — and with allusion to their age, life, death, deeds: Mt. v. 12; xii. 39; xiii. 17; xxiii. 29–31; Mk. vi. 15; Lk. iv. 27; x. 24; xi. 47; xiii. 28; Jn. viii. 52, 53; Acts iii. 25; vii. 52; xiii. 20; Ro. xi. 3; 1 Th. ii. 15; Heb.

xi. 32; Jas. v. 10; appeal is made to their utterances as *having foretold* the kingdom, deeds, death, of Jesus the Messiah: Mt. i. 22; ii. 5, 15, 17, 23; iii. 3; iv. 14; viii. 17; xi. 13; xii. 17; xiii. 35; xxi. 4; xxiv. 15; xxvi. 56; xxvii. 9; Mk. xiii. 14 Rec.; Lk. i. 70; iii. 4; iv. 17; xviii. 31; xxiv. 25; Jn. i. 23, 45 (46); xii. 38; Acts ii. 16; iii. 18, 21, 24; vii. 37, 48; x. 43; xiii. 27; xv. 15; xxvi. 22 sq.; Ro. i. 2; Heb. i. 1; 1 Pet. i. 10; 2 Pet. iii. 2; Rev. x. 7; in the number of prophets David also is reckoned, as one who predicted the resurrection of Christ, Acts ii. 30 sq.; so too is Balaam, 2 Pet. ii. 16 (see *Βαλαάμ*). by meton. *προφήται* is put for the books of the prophets: Lk. xxiv. 27, 44; Acts viii. 28; xiii. 15; xxiv. 14; xxviii. 23; *ἐν τοῖς προφήταις*, i. q. *ἐν βιβλίῳ τῶν προφ.* (Acts vii. 42), in the volume of the prophets (which in Hebr. has the title *נְבִיָּה*), Jn. vi. 45; Acts xiii. 40; — or for the teaching set forth in their books: Mt. v. 17; vii. 12; xxii. 40; Lk. xvi. 29, 31; Acts xxvi. 27. See *νόμος*, 4. b. John the Baptist, the herald of Jesus the Messiah: Mt. xxi. 26; Mk. vi. 15; xi. 32; Lk. i. 76; xx. 6, whom Jesus declares to be greater than the O. T. prophets, because in him the hope of the Jews respecting Elijah as the forerunner of the Messiah was fulfilled: Mt. xi. 9–11, 14, (cf. xvii. 11, 12; Mk. ix. 12 sq.); Lk. vii. 28 [R G T Tr br.]. c. That illustrious prophet whom the Jews (apparently on the ground of Deut. xviii. 15) expected to arise just before the Messiah's advent: Jn. i. 21, 25; vii. 40. those two illustrious prophets, the one Elijah, the other Enoch or Moses [but cf. the Comm.; e. g. *Stuart*, Com. vol. ii. p. 219 sq.], who according to the writer of the Apocalypse will publicly appear shortly before the visible return of Christ from heaven: Rev. xi. 10 (cf. 3). d. *the Messiah*: Acts iii. 22, 23; vii. 37, after Deut. xviii. 15; *Jesus* the Messiah, inasmuch as he is about to fulfil the expectation respecting this Messiah, Mt. xxi. 11; Jn. vi. 14. e. univ. *a man filled with the Spirit of God, who by God's authority and command in words of weight pleads the cause of God and urges the salvation of men*: Mt. xxi. 46; Lk. xiii. 33; xxiv. 19; Jn. vii. 52; in the proverb that a prophet is without honor in his own country, Mt. xiii. 57; Mk. vi. 4; Lk. iv. 24; Jn. iv. 44. he may be known — now by his supernatural knowledge of hidden things (even though past), Lk. vii. 39; Jn. iv. 19, (*προφήτης ἀληθείας ἐστὶν ὁ πάντοτε πάντα εἰδώς, τὰ μὲν γεγονότα ὡς ἐγένετο, τὰ δὲ γινόμενα ὡς γίνεται, τὰ δὲ ἐσόμενα ὡς ἔσται*, Clem. hom. 2, 6), — now by his power of working miracles, Lk. vii. 16; xxiv. 19; Jn. ix. 17; such a prophet Jesus is shown to have been by the passages cited, nor is it denied except by his enemies, Lk. vii. 39; Jn. vii. 52. f. The prophets that appeared in the apostolic age among the Christians: Mt. x. 41; xxiii. 34; Acts xv. 32; 1 Co. xiv. 29, 37; Rev. xxii. 6, 9; they are associated with apostles in Lk. xi. 49; 1 Co. xii. 28, 29; Eph. ii. 20; iii. 5; iv. 11; Rev. xviii. 20; they discerned and did what was best for the Christian cause, Acts xiii. 1 sq.; foretold certain future events, Acts xi. 27 sq.; xxi. 10 sqq.; and in the religious assemblies of the Christians, being suddenly seized by the Spirit (whose

(τινός), Lk. xx. 21; Gal. ii. 6, (on which see βλέπω, 2 c., θαυμάζω, λαμβάνω, I. 4). *καυχᾶσθαι ἐν προσώπῳ καὶ οὐ καρδίᾳ*, to glory in those things which they simulate in *look*, viz. piety, love, righteousness, although their heart is devoid of these virtues, 2 Co. v. 12, cf. 1 S. xvi. 7. 2. *the outward appearance* of inanimate things [A. V. *face* (exc. in Jas. as below)]: τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, Jas. i. 11; τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, τῆς γῆς, Mt. xvi. 3 [here T br. WH reject the pass.]; Lk. xii. 56 (Ps. ciii. (civ.) 30); (so in Lat., *naturae vultus*, Ovid. *metam.* 1, 6; *maris facies*, Verg. *Aen.* 5, 768; on this use of the noun *facies* see Gell. *noctes atticae* 13, 29); *surface*: τῆς γῆς, Lk. xxi. 35; Acts xvii. 28 [on the omitted art. here cf. πᾶς, I. 1 c.], (Gen. ii. 6; xi. 8).*

προ-τάσσω: pf. pass. ptc. προτεταγμένος; 1. *to place before*. 2. *to appoint before, define beforehand*: χρόνον, Soph. *Trach.* 164; καιρούς, pass. Acts xvii. 26 Rec. (see προστάσσω, 2); νόμους, pass. 2 Macc. viii. 36.*

προ-τείνω: 1 aor. πρότεινα; [fr. Hdt. down]; *to stretch forth, stretch out*: ὡς προτείναν [Rec. -νευ] αὐτὸν τοῖς ἰμᾶσιν, when they had stretched him out for the thongs i. e. to receive the blows of the thongs, (by tying him up to a beam or a pillar; for it appears from vs. 29 that Paul had already been bound), Acts xxii. 25 [W. § 31 init.; al. (cf. R. V. txt.) 'with the thongs' (cf. ἰμάς)].*

πρότερος, -α, -ον, (compar. of πρό), [fr. Hom. down], *before, prior*; of time, *former*: ἡ προτέρα ἀναστροφή, Eph. iv. 22. Neut. adverbially, *before* (something else is or was done): Jn. vii. 51 RG; 2 Co. i. 15; opp. to ἔπειτα, Heb. vii. 27; *before* i. e. *afortime, in time past*: Jn. vii. 50 [L Tr WH]; Heb. iv. 6; and RG in 1 Tim. i. 13; also τὸ πρότερον (contrasting the past with the present [cf. πάλαι, I fin.]), Jn. vi. 62; ix. 8, and L T Tr WH in 1 Tim. i. 13, (1 Macc. iii. 46; v. 1; xi. 34, 39; Deut. ii. 12; Josh. xi. 10; Hdt. 7, 75; Xen., *Plat.*); i. q. *our the first time*, Gal. iv. 13 (on which cf. Meyer); it is placed between the art. and the noun, as αἱ πρότερον ἡμέραι, the former days, Heb. x. 32; αἱ πρότ. ἐπιθυμίας, the lusts which you formerly indulged, 1 Pet. i. 14.*

προ-τίθημι: 2 aor. mid. προθέμην; [fr. Hom. down]; 1. *to place before, to set forth*, [cf. πρό, d. a.]; spec. *to set forth to be looked at, expose to view*: Ex. xl. 4; 4 Macc. viii. 11; Ael. v. h. 14, 8; and often in the mid. in this sense: ποτήρια ἀργυρέα τε καὶ χρύσεια, his own cups, Hdt. 3, 148; *to expose to public view*, in which sense it is the technical term with profane authors in speaking of the bodies of the dead, [to let lie in state], (cf. Passow s. v. I. 2; [L. and S. s. v. II. 1]; Stallbaum on *Plat. Phaedop.* 115 e.; [Krüger on *Thuc.* 2, 34, 1]); the mid. points to the owner of the thing exposed: so with τινά and a pred. acc. Ro. iii. 25 (the mid. seems to denote that it was his own Son whom he thus "set forth"; cf. viii. 32). 2. Mid. *to set before one's self, propose to one's self; to purpose, determine*, (Plato, *Polyb.*, al.): foll. by the inf. Ro. i. 13; with an acc. of the thing and ἐν αὐτῷ [(sic); see αὐτοῦ] added, in himself (W. § 38, 6; [cf. p. 152 (144)]), Eph. i. 9; [al. (reading ἐν αὐτῷ with L T Tr WH) render 'in him', i. e. (probably) Christ].*

προ-τρέπω: 1 aor. mid. ptc. προτρέψάμενος; *to urge forwards, exhort, encourage*, (often so by Attic writ., both in the act. and the mid.): Acts xviii. 27. (Sap. xiv. 18; 2 Macc. xi. 7. [From Hom. down].)*

προ-τρέχω: 2 aor. προέδραμον; *to run before, to outrun*: Jn. xx. 4; with ἐμπροσθεν added, i. e. ahead, in advance, [R. V. 'to run on before'], cf. W. 603 (561); [B. § 151, 27], Lk. xix. 4; ἔμπρ. with the gen. of a pers. Tob. xi. 2 (1 S. viii. 11; Xen., *Isocr.*, *Theophr.*, al.)*

προ-ὑπ-ἄρχω: impf. προὑπήρχον; fr. *Thuc.* and *Plato* down; *to be before, exist previously*: with a ptc. Acts viii. 9; προὑπήρχον ὄντες, Lk. xxiii. 12; cf. *Bornemann*, *Schol.* ad h. l.; W. 350 (328); [B. § 144, 14].*

προ-φάσκει, -εως, ἡ, (προφαίνω, i. e. prop. 'to cause to shine before' [or 'forth']; but many derive πρόφασκει directly fr. πρό-φημι), fr. *Hom.* down; a. a *pretext* (alleged reason, pretended cause): τῆς πλεονεξίας, such as covetousness is wont to use, 1 Th. ii. 5 ([A. V. *cloak of covetousness*] the meaning being, that he had never misused his apostolic office in order to disguise or to hide avareicious designs); πρόφασιν ἔχειν (a phrase freq. in Grk. auth., cf. Passow s. v. πρ. 1 b. vol. ii. p. 1251^b; [L. and S. s. v. I. 3 e.]) περὶ τῆς ἀμαρτίας, Jn. xv. 22 [A. V. *mrg.* R. V. *excuse*]. b. *show*: προφάσει ὡς κτλ. [A. V.] *under color as though they would* etc. Acts xxvii. 30; προφάσει, [A. V. *for a pretence*], in pretence, ostensibly: Mt. xxiii. 14 (13) Rec.; Mk. xii. 40; Lk. xx. 47; Phil. i. 18.*

προ-φέρω; [fr. Hom. down]; *to bring forth*: τὶ ἐκ τῶος, Lk. vi. 45.*

προφητεία, -ας, ἡ, (προφητεύω, q. v.), Hebr. נְבִיאִים, *prophecy*, i. e. discourse emanating from divine inspiration and declaring the purposes of God, whether by reproving and admonishing the wicked, or comforting the afflicted, or revealing things hidden; esp. by foretelling future events. Used in the N. T.—of the utterances of the O. T. prophets: Mt. xiii. 14; 2 Pet. i. 20, 21 (on this pass. see γίνομαι, 5 e. a.);—of the prediction of events relating to Christ's kingdom and its speedy triumph, together with the consolations and admonitions pertaining thereto: Rev. xi. 6; xxii. 19; τὸ πνεῦμα τῆς προφητείας, the spirit of prophecy, the divine mind, to which the prophetic faculty is due, Rev. xix. 10; οἱ λόγοι τῆς προφητείας, Rev. i. 3; xxii. 7, 10, 18;—of the endowment and speech of the Christian teachers called προφήται (see προφήτης, II. 1 f.): Ro. xii. 6; 1 Co. xii. 10; xiii. 2; xiv. 6, 22; plur. the gifts and utterances of these prophets, 1 Co. xiii. 8; 1 Th. v. 20;—spec. of the prognostication of those achievements which one set apart to teach the gospel will accomplish for the kingdom of Christ, 1 Tim. iv. 14; plur. i. 18 [see προάγω, 2 a. and cf. the Comm.]. ([Sept., *Joseph.*]; among native Grk. writ. used only by *Leian.* Alex. 40, 60; [to which add *inscrr.* (see L. and S. s. v. I.)].)*

προφητεύω; fut. προφητεύσω; impf. προεφήτεον (Acts xix. 6 RG) and ἐπροφήτεον (ibid. L T Tr WH; [1 K. xxii. 12]; Jer. [ii. 8]; xxiii. 21; xxv. 13); 1 aor. προεφήτευσα (RG in Mt. vii. 22; xi. 13; xv. 7; Mk. vii. 6; Lk. i. 67; [Jn. xi. 51; Jude 14]) and ἐπροφήτευσα (which form

cod. Sin. gives everywh., and T Tr WH have everywh. restored, and Lchm. also with the single exception of Jude 14; add, Sir. xlviii. 13; 1 Esdr. vi. 1; Jer. xxxiii. (xxvi.) 9, 11, 20; xxxv. (xxviii.) 8; xxxvi. (xxix.) 31; the Alexandrian translators more com. use the forms προφήτεον, προφήτεσσα, pf. πτερ. προπεφητευκώς, Eus. h. e. 5, 17; pf. pass. inf. προπεφητεύσθαι, Clem. Alex. Strom. p. 603; on the forms used by Justin M. see Otto's prolegg. to his works, I. i. p. lxxv. ed. 3; cf. [WH. App. p. 162; Veitch s. v.]; W. § 12, 5; [B. 35 (30 sq.)]; cf. Fritzsche on Mk. p. 268; [*Soph. Lex. s. v.*]; (προφήτης, q. v.); Sept. for נָבִי and נְבִיִּיָּה; Vulg. propheto [three times prophetizo]; to prophesy, i. e. to be a prophet, speak forth by divine inspiration; to predict (Hdt., Pind., Eur., Plat., Plut., al.); a. univ. : Mt. vii. 22. b. with the idea of foretelling future events pertaining esp. to the kingdom of God: Mt. xi. 13; Acts ii. 17, 18; xxi. 9; περί τωος, Mt. xv. 7; Mk. vii. 6; 1 Pet. i. 10; ἐπί τω, over i. e. concerning one (see ἐπί, B. 2 f. β. p. 234¹), Rev. x. 11; εἰς τωα (i. e. Christ), Barn. ep. 5, 6; προφ. foll. by λέγων with the words uttered by the prophet, Jude 14; foll. by ὅτι, Jn. xi. 51. c. to utter forth, declare, a thing which can only be known by divine revelation: Mt. xxvi. 68; Mk. xiv. 65; Lk. xxii. 64, cf. vii. 39; Jn. iv. 19. d. to break forth under sudden impulse in lofty discourse or in praise of the divine counsels: Lk. i. 67; Acts xix. 6, (1 S. x. 10, 11; xix. 20, 21, etc.); — or, under the like prompting, to teach, refute, reprove, admonish, comfort others (see προφήτης, II. 1 f.), 1 Co. xi. 4, 5; xiii. 9; xiv. 1, 3, 4, 5, 24, 31, 39. e. to act as a prophet, discharge the prophetic office: Rev. xi. 3. [On the word see Trench, N. T. Syn. § vi.]*

προφήτης, -ου, ὁ, (πρόφημα, to speak forth, speak out; hence prop. 'one who speaks forth'; see πρό, d. a.), Sept. for נָבִי (which comes fr. the same root as נָבִי, 'to divulge,' 'make known,' 'announce' [cf. Fleischer in *Delitzsch*, Com. u. d. Gen., 4te Aufl. p. 551 sq.], therefore prop. i. q. interpreter, Ex. vii. 1, cf. iv. 16; hence an interpreter or spokesman for God; one through whom God speaks; cf. esp. Bleek, Einl. in d. A. T. 4te Aufl. p. 309 [B. D. s. v. Prophet and ref. there; esp. also Day's note on Oehler's O. T. Theol. § 161, and W. Robertson Smith, Prophets of Israel, p. 389 (note on Lect. ii.)]), one who speaks forth by divine inspiration; I. In Grk. writ. fr. Aeschyl., Hdt., and Pind. down 1. an interpreter of oracles (whether uttered by the gods or the μάντεις), or of other hidden things. 2. a foreteller, soothsayer, seer. II. In the N. T. 1. one who, moved by the Spirit of God and hence his organ or spokesman, solemnly declares to men what he has received by inspiration, esp. future events, and in particular such as relate to the cause and kingdom of God and to human salvation. The title is applied to a. the O. T. prophets, — and with allusion to their age, life, death, deeds: Mt. v. 12; xii. 39; xiii. 17; xxiii. 29–31; Mk. vi. 15; Lk. iv. 27; x. 24; xi. 47; xiii. 28; Jn. viii. 52, 53; Acts iii. 25; vii. 52; xiii. 20; Ro. xi. 3; 1 Th. ii. 15; Heb.

xi. 32; Jas. v. 10; appeal is made to their utterances as having foretold the kingdom, deeds, death, of Jesus the Messiah: Mt. i. 22; ii. 5, 15, 17, 23; iii. 3; iv. 14; viii. 17; xi. 13; xii. 17; xiii. 35; xxi. 4; xxiv. 15; xxvi. 56; xxvii. 9; Mk. xiii. 14 Rec.; Lk. i. 70; iii. 4; iv. 17; xviii. 31; xxiv. 25; Jn. i. 23, 45 (46); xii. 38; Acts ii. 16; iii. 18, 21, 24; vii. 37, 48; x. 43; xiii. 27; xv. 15; xxvi. 22 sq.; Ro. i. 2; Heb. i. 1; 1 Pet. i. 10; 2 Pet. iii. 2; Rev. x. 7; in the number of prophets David also is reckoned, as one who predicted the resurrection of Christ, Acts ii. 30 sq.; so too is Balaam, 2 Pet. ii. 16 (see Βαλαάμ). by meton. προφήται is put for the books of the prophets: Lk. xxiv. 27, 44; Acts viii. 28; xiii. 15; xxiv. 14; xxviii. 23; ἐν τοῖς προφήταις, i. q. ἐν βίβλῳ τῶν προφ. (Acts vii. 42), in the volume of the prophets (which in Hebr. has the title דְּבָרֵי נְבִיִּי), Jn. vi. 45; Acts xiii. 40; — or for the teaching set forth in their books: Mt. v. 17; vii. 12; xxii. 40; Lk. xvi. 29, 31; Acts xxvi. 27. See νόμος, 4. b. John the Baptist, the herald of Jesus the Messiah: Mt. xxi. 26; Mk. vi. 15; xi. 32; Lk. i. 76; xx. 6, whom Jesus declares to be greater than the O. T. prophets, because in him the hope of the Jews respecting Elijah as the forerunner of the Messiah was fulfilled: Mt. xi. 9–11, 14, (cf. xvii. 11, 12; Mk. ix. 12 sq.); Lk. vii. 28 [R G T Tr br.]. c. That illustrious prophet whom the Jews (apparently on the ground of Deut. xviii. 15) expected to arise just before the Messiah's advent: Jn. i. 21, 25; vii. 40. those two illustrious prophets, the one Elijah, the other Enoch or Moses [but cf. the Comm.; e. g. Stuart, Com. vol. ii. p. 219 sq.], who according to the writer of the Apocalypse will publicly appear shortly before the visible return of Christ from heaven: Rev. xi. 10 (cf. 9). d. the Messiah: Acts iii. 22, 23; vii. 37, after Deut. xviii. 15; Jesus the Messiah, inasmuch as he is about to fulfil the expectation respecting this Messiah, Mt. xxi. 11; Jn. vi. 14. e. univ. a man filled with the Spirit of God, who by God's authority and command in words of weight pleads the cause of God and urges the salvation of men: Mt. xxi. 46; Lk. xiii. 33; xxiv. 19; Jn. vii. 52; in the proverb that a prophet is without honor in his own country, Mt. xiii. 57; Mk. vi. 4; Lk. iv. 24; Jn. iv. 44. he may be known — now by his supernatural knowledge of hidden things (even though past), Lk. vii. 39; Jn. iv. 19, (προφήτης ἀληθείας ἐστὶν ὁ πάντοτε πάντα εἰδώς, τὰ μὲν γεγυότα ὡς ἐγένετο, τὰ δὲ γινόμενα ὡς γίνεται, τὰ δὲ ἐσομένα ὡς ἔσται, Clem. hom. 2, 6), — now by his power of working miracles, Lk. vii. 16; xxiv. 19; Jn. ix. 17; such a prophet Jesus is shown to have been by the passages cited, nor is it denied except by his enemies, Lk. vii. 39; Jn. vii. 52. f. The prophets that appeared in the apostolic age among the Christians: Mt. x. 41; xxiii. 34; Acts xv. 32; 1 Co. xiv. 29, 37; Rev. xxii. 6, 9; they are associated with apostles in Lk. xi. 49; 1 Co. xii. 28, 29; Eph. ii. 20; iii. 5; iv. 11; Rev. xviii. 20; they discerned and did what was best for the Christian cause, Acts xiii. 1 sq.; foretold certain future events, Acts xi. 27 sq.; xxi. 10 sqq.; and in the religious assemblies of the Christians, being suddenly seized by the Spirit (whose

promptings, however, do not impair their self-government, 1 Co. xiv. 32), give utterance in glowing and exalted but intelligible language to those things which the Holy Spirit teaches them, and which have power to instruct, comfort, encourage, rebuke, convict, stimulate, their hearers, 1 Co. xiv. 3, 24. [Cf. *Harnack*, *Lehre der Zwölf Apostel*, Proleg. § 5 i. 2 p. 93 sqq. 119 sqq.; *Bonwetsch* in (*Luthardt's*) *Zeitschr. f. kirchl. Wissen. u. s. w.* 1884, pp. 408 sqq. 460 sqq.] **g.** Prophets both of the Old Test. and of the New are grouped together under the name *προφήτας* in Rev. xi. 18; xvi. 6; xviii. 24. 2. a poet (because poets were believed to sing under divine inspiration): so of Epimenides, Tit. i. 12.

προφητικός, -ή, -όν, (*προφήτης*), proceeding from a prophet; prophetic: Ro. xvi. 26; 2 Pet. i. 19. [Philo de migr. Abr. § 15, etc.; *Leian*. Alex. 60; eccles. writ.]*

προφήτις, -ιδος, ή, (*προφήτης*), Sept. for *פְּרוֹפֵּטִית*, a prophetess (Vulg., Tertull. *prophetissa*, *prophetis*), a woman to whom future events or things hidden from others are at times revealed, either by inspiration or by dreams and visions: Lk. ii. 36; Rev. ii. 20. In Grk. usage, a female who declares or interprets oracles (Eur., Plat., Plut.): ή *προφήτις τῆς ἀληθείας ιστορία*, Diod. 1, 2.*

προ-φθάνώ: 1 aor. *προέφθασα*; to come before, to anticipate: *αὐτὸν προέφθασε λέγων*, he spoke before him [R.V. *spoke first to him*], or anticipated his remark. Mt. xvii. 25. (*Aeschyl.*, Eur., *Arstph.*, Plut.; Sept.)*

προ-χειρῶς (*πρόχειρος* at hand [cf. *πρό*, d. a.] or ready): 1 aor. mid. *προχειρισάμην*; pf. pass. ptc. *προκεχειρισμένος*; to put into the hand, to deliver into the hands: far more freq. in the mid. to take into one's hands; trop. to set before one's self, to propose, to determine; with an acc. of the pers. to choose, to appoint, (*Isocr.*, *Polyb.*, *Dion. Hal.*, Plut., al.; 2 Macc. iii. 7; viii. 9; Ex. iv. 13): foll. by an inf. of purpose, Acts xxii. 14; τινά with a pred. acc. Acts xxvi. 16; τινά with a dat. of the pers. for one's use, Josh. iii. 12; for one's salvation, pass. Acts iii. 20 for Rec. *προκεκηρυγμένον* (cf. *προκηρύσσω*, 2).*

προ-χειρο-τονέω, -ω: pf. pass. ptc. *προκεχειροτονημένος*; (see *χειροτονέω*); to choose or designate beforehand: Acts x. 41. (Plat. *legg.* 6 p. 765 b. c., [*Aeschin.*, *Dem.*], *Dio Cass.* 50, 4.)*

Πρόχορος, [-ου, ό, (lit. 'leader of the dance'), *Prochorus*, one of the seven 'deacons' of the church at Jerusalem: Acts vi. 5.*

πρόμνα, -ης, ή, (fem. of the adj. *πρυμνός*, -ή, -όν, last, hindmost; used substantively with recessive accent; [cf. W. 22]), fr. Hom. down, the stern or hinder part of a ship: Mk. iv. 38; Acts xxvii. 29; opp. to *πρόρα*. ib. 41.*

πρωί [WH *πρωί* (cf. I, 4, fin.)] (*Attic πρωί* [cf. W. § 5, 4 d.]), adv., (fr. *πρό*), fr. Hom. down, Sept. often for *ῥῆ*, in the morning, early, (opp. to *δψέ*): Jn. xviii. 28 G L T Tr WH; Mt. xvi. 3 (opp. here to *δψίας γενομένης* [but T br. WH reject the pass.]); [xxi. 18 T Tr txt. WH]; Mk. i. 35; xi. 20; xvi. 9; [*πρωί, σκοτίας ἔτι ὄσης*, Jn. xx. 1]; *λίαν πρωί*, foll. [in R G] by a gen. of the day (cf. *Kühner* § 414, 5 c. β. ii. p. 292), Mk. xvi. 2; *ἄμα πρωί*, Mt. xx. 1; *ἐπὶ τὸ πρωί*, Mk. xv. 1 [R G]; *ἀπὸ πρωί ἔως*

ἰσπέρας, Acts xxviii. 23. Used spec. of the fourth watch of the night, i. e. the time fr. 3 o'clock in the morning till 6, acc. to our reckoning [(cf. B. D. s. v. *Watches of the Night*)], Mk. xiii. 35.*

πρωία, see *πρώιος*.

πρώϊμος (for the more com. *πρώιος*; cf. *Lob. ad Phryn.* p. 52), T Tr WH *πρώϊμος* (so also cod. Sin.; [see WH. App. p. 152]), -η, -ον, (*πρωί*), early: *ὑετός*, the early rain (Hebr. *הַרְיָ*, Deut. xi. 14; Jer. v. 24), which fell fr. October on [(cf. B. D. s. v. *Rain*)], Jas. v. 7 [L T Tr WH om. *ὑετ.*; cf. W. 592 (550); B. 82 (72)]. (*Xen. oec.* 17, 4; *Geop.*, al.)*

πρωϊνός [WH *πρωϊνός* (see their App. p. 152), Tdf. ed. 7 *πρωϊνός* (cf. I, 4)], (for the older *πρωίος*, see *δρῆρινός*); the same term. in the Lat. *serotinus*, *diutinus*, -ή, -όν, (*πρωί*), pertaining to the morning: *ὁ ἀστὴρ ὁ πρ.* Rev. ii. 28 (on which see *ἀστὴρ*); xxii. 16 (where Rec. *δρῆρινός*). [Sept.; *Babr.*, *Plut.*, *Ath.*, al.]*

πρωϊός [WH *πρωϊός*], -α, -ον, (*πρωί*), early, pertaining to the morning, (fr. Hom. down); as a subst. *ἡ πρωϊα* (in full *ἡ ὥρα ἡ πρωϊα*, 3 Macc. v. 24; [*Diod.*, *Joseph.*, al.]; see *δψιος*, 2), Sept. several times for *ῥῆ*, morning: Mt. xxvii. 1; Jn. xviii. 28 Rec.; xxi. 4 [*πρωϊας ἤδη γενομένης* (T WH Tr txt.), *when day was now breaking* (R. V.)]; *πρωϊας* in the morning, Mt. xxi. 18 [R G L Tr mrg.]*

πρόρα [so R G, *πρόρα* Tr], more correctly *πρόρα* (see *Götting*, *Lehre* v. Accent, p. 142 sq.; [*Chandler* § 164; *Etym. Magn.* p. 692, 34 sq.; cf. 318, 57 sq.; cf. I, 4]), -ας (L T WH -ης, cf. *μάχαρα*, init.), ή, [contr. fr. *πρόερα* fr. *πρό*; *Lob. Pathol. Element.* ii. 136, cf. *Paralip.* p. 215], fr. Hom. down; the prow or forward part of a ship [R. V. *foreship*]: Acts xxvii. 30; in vs. 41 distinguished fr. *ἡ πρύμνα*.*

πρωτεύω; (*πρώτος*); to be first, hold the first place, [A. V. *have the pre-eminence*]: Col. i. 18. (From *Xen.* and *Plat.* down.)*

πρωτοκαθέδρα, -ας, ή, (*πρώτος* and *καθέδρα* q. v.), a sitting in the first seat, the first or chief seat: Mt. xxiii. 6; Mk. xii. 39; Lk. xi. 49; xx. 46. (*Eccles. writ.*)*

πρωτο-κλισία, -ας, ή, (*πρώτος* and *κλισία*), the first reclining-place, the chief place, at table [cf. *Rich.* *Dict.* of Rom. and Grk. Antiq. s. v. *lectus tricliniaris*]; the relative rank of the several places at table varied among Persians, Greeks, and Romans; and what arrangement was currently followed by the Jews in Christ's day can hardly, perhaps, be determined; (yet see *Edersheim*, *Jesus the Messiah*, ii. pp. 207 sq. 494): Mt. xxiii. 6; Mk. xii. 39; Lk. xi. 43 *Lehm.* in br.; xiv. 7, 8; xx. 46. (*Eccles. writ.*)*

πρώτος, -η, -ον, (superl. of *πρό*, contr. fr. *πρόατος*, whence the Doric *πρᾶτος*; the compar. *πρότερος* see in its place), [fr. Hom. down], Sept. for *ῥῆ* and often for *ῥῆ* and *ῥῆ*, first; 1. either in time or place, in any succession of things or of persons; a. absolutely (i. e. without a noun) and substantively; a. with the article: *ὁ πρώτος καὶ ὁ ἔσχατος*, i. e. *the eternal One*, Rev. i. 17; ii. 8; xxii. 13; *ὁ πρώτος*, sc. *τῶν κεκλημένων*, Lk. xiv. 18; the first of two (cf. W. § 35, 4 N. 1; [B. 32

(28)), Jn. xix. 32; 1 Co. xiv. 30; plur. opp. to οἱ ἔσχατος, Mt. xx. 16, on which see ἔσχατος, 2 a. Neut. τὸ πρῶτον, opp. to τὸ δεύτερον, Heb. x. 9; τὰ πρῶτα, opp. to τὰ ἔσχατα, one's first state, Mt. xii. 45; Lk. xi. 26; 2 Pet. ii. 20; the first order of things, Rev. xxi. 4. β. without the article: Mt. x. 2 (πρῶτος, sc. of the apostles to be mentioned); plur., Mt. xix. 30; Mk. x. 31; Lk. xiii. 30, (on the meaning of which three pass. see ἔσχατος, 2 a.); neut. ἐν πρώτοις, [A. V. *first of all*], among the first things delivered to you by me, 1 Co. xv. 3. b. where it agrees with some substantive; a. anarthrous, and in place of an adjective: πρώτη (sc. ἡμέρα) σαββάτου, on the first day of the week, Mk. xvi. 9; φυλακί, opp. to δευτέρα, Acts xii. 10; as a pred. Lk. ii. 2 (on which cf. W. § 35, 4 N. 1; [B. § 127, 31]). where it is added to the subject or the object of the verb (and we often use an adv.; W. § 54, 2; [B. § 123, 9]): εὐρίσκει οὗτος πρῶτος, Jn. i. 41 (42) (where L Tr WH πρῶτον); add, Jn. viii. 7; xx. 4, 8; Acts xxvii. 43; Ro. x. 19; 1 Tim. i. 16; 1 Jn. iv. 19; opp. to εἶτα, 1 Tim. ii. 13; ὁ πρῶτος ἐμβάς, Jn. v. 4 (the art. belongs to ἐμβάς [G T Tr WH om. the pass.]); but Acts xxvi. 23 πρῶτος ἐξ ἀναστάσεως νεκρῶν is to be translated as *the first*. By a later Grk. usage it is put where πρότερος might have been expected with the gen. (cf. *Herm.* ad Vig. p. 717; Passow s. v. πρότερος, B. I. 2 c. ii. p. 1243*; [L. and S. *ibid.* B. I. 4 e.]; *Fritzsche*, Ep. ad Rom. ii. 420 sq.; W. § 35, 4 N. 1; B. § 123, 14): πρῶτός μου ἦν, Jn. i. 15, 30, (οἱ πρῶτοί μου ταῦτα ἀνιχνεύσαντες, Ael. nat. anim. 8, 12). β. with the article: ὁ (ἡ, τό), πρῶτος (-η, -ου), in a series which is so complete, either in fact or in thought, that other members are conceived of as following the first in regular order; as, τὸν πρῶτον λόγον, Acts i. 1; add, Mk. xiv. 12; 2 Tim. iv. 16; Rev. iv. 1, 7; xiii. 12, etc.; (opp. to ὁ ἔσχατος), ἡ πρ. πλάνη, Mt. xxvii. 64; add, Mt. xx. 8, 10, 16; 1 Co. xv. 45, etc.; also 'the first' of two, where Lat. usage requires and the Vulg. ordinarily employs *prior* (cf. W. [and B.] u. s.): Mt. xxi. 28, 31 [L Tr WH ὑστερος]; ἄλλους δούλους πλεονάσας τῶν πρῶτων, Mt. xxi. 36; ἡ πρώτη διαθήκη, Heb. viii. 7, 13; ix. 15, 18; ἡ πρώτη, sc. διαθήκη, Heb. ix. 1 G L T Tr WH; σκηνή, Heb. ix. 1 Rec., 2, 6, 8; ἡ πρ. γῆ, ὁ πρ. οὐρανός, Rev. xxi. 1; ἀνάστασις, Rev. xx. 5, 6; ἄνθρωπος, 1 Co. xv. 47; foll. by ὁ δεύτερος, τρίτος, etc.: Mt. xxii. 25; Mk. xii. 20; Lk. xix. 16; xx. 29; Rev. viii. 7; xvi. 2; xxi. 19; foll. by ἕτερος, Lk. xvi. 5; ὁ πρῶτος, i. q. *the former, previous, pristine*: τὴν πρῶτην πίστιν, the faith which they formerly plighted, 1 Tim. v. 12; ἡ πρώτη ἀγάπη, Rev. ii. 4; τὰ πρ. ἔργα, *ibid.* 5. 2. *first in rank, influence, honor; chief; principal*: without the art., and absol., πρῶτος *chief*, (opp. to δούλος), Mt. xx. 27; Mk. x. 44; opp. to ἔσχατος and διάκονος, Mk. ix. 35; added to a noun, *principal, ἐντολή*, Mt. xxii. 38; Mk. xii. 30 [T WH om. Tr mrg. br. the cl.]; Eph. vi. 2; with a partitive gen., Mk. xii. 28, 29, [see πᾶς, II. 2 b. γ.]; 1 Tim. i. 15; with the art., Lk. xv. 22; Acts xvii. 4; οἱ πρῶτοι τῆς Γαλιλαίας, the chief men of Galilee, Mk. vi. 21; του λαοῦ, Lk. xix. 47; τῆς πόλεως, Acts xiii. 50;

τῶν Ἰουδαίων, Acts xxv. 2; xxviii. 17; τῆς ἡσους, Acts xxviii. 7 [cf. *Lewin*, St. Paul, ii. p. 208 sq., but see Πόπλιος]. 3. neut. πρῶτον as adv., *first, at the first*; a. in order of time: Lk. x. 5; Jn. xviii. 13; Acts xi. 26 [here T Tr WH πρῶτως, q. v.]; foll. by εἶτα, ἔπειτα, or δεύτερον, Mk. iv. 28; 1 Co. xv. 46; 1 Th. iv. 16; 1 Tim. iii. 10; foll. by μετὰ ταῦτα, Mk. xvi. 9 cf. 12; *the first time*, opp. to ἐν τῷ δευτέρῳ (the second time), Acts vii. 12, 13; τὸ πρῶτον καί, first and also (or afterwards), i. e. as well as, Ro. i. 16 [but here L Tr mrg. WH br. πρ.]; ii. 9, 10; without τέ, 2 Co. viii. 5; 2 Tim. i. 5. *first i. e. before anything else is done; first of all*: Mt. vi. 33; Lk. xii. 1; Jn. vii. 51 L T Tr WH; Ro. i. 8; 1 Tim. v. 4; 2 Pet. i. 20; iii. 3; πρῶτον πάντων, 1 Tim. ii. 1. *first i. e. before something else*: Mt. viii. 21; Mk. vii. 27; ix. 11, 12; Lk. xi. 38; xiv. 28; Ro. xv. 24; 2 Th. ii. 3; 1 Pet. iv. 17, etc.; before other nations, Acts iii. 26; xiii. 46; before others [R. V. *the first to partake etc.*], 2 Tim. ii. 6; foll. by τότε or καὶ τότε, Mt. v. 24; vii. 5; xii. 29; Mk. iii. 27; Lk. vi. 42; Jn. ii. 10 [T WH om. L Tr br. τότε]; ἐμὲ πρῶτον ἠμίαν [Tdf. om. ἠμ.] *me before it hated you*, Jn. xv. 18 (see 1 b. a.). τὸ πρῶτον, at the first i. e. at the time when one did a thing for the first time: Jn. x. 40; xii. 16; xix. 39. b. in enumerating several particulars; *first, then, etc.*: Ro. iii. 2; 1 Co. xi. 18; xii. 28; Heb. vii. 2; Jas. iii. 17. πρωτοστάτης, -ου, ὁ, (πρῶτος and ἰστημι), prop. *one who stands in the front rank, a front-rank man*, (Thuc., Xen., Polyb., Diod., Dion. Hal., al.; ὡσερ στρατηγὸς πρωτοστάτης, Job xv. 24); hence, *a leader, chief, champion*: trop. [A. V. *a ringleader*] τῆς αἰρέσεως, Acts xxiv. 5.*

πρωτοτόκια, -ων, τά, (πρωτότοκος), in the Sept. also πρωτοτοκεία [al. -κεία (cf. Chandler § 99), -κεία, cod. Venet., Aq.], for רִאֲוֹנָה, *primogeniture, the right of the first-born*, (in class. Grk. ἡ πρεσβεία, and τὸ πρεσβείον): Heb. xii. 16. (Philo repeats the word after the Sept. in his alleg. legg. 3, 69; sacrific. Abel. § 5. Occasionally also in Byzant. writ.)*

πρωτότοκος, -ον, (πρῶτος, τίκτω), Sept. for רִאֲוֹנָה, *first-born*; a. prop.: τὸν υἱὸν αὐτῆς τὸν πρωτ. Mt. i. 25 (where τὸν πρωτότ. is omitted by L T Tr WH but found in cod. Sin. [see Tdf., WH., ad loc.]); Lk. ii. 7; τὰ πρωτότοκα αὐτῶν (gen. of the possessor [(?); αὐτῶν is more naturally taken w. θίγη (W. § 30, 8 c.), as by Prof. Grimm himself s. v. θιγγάνω]), the first-born whether of man or of beast, Heb. xi. 28 (πάν πρωτότοκον . . . ἀπὸ ἀνθρώπου ἕως κτήνους, Ex. xii. 29; Ps. civ. (cv.) 36; [Philo de cherub. § 16; Poll. 4, 208]). b. trop. Christ is called πρωτότοκος πάσης κτίσεως (partit. gen. [see below], as in τὰ πρωτότοκα τῶν προβάτων, Gen. iv. 4; τῶν βοῶν, Deut. xii. 17; τῶν υἱῶν σου, Ex. xxii. 29), who came into being through God prior to the entire universe of created things [R. V. *the firstborn of all creation*] (see κτίσις, 2 b.), Col. i. 15;—this passage does not with certainty prove that Paul reckoned the λόγος in the number of created beings (as, among others, *Isteri*, Paulin. Lehrbegriff, p. 315, and *Baur*, Das Christenthum der drei

ersten Jahrh. 1st ed. p. 295, hold); since even Origen, who is acknowledged to have maintained the eternal generation of the Son by the Father, did not hesitate to call him (cf. *Gieseler*, Kirch.-Gesch. i. p. 261 sq. ed. 3; [i. 216 Eng. trans. of ed. 4, edited by Smith]) τὸν ἀγέννητον καὶ πάσης γενετῆς φύσεως πρωτότοκον (c. Cels. 6, 17), and even κτίσμα (a term which Clement of Alexandria also uses of the λόγος); cf. Joann. Damascen. orthod. fid. 4, 8 καὶ αὐτὸς ἐκ τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ ἡ κτίσις ἐκ τοῦ θεοῦ; [al. would make the gen. in Col. 1. c. depend upon the compar. force in (the first half of) πρωτότ. (cf. πρωτότοκος ἐγὼ ἢ σύ, 2 S. xix. 43); but see Bp. Lightf. ad loc. (esp. for the patristic interpretation)]. In the same sense, apparently, he is called simply ὁ πρωτότοκος, Heb. i. 6; πρ. ἐκ τῶν νεκρῶν, the first of the dead who was raised to life, Col. i. 18; also τῶν νεκρῶν (partit. gen.), Rev. i. 5 [Rec. inserts ἐκ]; πρωτότοκος ἐν πολλοῖς ἀδελφοῖς, who was the Son of God long before those who by his agency and merits are exalted to the nature and dignity of sons of God, with the added suggestion of the supreme rank by which he excels these other sons (cf. Ps. lxxxviii. (lxxxix.) 28; Ex. iv. 22; Jer. xxxviii. (xxxix.) 9), Ro. viii. 29; ἐκκλησία πρωτοτόκων, the congregation of the pious Christian dead already exalted to the enjoyment of the blessedness of heaven (tacitly opp. to those subsequently to follow them thither), Heb. xii. 23; cf. De Wette ad loc. (Anthol. 8, 34; 9, 213.)*

πρώτως, adv., first: Acts xi. 26 T Tr WH. Cf. Passow s. v. πρότερος fin.; [L. and S. ib. B. IV.; Phryn. ed. Lob. p. 311 sq.; Rutherford, New Phryn. p. 366].*

πτᾶω; fut. πταίω; 1 aor. ἔπτασα; (akin to ΠΕΤΩ and πίπτω [cf. Vaniček p. 466]); fr. [Pind., Aeschyl., and Hdt. down]; 1. trans. τινά, to cause one to stumble or fall. 2. intrans. to stumble: δις πρὸς τὸν αὐτὸν λίθον, Polyb. 31, 19, 5. trop. [cf. Eng. trip, stumble] a. to err, to make a mistake, (Plat. Theaet. c. 15 p. 160 d.); to sin: absol. Ro. xi. 11 (ἴδιον ἀνθρώπου φιλεῖν καὶ τοὺς πταιόντας, Antonin. 7, 22); πολλά, in many ways, Jas. iii. 2; ἐν ἐνί (sc. νόμῳ), to stumble in, i. e. sin against, one law, Jas. ii. 10 [but see εἰς, 2 a. fin.]; ἐν λόγῳ (for the [more com.] simple dat.), to sin in word or speech, Jas. iii. 2. b. to fall into misery, become wretched, (often so in Grk. writ.): of the loss of salvation, 2 Pet. i. 10. [Cf. προσ-παίω.]*

πτέρνα, -ης, ἡ, the heel (of the foot): ἐπαίρειν τὴν πτέρναν ἐπὶ τινά, to lift up the heel against one, i. e. dropping the fig. (which is borrowed either from kicking, or from a wrestler tripping up his antagonist), to injure one by trickery, Jn. xiii. 18 after Ps. xl. (xli.) 10. (Often in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down; Sept. for צָרַע.)*

πτερύγιον, -ου, τό, (dimin. of πτέρυξ, q. v.), Sept. for ἡνῆ; 1. a wing, little wing. 2. any pointed extremity (of the fins of fishes, ἡνῆ, Lev. xi. 9-12; Deut. xiv. 9, 10; Aristot., Theophr.; of a part of the dress hanging down in the form of a wing, Ruth iii. 9; 1 S. xxiv. 5; [Num. xv. 38]; Poll. 7, 14, 62): τὸ πτερύγιον τοῦ ναοῦ and τοῦ ἱεροῦ, the top of the temple at Jerusalem, Hegesipp. ap. Euseb. h. e. 2, 23, 11; τοῦ ἱεροῦ, Mt.

iv. 5; Lk. iv. 9; some understand this of the top or apex of the sanctuary (τοῦ ναοῦ), others of the top of Solomon's porch, and others of the top of the Royal Portico; this last Josephus (antt. 15, 11, 5) says was of such great height ὡς εἴ τις ἀπ' ἄκρου τοῦ ταύτης τέγους ἄμφω συντιθεῖς τὰ βάθη διοπτρεῖοι σκοτοδιανῶν, οὐκ ἐξικον- μένης τῆς ὄψεως εἰς ἀμέτρητον τὸν βυθόν; [cf. "Recovery of Jerusalem," esp. ch. v.].*

πτέρυξ, -υγος, ἡ, (περὶ ὀν a wing), fr. Hom. down, Sept. often for ἡνῆ; a wing: of birds, Mt. xxiii. 37; Lk. xiii. 34; Rev. xii. 14; of imaginary creatures, Rev. iv. 8; ix. 9.*

πτηνός, -ή, -όν, (πέτομαι, πτήναι), furnished with wings; winged, flying: τὰ πτηνά, birds (often so in Grk. writ. fr. Aeschyl. down), 1 Co. xv. 39.*

πτοῖα, -ῶ: 1 aor. pass. ἐπτοήθη; (πτοῖα terror); from Hom. down; to terrify; pass. to be terrified (Sept. chiefly for ΠΗΓΗ): Lk. xxi. 9; xxiv. 37 [Tr mrg. WH mrg. θροσ- θίντες. SYN. see φοβέω, fin.].*

πτοήσις, -εως, ἡ, (πτοῖα), terror: φοβείσθαι πτοήσιν, i. q. φόβον φοβείσθαι, to be afraid with terror [al. take πτ. objectively: R. V. txt. to be put in fear by any terror], 1 Pet. iii. 6 (Prov. iii. 25); see φοβέω, 2; [W. § 32, 2; B. § 131, 5. (1 Macc. iii. 25; Philo, quis rer. div. her. § 51)].*

Πτολεμαῖς, -ίδος, ἡ, Ptolemais, a maritime city of Phoenicia, which got its name, apparently, from Ptolemy Lathyrus (who captured it B. C. 103, and rebuilt it more beautifully [cf. Joseph. antt. 13, 12, 2 sq.]); it is called in Judg. i. 31 and in the Talmud יַצְרַח, in the Sept. Ἀκχώ, by the Greeks Ἀκη [on the varying accent cf. Pape, Eigennam. s. v. Πτολεμαῖς], and Romans Ace, and by modern Europeans [Acre or] St. Jean d'Acre (from a church erected there in the middle ages to St. John); it is now under Turkish rule and contains about 8000 inhabitants (cf. Baedeker, Pal. and Syria, Eng. ed. p. 356): Acts xxi. 7. (Often mentioned in the books of the Maccabees and by Josephus under the name of Πτολεμαῖς, cf. esp. b. j. 2, 10, 2 sq.; [see Reland, Palaest. p. 534 sqq.; Ritter, Palestine, Eng. trans. iv. p. 361 sqq.].)*

πτύον, -ου, τό, freq. in class. Grk. fr. Hom. down, Attic πτύον W. 24, [(perh. fr. r. pu 'to cleanse'; cf. Curtius p. 498 sq.)], a winnowing-shovel [A. V. fan; cf. B. D. s. v. Agriculture, sub fin.; Rich, Dict. of Antiq. s. vv. ventilabrum, pala 2, vannus]: Mt. iii. 12; Lk. iii. 17.*

πτύω: [(cf. Curtius p. 706)]; to frighten, affright: pres. pass. ptep. πτυρόμενος, Phil. i. 28. (Hippocr., Plat., Diod., Plut., al.)*

πτύσμα, -τος, τό, (πτύω, q. v.), spittle: Jn. ix. 6 ([Hippocr.], Polyb. 8, 14, 5; Or. Sibyll. 1, 365).*

πτύσσω: 1 aor. ptep. πτύσας; in class. Grk. fr. Hom. down; to fold together, roll up: τὸ βιβλίον, Lk. iv. 20 [A. V. closed]; see ἀναπτύσσω, [and cf. Schlottmann in Riehm s. v. Schrift; Strack in Herzog ed. 2 s. v. Schreibkunst, etc. COMP.: ἀνα-πτύσσω.]*

πτύω: [(Lat. spuo, our spue; Curtius § 382)]; 1 aor. ἔπτυσσα; fr. Hom. down; to spit: Mk. vii. 33; viii. 23; Jn. ix. 6. [COMP.: ἐκ-, ἐμ-πτύω.]*

πτῶμα, -τος, τό, (πίπτω, pf. πέπτωκα); **1.** in Grk. writ. fr. Aeschyl. down, a fall, downfall; metaph. a failure, defeat, calamity; an error, lapse, sin. **2.** that which is fallen; hence with the gen. of a pers. or with νεκροῦ added, the (fallen) body of one dead or slain, a corpse, carcase; later also with νεκροῦ omitted (Polyb., Sept., Philo, Joseph., Plut., Hdian.), cf. Thom. Mag. p. 765 [ed. Ritschl p. 290, 14]; Phryn. ed. Lob. p. 375; [W. 23], and so in the N. T.: Mt. xiv. 12 L T Tr WH; Mk. xv. 45 L T Tr WH; Mt. xxiv. 28; τινός, Mk. vi. 29; Rev. xi. 8, 9.

πτώσις, -εως, ἡ, (πίπτω, pf. πέπτωκα), a falling, downfall: prop. τῆς οἰκίας, Mt. vii. 27 (πτώσεις οἰκῶν, Maneth. 4, 617); trop. εἰς πτώσιν πολλῶν (opp. to εἰς ἀνίστασιν), that many may fall and bring upon themselves ruin, i. e. the loss of salvation, utter misery, Lk. ii. 34, cf. Ro. xi. 11. (Sept. chiefly for πῆλη, plague, defeat.) *

πτωχεία, -ας, ἡ, (πτωχεύω); **1.** beggary (Hdt. 3, 14; Arstph. Plut. 549; Plat. legg. 11 p. 936 b.; Lysias p. 898, 9; Aristot. poet. c. 23 p. 1459^b, 6). **2.** in the N. T. poverty, the condition of one destitute of riches and abundance: opp. to πλουτεῖν, 2 Co. viii. 9; opp. to πλούσιος, Rev. ii. 9; ἡ κατὰ βάθους πτωχεία (opp. to πλούτος), deep i. e. extreme poverty [see κατὰ, I. 1 b.], 2 Co. viii. 2. (Sept. chiefly for ἄγ, affliction, misery.) *

πτωχεύω: 1 aor. ἐπτώχευσα; (πτωχός, q. v.); prop. to be a beggar, to beg; so in class. Grk. fr. Hom. down; in the N. T. once, to be poor: 2 Co. viii. 9, on which see πλούσιος, b. fin. (Tob. iv. 21; Sept. for ἡλῆ to be weak, afflicted, Judg. vi. 6; Ps. lxxviii. (lxxix.) 8; for ὄψιν to be reduced to want, Prov. xxiii. 21; ὄψιν to be needy, Ps. xxxiii. (xxxiv.) 11.) *

πτωχός, -ή, -όν, (πτώσσω, to be thoroughly frightened, to cower down or hide one's self for fear; hence πτωχός prop. one who slinks and crouches), often involving the idea of roving about in wretchedness [see πείνης, fin.; "but it always had a bad sense till it was ennobled in the Gospels; see Mt. v. 3; Lk. vi. 20, cf. 2 Co. viii. 9" (L. and S. s. v. I.)]; hence **1.** in class. Grk. from Hom. down, reduced to beggary, begging, mendicant, asking alms: Lk. xiv. 13, 21; xvi. 20, 22. **2.** poor, needy, (opp. to πλούσιος): Mt. xix. 21; xxvi. 9, 11; Mk. x. 21; xii. 42, 43; xiv. 5, 7; Lk. xviii. 22; xix. 8; xxi. 3; Jn. xii. 5, 6, 8; xiii. 29; Ro. xv. 26; 2 Co. vi. 10; Gal. ii. 10; Jas. ii. 2, 3, 6; Rev. xiii. 16; in a broader sense, destitute of wealth, influence, position, honors; lowly, afflicted: Mt. xi. 5; Lk. iv. 18, (fr. Is. lxi. 1); vi. 20; vii. 22; οἱ πτωχοὶ τοῦ κόσμου (partit. gen.), the poor of the human race, Jas. ii. 5; but the more correct reading is that of L T Tr WH viz. τῷ κόσμῳ [unto the world], i. e. the ungodly world being judge, cf. W. § 31, 4 a.; B. § 133, 14; [R. V. as to the world (see next head, and cf. κόσμος, 7)]. trop. destitute of the Christian virtues and the eternal riches, Rev. iii. 17; like the Lat. inops, i. q. helpless, powerless to accomplish an end: στοιχεία, Gal. iv. 9 ['bringing no rich endowment of spiritual treasure' (Bp. Lghtft.)]. **3.** univ. lacking in anything, with a dat. of the respect: τῷ πνεύματι, as respects their

spirit, i. e. destitute of the wealth of learning and intellectual culture which the schools afford (men of this class most readily gave themselves up to Christ's teaching and proved themselves fitted to lay hold of the heavenly treasure, Mt. xi. 25; Jn. ix. 39; 1 Co. i. 26, 27; [al. make the idea more inward and ethical: 'conscious of their spiritual need'], Mt. v. 3; compare with this the Ep. of Barn. 19, 2: ἔση ἀπλοῦς τῇ καρδίᾳ καὶ πλούσιος τῷ πνεύματι, abounding in Christian graces and the riches of the divine kingdom. (Sept. for ἄγ, ἡ, ὄψιν, ἰσχυρῶς, etc.) *

πυγμή, -ῆς, ἡ, (πύξ, fr. ΠΥΚΩ, Lat. pugno, pugni, [pugnus; O. H. G. 'fūst', Eng. 'fist'; cf. Curtius § 384]), fr. Hom. down, Sept. for ἡρῆξ (Ex. xxi. 18; Is. lviii. 4), the fist: πυγμῇ νίπτουσι τὰς χεῖρας, to wash the hands with the fist, i. e. so that one hand is rubbed with the clenched fist of the other [R. V. mrg. (after Theoph., al.) up to the elbow; but cf. Edersheim, Jesus the Messiah, ii. 11], Mk. vii. 3 (where Tdf. πυκνά, see πυκνός). [Cf. Jas. Morison, Com. ad loc.] *

Πύθων, -ωνος, ὁ, Python; **1.** in Grk. mythology the name of the Pythian serpent or dragon that dwelt in the region of Pytho at the foot of Parnassus in Phocia, and was said to have guarded the oracle of Delphi and been slain by Apollo. **2.** i. q. δαιμόνιον μαρτικόν (Hesych. s. v.), a spirit of divination: πνεῦμα πύθωνος or more correctly (with L T Tr WH) πνεῦμα πύθωνα (on the union of two substantives one of which has the force of an adj. see Matthiae p. 962, 4; [Kühner § 405, 1; Lob. Paralip. 344 sq.]), Acts xvi. 16; some interpreters think that the young woman here mentioned was a ventriloquist, appealing to Plutarch, who tells us (mor. p. 414 e. de def. orac. 9) that in his time ἐγγαστριμῶδοι were called πύθωνες; [cf. Meyer]. *

πυκνός, -ή, -όν, (ΠΥΚΩ, see πυγμή), fr. Hom. down, thick, dense, compact; in ref. to time, frequent, often recurring, (so in Grk. writ. fr. Aeschyl. down), 1 Tim. v. 23; neut. plur. πυκνά, as adv. [W. 463 (432); B. § 128, 2], vigorously, diligently, (? [cf. Morison as in πυγμή]), Mk. vii. 3 Tdf.; often, Lk. v. 33; πυκνότερον, more frequently, the oftener, Acts xxiv. 26. *

πυκτεύω; (πύκτης a pugilist [see πυγμή, init.]); to be a boxer, to box, [A. V. fight]: 1 Co. ix. 26. (Eur., Xen., Plat., Plut., al.) *

πύλη, -ης, ἡ, [perh. fem. of πῶλος (cf. Eng. pole i. e. axis) fr. r. πέλ-ω to turn (Curtius p. 715)], fr. Hom. down; Sept. very often for γῆψ, occasionally for ἡλῆ, sometimes for πῆρ; a gate (of the larger sort, in the wall either of a city or a palace; Thom. Mag. [p. 292, 4] πύλαι ἐπὶ τείχεος· θύραι ἐπὶ οἰκίας): of a town, Lk. vii. 12; Acts ix. 24; xvi. 13 L T Tr WH; Heb. xiii. 12; of the temple, Acts iii. 10; in the wall of a prison, Acts xii. 10; πύλαι ᾄδου, the gates of Hades (likened to a vast prison; hence the 'keys' of Hades, Rev. i. 18), Mt. xvi. 18 (on which see καρσιχῶς); Sap. xvi. 13; 3 Mac. v. 51, and often by prof. writ.; see Grimm on 3 Mac. v. 51. in fig. disc. i. q. access or entrance into any state: Mt. vii. 13^a, 13^b R G T br. Tr WH mrg., 14 R G

L br. T br. Tr WH; Lk. xiii. 24 R L mrg. [On its omission see *προβατικός.*]*

πυλών, -ώνος, ὁ, (πύλη), [Aristot., Polyb., al.], Sept. often for ΠΥΛ, sometimes for γγψ; 1. a large gate: of a palace, Lk. xvi. 20; of a house, Acts x. 17; plur. (of the gates of a city), Acts xiv. 13; Rev. xxi. 12, 13, 15, 21, 25; xxii. 14. 2. the anterior part of a house, into which one enters through the gate, porch: Mt. xxvi. 71 (cf. 69 and 75); Acts xii. 14; hence ἡ θύρα τοῦ πυλώνος, ib. 13.*

πυνθάνομαι; impf. ἐπυνθανόμην; 2 aor. ἐπυθόμην; [cf. Curtius § 328]; a depon. verb; as in class. Grk. fr. Hom. down 1. to inquire, ask: foll. by an indir. quest. — w. the indic. Acts x. 18; with the opt., Jn. xiii. 24 R G; Lk. xv. 26; xviii. 36; Acts xxi. 33; foll. by a dir. quest., Acts iv. 7; x. 29; xxiii. 19; παρά τινός τε [B. 167 (146)], Jn. iv. 52; παρά τινος foll. by an indir. quest. w. the indic. Mt. ii. 4; τὶ περὶ τίνος, Acts xxiii. 20. 2. to ascertain by inquiry: foll. by ὅτι, Acts xxiii. 34 [A. V. *understood.*]*

πῦρ, gen. πυρός, τό, [prob. fr. Skr. pu 'to purify' (cf. Germ. *feuer*); Vaníček p. 541; Curtius § 385], fr. Hom. down; Hebr. אֵשׁ; fire: Mt. iii. 10, 12; vii. 19; xvii. 15; Mk. ix. 22; Lk. iii. 9, 17; ix. 54; Jn. xv. 6; Acts ii. 19; xxviii. 5; 1 Co. iii. 13; Heb. xi. 34; Jas. iii. 5; v. 3; Rev. viii. 5, 7; ix. 17, 18; xi. 5; xiii. 13; xiv. 18; xv. 2; xvi. 8; xx. 9; ἀπτεν πῦρ, to kindle a fire, Lk. xxii. 55 [T Tr txt. WH *περίπτ.*]; ἔβρεξε πῦρ καὶ θεῖον, Lk. xvii. 29; κατακαίειν τι ἐν [T om. WH br. ἐν] πυρὶ, Rev. xvii. 16; xviii. 8; καίομαι πυρὶ, Mt. xiii. 40 [R L T WH *κατακ.*]; Heb. xii. 18 [W. § 31, 7 d.]; Rev. viii. 8; xxi. 8; φλόξ πυρός, a fiery flame or flame of fire, Acts vii. 30; 2 Th. i. 8 L txt. Tr txt.; Heb. i. 7; Rev. i. 14; ii. 18; xix. 12, (Ex. iii. 2 cod. Alex.; Is. xxix. 6); πῦρ φλογός, a flaming fire or fire of flame, 2 Th. i. 8 R G L mrg. T Tr mrg. WH (Ex. iii. 2 cod. Vat.; Sir. xlv. 19); λαμπάδες πυρός, lamps of fire, Rev. iv. 5; στῦλοι πυρός, Rev. x. 1; ἀνθρακες π. coals of fire, Ro. xii. 20 (see *ἀνθραξ*); γλάσσαι ὡσεὶ πυρός, which had the shape of little flames, Acts ii. 3; δοκιμάζειν διὰ πυρός, 1 Pet. i. 7; πυροῦσθαι (see *πυρῶω*, b.) ἐκ π. Rev. iii. 18; ὡς διὰ πυρός, as one who in a conflagration has escaped through the fire not un-injured, i. e. dropping the fig. *not without damage*, 1 Co. iii. 15; אֵשׁ אֲדָמָה, Zech. iii. 2, cf. Am. iv. 11. of the fire of hell we find the foll. expressions, — which are to be taken either tropically (of the extreme penal torments which the wicked are to undergo after their life on earth; so in the discourses of Jesus), or literally (so apparently in the Apocalypse): τὸ πῦρ, Mk. ix. 44, 46, [T WH om. Tr br. both verses], 48; τὸ πῦρ τὸ αἰώνιον, Mt. xviii. 8; xxv. 41, cf. 4 Macc. xii. 12; ἀσβεστον, Mk. ix. 43, 45 [G T Tr WH om. L br. the cl.]; πυρός αλωνίου δίκην ὑπέχειν, Jude 7; γέεννα τοῦ πυρός, Mt. v. 22; xviii. 9; Mk. ix. 47 [R G Tr br.]; κάμνος τ. πυρός, Mt. xiii. 42, 50, (Dan. iii. 6); ἡ λίμνη τοῦ πυρός, Rev. xix. 20; xx. 10, 14, 15; πυρὶ τηρεῖσθαι, 2 Pet. iii. 7; βασανισθῆναι ἐν πυρὶ, Rev. xiv. 10 (cf. Lk. xvi. 24); βαπτίζεω τινὰ πυρὶ (see *βαπτίζω*, II. b. bb.), Mt. iii. 11; Lk. iii. 16. The tongue

is called πῦρ, as though both itself on fire and setting other things on fire, partly by reason of the fiery spirit which governs it, partly by reason of the destructive power it exercises, Jas. iii. 6; since fire disorganizes and sunders things joined together and compact, it is used to symbolize *dissension*, Lk. xii. 49. Metaphorical expressions: ἐκ πυρός ἀρπάζειν, to snatch from danger of destruction, Jude 23; πυρὶ ἀλίζεσθαι (see *ἀλίζω*), Mk. ix. 49; ζῆλος πυρός, fiery, burning anger [see *ζῆλος*, 1], Heb. x. 27 (πῦρ ζῆλου, Zeph. i. 18; iii. 8); God is called πῦρ καταναλίσκου, as one who when angry visits the obdurate with penal destruction, Heb. xii. 29.*

πυρά, -ās, ἡ, (πῦρ), fr. Hom. down, a fire, a pile of burning fuel: Acts xxviii. 2 sq.*

πύργος, -ου, ὁ, (akin to Germ. *Burg*, anciently *Purg*; [yet cf. Curtius § 413]), as in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down, a tower; a fortified structure rising to a considerable height, to repel a hostile attack or to enable a watchman to see in every direction. The πύργος ἐν τῷ Σιλωάμ [(q. v.)] seems to designate a tower in the walls of Jerusalem near the fountain of Siloam, Lk. xiii. 4; the tower occupied by the keepers of a vineyard is spoken of in Mt. xxi. 33; Mk. xii. 1, (after Is. v. 2); a tower-shaped building as a safe and convenient dwelling, Lk. xiv. 28.*

πυρέσσω; (πῦρ); (Vulg., Cels., Senec., al. *febricito*); to be sick with a fever: Mt. viii. 14; Mk. i. 30. (Eur., Arstph., Plut., Lcian., Galen, al.)*

πυρετός, -οῦ, ὁ, (πῦρ); 1. fiery heat (Hom. II. 22, 31 [but interpreters now give it the sense of 'fever' in this pass.; cf. *Ebeling*, *Lex. Hom.* s. v.; *Schmidt*, *Syn.* ch. 60 § 14]). 2. fever: Mt. viii. 15; Mk. i. 31; Lk. iv. 39; Jn. iv. 52; Acts xxviii. 8, (Hippocr., Arstph., Plat., sqq.; Deut. xxviii. 22); πυρ. μέγας, Lk. iv. 38 (as Galen de different. feb. 1, 1 says *σύνθητες τοῖς ἰατροῖς ὀνομάζειν . . . τὸν μέγαν τε καὶ μικρὸν πυρετόν*; [cf. *Wetstein* on Lk. l. c.]).*

πύρινος, -η, -ον, (πῦρ), fiery: θώρακες πύρι. i. e. shining like fire, Rev. ix. 17. (Ezek. xxviii. 14, 16; Aristot., Polyb., Plut., al.)*

πυρῶω: Pass., pres. πυροῦμαι; pf. ptep. πεπυρωμένος; (πῦρ); fr. Aeschyl. and Pind. down; to burn with fire, to set on fire, to kindle; in the N. T. it is used only in the pass. a. to be on fire, to burn: prop. 2 Pet. iii. 12; trop. of the heat of the passions: of grief, 2 Co. xi. 29 [Eng. Versions *burn* (often understood of indignation, but cf. Meyer); W. 153 (145)]; of anger, with τοῖς θυμοῖς added, i. q. to be incensed, indignant, 2 Macc. iv. 38; x. 35; xiv. 45; to be inflamed with sexual desire, 1 Co. vii. 9. b. pf. ptep. πεπυρωμένος, made to glow [R. V. *refined*]: Rev. i. 15 [(cf. B. 80 (69) n.)]; full of fire; fiery, ignited: τὰ βέλη τὰ πεπυρωμένα, darts filled with inflammable substances and set on fire, Eph. vi. 16 (Apollod. bibl. 2, 5, 2 § 3); melted by fire and purged of dross: χρυσίον πεπυρ. ἐκ πυρός, [refined by fire], Rev. iii. 18 (so πυρῶω in the Sept. for אֶשׁ; as τὸ ἀργύριον, Job xxii. 25; Zech. xiii. 9; Pa. xi. (xii.) 7; lxv. (lxvi.) 10).*

πυράζω; i. q. πυρὸς γίνομαι, to become glowing, grow

red, be red: Mt. xvi. 2 sq. [but T br. WH reject the pass.] (Byzant. writ.; πυρρίζω in Sept. and Philo.)*

πυρρός, -ά, -όν, (fr. πῦρ), fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down, having the color of fire, red: Rev. vi. 4; xii. 3. Sept. several times for ⲡⲓⲗⲁ.*

Πύρρος [(‘fiery-red’; Fick, Griech. Personennamen, p. 75)], -ου, ὁ, Pyrrhus, the proper name of a man: Acts xx. 4 GL T Tr WH.*

πύρωσις, -εως, ἡ, (πυρόω), a burning: Rev. xviii. 9, 18; the burning by which metals are roasted or reduced; by a fig. drawn fr. the refiner’s fire (on which cf. Prov. xxvii. 21), calamities or trials that test character: 1 Pet. iv. 12 (Tertullian adv. Gnost. 12 ne expavescatis ustionem, quae agitur in vobis in tentationem), cf. i. 7 [(ἡ πύρωσις τῆς δοκιμασίας, ‘Teaching’ etc. 16, 5)]. (In the same and other senses by Aristot., Theophr., Plut., al.)*

[πῶ, an enclitic particle, see μήπω etc.]

πωλίω, -ῶ; impf. ἐπώλων; 1 aor. ἐπώλησα; pres. pass. πωλοῦμαι; (πέλω, πέλομαι, to turn, turn about, [Curtius § 633 p. 470], fr. which [through the noun πωλή; Lob. in Bttm. Ausf. Spr. ii. 57 bot.] πωλοῦμαι, Lat. volor, foll. by εἰς with acc. of place, to frequent a place; cf. the Lat. venio and venseo); fr. Hdt. down; Sept. for 𐤓𐤓; prop. to barter, i. e. to sell: absol. (opp. to ἀγοράζειν), Lk. xvii. 28; Rev. xiii. 17; οἱ πωλοῦντες (opp. to οἱ ἀγοράζοντες, buyers), sellers, Mt. xxi. 12; xxv. 9; Mk. xi. 15; Lk. xix. 45; with acc. of a thing, Mt. xiii. 44; xix. 21; xxi. 12; Mk. x. 21; xi. 15; Lk. [xii. 33]; xviii. 22; xxii. 86; Jn. ii. 14, 16; Acts v. 1; supply αὐτόν, Acts iv. 37; αὐτά, ib. 34; pass. 1 Co. x. 25; with a gen. of price added, Mt. x. 29; Lk. xii. 6.*

πῦλος, -ου, ὁ (in class. Grk. ἡ also), [Lat. pullus, O. H. G. folo, Eng. foal; perh. allied with πῦλῖς; cf. Curtius § 387]; 1. a colt, the young of the horse: so very often fr. Hom. down. 2. univ. a young creature: Ael. v. h. 4, 9; spec. of the young of various animals; in the N. T. of a young ass, an ass’s colt: Mt. xxi. 2, 5, 7; Mk. xi. 2, [3 L mrg.], 4, 5, 7; Lk. xix. 30, 33, 35; Jn. xii. 15, (also in Geopon.); Sept. several times for 𐤓𐤓; for 𐤓𐤓; a female ibex, Prov. v. 19.*

πῶποτε, adv., ever, at any time: Lk. xix. 30; Jn. i. 18; v. 37; vi. 35; viii. 33; 1 Jn. iv. 12. [(From Hom. down.)]*

πῶρος, -ῶ; 1 aor. ἐπώρωσα (Jn. xii. 40 T Tr WH); pf. πεπώρωκα; pf. pass. ptep. πεπωρωμένος; 1 aor. pass. ἐπώρωθην; (πῶρος, hard skin, a hardening, induration); to cover with a thick skin, to harden by covering with a callus, [R. V. everywhere simply to harden]; metaph., καρδίαν, to make the heart dull, Jn. xii. 40; Pass. to grow hard or callous, become dull, lose the power of understanding: Ro. xi. 7; τὰ νοήματα, 2 Co. iii. 14; ἡ καρδία, Mk. vi. 52; viii. 17. Cf. Fritzsche, Com. on Mk. p. 78 sq.; on Rom. ii. p. 451 sq. [(Hippocr., Aristot., al.)]*

πῶρωσις, -εως, ἡ, (πῶρω, q. v.), prop. the covering with a callus; trop. obtuseness of mental discernment, dulled perception: γέγονέ τι, the mind of one has been blunted [R. V. a hardening hath befallen], Ro. xi. 25; τῆς καρδίας [hardening of heart], of stubbornness, obduracy, Mk. iii. 5; Eph. iv. 18. [(Hippocr.)]*

πῶς, (fr. obsol. ΠΩΣ, whence πῶ, ποῖ, etc. [cf. Curtius § 631]), adv., [fr. Hom. down]; I. in interrogation; how? in what way?—in a direct question, foll.

by a. the indicative, it is the expression a. of one seeking information and desiring to be taught: Lk. i. 34; x. 26; Jn. iii. 9; ix. 26; 1 Co. xv. 35 [cf. W. 266 (250)]; πῶς οὖν, Jn. ix. 10 Tdf. (but L WH br. οὖν), 19; Ro. iv. 10. β. of one about to controvert another, and emphatically deny that the thing inquired about has happened or been done: Mt. xii. 29; Mk. iii. 23; Lk. xi. 18; Jn. iii. 4, 12; v. 44, 47; vi. 52; ix. 16; 1 Jn. iii. 17; iv. 20; Ro. iii. 6; vi. 2; 1 Co. xiv. 7, 9, 16; 1 Tim. iii. 5; Heb. ii. 3; και πῶς, Mk. iv. 13; Jn. xiv. 5 [here L txt. Tr WH om. και]; πῶς οὖν, Mt. xii. 26; Ro. x. 14 R G; πῶς δέ, Ro. x. 14^a R G L mrg., 14^b R G T, 15 R G, (on this see in b. below). where something is asserted and an affirmative answer is expected, πῶς οὐχί is used: Ro. viii. 32; 2 Co. iii. 8. γ. of surprise, intimating that what has been done or is said could not have been done

or said, or not rightly done or said,—being equiv. to how is it, or how has it come to pass, that etc.: Gal. ii. 14 GL T Tr WH; Mt. xxii. 12; Jn. iv. 9; vi. 52; vii. 15; πῶς λέγεις, λέγουσι, κτλ., Mk. xii. 35; Lk. xx. 41; Jn. viii. 33; και πῶς, Lk. xx. 44; Acts ii. 8; και πῶς οὐ λέγεις, Jn. xii. 34; xiv. 9 [here L T WH om. Tr br. και]; πῶς οὖν, Jn. vi. 42 [here T WH Tr txt. πῶς οὖν]; Mt. xxii. 43; πῶς οὐ, how is it that . . . not, why not? Mt. xvi. 11; Mk. viii. 21 R G L mrg.; iv. 40 [R G T]; Lk. xii. 56. b. the delib. subjunctive (where the question is, how that can be done which ought to be done): πῶς πληρωθῶσιν αἱ γραφαί, how are the Scriptures (which ought to be fulfilled) to be fulfilled? Mt. xxvi. 54; πῶς φύγητε, how shall ye (who wish to escape) escape etc. Mt. xxiii. 33; add, πῶς οὖν, Ro. x. 14 L T Tr WH; πῶς δέ, x. 14^a L txt. T Tr WH; 14^b L Tr WH; 15 L T Tr WH, (Sir. xlix. 11); cf. Fritzsche on Rom. vol. ii. 405 sq. c. foll. by ἄν with the optative: πῶς γὰρ ἂν δυνάμην; Acts viii. 31 (on which see ἄν, III. p. 34^b).

II. By a somewhat negligent use, occasionally met with even in Attic writ. but more freq. in later authors, πῶς is found in indirect discourse, where regularly ὅπως ought to have stood; cf. W. § 57, 2 fin.; [L. and S. s. v. IV.]. a. with the indicative—pres.: Mt. vi. 28; Mk. xii. 41; Lk. xii. 27; Acts xv. 36; 1 Co. iii. 10; Eph. v. 15; Col. iv. 6; 1 Tim. iii. 15; τὸ πῶς (on the art. see ὁ, II. 10 a.); with the impf. Lk. xiv. 7; with the perf. Rev. iii. 3; with the aor., Mt. xii. 4; Mk. ii. 26 [here Tr WH br. πῶς]; Lk. viii. 36; Acts ix. 27, etc.; after ἀναγινώσκων, Mk. xii. 26 T Tr WH; how it came to pass that, etc. Jn. ix. 15; with the fut.: μερμηνη, πῶς ἀρέσει (because the direct quest. would be πῶς ἀρέσω;), 1 Co. vii. 32–34 [but L T Tr WH -σῃ]; ἐξήτουν πῶς αὐτὸν ἀπολέσουσιν, how they shall destroy him (so that they were in no uncertainty respecting his destruction, but were only deliberating about the way in which they will accomplish it), Mk. xi. 18 R G (but the more correct reading here, acc. to the best Mss., including cod. Sin., is ἀπολέσωσιν ‘how they should destroy him’ [cf. W. § 41 b. 4 b.; B. § 139,

61; see next head]). b. with the subjunctive, of the aor. and in deliberation: Mk. xi. 18 L T Tr WH; xiv. 1, 11 [R G]; Mt. x. 19; Lk. xii. 11; τὸ πῶς, Lk. xxii. 2, 4; Acts iv. 21. III. in exclamation, how: πῶς δύσκολόν ἐστιν, Mk. x. 24; πῶς παραχρήμα, Mt. xxi.

20; πῶς δυσκόλως, Mk. x. 23; Lk. xviii. 24; with a verb, how (greatly): πῶς συνέχομαι, Lk. xii. 50; πῶς ἐφίλει αὐτόν, Jn. xi. 36.

πῶς, an enclitic particle, on which see under εἶπας [i. e. εἰ, III. 14] and μήπως.

P

[P, ρ: the practice of doubling ρ (after a prep. or an augm.) is sometimes disregarded by the Mss., and accordingly by the critical editors; so, too, in the middle of a word; see ἀναρτήρητος, ἀπορίπτω, ἀραβῶν, ἀραφος, διαρήγγυμι, ἐπιράπτω, ἐπιρίπτω, παραρέω, ραβδίζω, ραντίζω, ραπίζω, ρίπτω, ῥόμοι, etc.; cf. W. § 13, 1 b.; B. 32 (28 sq.); WH. App. p. 163; Tdf. Proleg. p. 80. Recent editors, L T (cf. the Proleg. to his 7th ed. p. cclxxvi.), Kuenen and Cobet (cf. their Praef. p. xcvi.), WH (but not Treg.), also follow the older Mss. in omitting the breathings from ρρ in the middle of a word; cf. Lipsius, Grammat. Untersuch. p. 18 sq.; Greg. Corinth. ed. Bast p. 732 sq.; in opposition see Donaldson, Greek Gram. p. 16; W. 48 (47). On the smooth breathing over the initial ρ when ρ begins two successive syllables, see Lipsius u. s.; WH. u. s. pp. 163, 170; Kühner § 67 Anm. 4; Goettling, Accent, p. 205 note; and on the general subject of the breathings cf. the Proleg. to Tdf. ed. 8 p. 105 sq. and reff. there. On the usage of modern edd. of the classics cf. Veitch s. vv. ῥάπτω, ῥίζω, etc.]

Ῥαῖβ (and Ῥαγῖβ, Mt. i. 5; Ῥαγῖβη, -ης, in Joseph. [ant. 5, 1, 2 etc.]), ῥ, (רָחַב 'broad', 'ample'), Rahab, a harlot of Jericho: Heb. xi. 31; Jas. ii. 25. [Cf. B.D. s. v.; Bp. Lghtfl. Clement of Rome, App. (Lond. 1877) p. 413.]*

Ῥαββί, T WH Ῥαββεί [cf. B. p. 6; WH. App. p. 155; see εἰ, εἰ], (Hebr. רַבִּי, fr. רַב much, great), prop. my great one, my honorable sir; (others incorrectly regard the רַב as the yodh paragogic); Rabbi, a title with which the Jews were wont to address their teachers (and also to honor them when not addressing them; cf. the French monsieur, monseigneur): Mt. xxiii. 7; translated into Greek by διδάσκαλος, Mt. xxiii. 8 G L T Tr WH; John the Baptist is addressed by this title, Jn. iii. 26; Jesus: both by his disciples, Mt. xxvi. 25, 49; Mk. ix. 5; xi. 21; Jn. i. 38 (39), 49 (50); iv. 31; ix. 2; xi. 8; and by others, Jn. iii. 2; vi. 25; repeated to indicate earnestness [cf. W. § 65, 5 a.] Ῥαββί, Ῥαββί, R G in Mt. xxiii. 7 and Mk. xiv. 45; (so רַבִּי רַבִּי for רַבִּי אֲמַרִּי in the Targ. on 2 K. ii. 12). Cf. Lghtfl. Horae Hebr. et Talmud. on Mt. xxiii. 7; Pressel in Herzog ed. 1 xii. p. 471 sq.; [Ginsburg in Alex.'s Kitto, s. v. Rabbi; Hamburger, Real-Encyclopädie, s. v. Rabbān, vol. ii. p. 949 sq.]*

Ῥαββονί (so Rec. in Mk. x. 51) and Ῥαββονί [WH αἰ, see reff. under Ῥαββί, init.], (Chald. רַבִּין lord; רַבִּי

master, chief, prince; cf. Levy, Chald. WB. tib. d. Targumim, ii. p. 401), Rabboni, Rabbuni (apparently [yet cf. reff. below] the Galilæan pronunciation of רַבִּי), a title of honor and reverence by which Jesus is addressed; as interpreted by John, equiv. to διδάσκαλος: Jn. xx. 16; Mk. x. 51, (see Ῥαββί). Cf. Keim iii. p. 560 [Eng. trans. vi. p. 311 sq.]; Delitzsch in the Zeitschr. f. d. luth. Theol. for 1876, pp. 409 and 606; also for 1878, p. 7; [Ginsburg and Hamburger, as in 'the preceding word; Kautzsch, Gram. d. Bibl.-Aram. p. 10].*

Ῥαββίω; 1 aor. pass. ἐραβδίσθη and (so L T Tr WH) ἐραβδίσθη (see P, ρ); (Ῥάβδος); to beat with rods: Acts xvi. 22; 2 Co. xi. 25. (Judg. vi. 11; Ruth ii. 17; Arstph., Diod., al.)*

Ῥάβδος, -ου, ῥ, [prob. akin to ῥαπίς, Lat. verber; cf. Curtius § 513], in various senses fr. Hom. down; Sept. for רֹחֶשׁ, רֹחֶשׁ, רֹחֶשׁ, רֹחֶשׁ, etc., a staff, walking-stick: i. q. a twig, rod, branch, Heb. ix. 4 (Num. xvii. 2 sqq. Hebr. text xvii. 16 sqq.); Rev. xi. 1; a rod, with which one is beaten, 1 Co. iv. 21 (Plato, legg. 3 p. 700 c.; Plut., al.; παράσσειν τινὰ ἐν Ῥάβδῳ, Ex. xxi. 20; Is. x. 24); a staff: as used on a journey, Mt. x. 10; Mk. vi. 8; Lk. ix. 3; or to lean upon, Heb. xi. 21 (after the Sept. of Gen. xlvii. 31, where the translators read רֹחֶשׁ, for רֹחֶשׁ a bed; [cf. προσκυνέω, a.]); or by shepherds, Rev. ii. 27; xii. 5; xix. 15, in which passages as ἐν Ῥάβδῳ ποιμαίνω is fig. applied to a king, so Ῥάβδῳ σιδηρῷ, with a rod of iron, indicates the severest, most rigorous, rule, hence Ῥάβδος is equiv. to a royal sceptre (like רֹחֶשׁ, Ps. ii. 9; xlv. 8; for רֹחֶשׁ, Esth. iv. 11; v. 2): Heb. i. 8 (fr. Ps. xlv. 8).*

Ῥάβδοχος, -ου, ῥ, (Ῥάβδος and ἔχω; cf. εἰσοῦχος), one who carries the rods i. e. the fasces, a lictor (a public officer who bore the fasces or staff and other insignia of office before the magistrates), [A. V. serjeants]: Acts xvi. 35, 38. (Polyb.; Diod. 5, 40; Dion. Hal.; Hdian. 7, 8, 10 [5 ed. Bekk.]; δὲ τὶ λυκῶρεϊ τοὺς Ῥάβδούχους ὀνομάζουσι; Plut. quaest. Rom. c. 67).*

Ῥαγαῖ [so WH] or Ῥαγαῖ [R G L T Tr], (רַגַּי [i. e. 'friend'], Gen. xi. 18), ῥ, Ragau [A. V. Reu; (once Rehu)], one of the ancestors of Abraham: Lk. iii. 35 [B. D. Am. ed. s. v. Reu.]*

ῥαδιούργημα, -τος, τό, (fr. ῥαδιουργέω, and this fr. ῥαδιο-σουργός, compounded of ῥάδιος and ΕΡΓΩ. A ῥαδιουργός is one who does a thing with little effort and adroitly; then, in a bad sense, a man who is facile and forward in the perpetration of crime, a knave, a rogue), a piece of knavery, rascality, villany: πομπρόν, Acts xviii. 14. (Dion. Hal., Plut., Lcian.; eccles. writ.)*

ῥαδιουργία, -ας, ἡ, (see ῥαδιούργημα, cf. πανουργία); 1. prop. ease in doing, facility. 2. levity or easiness in thinking and acting; love of a lazy and effeminate life (Xen.). 3. unscrupulousness, cunning, mischief, [A. V. villany]: Acts xiii. 10. (Polyb. 12, 10, 5; often in Plut.)*

[ῥαίνω; see ῥαντίζω.]

ῥακά (Tdf. ῥαχά; [the better accentuation seems to be -ā; cf. Kautzsch, Gram. d. Bibl.-Aram. p. 8]), a Chald. word ῥכך [but acc. to Kautzsch (u. s. p. 10) not the stat. emph. of כך, but shortened fr. כקך] (Hebr. קרר), empty, i. e. a senseless, empty-headed man, a term of reproach used by the Jews in the time of Christ [B. D. s. v. Raca; Wünsche, Erläuterung u. s. w. p. 47]: Mt. v. 22.*

ῥάκος, -ους, τό, (ῥήγγυμι), a piece torn off; spec. a bit of cloth; cloth: Mt. ix. 16; Mk. ii. 21 [here L Tr mrg. ῥάκκος]. (Hom., Hdt., Arstph., Soph., Eur., Joseph., Sept., al.)*

ῤαμά [T WH ῤαμά; cf. B. D. Am. ed. s. v. Ramah, 1 init.], (קמח i. e. a high place, height), ἡ, [indecl. Win. 61 (60)], Ramah, a town of the tribe of Benjamin, situated six Roman miles north of Jerusalem on the road leading to Bethel; now the village of er Rām: Mt. ii. 18 (fr. Jer. xxxviii. (xxxi.) 15). Cf. Win. RWB. s. v.; Graf in the Theol. Stud. u. Krit. for 1854, p. 851 sqq.; Pressel in Herzog xii. p. 515 sq.; Furrer in Schenkel BL. v. p. 37; [BB. DD.]*

ῥαντίζω; (fr. ῥαντός besprinkled, and this fr. ῥαίνω); 1 aor. ἐρραντίσασα and (so L T Tr WH) ἐρραντίσασα (see P, ρ); [1 aor. mid. subjunc. ῥαντίσωνται (sprinkle themselves), Mk. vii. 4 WH txt. (so Volkmar, Weiss, al.) after codd. B]; pf. pass. ptep. ἐρραντισμένος (Tdf. ῥεραντ., L Tr WH ῥεραντ. with smooth breathing; see P, ρ); for ῥαίνω, more com. in class. Grk.; to sprinkle: prop. τιβά, Heb. ix. 13 (on the rite here referred to cf. Num. xix. 2-10; Win. RWB. s. v. Sprengwasser; [B. D. s. v. Purification]); ib. 19; τι αἵματι, ib. 21; [Rev. xix. 13 WH (see περιρραίνω)]. to cleanse by sprinkling, hence trop. to purify, cleanse: ἐρραντισμένοι τὰς καρδίας (on this acc. see B. § 134, 7) ἀπὸ κτλ. Heb. x. 22. (Athen. 12 p. 521 a.; for Hebr. כפרת, Ps. l. (li.) 9; for כח, Lev. vi. 27; 2 K. ix. 83.)*

ῥαντισμός, -οῦ, ὁ, (ῥαντίζω, q. v.), used only by bibl. and eccl. writ., a sprinkling (purification): αἷμα ῥαντισμοῦ, blood of sprinkling, i. e. appointed for sprinkling (serving to purify), Heb. xii. 24 (ὕδωρ ῥαντισμοῦ for קמח כהן, Num. xix. 9, 13, 20 sq.); εἰς ῥαντισμὸν αἵματος Ἰησοῦ Χρ. i. e. εἰς τὸ ῥαντίσθαι (or ἵνα ῥαντίσωνται) αἵματι Ἰησ. Χρ., that they may be purified (or cleansed from the guilt of their sins) by the blood of Christ, 1 Pet. i. 2 [W. § 80, 2 a.]*

ῥαπίζω; fut. ῥαπίσω [cf. B. 37 (32 sq.)]; 1 aor. ἐρράπισα and (so L T Tr WH) ἐράπισα (see P, ρ); (fr. ῥάπης a rod); 1. to smite with a rod or staff (Xenophanes in Diog. Laërt. 8, 36; Hdt., Dem., Polyb., Plut., al.). 2. to smite in the face with the palm of the hand, to box the ear: τιβά, Mt. xxvi. 67 (where it is distinguished fr. κολαφίζω [A. V. buffet]; for Suidas says ῥαπίσαι παράσσει τὴν γνάθον ἀπλῆ τῇ χειρὶ not with the fist; hence the Vulg. renders it *palmas in faciem ei dederunt*; [A. V. mrg. (R. V. mrg.) adopt sense 1 above]); τιβά ἐπι [L T Tr txt. WH eis] τὴν σιαγόνα, Mt. v. 39 (Hos. xi. 4). Cf. Fischer, De vitiiis Lexx. etc. p. 61 sqq.; Lob. ad Phryn. p. 175; [Schmidt, Syn. ch. 113, 10; Field, Otium Norv. pars iii. p. 71].*

ῥάπισμα, -τος, τό, (ῥαπίζω, q. v.); 1. a blow with a rod or a staff or a scourge, (Antiph. in Athen. 14 p. 623 b.; Anthol., Lcian.). 2. a blow with the flat of the hand, a slap in the face, box on the ear: βάλλει τιβά ῥαπίσμου (see βάλλω, 1), Mk. xiv. 65; διδόναι τιβά ῥαπίσμου, Jn. xviii. 22; ῥαπίσματα, Jn. xix. 3, [but in all three exx. R. V. mrg. recognizes sense 1 (see reff. s. v. ῥαπίσω)].*

ῥαφίς, -ίδος, ἡ, (ῥάπτω to sew), a needle: Mt. xix. 24; Mk. x. 25; Lk. xviii. 25 Rec., [(cf. κάμηλος)]. Class. Grk. more com. uses βελόνη (q. v.); see Lob. ad Phryn. p. 90; [W. 25].*

[ῥαχά, see ῥακά.]

ῤαχάβ, see ῤαάβ.

ῤαχήλ, (קרחל a ewe or sheep), ἡ, Rachel [cf. B. D. s. v.], the wife of the patriarch Jacob: Mt. ii. 18 (fr. Jer. xxxviii. (xxxi.) 15).*

ῤεβέκκα (קרחל, fr. קרח unused in Hebrew but in Arabic 'to bind,' 'fasten'; hence the subst. ἰ q. 'ensnarer,' fascinating the men by her beauty), ἡ, Rebecca, the wife of Isaac: Ro. ix. 10.*

ῤέθα [al. βέθα; on the first vowel cf. Tdf.'s note on Rev. as below; WH. App. p. 151*], (acc. to Quintil. 1, 5, 57 [cf. 68] a Gallic word [cf. Vanček, Fremdwörter, s. v. reda]), -ης, ἡ, a chariot, "a species of vehicle having four wheels" (Isidor. Hispal. orig. 20, 12 (§ 511), [cf. Rich., Dict. of Antiq. s. v. Rheda]): Rev. xviii. 13.*

ῤεμφάν (R G), or ῤεφάν (L Tr), or ῤομφάν (T), [or ῤομφά WH, see their App. on Acts as below], Remphan [so A. V.], or Rephan [so R. V.], Romphan, [or Rompha], a Coptic pr. name of Saturn: Acts vii. 43, fr. Amos v. 26 where the Sept. render by ῤαυφάν [or ῤεφάν] the Hebr. רפן, thought by many to be equiv. to the Syriac

ܚܘܦܐ, and the Arabic كَيْرَان, designations of Saturn; but by others regarded as an appellative, signifying 'stand,' 'pedestal' (Germ. *Gerüst*; so Hitzig), or 'statue' (so Gesenius), formed from רפן after the analogy of such forms as רפנת, רפגל, etc. Cf. Win. RWB. s. v. Saturn; Gesenius, Thes. p. 669*; J. G. Müller in Herzog xii. 736; Merz in Schenkel i. p. 516 sq.; Schrader in Riehm p. 234; [Baudissin in Herzog ed. 2 s. v. Saturn, and reff. there given; B. D. s. v. Remphan].*

ῤέω: fut. βείσω (in Grk. writ. more com. βεύσωμαι, see

W. 89 (85); [B. 67 (59)]; cf. *Lob. ad Phryn.* p. 739; [(Skr. *aru*; cf. Lat. *fluo*; Eng. *stream*; Curtius § 517)]; fr. Hom. down; Sept. for רח; to *flow*: Jn. vii. 38. [COMP.: *παρρηέω*.]*

ῥῆμα, see εἶπον.

ῥήγιον, -ον, τό, *Rhegium* (now *Reggio*), a town and promontory at the extremity of the Bruttian peninsula, opposite Messina [*Messina*] in Sicily; (it seems to have got its name from the Greek verb ῥήγνυμι, because at that point Sicily was believed to have been 'rent away' from Italy; so Pliny observes, *hist. nat.* 3, 8, (14); [Diod. Sic. 4, 85; Strabo 6, 258; Philo de incorrupt. mund. § 26; al. See *Pape*, *Eigennamen*, s. v.]): Acts xxviii. 13.*

ῥήγμα, -τος, τό, (*ῥήγνυμι*), *what has been broken or rent asunder*; a. *a fracture, breach, cleft*: Hippocr., Dem., [Aristot.], Polyb., al.; for ῥῥῆ, Am. vi. 11 Alex. b. plur. for ῥῥῆ, *rent clothes*: 1 K. xi. 30 sq.; 2 K. ii. 12. c. *fall, ruin*: Lk. vi. 49.*

ῥήγνυμι (Mt. ix. 17) and ῥήσσω (Hom. II. 18, 571; 1 K. xi. 31; Mk. ii. 22 R G L mrg.; ix. 18; [Lk. v. 37 L mrg.; (see below)]); fut. ῥήξω; 1 aor. ἔρρηξα; pres. pass. 3 pers. plur. ῥήγνυται; fr. Hom. down; Sept. for ῥῥῆ and ῥῥῆ; to *rend, burst or break asunder, break up, break through*; a. univ.: τοὺς ἀσκούς, Mk. ii. 22; Lk. v. 37; pass. Mt. ix. 17; i. q. to *tear in pieces* [A. V. *rend*]: τῶν, Mt. vii. 6. b. sc. εὐφροσύνην (previously chained up, as it were), to *break forth into joy*: Gal. iv. 27, after Is. liv. 1 (the full phrase is found in Is. xlix. 13; lii. 9; [cf. B. § 130, 5]; in class. Grk. ῥηγνύναι κλαυθμόν, οἰμωγὴν, δάκρυα, esp. φωνήν is used of infants or dumb persons beginning to speak; cf. Passow s. v. 2, vol. ii. p. 1332; [L. and S. s. v. I. 4 and 5]). c. i. q. σπαράσσω, to *distort, convulse*: of a demon causing convulsions in a man possessed, Mk. ix. 18; Lk. ix. 42; in both pass. many [so R. V. txt.] explain it to *dash down, hurl to the ground*, (a common occurrence in cases of epilepsy); in this sense in Artem. oneir. 1, 60 a wrestler is said ῥήξει τὸν ἀντίπαλον. Hesych. gives ῥήξει· καταβαλεῖν. Also ῥήξει· κατέβαλε. Cf. Kuinoel or Fritzsche on Mk. ix. 18. [Many hold that ῥήσσω in this sense is quite a different word from ῥήγνυμι (and its collat. or poet. ῥήσσω), and akin rather to (the onomatopoeitic) ἀράσσω, ῥάσσω, to *throw or dash down*; cf. *Lobeck* in Bttm. *Ausf. Spr.* § 114, s. v. ῥήγνυμι; Curtius, *Das Verbum*, pp. 162, 315; Schmidt, *Syn.* ch. 113, 7. See as exx. Sap. iv. 19; Herm. mand. 11, 3; Const. apost. 6, 9 p. 165, 14. Cf. *προσρήγνυμι*.] (COMP.: δια-, περι-, προσ-ῥήγνυμι.)*

[Syn.: ῥήγνυμι, καταγνυμι, θραύω: ῥ. to *rend, rend asunder*, makes pointed reference to the separation of the parts; κ. to *break*, denotes the destruction of a thing's unity or completeness; θ. to *shatter*, is suggestive of many fragments and minute dispersion. Cf. Schmidt ch. 115.]

ῥήμα, -τος, τό, (fr. ῥῆμα, pf. pass. εἶρημαι), fr. Theogn., Hdt., Pind. down; Sept. chiefly for רכך; also for רכךא, רכךה, רכךה, רכךה, etc.; 1. prop. *that which is or has been uttered by the living voice, thing spoken, word*, [cf. ἔπος, also λόγος, I. 1]; i. e. a. *any sound produced*

by the voice and having a definite meaning: Mt. xxvii. 14; ῥ. γλώσσης, Sir. iv. 24; φωνὴ ῥημάτων, a sound of words, Heb. xii. 19; ῥήματα ἄρρητα, [unspeakable words], 2 Co. xii. 4. b. Plur. τὰ ῥήματα, *speech, discourse*, (because it consists of words either few or many [cf. Philo, leg. alleg. 3, 61 τὸ δὲ ῥήμα μέρος λόγου]): Lk. vii. 1; Acts ii. 14; *words, sayings*, Jn. viii. 20; x. 21; Acts [x. 44]; xvi. 38; τὰ ῥ. τιως, *what one has said*, Lk. xxiv. 8, 11, or *taught*, Ro. x. 18; τὰ ῥ. μου, *my teaching*, Jn. v. 47; xii. 47 sq.; xv. 7; τὰ ῥ. ἀ ἐγὼ λαλῶ, Jn. vi. 63; xiv. 10; [ἀληθείας κ. σωφροσύνης ῥ. ἀποφθέγγομαι, Acts xxvi. 25]; ῥήματα ζωῆς αἰωνίου ἔχεις, *thy teaching begets eternal life*, Jn. vi. 68; τὰ ῥ. τοῦ θεοῦ, utterances in which God through some one declares his mind, Jn. viii. 47; λαλεῖ τις τὰ ῥ. τοῦ θ. speaks what God bids him, Jn. iii. 34; λαλεῖν πάντα τὰ ῥήματα τῆς ζωῆς ταύτης, to deliver the whole doctrine concerning this life, i. e. the life eternal, Acts v. 20; τὰ ῥ. ἀ δεδωκάς μοι, *what thou hast bidden me to speak*, Jn. xvii. 8; ῥήματα λαλεῖν πρὸς τινα, ἐν οἷς etc. to teach one the things by which etc. Acts xi. 14; τὰ ῥήματα τὰ προειρημένα ὑπό τιως, *what one has foretold*, 2 Pet. iii. 2; Jude 17; λαλεῖν ῥήματα βλάσφημα εἰς τινα, to speak abusively in reference to one [see εἰς, B. II. 2 c. β.], Acts vi. 11; κατὰ τιως, *against a thing*, ib. 13 [G L T Tr WH om. βλάσφ.]. c. a series of words joined together into a sentence (a declaration of one's mind made in words); a. univ. an utterance, declaration, (Germ. eine Aeusserung): Mt. xxvi. 75; Mk. ix. 32; xiv. 72; Lk. ii. 50; ix. 45; xviii. 34; xx. 26; Acts xi. 16; xxviii. 25; with adjectives, ῥήμα ἀργόν, Mt. xii. 36; εἰπὲν ποτηρὸν ῥήμα κατὰ τιως, to assail one with abuse, Mt. v. 11 [R G; al. om. ῥ.]. β. a saying of any sort, as a message, a narrative: concerning some occurrence, λαλεῖν τὸ ῥ. περὶ τιως, Lk. ii. 17; ῥήμα τῆς πίστεως, the word of faith, i. e. concerning the necessity of putting faith in Christ, Ro. x. 8; a promise, Lk. i. 38; ii. 29; καλὸν θεοῦ ῥήμα, God's gracious, comforting promise (of salvation), Heb. vi. 5 (see καλός, e.); καθαρῖσας . . . ἐν ῥήματι, acc. to promise (prop. on the ground of his word of promise, viz. the promise of the pardon of sins; cf. Mk. xvi. 16), Eph. v. 26 [al. take ῥ. here as i. q. 'the gospel,' cf. vi. 17, Ro. x. 8; (see Meyer ad loc.)]; the word by which some thing is commanded, directed, enjoined: Mt. iv. 4 [cf. W. 389 (364) n.]; Lk. iv. 4 R G L Tr in br.; Heb. xi. 3; a command, Lk. v. 5; ἐγένετο ῥήμα θεοῦ ἐπὶ τινα, Lk. iii. 2 (Jer. i. 1; πρὸς τινα, Gen. xv. 1; 1 K. xviii. 1); plur: ῥήματα παρὰ σοῦ, words from thee, i. e. to be spoken by thee, Acts x. 22; ῥήμα τῆς δυνάμεως αὐτοῦ, his omnipotent command, Heb. i. 3. doctrine, instruction, [cf. W. 123 (117)]: (τὸ) ῥήμα (τοῦ) θεοῦ, divine instruction by the preachers of the gospel, Ro. x. 17 [R G; but L T Tr WH ῥ. Χριστοῦ; others give ῥ. here the sense of command, commission; (cf. Meyer)]; saving truth which has God for its author, Eph. vi. 17; also τοῦ κυρίου, 1 Pet. i. 25; words of prophecy, prophetic announcement, τὰ ῥ. τοῦ θεοῦ, Rev. xvii. 17 Rec. [al. of λόγοι τ. θ.]. 2. In imitation of the Hebr. רכך, the subject-matter of speech, thing

spoken of, thing; and that a. so far forth as it is a matter of narration: Lk. ii. 15; Acts x. 37; plur., Lk. i. 65; ii. 19, 51; Acts v. 32; xiii. 42. b. in so far as it is matter of command: Lk. i. 37 [see ἀδυνατίω, b.] (Gen. xviii. 14; Deut. xvii. 8). c. a matter of dispute, case at law: Mt. xviii. 16; 2 Co. xiii. 1 [A. V. retains 'word' here and in the preceding pass.], (Deut. xix. 15).*

Ῥησά [Lchm. -σά (so Pape, Eigennamen, s. v.)], δ, Rhesa, the son of Zerubbabel: Lk. iii. 27.*

ῤήσσω, see ῤήγνυμι.

ῤήτωρ, -ορος, δ, ('PEΩ), a speaker, an orator, (Soph., Eur., Arstph., Xen., Plat., al.): of a forensic orator or advocate, Acts xxiv. 1. [Cf. Thom. Mag. s. v. (p. 324, 15 ed. Ritschl); B. D. s. v. Orator, 2.]*

ῤητῶς, (ῤητός), adv., expressly, in express words: ῤητῶς λέγει, 1 Tim. iv. 1. (Polyb. 3, 23, 5; Strabo 9 p. 426; Plut. Brut. 29; [de Stoic. repugn. 15, 10]; Diog. Laërt. 8, 71; [al.; cf. Wetstein on 1 Tim. l. c.; W. 463 (431)].)*

ῤίζα, -ης, ἡ, (akin to Germ. Reis [cf. Lat. radix; Eng. root; see Curtius § 515; Fick, Pt. iii. 775]), fr. Hom. down; Sept. for שָׁרֵשׁ; 1. a root: prop., Mt. iii. 10; Lk. iii. 9; ἐκ ῤίζων, from the roots [cf. W. § 51, 1 d.], Mk. xi. 20; ῤίζαν ἔχων, to strike deep root, Mt. xiii. 6; Mk. iv. 6; trop. οὐ ῤίζαν ἔχων ἐν εὐαγγέλιῳ, spoken of one who has but a superficial experience of divine truth, has not permitted it to make its way into the inmost recesses of his soul, Mt. xiii. 21; Mk. iv. 17; Lk. viii. 13; in fig. disc. ῤίζα πικρίας (see πικρία) of a person disposed to apostatize and induce others to commit the same offence, Heb. xii. 15; the progenitors of a race are called ῤίζα, their descendants κλάδοι (see κλάδος, b.), Ro. xi. 16-18. Metaph. cause, origin, source: πᾶτων τῶν κακῶν, 1 Tim. vi. 10; τῆς σοφίας, Sir. i. 6 (5), 20 (18); τῆς ἀθανασίας, Sap. xv. 3; τῆς ἀμαρτίας, of the devil, Ev. Nicod. 23; ἀρχὴ καὶ ῤίζα παντὸς ἀγαθοῦ, Epicur. ap. Athen. 12, 67 p. 546 sq.; πηγὴ καὶ ῤίζα καλοκαγαθίας τὸ νομίμου τυχεῖν παιδείας, Plut. de puer. educ. c. 7 b. 2. after the use of the Hebr. שָׁרֵשׁ, that which like a root springs from a root, a sprout, shoot; metaph. offspring, progeny: Ro. xv. 12; Rev. v. 5; xxii. 16, (Is. xi. 10).*

ῤίζω, -ῶ: pf. pass. ptc. ἐρριζωμένος [see P, ρ]; (ῤίζα); fr. Hom. down; to cause to strike root, to strengthen with roots; as often in class. writ. (see Passow s. v. 3; [L. and S. s. v. I.]), trop. to render firm, to fix, establish, cause a person or a thing to be thoroughly grounded: pass. ἐρριζωμένος (Vulg. radicatus) ἐν ἀγάπῃ, Eph. iii. 17 (18) [not WH]; ἐν Χριστῷ, in communion with Christ, Col. ii. 7. [COMP. ἐκ-ῤίζώω].*

ῤοπή, -ης, ἡ, (ῤίπτω), used by the Grk. poets fr. Hom. down; a throw, stroke, beat: δόξαλαμῶ (Vulg. ictus oculi [A. V. the twinkling of an eye]), a moment of time, 1 Co. xv. 52 [L mrg. ῤοπή, q. v.]*

ῤοπίζω: pres. pass. ptc. ῤοπιζόμενος; (fr. ῤοπή a bellows or fan); hence 1. prop. to raise a breeze, put air in motion, whether for the sake of kindling a fire or of cooling one's self; hence a. to blow up a fire: φλόγα, πῦρ, Anthol. 5, 122, 6; Plut. Flam. 21. b. to

fan i. e. cool with a fan (Tertull. flabello): Plut. Anton. 26.

2. to toss to and fro, to agitate: of the wind, πρὸς ἀνέμων ῤοπιζεται τὸ ὕδωρ, Philo de incorrupt. mundi § 24; ῤοπιζομένη ἄνεμος, Dio Cass. 70, 4; δήμος ἀστατος, κακὸν καὶ θαλάσση πᾶνθ' ὁμοιον, ἰπ' ἀνέμων ῤοπιζεται, Dio Chr. 32 p. 368 b.; hence joined w. ἀνεμιζέσθαι it is used of a person whose mind wavers in uncertainty between hope and fear, between doing and not doing a thing, Jas. i. 6.*

ῤοπτέω, see ῤίπτω.

ῤίπτω and ῤοπτέω (ῤοπτούτων, Acts xxii. 23; on the diff. views with regard to the difference in meaning betw. these two forms see Passow s. v. ῤίπτω, fin.; [Veitch s. v. ῤίπτω, fin. Hermann held that ῤοπτέω differed fr. ῤίπτω as Lat. jactare fr. jacere, hence the former had a frequent. force (cf. Lob. Soph. Aj. p. 177; Cope, Aristot. rhet. vol. i. p. 91 sq.); some of the old grammarians associate with ῤοπτέω a suggestion of earnestness or effort, others of contempt]); 1 aor. ἔρριψα G Tr, ἔρρ. R L, ἔριψα T WH, [ptcp. (Lk. iv. 35) ῤίψαν R G Tr WH, better (cf. Tdf. Proleg. p. 102; Veitch p. 512) ῤίψαν L T]; pf. pass. 3 pers. sing. ἔρριπται [G Tr; al. ἔρρ.] (Lk. xvii. 2), ptc. ἐρριμμένος G, ἐρριμμένος T Tr WH, βερ. (with smooth breathing) Lchm. (Mt. ix. 36); on the doubling of ρ and the use of the breathing see P, ρ; fr. Hom. down; Sept. chiefly for שָׁלַח; to cast, throw; i. q. to throw down: τί, Acts xxvii. 19; τί ἔκ τινος, ibid. 29; τινὰ εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν, Lk. xvii. 2. i. q. to throw off: τὰ ἱμάτια (Plat. rep. 5 p. 474 a.), Acts xxii. 23 (they cast off their garments that they might be the better prepared to throw stones [but cf. Wendt in Mey. 5te Aufl.]); τὰ σπᾶ, 1 Macc. v. 43; vii. 44; xi. 51; Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 33, and often in other Grk. writ. i. q. to cast forward or before: τινὰ [or τί] εἰς τι, [Mt. xxvii. 5 (but here RGL ἐν τῷ ναῷ)]; Lk. iv. 35; τινὰς παρὰ τοὺς πόδας Ἰησοῦ, to set down (with the suggestion of haste and want of care), of those who laid their sick at the feet of Jesus, leaving them at his disposal without a doubt but that he could heal them, Mt. xv. 30. i. q. to throw to the ground, prostrate: ἐρριμμένοι, prostrated by fatigue, hunger, etc., [R. V. scattered], Mt. ix. 36 (καταλαβὼν ἐρριμμένους καὶ μεθύοντας, the enemy prostrate on the ground, Polyb. 5, 48, 2; of the slain, Jer. xiv. 16; ἐρριμμένα σώματα, 1 Macc. xi. 4; for other exx. see Wahl, Clavis Apocr. V. T. s. v.; τῶν νεκρῶν ἐρριμμένων ἐπὶ τῆς ἀγορᾶς, Plut. Galb. 28, 1). [COMP. ἀπο-, ἐπι- ῤίπτω].*

ῤοβοάω, (ῤοβῶω) i. e. 'enlarging the people', equiv. to Εὐρύδημος in Grk., fr. ῤοβῶω and ῤοβῶω, δ, Roboam, Rehoboam, the son and successor of king Solomon: Mt. i. 7.*

ῤόδη, -ης, ἡ, Rhoda [i. e. 'rose'], the name of a certain maidservant: Acts xii. 13.*

ῤόδος, -ου, ἡ, Rhodes, [(cf. Pape, Eigennamen, s. v.)], a well-known island of the Cyclades opposite Caria and Lycia, with a capital of the same name: Acts xxi. 1. ([From Hom. down]; 1 Macc. xv. 23).*

ῤουζηδόν, (ῤουζέω to make a confused noise), adv., 'with a loud noise': 2 Pet. iii. 10. (Nicand. ther. 556; Geop., al.)*

[Ῥομφά, Ῥομφάν, see Ῥεμφάν.]

Ῥομφαία, -ας, ἡ, a large sword; prop. a long Thracian javelin [cf. Rich, Dict. of Antiq. s. v. Rhompæa]; also a kind of long sword wont to be worn on the right shoulder, (Hesych. Ῥομφαία· Ἐφάκιον ἀμυντήριον, μάχαιρα, ξίφος ἢ ἀκόντιον μακρόν; [Suidas 3223 c. (cf. ῤέμβωο to revolve, vibrate)]; cf. Plut. Aemil. 18); [A. V. sword]: Rev. i. 16; ii. 12, 16; vi. 8; xix. 15, 21; σου δὲ αὐτῆς τὴν ψυχὴν διελεύσεται Ῥομφαία, a fig. for 'extreme anguish shall fill (pierce, as it were) thy soul', Lk. ii. 35, where cf. Kuinoel. (Joseph. antt. 6, 12, 4; 7, 12, 1; in Ev. Nicod. 26 the archangel Michael, keeper of Paradise, is called ἡ φλογίνῃ Ῥομφαία. Very often in Sept. for רִמְיָ; often also in the O. T. Apoc.) *

Ῥοπή, -ῆς, ἡ, (ῤέπω), fr. Aeschyl., Plat., down, inclination downwards, as of the turning of the scale: ἐν Ῥοπή ἐφθάλμου, 1 Co. xv. 52 L mrg. (cf. Tdf.'s note ad loc.); see ῤοπή.*

Ῥουβὴν (in Joseph. antt. 1, 19, 8 Ῥούβηλος), ὁ, (רְבִיבָן), i. e. behold ye a son! Gen. xxix. 32 [cf. B. D. s. v.], Reuben, Jacob's firstborn son by Leah: Rev. vii. 5.*

Ῥούθ (in Joseph. antt. 5, 9, 2 Ῥούθη, -ης), ἡ, (רֹוּת) for רַחֵל, a female friend), Ruth, a Moabitish woman, one of the ancestors of king David, whose history is related in the canonical book bearing her name: Mt. i. 5. [B. D. s. v. Ruth.]*

Ῥούφος, -ου, ὁ, Rufus [i. e. 'red', 'reddish'], a Lat. proper name of a certain Christian: Mk. xv. 21; Ro. xvi. 13. [B. D. s. v. Rufus.]*

ῤόμη, -ης, ἡ, (fr. ΡΥΩ i. q. ἐρύω 'to draw' [but Curtius § 517; Vaniček p. 1210, al., connect it with ῤέω 'to flow']); 1. in earlier Grk. the swing, rush, force, trail, of a body in motion. 2. in later Grk. a tract of way in a town shut in by buildings on both sides; a street, lane: Mt. vi. 2; Lk. xiv. 21; Acts ix. 11; xii. 10; cf. Is. xv. 3; Sir. ix. 7; Tob. xiii. 18. Cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 404; [Rutherford, New Phryn. p. 488; Wetstein on Mt. u. s.; W. 22, 23].*

ῤύομαι; fut. ῤύσομαι; 1 aor. ἐῤύσαμην G (ἐῤύσο. R, so T in 2 Co. i. 10; 2 Pet. ii. 7; L everywh. exc. in 2 Tim. iii. 11 txt.) and ἐῤύσάμην (so Tr WH everywh., T in Col. i. 13; 2 Tim. iii. 11; L txt. in 2 Tim. iii. 11); a depon. mid. verb, in later Grk. w. the 1 aor. pass. ἐῤύσθησθαι G (-ρρ- R), and (so LT Tr WH in 2 Tim. iv. 17) ἐῤύσθησθαι; (on the doubling of ρ, and the breathing, see in Ρ, ρ); fr. Hom. down; Sept. chiefly for רִצַּח; also for רָצַח, ὁλῆσθαι (to cause to escape, to deliver), ῤύσθαι (to draw out), ὁλῆσθαι, ῤύσθαι, etc.; fr. ΡΥΩ to draw, hence prop. to draw to one's self, to rescue, to deliver: τινά, Mt. xxvii. 43; 2 Pet. ii. 7; τινά ἀπό τινος [cf. W. § 30, 6 a.], Mt. vi. 13; Lk. xi. 4 R L; 1 Th. i. 10 [here T Tr WH ἐκ; 2 Tim. iv. 18]; 1 aor. pass., Ro. xv. 31; 2 Th. iii. 2; τινά ἐκ τινος [W. u. s.]; Ro. vii. 24 [cf. W. § 41 a. 5]; 2 Co. i. 10; Col. i. 13; 2 Tim. iii. 11; 2 Pet. ii. 9; 1 aor. pass., Lk. i. 74; 2 Tim. iv. 17; ὁ ῤύόμενος, the deliverer, Ro. xi. 26 (after Is. lix. 20).*

ῤυπαίω: (ῤύπος, q. v.); to make filthy, befoul; to defile, dishonor, (Xen., Aristot., Dion. Hal., Plut., al.); 1 aor.

pass. impv. 3 pers. sing. ῤυπαθήτω, let him be made filthy, i. e. trop. let him continue to defile himself with sins, Rev. xxii. 11 L T Tr WH txt.*

ῤυπαρέομαι: 1 aor. (pass.) impv. 3 pers. sing. ῤυπαρευθήτω; (ῤυπαρός, q. v.); to be dirty, grow filthy; metaph. to be defiled with iniquity: Rev. xxii. 11 G L ed. ster. WH mrg. Found nowhere else; see ῤυπαίω and ῤυπόω.*

ῤυπαρία, -ας, ἡ, (ῤυπαρός), filthiness (Plut. praeept. conjug. c. 28); metaph. of wickedness as moral defilement: Jas. i. 21. [Of sordidness, in Critias ap. Poll. 3, 116; Plut. de adulat. et amic. § 19; al.]*

ῤυπαρός, -ά, -όν, (ῤύπος, q. v.), filthy, dirty: prop. of clothing [A. V. vile], Jas. ii. 2 (Sept. Zech. iii. 3 sq.; Joseph. antt. 7, 11, 3; Plut. Phoc. 18; Dio Cass. 65, 20; ῤυπαρὰ καὶ ἀπλυστα, Artem. oneir. 2, 3 fin.; χλαμύς, Ael. v. h. 14, 10); metaph. defiled with iniquity, base, [A. V. filthy]: Rev. xxii. 11 G L T Tr WH. [(In the sense of sordid, mean, Dion. Hal., al.)]*

ῤύπος, -ου, ὁ, fr. Hom. down, filth: 1 Pet. iii. 21 [B. § 151, 14; W. § 30, 3 N. 3].*

ῤυπόω, -ῶ; 1 aor. impv. 3 pers. sing. ῤυποῦσάτω; 1. to make filthy, defile, soil: Hom. Od. 6, 59. 2. intrans. for ῤυπαίω, to be filthy: morally, Rev. xxii. 11 Rec.*

ῤύσις, -εως, ἡ, (fr. an unused pres. ῤύω, from which several of the tenses of ῤέω are borrowed), a flowing. issue: τοῦ αἵματος, Mk. v. 25; Lk. viii. 43, [on the two preced. pass. cf. B. § 147, 11; W. § 29, 3 b.], 44, (Hippocr., Aristot.).*

ῤυτίς, -ίδος, ἡ, (ΡΥΩ, to draw together, contract), a wrinkle: Eph. v. 27. (Arstph., Plat., Diod. 4, 51; Plut., Leian., Anthol., al.)*

ῤωμαϊκός, -ή, -όν, Roman, Latin: Lk. xxiii. 38 R G L br. Tr mrg. br. [(Polyb., Diod., Dion. Hal., al.)]*

ῤωματός, -ου, ὁ, a Roman: Jn. xi. 48; Acts ii. 10 [R. V. here from Rome]; xvi. 21, 37 sq.; xxii. 25-27, 29; xxiii. 27; xxv. 16; xxviii. 17. [(Polyb., Joseph., al.); often in 1 and 2 Macc.]*

ῤωμαῖστῃ, adv., in the Roman fashion or language, in Latin: Jn. xix. 20. [Epictet. diss. 1, 17, 16; Plut., App., al.]*

ῤόμῃ, -ης, ἡ [on the art. with it cf. W. § 18, 5 b.; (on its derivation cf. Curtius § 517; Vaniček p. 1212; Pape, Eigennamen, s. v.)], Rome, the renowned capital of Italy and ancient head of the world: Acts xviii. 2; xix. 21; xxiii. 11; xxviii. 14, 16; Ro. i. 7, 15; 2 Tim. i. 17. (1 Macc. i. 10; vii. 1; [Aristot., Polyb., al.]) [On Rome in St. Paul's time cf. BB.DD. s. v.; Conybeare and Howson, Life and Epp. etc. ch. xxiv.; Farrar, Life and Work etc. chh. xxxvii., xliv., xlv.; Lewin, St. Paul, vol. ii. ch. vi.; Hausrath, Neutest. Zeitgesch. iii. 65 sqq.; on the Jews and Christians there, see particularly Schürer, Die Gemeindeverfassung der Juden in Rom in d. Kaiserzeit nach d. Inschriften dargest. (Leipz. 1879); Seyleren, Entstehung u. s. w. der Christengemeinde in Rom (Tübingen, 1874); Huidekoper, Judaism at Rome, 2d ed., N. Y. 1877; Schaff, Hist. of the Chris. Church (1882) vol. i. § 36.]*

ῥώννυμι: to make strong, to strengthen; pf. pass. ἔρρωμαι [see P, ρ], to be strong, to thrive, prosper; hence the 2 pers. (sing.) impv. is the usual formula in closing a

letter, ἔρρωσο, farewell: Acts xxiii. 30 [R G]; ἔρρωσθε, Acts xv. 29 (2 Macc. xi. 21; Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 33; Artem. oneir. 3, 44, al.; ἔρρωσο καὶ ὑγιαίνε, Dio Cass. 61, 13).*

Σ

[Σ, σ, s: the practice (adopted by Griesbach, Knapp, al., after H. Stephanus et al.) of employing the character s in the mid. of a comp. word has been abandoned by the recent crit. editors; cf. W. § 5, 1 c.; Lipsius, Gram. Untersuch. p. 122; Matthiae § 1 Anm. 5; Bttm. Ausf. Sprchl. § 2 Anm. 3; Kühner § 1 Anm. 1. Tdf. ed. 8 writes σ also even at the end of a word, after the older Mss. On movable final s; see ἄχρι(ς), μέχρι(ς), ὄθω(ς). The (Ionic) combinations ρσ for ρρ, and σσ for ττ (cf. Fischer, Animadvers. ad Veller. etc. i. pp. 193 sq. 203; Kühner § 31 pp. 124, 127), have become predominant (cf. ἄρσην, θαρσέω, θάρσος, ἀπαλλάσσω etc., γλώσσα, ἥσσω (q. v.), θάλασσα, κηρύσσω, περισσός, πρῶσσω (q. v.), τάσσω, τέσσαρες, φυλάσσω, etc.), except in a few words, as κρείττων (q. v.), the derivatives of ἐλάττων (of which word both forms are used indiscriminately), ἡττημα, ἡττώω (yet see 2 Co. xii. 13), etc.; cf. B. 7. Some prop. names are spelled indifferently with one σ or with two; as, Ἐλισ(σ)αῖος. ζ is occasionally substituted for σ, esp. before μ, see σβέννυμι, Σμόρνα (σμόρνα, cf. Soph. Gloss. § 58, 3, and Lex. s. v.; Tdf. Proleg. p. 80; WH. App. p. 148; B. 5; Bttm. Ausf. Sprchl. § 3 Anm. 6; Bezae cod., ed. Scrivener, p. xviii.; L. and S. s. v. Z, I, 3, and Σ, II. 14 c.); so also ξ, as ξυμβαίνω 1 Pet. iv. 12 R^{be}; cf. Kühner § 325, 5; Bttm. Ausf. Spr. u. s.; see ξύν.]

σαβαθαθι, -νι T Tr WH [see WH. App. p. 155, and s. v. ε, ι], -θαθι Lehm. [in Mt. only], (ܫܒܬܐܬܝ, fr. the Chald. ܫܒܬܐ), thou hast forsaken me: Mt. xxvii. 46; Mk. xv. 34 (fr. Ps. xxi. (xxii.) 2, for the Hebr. ܫܒܬܐ, which is so rendered also by the Chaldee paraphrast). [See Kautzsch, Gram. d. Bibl.-Aram. (Leipzig 1884) p. 11.]*

σαβαώθ (Hebr. ܫܒܬܐܘܬܐ, plur. of ܫܒܬܐ an army): κύριος σαβαώθ (ܫܒܬܐܘܬܐ ܫܒܬܐ), [A. V. Lord of Sabaoth], i. e. lord of the armies sc. of Israel, as those who under the leadership and protection of Jehovah maintain his cause in war (cf. Schrader, Ueber d. ursprüngl. Sinn des Gottesnamens Jahve Zebaoth, in the Jahrb. f. protest. Theol. for 1875, p. 316 sqq., and in Schenkel v. 702 sq.; cf. Herm. Schultz, Alttest. Theol. ii. p. 96 sqq.; [B. D. s. v. Sabaoth, the Lord of. But for the other view, acc. to which the heavenly "hosts" are referred to, see Hackett in B. D., Am. ed., s. v. Tsebaoth Lord of, and Delitzsch in the Luth. Zeitschr. for 1874, p. 217 sqq.; so Riehm (HWB s. v. Zebaoth) as respects the use of the phrase by the prophets]. On the diverse interpretations of the word cf. Oehler in Herzog xviii. p. 400 sqq. [and in his O. T. Theol. (ed. Day) §§ 195 sq.; cf. T. K. Cheyne, Isa., ed. 3, vol. i. 11 sq.]: Ro. ix. 29; Jas. v. 4.*

σαββατισμός, -οῦ, ὁ, (σαββατίζω to keep the sabbath); 1. a keeping sabbath. 2. the blessed rest from toils and troubles looked for in the age to come by the true worshippers of God and true Christians [R. V. sabbath rest]: Heb. iv. 9. (Plut. de superst. c. 3; eccl. writ.)*

σάββατον, -ου, τό, (Hebr. ܫܒܬܐ), found in the N. T. only in the historical bks. exc. twice in Paul's Epp.; sabbath; i. e.

1. the seventh day of each week, which was a sacred festival on which the Israelites were required to abstain from all work (Ex. xx. 10; xxxi. 13 sqq.; Deut. v. 14);

a. sing. σάββατον and τὸ σάββατον: Mk. vi. 2; [xv. 42 L Tr]; xvi. 1; Jn. v. 9 sq., etc.; i. q. the institution of the sabbath, the law for keeping holy every seventh day of the week: Mt. xii. 8; Mk. ii. 27 sq.; Lk. vi. 5; λύειν, Jn. v. 18; τηρεῖν, Jn. ix. 16; ἡ ἡμέρα τοῦ σαββάτου (ܫܒܬܐ ܕܝܢܝ, Ex. xx. 8 and often), the day of the sabbath, sabbath-day, Lk. xiii. 16; xiv. 5; ὁδὸς σαββάτου, a sabbath-day's journey, the distance it is lawful to travel on the sabbath-day, i. e. acc. to the Talmud two thousand cubits or paces, acc. to Epiphanius (haer. 66, 82) six stadia: Acts i. 12, cf. Mt. xxiv. 20, (the regulation was derived fr. Ex. xvi. 29); cf. Win. RWB. s. v. Sabbathsweg; Oehler in Herzog xiii. 203 sq. [cf. Leyrer in Herzog ed. 2 vol. ix. 379]; Mangold in Schenkel v. 127 sq.; [Ginsburg in Alexander's Kitto s. v. Sabbath Day's Journey; Lumby on Acts i. 12 (in Cambr. Bible for Schools)].

as dat. of time [W. § 31, 9 b.; B. § 133, 26]: σαββάτη, Mt. xxiv. 20 [G L T Tr WH]; Lk. xiv. 1; τῷ σαββάτῳ, Lk. vi. 9 L txt. T Tr WH; xiii. 14 sq.; xiv. 3; Acts xiii. 44; ἐν σαββάτῳ, Mt. xii. 2; Jn. v. 16; vii. 22 [here L WH br. ἐν], 23; ἐν τῷ σαββάτῳ, Lk. vi. 7; Jn. xix. 31. accus. τὸ σάββ. during (on) the sabbath [cf. B. § 131, 11; W. § 32, 6]: Lk. xxiii. 56; κατὰ πᾶν σ. every sabbath, Acts xiii. 27; xv. 21; xviii. 4.

plur. τὰ σάββατα, of several sabbaths, Acts xvii. 2 [some refer this to 2]. b. plur. τὰ σάββ. (for the singular) of a single sabbath, sabbath-day, (the use of the plur. being occasioned either by the plur. names of festivals, as τὰ ἑγκαίμα, ἄζυμα, γενέσια, or by the Chaldaic form ܫܒܬܐ [W. 177 (167); B. 23 (21)]): Mt. xxviii. 1; Col. ii. 16, (Ex. xx. 10; Lev. xxiii. 32 etc.; τὴν ἑβδόμην σάββατα καλοῦμεν, Joseph. antt. 3, 6, 6; add, 1, 1, 1; [14, 10, 25; Philo de Abrah. § 5; de cherub. § 26; Plut. de superstitione 8]; τὴν τῶν σαββάτων ἑορτήν,

the festival of the sabbaths, Acts xvii. 2). c. plur. τὰ σάββ. (for the singular) of a single sabbath, sabbath-day, (the use of the plur. being occasioned either by the plur. names of festivals, as τὰ ἑγκαίμα, ἄζυμα, γενέσια, or by the Chaldaic form ܫܒܬܐ [W. 177 (167); B. 23 (21)]): Mt. xxviii. 1; Col. ii. 16, (Ex. xx. 10; Lev. xxiii. 32 etc.; τὴν ἑβδόμην σάββατα καλοῦμεν, Joseph. antt. 3, 6, 6; add, 1, 1, 1; [14, 10, 25; Philo de Abrah. § 5; de cherub. § 26; Plut. de superstitione 8]; τὴν τῶν σαββάτων ἑορτήν,

Plut. symp. 4, 6, 2; hodie tricesima sabbata, Hor. sat. 1, 9, 69; nowhere so used by John exc. in the phrase *μία τῶν σαββάτων*, on which see 2 below); *ἡ ἡμέρα τῶν σ.*, Lk. iv. 16; Acts xiii. 14; xvi. 13 (Ex. xx. 8; xxxv. 3; Deut. v. 12; Jer. xvii. 21 sq.); *τοῖς σάββασιν* and *ἐν τοῖς σάββασιν* (so constantly [exc. Lchm. in Mt. xii. 1, 12] by metaplasm for *σαββάτοις*, cf. W. 63 (62); [B. 23 (21)] *on the sabbath-day*: Mt. xii. 1 [see above], 5, 10-12 [see above]; Mk. i. 21; ii. 23; iii. 2, 4; Lk. iv. 31; vi. 9 [R G L mrg.], (1 Macc. ii. 38; the Sept. uses the form *σαββάτοις*, and Josephus both forms). On the precepts of the Jews with regard to the observance of the sabbath, which were for the most part extremely punctilious and minute, cf. Win. RWB. s. v. Sabbath; Oehler in Herzog xiii. 192 sqq. [revised by Orelli in ed. 2 vol. xiii. 156 sqq.]; Schürer, Zeitgesch. 2te Aufl. § 28 II.; Mangold in Schenkel v. p. 123 sq.; [BB.DD. s. v.; Geikie, Life and Words of Christ, ch. xxxviii. vol. ii. p. 95 sqq.; Farrar, Life of Christ, ch. xxxi. vol. i. p. 432 sq.; Edersheim, Jesus the Messiah, vol. ii. p. 56 sqq. and App. xvii.].

2. *seven days, a week*: *πρώτη σαββάτου*, Mk. xvi. 9; *δὲς τοῦ σαβ.* twice in the week, Lk. xviii. 12. The plur. is used in the same sense in the phrase *ἡ μία τῶν σαββάτων*, the first day of the week (see *εἶς*, 5) [Prof. Sophocles regards the gen. (dependent on *ἡμέρα*) in such exx. as those that follow (cf. Mk. xvi. 9 above) as equiv. to *μετά w.* an acc., *the first day after the sabbath*; see his Lex. p. 43 par. 6]: Mt. xxviii. 1; Mk. xvi. 2; Lk. xxiv. 1; Jn. xx. 1, 19; Acts xx. 7; *κατὰ μίαν σαββάτων* (L T Tr WH -του), on the first day of every week, 1 Co. xvi. 2.

σαγήνη, -ης, ἡ, (*σάσω* to load, fill), a large fishing-net, a drag-net (Vulg. *sagena* [cf. Eng. *seine*]), used in catching fish that swim in shoals [cf. B. D. s. v. Net; Trench, Syn. §lxiv.]: Mt. xiii. 47. (Sept.; Plut. solert. anim. p. 977 f.; Lcian. pisc. 51; Tim. 22; Artem. oneir. 2, 14; Ael. h. a. 11, 12; [βάλλειν *σαγ.* Babr. fab. 4, 1; 9, 6].)*

Σαδδουκαῖος, -ου, ὁ, a Sadducee, a member of the party of the Sadducees, who, distinguished for birth, wealth, and official position, and not averse to the favor of the Herod family and of the Romans, hated the common people, were the opponents of the Pharisees, and rejecting tradition (see *παράδοσις*, 2) acknowledged the authority of the O. T. alone in matters pertaining to faith and morals (Joseph. antt. 13, 10, 6); they denied not only the resurrection of the body (Mt. xxii. 23; Mk. xii. 18; Lk. xx. 27; Acts xxiii. 8), but also the immortality of the soul and future retribution (*ψυχῆς τε τὴν διαμοιῆν καὶ τὰς καθ' ἄδου τιμωρίας καὶ τιμὰς ἀναιρούσι*, Joseph. b. j. 2, 8, 14, cf. antt. 18, 1, 4), as well as the existence of angels and spirits (Acts xxiii. 8). They maintained man's freedom in opposition to the doctrine of divine predestination (acc. to Joseph. b. j. 2, 8, 14). They are mentioned in the N. T. (in addition to the pass. already referred to) in Mt. iii. 7; xvi. 1, 6, 11 sq., (in which passages they are associated apparently with the Pharisees contrary to the truth of history [(?) cf. the Comm. ad ll. cc.]); Mt. xxii. 34; Acts iv. 1; v. 17;

xxiii. 6 sq. The Sadducees derived their name apparently not from the Hebr. *צדק*, as though they boasted of being pre-eminently 'righteous' or 'upright' (since it cannot be shown that the vowel *i* ever passed over into *u*), but, acc. to a more probable conjecture now approved by many, from the *Zadok* (*צדוק*, Sept. *Σαδδούκ*), who was high-priest in the time of David and exhibited special fidelity to the king and his house (2 S. xv. 24 sqq.; 1 K. i. 32 sqq.); hence the posterity of this priest (*צדוק* *צדוק*, Ezek. xl. 46; xliii. 19; xlv. 15; xlviii. 11) and all their adherents seem to have been called *Σαδδουκαῖοι* (*σδδוק*). Cf., besides others, Win. RWB. s. v. Sadducæer; *Reuss* in Herzog xiii. p. 289 sqq.; [Sieffert in Herzog ed. 2 xiii. pp. 210-244]; Geiger, Sadduc. u. Pharisæer (Brs. 1863); Keim i. p. 273 sqq. [Eng. trans. i. (2d ed.) p. 353 sq.]; Hausrath in Schenkel iv. p. 518 sqq.; Schürer, Ntl. Zeitgesch. 2te Aufl. § 26; Wellhausen, Pharis. u. Sadducæer (Greifsw. 1874); Oort, De oorsprong van den naam Sadducæen, in the Theolog. Tijdschrift for 1876, p. 605 sqq.; [Ginsburg, in Alexander's Kitto s. v.; Edersheim, Jesus the Messiah, bk. iii. ch. ii.; Geikie, Life of Christ, ch. xlv. (cf. ch. v.); and B. D. Am. ed. s. v. for additional references].*

Σαδόκ, (*צדוק*), a pr. name occurring often in the O. T.), *δ*, *Sadoc*: Mt. i. 14.*

σαῖνος: pres. inf. pass. *σαίνεσθαι*; (*ΣΑΩ*, *σαίω*); 1. prop. to wag the tail: of dogs, Hom. Od. 16, 6; Ael. v. h. 13, 41; Aesop. fab. 229 ed. Halm [354 ed. Coray]; with *οὐρῆ* added, Od. 17, 302; Hes. theog. 771; *οὐραν*, Aesop. l. c.; al.; see Passow [or L. and S.] s. v. I. 2. metaph. a. to flatter, fawn upon, (Aeschyl., Pind., Soph., al.). b. to move (the mind of one), a. agreeably: pass. *ἐπιελπίδος*, Aeschyl., Oppian; *ἀληθῆ σαίνει τὴν ψυχὴν*, Aristot. metaph. 13, 3 p. 1090^b, 37. β. to agitate, disturb, trouble: pass. 1 Th. iii. 3 [here A. V. *move* (B. 263 (226))] (here Lchm. *ἀσαίνω*, q. v.); *οἱ δὲ σωζόμενοι τοῖς λεγομένοις ἐδάκρουν*, Diog. Laërt. 8, 41.*

σάκος (Attic *σάκος*), -ου, ὁ, Hebr. *שַׂק* [cf. Vanček, Fremdwörter, s. v.], a sack (Lat. *saccus*) i. e. a. a receptacle made for holding or carrying various things, as money, food, etc. (Gen. xlii. 25, 35; Lev. xi. 32). b. a coarse cloth (Lat. *cilicium*), a dark coarse stuff made especially of the hair of animals [A. V. *sackcloth*]: Rev. vi. 12; a garment of the like material, and clinging to the person like a sack, which was wont to be worn (or drawn on over the tunic instead of the cloak or mantle) by mourners, penitents, suppliants, Mt. xi. 21; Lk. x. 13, and also by those who, like the Hebrew prophets, led an austere life, Rev. xi. 3 (cf. what is said of the dress of John the Baptist, Mt. iii. 4; of Elijah, 2 K. i. 8). More fully in Win. RWB. s. v. Sack; Roskoff in Schenkel v. 134; [s. v. Sackcloth in B. D.; also in McClintock and Strong. (From Hdt. down.)]*

Σαλά, (*שַׁלַּח* a missile), *δ*, *Sala* [so A. V. (but in Gen. *Salah*); properly *Shelah* (so R. V.)], prop. name of a man mentioned in Lk. iii. 35 (Gen. x. 24); [T Tr mrg WHI read *Σαλά* also in Lk. iii. 32, for *Σαλαμών*, q. v.]*

Σαλαβιήλ, (*שַׁלַּח* whom I asked of God), *δ*, *Sala*

thiel [Grk. for *Shealtiel* (so R.V.)], the father of Zerubabel: Mt. i. 12; [Lk. iii. 27].*

Σαλαμίς, [on its deriv. see *Pape*, Eigennamen, s. v.], -ῖνος, ἡ, *Salamis*, the principal city of the island Cyprus: Acts xiii. 5. [BB. DD.; Dict. of Geog. s. v.; *Lewin*, St. Paul, i. 120 sq.]*

Σαλείμ, τό, *Salim*, a town which acc. to Eusebius and Jerome [Onomast. (ed. Larsow and Parthey) pp. 28, 11; 29, 14] was eight miles S. of Scythopolis: Jn. iii. 23; cf. *Pressel* in Herzog xiii. 326; [cf. *Αἰνών*]. See *Σαλήμ*.*

σαλεύω; 1 aor. *ἔσαλευσα*; Pass., pres. ptc. *σαλευόμενος*; pf. ptc. *σεσαλευμένος*; 1 aor. *ἔσαλεύθην*; 1 fut. *σαλευθήσομαι*; (*σάλος*, q. v.); fr. Aeschyl. and Arstph. down; in Sept. pass. *σαλεύομαι* for *שָׁלַח* and *שָׁלַח*; a. prop. of the motion produced by winds, storms, waves, etc.; to agitate or shake: *κάλυμον*, pass., Mt. xi. 7; Lk. vii. 24; to cause to totter, *τὰς δυνάμεις τῶν οὐρ.*, pass., Mt. xxiv. 29; Mk. xiii. 25; Lk. xxi. 26; *τὴν γῆν*, Heb. xii. 26 (Is. xxiv. 20; Am. ix. 5); an edifice, Lk. vi. 48; Acts iv. 31; xvi. 26; *τὰ μὴ σαλευόμενα*, the things which are not shaken, i. e. the perfect state of things which will exist after the return of Christ from heaven and will undergo no change, opp. to *τὰ σαλευόμενα*, the present order of things subject to vicissitude and decay, Heb. xii. 27. to shake thoroughly, of a measure filled by shaking its contents together, Lk. vi. 38. b. to shake down, overthrow, i. e. trop. to cast down from one's (secure and happy) state, Acts ii. 25 (fr. Ps. xv. (xvi.) 8); by a trop. use foreign to prof. auth. to move or agitate the mind, to disturb one: *τινὰ ἀπὸ τοῦ νοός*, so as to throw him out of his sober and natural mental state [B. 322 (277)], 2 Th. ii. 2; *τοὺς ὄχλους*, to stir up, Acts xvii. 13.*

Σαλήμ, ἡ, (Heb. *שָׁלֵם*), *Salem*: Heb. vii. 1 sq.; cf. Gen. xiv. 18, which some (as Gesenius, Winer, Hitzig, Knobel, Delitzsch) think is the ancient name of the city of Jerusalem, appealing to the words of Ps. lxxvi. 3 *יְהוָה יִבְרַח דָּבָר שָׁלֵם*, and Joseph. ant. 1, 10, 2 *τὴν μίντοι Σόλμα ὕστερον ἐκάλεσαν Ἱεροσόλυμα*; cf. b. j. 6, 10. But more correctly [yet cf. B. D. s. v. Salem, and s. v. Melchizedek sub fin.] others (as Rosenmüller, Bleek, Tuch, Roediger in *Gesen*. Thesaur. s. v. p. 1422, Dillmann), relying on the testimony of Jerome ([Ep. ad Evangelium § 7 i. e.] Ep. 73 in Vallarsi's ed. of his Opp. i. p. 446), hold that it is the same as *Σαλείμ* (q. v.). For the ancient name of Jerusalem was *שָׁלֵם* (Judg. xix. 10; 1 Chr. xi. 4; [cf. B. D. Am. ed. s. v. Jebus]), and the form of the name in Ps. lxxvi. 3 [where Sept. *εἰρήνη*] is to be regarded as poetical, signifying 'safe.'*

Σαλμών, (ἰσραήλ), Ruth iv. 21), ὁ, indecl., *Salmon*, the name of a man: Mt. i. 4 sq.; Lk. iii. 32 [here T WH Tr mrg. *Σαλά*].*

Σαλμώνη, -ης, ἡ, *Salmonia*, *Salmonium*, [also *Sammonium*], an eastern and partly northern promontory of Crete opposite Cnidus and Rhodes [the identification of which is somewhat uncertain; see B. D. Am. ed. s. v. *Salmonia*, and Dict. of Geogr. s. v. *Samonium*]: Acts xxvii. 7.*

σάλος, -ου, ὁ, the tossing or swell of the sea [R. V. *billows*]: Lk. xxi. 25. (Soph., Eur., al.)*

σάλπιγξ, -γγος, ἡ, a trumpet: Mt. xxiv. 31 [cf. B. 161 (141); 343 (295)]; 1 Co. xiv. 8; Heb. xii. 19; Rev. i. 10; iv. 1; viii. 2, 6, 13; ix. 14; *ἐν σάλπιγγι θεοῦ*, a trumpet which sounds at God's command (W. § 36, 3 b.), 1 Th. iv. 16; *ἐν τῇ ἐσχάτῃ σάλπιγγι*, the trumpet which will sound at the last day, 1 Co. xv. 52, [4 (2) Esdr. vi. 23; see Comm. on 1 Th. u. s.]. (From Hom. down; Sept. for *שָׁרָץ* and *תְּרָצָה*.)*

σαλπίζω; fut. *σαλπύσω* (for the earlier *σαλπύξω*, see *Lob.* ad Phryn. p. 191; Sept. also *σαλπύω*, as Num. x. [3], 5, 8, 10); 1 aor. *ἔσαλπισα* (also in Sept.; Ael. v. h. 1, 26 and other later writ. [cf. Veitch s. v.], for the earlier *ἔσαλπιγξα*, Xen. anab. 1, 2, 17) [cf. W. 89 (85); B. 37 (32); *WH*. App. p. 170]; fr. Hom. down; Sept. chiefly for *שָׁרָץ*, also for *תְּרָצָה*; to sound a trumpet, [A. V. (mostly) *sound*]: Rev. viii. 6–10, 12 sq.; ix. 1, 13; x. 7; xi. 15; *σαλπύσει* (strictly sc. ὁ σαλπυστής or ἡ σάλπιγξ), like our *the trumpet will sound* (cf. W. § 58, 9 b. β.; [B. § 129, 16]), 1 Co. xv. 52; *σαλπύξεν ἐμπροσθεν ἐάντου*, i. e. to take care that what we do comes to everybody's ears, make a great noise about it, [cf. our do a thing 'with a flourish of trumpets'], Mt. vi. 2 (Cic. ad div. 16, 21 quod polliceris, te buccinatorem fore nostrae existimationis; Achill. Tat. 8, 10 *αὐτὴ οὐχ ὑπὸ σάλπιγγι μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ κήρυκι μοιχεύεται*).*

σαλπυστής (a later form, used by Theophr. char. 25; Polyb. 1, 45, 13; Dion. Hal. 4, 18, [al.], for the earlier and better *σαλπιγγτής*, Thuc. 6, 69; Xen. an. 4, 3, 29; Joseph. b. j. 3, 6, 2; and *σαλπικτης*, Dem. p. 284, 26; App. hisp. 6, 93; and in the best codd. of Xen., Diod., Plut., al.; [cf. *Rutherford*, New Phryn. p. 279]; fr. *σαλπύξω* [q. v.]), -οῦ, ὁ, a trumpeter: Rev. xviii. 22.*

Σαλώμη, [Hebr. 'peaceful'], -ης, ἡ, *Salome*, the wife of Zebedee, and the mother of the apostles James the elder and John: Mk. xv. 40; xvi. 1.*

Σαλωμών, see *Σολομών*.

Σαμάρεια [on the accent cf. Chandler § 104; B. 17 (15); -*ia* T WH (see *Tdf.* Proleg. p. 87; cf. I, ε); on the forms see *Abbot* in B. D. Am. ed. s. v.], -ας [cf. B. u. s.], ἡ [cf. W. § 18, 5 a.], (Hebr. *שָׁמְרֹון*, Chald. *שָׁמְרֹון* pron. *Schame-ra-in*, Assyr. *Samirina*), [on the deriv. see B. D. s. v.], *Samaria*; I. the name of a city built by Omri king of Israel (1 K. xvi. 24), on a mountain of the same name (*שָׁמְרֹון* *הַר*, Am. vi. 1), situated in the tribe of Ephraim; it was the capital of the whole region and the residence of the kings of Israel. After having been besieged three years by Shalmaneser [IV.], king of Assyria, it was taken and doubtless devastated by Sargon, his son and successor, B. c. 722, who deported the ten tribes of Israel and supplied their place with other settlers; 2 K. xvii. 5 sq. 24 sq.; xviii. 9 sqq. After its restoration, it was utterly destroyed by John Hyrcanus the Jewish prince and high-priest (see next word). Long afterwards rebuilt once more, it was given by Augustus to Herod [the Great], by whom it was named in honor of Augustus *Sebaste*, i. e. *Augusta*, (Strab. lib. 16,

p. 760; Joseph. antt. 15, 7, 3; 8, 6). It is now an obscure village bearing the name of *Sebastieh* or *Sebastiyeh* (cf. *Bäleker*, Palästina, p. 354 sqq. [Eng. trans. p. 340 sqq.; *Murray*, *Indbk.* Pt. ii. p. 329 sqq.]). It is mentioned, Acts viii. 5 LT WH, *εἰς τὴν πόλιν τῆς Σαμαρείας* (gen. of apposition, cf. W. § 59, 8 a.; [B. § 123, 4]), but acc. to the better reading *εἰς πόλιν τῆς Σαμ.* the gen. is partitive, and does not denote the city but the Samaritan territory; cf. vs. 9. 2. *the Samaritan territory, the region of Samaria*, of which the city Samaria was the capital: Lk. xvii. 11; Jn. iv. 4 sq. 7; Acts i. 8; viii. 1, 5 (see above), 9; ix. 31; xv. 3; by meton. for the inhabitants of the region, Acts viii. 14. Cf. *Win.* RWB. s. v. Samaria; *Robinson*, Palestine ii. 288 sqq.; *Petermann* in Herzog xiii. 359 sqq.; [esp. *Kautzsch* in (Riehm s. v. Samaritaner, and) Herzog ed. 2, xiii. 340 sqq., and ref. there and in B. D. (esp. Am. ed.) s. v. Samaria].*

Σαμαρείτης (-ίτης Tdf.; [see *Tdf.* Proleg. p. 87; *WH.* App. p. 154; cf. I, 4]), (*Σαμάρεια*), -ου, ὁ, a Samaritan (*Samarites*, Curt. 4, 8, 9; Tac. ann. 12, 54; *Samaritanus*, Vulg. [(2 K. xvii. 29 'Samaritae')] and eccl. writ.), i. e. an inhabitant either of the city or of the province of Samaria. The origin of the Samaritans was as follows: After Shalmaneser [al. say Esarhaddon, cf. Ezr. iv. 2, 10; but see *Kautzsch* in Herzog ed. 2, as referred to under the preceding word], king of Assyria, had sent colonists from Babylon, Cuthah, Ava, Hamath, and Sepharvaim into the land of Samaria which he had devastated and depopulated [see *Σαμάρεια*, 1], those Israelites who had remained in their desolated country [cf. 2 Ch. xxx. 6, 10; xxxiv. 9] associated and intermarried with these heathen colonists and thus produced a mixed race. When the Jews on their return from exile were preparing to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem, the Samaritans asked to be allowed to bear their part in the common work. On being refused by the Jews, who were unwilling to recognize them as brethren, they not only sent letters to the king of Persia and caused the Jews to be compelled to desist from their undertaking down to the second year of Darius [Hystaspis] (B. C. 520), but also built a temple for themselves on Mount Gerizim, a place held sacred even from the days of Moses [cf. Deut. xxvii. 12, etc.], and worshipped Jehovah there according to the law of Moses, recognizing only the Pentateuch as sacred. This temple was destroyed B. C. 129 by John Hyrcanus. Deprived of their temple, the Samaritans have nevertheless continued to worship on their sacred mountain quite down to the present time, although their numbers are reduced to some forty or fifty families. Hence it came to pass that the Samaritans and the Jews entertained inveterate and unappeasable enmity towards each other. Samaritans are mentioned in the foll. N. T. pass.: Mt. x. 5; Lk. ix. 52; x. 33; xvii. 16; Jn. iv. 9 [here Tom. WH br. the cl.], 39 sq.; viii. 48; Acts viii. 25. In Hebr. the Samaritans are called שַׁמְרִיטִים, 2 K. xvii. 29. Cf. *Juyrboll*, *Commentarii in historiam gentis Samaritanæ* (Lugd. Bat. 1846); *Win.* RWB. s. v. Samaritaner; *Petermann* in Herzog xiii. p.

363 sqq.; *Schrader* in Schenkel v. p. 150 sqq.; [esp. *Kautzsch* in Herzog and Riehm u. s.].*

Σαμαρείτις (-ίτις Tdf.; [see the preced. word]), -ιδος, ἡ, (fem. of *Σαμαρείτης*), a Samaritan woman: Jn. iv. 9. (The Samaritan territory, Joseph. b. j. [1, 21, 2, etc.]; 3, 7, 32; *Σαμαρείτις χώρα*, ib. 3, 3, 4.)*

Σαμοθράκη [-θράκ- R^{om} ed. G (as here and there in prof. auth.; see *Pape*, Eigennamen, s. v.); acc. to some 'height of Thrace', acc. to others 'Thracian Samos' (cf. *Σάμος*); other opinions see in *Pape* l. c.], -ης, ἡ, *Samothrace*, an island of the Ægean Sea, about 38 m. distant from the coast of Thrace where the river Hebrus empties into the sea (Plin. h. n. 4, 12, (23)), [now *Samothraki*]: Acts xvi. 11.*

Σάμος, [(prob. 'height'; cf. *Pape*, Eigennamen)], -ου, ἡ, *Samos*, an island in that part of the Ægean which is called the Icarian Sea, opposite Ionia and not far from Ephesus; it was the birthplace of Pythagoras; [now Grk. *Samo*, Turkish *Susam Adassi*]: Acts xx. 15.*

Σαμουήλ, (שָׁמוּאֵל, for שְׁמוּאֵל i. e. 'heard of God', fr. שָׁמַע and אֵל; cf. 1 S. i. 20, 27 [see B. D. s. v. Samuel]), ὁ, [indecl.]; Joseph. (antt. 5, 10, 3) *Σαμουήλος*, -ου, *Samuel*, the son of Elkanah by his wife Anna [or Hannah], the last of the ἰσραηλιτῶν or judges, a distinguished prophet, and the founder of the prophetic order. He gave the Jews their first kings, Saul and David: Acts iii. 24; xiii. 20; Heb. xi. 32. (1 S. i.-xxv., cf. xxviii.; Sir. xlvi. 13 sqq.)*

Σαμψών, (שִׁמְשֹׁן fr. שָׁמַשׁ, 'sun-like'; cf. Hebr. שִׁמְשֹׁן fr. שָׁמַשׁ), [B. 15 (14)], ὁ, *Samson* (Vulg. *Samson*), one of the Israelite judges (ἰσραηλιτῶν), famous for his strength and courage, the Hebrew Hercules [cf. BB.DD.; McC. and S. s. v. 2, 4; esp. *Orelli* in Herzog ed. 2 s. v. *Samson*] (Judg. xiii. sqq.): Heb. xi. 32.*

σανδάλιον, -ου, τό, (dimin. of *σάνδαλον* [which is prob. a Persian word; cf. *Vaniček*, *Fremdwörter*, s. v.]), a sandal, a sole made of wood or leather, covering the bottom of the foot and bound on with thongs: Mk. vi. 9; Acts xii. 8. (Hdt., Joseph., Diod., Ael., Hdtian., al.; for *ἄλξι* in Is. xx. 2; Judith x. 4; xvi. 9. [In the Sept. and Joseph. *σανδ.* and *ἰπόδημα* are used indiscriminately; cf. Is. xx. 2; Josh. v. 15; Joseph. b. j. 6, 1, 8.]) Cf. *Win.* RWB. s. v. Schuhe; *Roskoff* in Schenkel v. 255; [*Kamphausen* in Riehm p. 1435 sqq.; B. D. s. v. Sandal; *Edersheim*, *Jesus the Messiah*, i. 621].*

σανίς, -ιδος, ἡ, a board, a plank: Acts xxvii. 44. (Fr. Hom. down; Sept., Cant. viii. 9; Ezek. xxvii. 5.)*

Σαούλ, (שָׁאוּל 'asked for'), ὁ, indecl. (in Joseph. *Σάουλος*), *Saul*; 1. the name of the first king of Israel: Acts xiii. 21. 2. the Jewish name of the apostle Paul, but occurring only in address [cf. B. 6]: Acts ix. 4, 17; xxii. 7, 13; xxvi. 14; in the other pass. of the Acts the form *Σαῦλος* (q. v.) with the Grk. term. is used.*

σαπρός, -ά, -όν, (σήπω, 2 aor. pass. *σαπήναι*); 1. rotten, putrid, ([*Hipponax*], *Hipper.*, *Arstph.*, al.). 2. corrupted by age and no longer fit for use, worn out, (*Arstph.*, *Dio Chr.*, al.); hence in general, of poor quality, bad, unfit for use, worthless, [A. V. *corrupti*] (σῶν, ἰ

μὴ τὴν ἰδίαν χρεῖαν πληροῖ, σαπρὸν λέγομεν, Chrys. hom. 4 on 1 Ep. to Tim.): δένδρον, καρπός, opp. to καλός, Mt. vii. 17 sq.; xii. 33; Lk. vi. 43; fishes, Mt. xiii. 48 [here A. V. *bad*]; trop. λόγος, Eph. iv. 29 (cf. Harless ad loc.); δόγμα, Epict. 3, 22, 61. Cf. *Lob. ad Phryn.* p. 377 sq.*

Σαπφείρη, dat. -ῆ (RGTWH), -ῆ (LTr; cf. [WH. App. p. 156]; B. 11; [W. 62 (61)]), ἡ, (either Aram. כִּרְפֹּר i. e. 'beautiful'; Peshitto ܟܪܦܘܪ; or fr. σάπφειρος, q. v.), *Sapphira*, the name of a woman: Acts v. 1.*

σάπφειρος, -ου, ἡ, Hebr. שַׁפִּיר, *sapphire*, a precious stone [perh. our *lapis lazuli*, cf. B. D. s. v. *Sapphire*; *Riehm*, HWB. s. v. *Edelsteine*, 14]: Rev. xxi. 19. (Theophr., Diosc., al.; Sept.)*

σαργάνη [(prop. 'braided-work', fr. r. tark; Fick, Pt. iii. p. 598; Vaniček p. 297)], -ης, ἡ; 1. a braided rope, a band, (Aeschyl. suppl. 788). 2. a basket, a basket made of ropes, a hamper [cf. B. D. s. v. *Basket*]: 2 Co. xi. 33; (Timocl. in Athen. 8 p. 339 e.; 9 p. 407 e.; [al.])*

Σάρδεις, dat. -σιν, αἱ, [fr. Aeschyl., Hdt., down], *Sardis* [or *Sardes*], the capital of Lydia, a luxurious city; now an obscure village, *Sart*, with extensive ruins: Rev. i. 11; iii. 1, 4. [Cf. McC. and S. s. v.]*

σάρδιος, -ου, ὁ, Rev. iv. 3 Rec., i. q. σάρδιον, q. v.*

σάρδιον, -ου, τό, [neut. of σάρδιος, see below], *sard*, *sardius*, a precious stone, of which there are two kinds, concerning which Theophr. de lapid. 16, 5, § 30 ed. Schneid. says, τοῦ γὰρ σαρδίου τὸ μὲν διαφανές ἐρυθρότερον δὲ καλεῖται θήλυ, τὸ δὲ διαφανές μὲν μελάντερον δὲ καὶ ἄρσεν, the former of which is called *carnelian* (because *flesh*-colored; Hebr. סַרְדִּיָּא, Sept. σάρδιον, Ex. xxviii. 17; xxxvi. 17 [xxxix. 10]; Ezek. xxviii. 13; αἱματόνευτα σάρδια, Orph. de lapid. 16, 5), the latter *sard*: Rev. iv. 3 (Rec. *σαρδίον*); xxi. 20 G L T Tr WH. Hence the adj. σάρδιος, -α, -ον, [fr. Σάρδεις, cf. Plin. h. n. 37, 7] *sardine* sc. λίθος (the full phrase occurs Ex. xxxv. 8 [var.]): Rev. xxi. 20 Rec. [B. D. s. vv. *Sardine*, *Sardius*.]*

σαρδιόνυξ, i. q. σαρδόνυξ (q. v.): Rev. xxi. 20 Lehm.*

σαρδόνυξ [Lchm. *σαρδιόνυξ*], -υχος, ὁ, (σάρδιον and ὄνυξ), *sardonix*, a precious stone marked by the red colors of the carnelian (*sard*) and the white of the onyx [B. D. s. v.; *Riehm*, HWB. s. v. *Edelsteine* 12]: Rev. xxi. 20. (Joseph., Plut., Ptol., al.; [Gen. ii. 12 Aq. (Montf.)].)*

Σαρεπτά [Tr mrg. Σαρεφθά; Tdf. in O. T. Σαρεπτά], (סַרְפָּתָא fr. סַרְפָּא to smelt; hence perh. 'smelting-house'), -ων [yet cf. B. 15 (14); but declined in Obad.], τά; *Sarepta* [so A. V.; better with O. T. *Zarephath*] a Phoenician town between Tyre and Sidon, but nearer Sidon, [now *Sarafend*; cf. B. D. s. v. *Zarephath*], (1 K. xvii. 9; Obad. 20; in Joseph. antt. 8, 13, 2 *Σαρεφθά*): τῆς Σιδωνίας, in the land of Sidon, Lk. iv. 26. Cf. *Robinson*, Palestine ii. 474 sqq.; [B. D. u.s.]*

σαρκικός, -ή, -όν, (σάρξ), *fleshy*, *carnal* (Vulg. *carnalis*); 1. having the nature of *flesh*, i. e. under the control of the animal appetites (see σάρξ, 3), Ro. vii. 14 Rec. (see σάρκωτος, 3); governed by mere human nature (see σάρξ, 4) not by the Spirit of God, 1 Co. iii. 1, 3, also 4 R G; hav-

ing its seat in the animal nature or roused by the animal nature, αἱ σαρκικαὶ ἐπιθυμίαι, 1 Pet. ii. 11; i. q. *human*: with the included idea of depravity, *σαρκ. σοφία* (i. e. *πανουργία*, 2 Co. iv. 2), 2 Co. i. 12. [(Anthol. Pal. 1, 107; cf. ἀπέχου τῶν σαρκικῶν κ. σωματικῶν ἐπιθυμιῶν, 'Teaching' etc. 1, 4). Cf. *Trench*, Syn. § lxxi.] 2. pertaining to the *flesh*, i. e. to the *body* (see σάρξ, 2): relating to birth, lineage, etc., ἐντολή, Heb. vii. 16 Rec.; τὰ σαρκικά, things needed for the sustenance of the body, Ro. xv. 27; 1 Co. ix. 11, (Aristot. h. anim. 10, 2 p. 635*, 11; Plut. de placit. philos. 5, 3, 7; once in Sept., 2 Chr. xxxii. 8 Compl.)*

σάρκινος, -η, -ον, (σάρξ), [Arstph., Plat., Aristot., al.], *fleshy*, Lat. *carneus*, i. e. 1. consisting of *flesh*, composed of *flesh*, (for proparoxytones ending in -ινος generally denote the material of which a thing is made, cf. *Fritzsche*, Ep. ad Rom. ii. p. 46 sq.; [Donaldson, New Crat. § 258]); Vulg. *carnalis*: opp. to λίθινος, 2 Co. iii. 3 (σάρκ. ἰχθύς, opp. to a fish of gold which has been dreamed of, Theocr. id. 21, 66; the word is also found in Plato, Aristot., Theophr., Plut.; Sept., al.) 2. pertaining to the *body* (as earthly and perishable material, opp. to ζωὴ ἀκατάλυτος): Heb. vii. 16 G L T Tr WH (see *σαρκικός*, 2). 3. it is used where *σαρκικός* might have been expected: viz. by G L T Tr WH in Ro. vii. 14 and 1 Co. iii. 1; in these pass., unless we decide that Paul used *σαρκικός* and *σάρκινος* indiscriminately, we must suppose that *σάρκινος* expresses the idea of *σαρκικός* with an emphasis: *wholly given up to the flesh, rooted in the flesh as it were*. Cf. W. § 16, 3 γ.; *Fritzsche* u. s.; *Reiche*, Comment. crit. in N. T. i. p. 138 sqq.; *Holsten*, Zum Evang. des Paulus u. Petrus p. 397 sqq. (Rostock, 1867); [Trench, Syn. § lxxii.]*

σάρξ, *σαρκός*, ἡ, (Aeol. *σύρξ*; hence it seems to be derived fr. *σύρω*, akin to *σαίρω*, 'to draw,' 'to draw off,' and to signify *what can be stripped off* fr. the bones [Etym. Magn. 708, 34; "sed quis subsignabit" (*Lob. Paralip.* p. 111)]), fr. Hom. down, Hebr. שָׁרֵץ;

1. prop. *flesh* (the soft substance of the living body, which covers the bones and is permeated with blood) of both men and beasts: 1 Co. xv. 39; plur. — of the *flesh* of many beings, Rev. xix. 18, 21; of the parts of the *flesh* of one, Lk. xxiv. 39 Tdf.; Rev. xvii. 16; accordingly it is distinguished both from blood, σὰρξ καὶ αἷμα (on which expression see below, 2 a.; 3 bis; 4 fin. [cf. W. 19]), and from bones, πνεῦμα σάρκα καὶ ὀστέα οὐκ ἔχει, Lk. xxiv. 39 (οὐ γὰρ ἔτι σάρκα τε καὶ ὀστέα ἴνες ἔχουσιν, Hom. Od. 11, 219). φαγεῖν τὰς σάρκας τινός: prop., Rev. xvii. 16; xix. 18, (Lev. xxvi. 29; κατεσθίειν, 2 K. ix. 36, and often in Sept.; in class. Grk. freq. βιβρώσκων σάρκας; *σαρκῶν ἐδωδή*, Plut. septem sap. conviv. c. 16); trop. to torture one with eternal penal torments, Jas. v. 3, cf. Mic. iii. 3; Ps. xxvi. (xxvii.) 2; φαγεῖν and τρώγειν τὴν σάρκα τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, in fig. disc. to appropriate to one's self the saving results of the violent death endured by Christ, Jn. vi. 52–56; ἀπέρχεσθαι or πορεύεσθαι ὀπίσω σαρκός, to follow after the *flesh*, is used of those

who are on the search for persons with whom they can gratify their lust [see *ὁπίσω*, 2 a.], Jude 7; 2 Pet. ii. 10; τὸ σῶμα τῆς σαρκός, the body compacted of flesh [cf. W. 188 (177)], Col. i. 22. Since the flesh is the visible part of the body, σάρξ is

2. i. q. *the body*, not designating it, however, as a skilful combination of related parts ('an organism,' which is denoted by the word *σῶμα*), but signifying the material or substance of the living body [cf. Aeschyl. Sept. 622 γέροντα τὸν νοῦν σάρκα δ' ἠβώσαν φέροι]; a. univ.: Jn. vi. 63 (see *πνεῦμα*, 2 p. 520^o mid.); Acts ii. 26, 30 Rec.; 2 Co. xii. 7; Gal. iv. 14; Eph. v. 29; Heb. ix. 10, 13; [1 Pet. iii. 21]; Jude 8; μία σάρξ, one body, of husband and wife, Mk. x. 8; so εἰς σάρκα μίαν (fr. Gen. ii. 24), Mt. xix. 5; Mk. x. 8; 1 Co. vi. 16; Eph. v. 31; opp. to ψυχή, Acts ii. 31 (ἔδωκεν . . . Ἰησ. Χρ. . . τὴν σάρκα ὑπὲρ τῆς σαρκὸς ἡμῶν καὶ τὴν ψυχὴν ὑπὲρ τῶν ψυχῶν ἡμῶν, Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 49, 6 [cf. Iren. 5, 1, 1; but G L T Tr WH drop ἡ ψυχὴ αὐτοῦ in Acts i. c.]); opp. to πνεῦμα (the human), 1 Co. v. 5; 2 Co. vii. 1; Col. ii. 5; 1 Pet. iii. 18; iv. 6; σάρξ κ. αἷμα, i. q. ψυχικὸν σῶμα, 1 Co. xv. 50, cf. 44; ἡ περιτομὴ ἐν σαρκί, Ro. ii. 28; Eph. ii. 11; τὸ πρόσωπόν μου ἐν σαρκί, [A. V. *my face in the flesh*], my bodily countenance, Col. ii. 1; ἀσθένεια σαρκός, of disease, Gal. iv. 13; ἐν τῇ θνητῇ σαρκί ἡμῶν, 2 Co. iv. 11 (cf. ἐν τῷ σώματι ἡμῶν, vs. 10); ἐν τῇ σαρκί αὐτοῦ, by giving up his body to death, Eph. ii. 14 (15); also διὰ τῆς σαρκὸς αὐτοῦ, Heb. x. 20, cf. Jn. vi. 51, (προσφέρειν τὴν σάρκα μου, to offer in sacrifice my flesh—Christ is speaking, Barn. ep. 7, 5; τὴν σάρκα παραδόναι εἰς καταφθοράν, *ibid.* 5, 1). life on earth, which is passed in the body (*flesh*), is designated by the foll. phrases: ἐν σαρκί εἶναι, Ro. vii. 5 (where Paul uses this expression with designed ambiguity in order to involve also the ethical sense, 'to be in the power of the flesh,' to be prompted and governed by the flesh; see 4 below); ζῆν ἐν σαρκί, Gal. ii. 20; Phil. i. 22; ἐπιμένειν ἐν σαρκί, Phil. i. 24; ὁ ἐν σαρκί χρόνος, 1 Pet. iv. 2; αἱ ἡμέραι τῆς σαρκὸς αὐτοῦ, of Christ's life on earth, Heb. v. 7. ἐν σαρκί or ἐν τῇ σαρκί, in things pertaining to the flesh (body), such as circumcision, descent, etc.: Gal. vi. 12 sq.; πεποιθέναι, Phil. iii. 3 sq.; ἔχειν πεποιθήσων, Phil. iii. 4. b. used of natural or physical origin, generation, relationship: οἱ συγγενεῖς κατὰ σάρκα, Ro. ix. 3 [cf. W. § 20, 2 a.]; τέκνα τῆς σαρκός, children by birth, natural posterity, *ibid.* 8; ἀδελφὸν ἐν σαρκί καὶ ἐν κυρίῳ, a natural brother (as it were) and a Christian brother, Philem. 16; οἱ τῆς σαρκὸς ἡμῶν πατέρες, our natural fathers (opp. to God ὁ πατὴρ τῶν πνευμάτων, see πατήρ, 1 a. and 3 b.), Heb. xii. 9; τὰ ἔθνη ἐν σαρκί. Gentiles by birth, Eph. ii. 11; Ἰσραὴλ κατὰ σάρκα, 1 Co. x. 18 (the opposite term Ἰσραὴλ τοῦ θεοῦ, of Christians, is found in Gal. vi. 16); τὸ κατὰ σάρκα, as respects the flesh i. e. human origin, Ro. ix. 5 [(Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 32, 2; Iren. haer. 4, 4, 1 and frag. 17 ed. Stieren p. 836)]; γενόμενος ἐκ σπέρματος Δαυεὶδ κατὰ σ. Ro. i. 3; ὁ κατὰ σάρκα γεννηθείς, born by natural generation (opp. to ὁ κατὰ πνεῦμα γενν. i. e. by the supernatural power of God, operating in the promise), Gal. iv. 29, 23; τὸ γεγεννημένον ἐκ

τῆς σαρκὸς σάρξ ἐστίν, that which has been born of the natural man is a natural man (opp. to one who has been born again by the power of the Holy Spirit), Jn. iii. 6; ἡ σάρξ μου, those with whom I share my natural origin, my fellow-countrymen, Ro. xi. 14 (ἰδοὺ ὁστά σου καὶ σάρκες σου, 2 S. v. 1; add, xix. 13; Gen. xxxvii. 27; Judg. ix. 2); εἶναι ἐκ τῆς σαρκὸς κ. ἐκ τῶν ὀστέων τινός, which in its proper use signifies to be 'formed out of one's flesh and bones' (Gen. ii. 23; to be related to one by birth, Gen. xxix. 14), is transferred metaph. to the church, which spiritually derives its origin from Christ and is united to him, just as Eve drew her origin from her husband Adam, Eph. v. 30 [R G Tr mrg. br.]. c. the sensuous nature of man, 'the animal nature': without any suggestion of depravity, τὸ θέλημα τῆς σαρκός, of sexual desire, Jn. i. 13; the animal nature with cravings which incite to sin: Mt. xxvi. 41; Mk. xiv. 38; Ro. vii. 18 (for which τὰ μέλη is used in 22 sq.); xiii. 14; Jude 23; opp. to ὁ νοῦς, Ro. vii. 25; ἡ ἐπιθυμία τῆς σαρκός, 1 Jn. ii. 16 (with its manifestation, ἡ ἐπιθυμία τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν); [al. regard this last as a new specification; cf. Westcott ad loc.]; plur. 2 Pet. ii. 18, (τὰ τῆς σαρκὸς πάθη, 4 Macc. vii. 18; τὸ μὴ δεδουλωθῆαι σαρκὶ καὶ τοῖς πάθεσι ταύτης διάγειν, ὑφ' ὧν κατασπόμενος ὁ νοῦς τῆς θνητῆς ἀναπίμπλαται φλυαρίας, εὐδαιμόν τι καὶ μακάριον, Plut. consol. ad Apoll. c. 13; τῆς σαρκὸς ἡδονή, opp. to ψυχῆ, Plut. de virt. et vit. c. 3; add, Philo de gigant. § 7; Diog. Laërt. 10, 145; animo cum hac carne grave certamen est, Sen. consol. ad Marc. 24; animus liber habitat; nunquam me caro ista compellet ad metum, Sen. epp. 65 [7, 3, 22]; non est summa felicitatis nostrae in carne ponenda, *ibid.* 74 [9, 3, 16]). the physical nature of man as subject to suffering: παθεῖν σαρκί, 1 Pet. iv. 1; ἐν τῇ σαρκί μου, in that my flesh suffers afflictions, Col. i. 24 (where cf. Meyer and De Wette [and Bp. Lightf.]); θλίψιν ἔχειν τῇ σαρκί, 1 Co. vii. 28.

3. a living creature (because possessed of a body of flesh), whether man or beast: πᾶσα σάρξ (in imitation of the Hebr. רֶצֶף-לֶבַח [W. 33]), every living creature, 1 Pet. i. 24; with οὐ preceding (qualifying the verb [W. § 26, 1; B. 121 (106)]), no living creature, Mt. xxiv. 22; Mk. xiii. 20; spec. a man (ἄνθρωπος for רֶצֶף, Gen. vi. 13), generally with a suggestion of weakness, frailty, mortality: Sir. xxviii. 5; ἐν τῷ θεῷ ἤλπισα, οὐ φοβηθήσομαι τί ποιήσει μοι σάρξ, Ps. lv. (lvi.) 5; cf. Jer. xvii. 5; ἐμνήσθη, ὅτι σάρξ εἰσιν, Ps. lxxvii. (lxxviii.) 39; σάρξ κ. αἷμα, Eph. vi. 12; γενεὰ σαρκὸς κ. αἵματος, ἡ μὲν τελευτᾶ, ἕτερα δὲ γενῆται, Sir. xiv. 18; ὁ λόγος σὰρξ ἐγένετο, entered into participation in human nature, Jn. i. 14 (the apostle used σάρξ, not ἄνθρωπος, apparently in order to indicate that he who possessed supreme majesty did not shrink from union with extreme weakness); εὐρίσκειν τι κατὰ σάρκα, to attain to anything after the manner of a (weak) man, i. e. by the use of merely human powers, Ro. iv. 1 (for substance equiv. to ἐξ ἔργων in vs. 2); Hebraistically (see above), πᾶσα σάρξ, all men, Lk. iii. 6; Jn. xvii. 2 [W. § 30, 1 a.]; Acts ii. 17; Sir. xlv. 4; with οὐ or μή preceding (qualifying the verb [W. and

B. as referred to above]), *no man, no mortal*, Ro. iii. 20; 1 Co. i. 29; Gal. ii. 16. *man as he appears, such as he presents himself to view, man's external appearance and condition*: κατὰ σάρκα κρίνειν, Jn. viii. 15 [cf. W. 583 (542)] (i. q. κρίνειν κατ' ὄψιν, vii. 24); γινώσκειν or εἰδέναι τινα κατὰ σάρκα, 2 Co. v. 16; οἱ κατὰ σάρκα κύριοι (see κατὰ, II. 3 b.), Eph. vi. 5; Col. iii. 22. *univ. human nature, the soul included*: ἐν ὁμοιώματι σαρκὸς ἁμαρτίας, in a visible form, like human nature which is subject to sin, Ro. viii. 3 [cf. ὁμοίωμα, b.]; ἐν σαρκὶ ἔρχεσθαι, to appear clothed in human nature, 1 Jn. iv. 2 and Rec. in 3; 2 Jn. 7, (Barn. ep. 5, 10); φανεροῦσθαι, 1 Tim. iii. 16 (Barn. ep. 5, 6; 6, 7; 12, 10); κεκοινωνηκέναι αἵματος κ. σαρκός, Heb. ii. 14.

4. σάρξ, when either expressly or tacitly opp. to τὸ πνεῦμα (τοῦ θεοῦ), has an ethical sense and denotes *mere human nature, the earthly nature of man apart from divine influence, and therefore prone to sin and opposed to God*; accordingly it includes whatever in the soul is weak, low, debased, tending to ungodliness and vice ("Thou must not understand 'flesh', therefore, as though that only were 'flesh' which is connected with unchastity, but St. Paul uses 'flesh' of the whole man, body and soul, reason and all his faculties included, because all that is in him longs and strives after the flesh" (Luther, Pref. to the Ep. to the Rom.); "note that 'flesh' signifies the entire nature of man, sense and reason, without the Holy Spirit" (Melancthon, Loci, ed. of 1535, in Corpus Reform. xxi. p. 277). This definition is strikingly supported by these two utterances of Paul: οὐδεμίαν ἔσχηκεν ἄνεσιν ἢ σὰρξ ἡμῶν, 2 Co. vii. 5; οὐκ ἔσχηκα ἄνεσιν τῷ πνεύματί μου, 2 Co. ii. 13): Ro. viii. 3; Gal. v. 13, 19; opp. to τὸ πνεῦμα (τοῦ θεοῦ), Ro. viii. 6 sq. 12 sq.; Gal. v. 16 sq.; vi. 8; Col. ii. 13 (on which see ἀκραβυστία, c.); 23 (see πλησμονή); ἐπιθυμία σαρκός, Gal. v. 16; αἱ ἐπιθυμίας and τὰ θελήματα τῆς σαρκός, Eph. ii. 3; ὁ νοῦς τῆς σαρκός, Col. ii. 18; σῶμα τῆς σαρκός, a body given up to the control of the flesh, i. e. a body whose members our nature, estranged from God, used as its instruments (cf. Ro. vi. 19), Col. ii. 11 G L T Tr WH; τὰ τῆς σαρκός (opp. to τὰ τοῦ πνεύματος), the things which please the flesh, which the flesh craves, Ro. viii. 5; σαρκὶ ἐπιτελούμαι, to make for one's self an end [see ἐπιτελέω, 1 fin.] by devoting one's self to the flesh, i. e. by gradually losing the Holy Spirit and giving one's self up to the control of the flesh, Gal. iii. 3; σταυροῦν τὴν σάρκα αὐτοῦ (see σταυρόω, 3 b.), Gal. v. 24; ἐν σαρκὶ εἶναι (opp. to ἐν πνεύματι, sc. τοῦ θεοῦ), to be in the power of the flesh, under the control of the flesh, Ro. viii. 8 sq., cf. vii. 5 (see 2 a. above); οἱ κατὰ σάρκα ὄντες, who exhibit the nature of the flesh, i. q. οἱ σαρκικοί (opp. to οἱ κατὰ πνεῦμα ὄντες), Ro. viii. 5; κατὰ σάρκα περιπατεῖν, to live acc. to the standard of the flesh, to comply in conduct with the impulse of the flesh, Ro. viii. 1 Rec.; 2 Co. x. 2; opp. to κατὰ πνεῦμα, Ro. viii. 4; βουλευέσθαι, 2 Co. i. 17; κωχᾶσθαι, 2 Co. xi. 18 where cf. Meyer; (opp. to κατὰ πνεῦμα) ζῆν, Ro. viii. 12 sq. (ἐν σαρκὶ τυγχάνουσιν, ἀλλ' οὐ κατὰ σάρκα ζῶσιν, of Christians, Ep. ad Diogn. 5, 8); ἐν

σαρκὶ περιπατοῦντες οὐ κατὰ σάρκα στρατευόμεθα, although the nature in which we live is earthly and therefore weak, yet we do not carry on our warfare according to its law, 2 Co. x. 3, (οὐ κατὰ σάρκα γράφειν, ἀλλὰ κατὰ γνώμην θεοῦ, Ignat. ad Rom. 8, 3); with the suggestion of weakness as respects knowledge: σὰρξ κ. αἷμα, a man liable to err, fallible man: Mt. xvi. 17; Gal. i. 16; ἡ ἰσθένεια τῆς σαρκός, Ro. vi. 19; σοφοὶ κατὰ σάρκα, 1 Co. i. 26. Cf. Tholuck, Ueber sàrξ als Quelle der Sünde, in the Theol. Stud. u. Krit. for 1855, p. 477 sqq.; C. Holsten, Die Bedeut. des Wortes sàrξ im Lehrbegriffe des Paulus, 4to, Rostock 1855 [reprinted in his Zum Evang. des Paul. u. Petr. p. 365 sqq. (Rostock, 1867); see also (with esp. ref. to Holsten) Lüdemann, Die Anthropologie des Apost. Paul. (Kiel, 1872)]; Ritschl, Entstehung der altkathol. Kirche, ed. 2, p. 66 sqq.; Baur in the Theol. Jahrb. for 1857, p. 96 sqq., and in his Bibl. Theol. des N. T. p. 142 sqq., etc.; Wieseler, Br. an die Galater, pp. 443 sqq. 448 sqq. [cf. Riddle in Schaff's Lange's Com. on Rom. p. 235 sq.]; Weiss, Bibl. Theol. des N. T. (ed. 3) § 68 p. 243 sqq., § 100 p. 414 sq.; Rich. Schmidt, Paulin. Christologie, p. 8 sqq.; Eklund, sàrξ vocabulum quid ap. Paulum apost. significet (Lund, 1872); Pfeleiderer, Paulinismus, p. 47 sqq. [Eng. trans. vol. i. p. 47 sqq.]; Wendt, Die Begriffe Fleisch u. Geist im bibl. Sprachgebr. (Gotha, 1878); [Cremer in Herzog ed. 2 s. v. Fleisch, but esp. in his Bibl.-theol. Wörterbuch, 3te (or 4te) Aufl. s. v.; Laidlaw, The Bible Doctr. of Man (Edinb. 1879), pp. 74 sqq. 373 sqq.; Philippi, Glaubensl. ed. 2, vol. iii. pp. 231-250; esp. Dickson, St. Paul's use of the terms Flesh and Spirit (Glasgow, 1883)]; and the reff. in Meyer on Ro. iv. 1 (6te Aufl.).*

Σαρούχ (Rec.), more correctly (G L T Tr WH) Σερούχ, (שָׂרוּחַ i. q. שָׂרִיחַ, 'vine-shoot'), ὁ, Serug [so R. V.; but A. V. in the N. T. Saruch], the name of a man (Gen. xi. 20 sq. etc.): Lk. iii. 35.*

σαρῶν (for the earlier σαίρω, cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 83 [W. 24, 91 (87)]), -ῶ; pf. pass. ptc. σσσαρωμένος; (σάρων a broom); to sweep, clean by sweeping: τί, Lk. xv. 8; pass. Mt. xii. 44; Lk. xi. 25. (Artem. oneir. 2, 33; [Apoll. Dysk. p. 253, 7]; Geop.)*

Σάρρα, -as, ἡ, (שָׂרָה 'princess', Gen. xvii. 15), Sarah, wife of Abraham: Ro. iv. 19; ix. 9; Heb. xi. 11; 1 Pet. iii. 6.*

Σάρων, -ωνος [so Tdf.; but L WH acc. -ῶνα, Tr -ωνά; cf. B. 16 (14)], ὁ, (Hebr. שָׂרוֹן for שָׂרוֹן, fr. שָׂרָה 'to be straight'; [in Hebr. always with the art. שָׂרוֹן 'the level']), Sharon [so R. V.; but A. V. Saron], a level region extending from Caesarea of Palestine (Strato's Tower) as far as Joppa [about 30 miles]; it abounded in pasturage and was famous for its fertility (Is. xxxiii. 9; lxv. 10; 1 Chr. xxvii. 29): Acts ix. 35. [Cf. B. D. s. v. Sharon; Robinson, Phys. Geogr. etc. p. 126.]*

σατᾶν indecl. (2 Co. xii. 7 R G [Tdf. in 1 K. xi. 14 accents -τάν (Lagarde leaves it unaccented)]), ὁ, and ὁ σατανᾶς [i. e. with the art. (exc. in Mk. iii. 23; Lk. xxii. 3)], -ᾶ [cf. B. 20 (18); W. § 8, 1], ([Aram. שָׂטָן,

who are on the search for persons with whom they can gratify their lust [see *δπίσω*, 2 a.], Jude 7; 2 Pet. ii. 10; τὸ σῶμα τῆς σαρκός, the body compacted of flesh [cf. W. 188 (177)], Col. i. 22. Since the flesh is the visible part of the body, σάρξ is

2. i. q. *the body*, not designating it, however, as a skilful combination of related parts ('an organism,' which is denoted by the word σῶμα), but signifying the material or substance of the living body [cf. Aeschyl. Sept. 622 γέροντα τὸν νοῦν σάρκα δ' ἠβῶσαν φέρει]; a. univ.: Jn. vi. 63 (see πνεῦμα, 2 p. 520^a mid.); Acts ii. 26, 30 Rec.; 2 Co. xii. 7; Gal. iv. 14; Eph. v. 29; Heb. ix. 10, 13; [1 Pet. iii. 21]; Jude 8; μία σάρξ, one body, of husband and wife, Mk. x. 8; so εἰς σάρκα μίαν (fr. Gen. ii. 24), Mt. xix. 5; Mk. x. 8; 1 Co. vi. 16; Eph. v. 31; opp. to ψυχή, Acts ii. 31 (ἔδωκεν . . . Ἰησ. Χρ. . . τὴν σάρκα ὑπὲρ τῆς σαρκός ἡμῶν καὶ τὴν ψυχὴν ὑπὲρ τῶν ψυχῶν ἡμῶν, Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 49, 6 [cf. Iren. 5, 1, 1; but G L T Tr WH drop ἡ ψυχὴ αὐτοῦ in Acts i. c.]); opp. to πνεῦμα (the human), 1 Co. v. 5; 2 Co. vii. 1; Col. ii. 5; 1 Pet. iii. 18; iv. 6; σὰρξ κ. αἷμα, i. q. ψυχικὸν σῶμα, 1 Co. xv. 50, cf. 44; ἡ περιτομὴ ἐν σαρκί, Ro. ii. 28; Eph. ii. 11; τὸ πρόσωπόν μου ἐν σαρκί, [A. V. *my face in the flesh*], my bodily countenance, Col. ii. 1; ἀσθένεια σαρκός, of disease, Gal. iv. 13; ἐν τῇ θνητῇ σαρκί ἡμῶν, 2 Co. iv. 11 (cf. ἐν τῷ σώματι ἡμῶν, vs. 10); ἐν τῇ σαρκί αὐτοῦ, by giving up his body to death, Eph. ii. 14 (15); also διὰ τῆς σαρκός αὐτοῦ, Heb. x. 20, cf. Jn. vi. 51, (προσφέρειν τὴν σάρκα μου, to offer in sacrifice my flesh — Christ is speaking, Barn. ep. 7, 5; τὴν σάρκα παραδούνα εἰς καταφοράν, ibid. 5, 1). life on earth, which is passed in the body (*flesh*), is designated by the foll. phrases: ἐν σαρκί εἶναι, Ro. vii. 5 (where Paul uses this expression with designed ambiguity in order to involve also the ethical sense, 'to be in the power of the flesh,' to be prompted and governed by the flesh; see 4 below); ζῆν ἐν σαρκί, Gal. ii. 20; Phil. i. 22; ἐπιμένειν ἐν σαρκί, Phil. i. 24; δ ἐν σαρκί χρόνος, 1 Pet. iv. 2; αἱ ἡμέραι τῆς σαρκός αὐτοῦ, of Christ's life on earth, Heb. v. 7. ἐν σαρκί or ἐν τῇ σαρκί, in things pertaining to the flesh (body), such as circumcision, descent, etc.: Gal. vi. 12 sq.; πεποιθέναι, Phil. iii. 3 sq.; ἔχω πεποιθήσω, Phil. iii. 4. b. used of natural or physical origin, generation, relationship: οἱ συγγενεῖς κατὰ σάρκα, Ro. ix. 3 [cf. W. § 20, 2 a.]; τέκνα τῆς σαρκός, children by birth, natural posterity, ibid. 8; ἀδελφὸν ἐν σαρκί καὶ ἐν κυρίῳ, a natural brother (as it were) and a Christian brother, Philem. 16; οἱ τῆς σαρκός ἡμῶν πατέρες, our natural fathers (opp. to God ὁ πατὴρ τῶν πνευμάτων, see πατὴρ, 1 a. and 3 b.), Heb. xii. 9; τὰ ἔθνη ἐν σαρκί, Gentiles by birth, Eph. ii. 11; Ἰσραὴλ κατὰ σάρκα, 1 Co. x. 18 (the opposite term Ἰσραὴλ τοῦ θεοῦ, of Christians, is found in Gal. vi. 16); τὸ κατὰ σάρκα, as respects the flesh i. e. human origin, Ro. ix. 5 [(Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 32, 2; Iren. haer. 4, 4, 1 and frag. 17 ed. Stieren p. 836)]; γενόμενος ἐκ σπέρματος Δαυεὶδ κατὰ σ. Ro. i. 3; δ κατὰ σάρκα γεννηθείς, born by natural generation (opp. to δ κατὰ πνεῦμα γενν. i. e. by the supernatural power of God, operating in the promise), Gal. iv. 29, 23; τὸ γεγεννημένον ἐκ

τῆς σαρκός σὰρξ ἐστίν, that which has been born of the natural man is a natural man (opp. to one who has been born again by the power of the Holy Spirit), Jn. iii. 6; ἡ σὰρξ μου, those with whom I share my natural origin, my fellow-countrymen, Ro. xi. 14 (ἰδοὺ ὁστὰ σου καὶ σάρκες σου, 2 S. v. 1; add, xix. 13; Gen. xxxvii. 27; Judg. ix. 2); εἶναι ἐκ τῆς σαρκός κ. ἐκ τῶν ὀστέων τινός, which in its proper use signifies to be 'formed out of one's flesh and bones' (Gen. ii. 23; to be related to one by birth, Gen. xxix. 14), is transferred metaph. to the church, which spiritually derives its origin from Christ and is united to him, just as Eve drew her origin from her husband Adam, Eph. v. 30 [R G Tr mrg. br.]. c. the sensuous nature of man, 'the animal nature': without any suggestion of depravity, τὸ θέλημα τῆς σαρκός, of sexual desire, Jn. i. 13; the animal nature *wish* *cravings which incite to sin*: Mt. xxvi. 41; Mk. xiv. 38; Ro. vii. 18 (for which τὰ μέλη is used in 22 sq.); xiii. 14; Jude 23; opp. to ὁ νοῦς, Ro. vii. 25; ἡ ἐπιθυμία τῆς σαρκός, 1 Jn. ii. 16 (with its manifestation, ἡ ἐπιθυμία τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν; [al. regard this last as a new specification; cf. Westcott ad loc.]); plur. 2 Pet. ii. 18, (τὰ τῆς σαρκός πάθη, 4 Macc. vii. 18; τὸ μὴ δεδουλωσθαι σαρκὶ καὶ τοῖς πάθεσι ταύτης διάγειν, ὑφ' ὧν κατασπόμενος ὁ νοῦς τῆς θνητῆς ἀσπίμπλαται φλυαρίας, εὐδαιμόν τι καὶ μακάριον, Plut. consol. ad Apoll. c. 13; τῆς σαρκός ἠδονή, opp. to ψυχῆ, Plut. de virt. et vit. c. 3; add, Philo de gigant. § 7; Diog. Laërt. 10, 145; animo cum hac carne grave certamen est, Sen. consol. ad Marc. 24; animus liber habitat; nunquam me caro ista compellet ad metum, Sen. epp. 65 [7, 3, 22]; non est summa felicitatis nostrae in carne ponenda, ibid. 74 [9, 3, 16]). the physical nature of man as subject to suffering: παθεῖν σαρκί, 1 Pet. iv. 1; ἐν τῇ σαρκί μου, in that my flesh suffers afflictions, Col. i. 24 (where cf. Meyer and De Wette [and Bp. Lightf.]); θλίψω ἔχω τῇ σαρκί, 1 Co. vii. 28.

3. a living creature (because possessed of a body of flesh), whether man or beast: πᾶσα σὰρξ (in imitation of the Hebr. רֶשֶׁת לֶבֶת [W. 33]), every living creature, 1 Pet. i. 24; with οὐ preceding (qualifying the verb [W. § 26, 1; B. 121 (106)]), no living creature, Mt. xxiv. 22; Mk. xiii. 20; spec. a man (ἄνθρωπος for רֶשֶׁת, Gen. vi. 13), generally with a suggestion of weakness, frailty, mortality: Sir. xxviii. 5; ἐν τῷ θεῷ ἠλπισα, οὐ φοβηθήσομαι τί ποιήσει μοι σὰρξ, Ps. lv. (lvi.) 5; cf. Jer. xvii. 5; ἐμνήσθη, ὅτι σὰρξ εἰσιν, Ps. lxxvii. (lxxviii.) 39; σὰρξ κ. αἷμα, Eph. vi. 12; γενεὰ σαρκός κ. αἵματος, ἡ μὲν τελευτᾷ, ἕτερα δὲ γεννᾷται. Sir. xiv. 18; δ λόγος σὰρξ ἐγένετο, entered into participation in human nature, Jn. i. 14 (the apostle used σὰρξ, not ἄνθρωπος, apparently in order to indicate that he who possessed supreme majesty did not shrink from union with extreme weakness); εὐρίσκειν τι κατὰ σάρκα, to attain to anything after the manner of a (weak) man, i. e. by the use of merely human powers, Ro. iv. 1 (for substance equiv. to ἐξ ἔργων in vs. 2); Hebraistically (see above), πᾶσα σὰρξ, all men, Lk. iii. 6; Jn. xvii. 2 [W. § 30, 1 a.]; Acts ii. 17; Sir. xlv. 4; with οὐ ἢ μὴ preceding (qualifying the verb [W. and

B. as referred to above]), *no man, no mortal*, Ro. iii. 20; 1 Co. i. 29; Gal. ii. 16. *man as he appears, such as he presents himself to view, man's external appearance and condition*: *κατὰ σάρκα κρίνειν*, Jn. viii. 15 [cf. W. 583 (542)] (i. q. *κρίνειν κατ' ὄψιν*, vii. 24); *γινώσκειν* or *εἰδέναι τινα κατὰ σάρκα*, 2 Co. v. 16; *οἱ κατὰ σάρκα κύριοι* (see *κατά*, II. 3 b.), Eph. vi. 5; Col. iii. 22. *univ. human nature, the soul included*: *ἐν ὁμοιώματι σαρκὸς ἁμαρτίας*, in a visible form, like human nature which is subject to sin, Ro. viii. 3 [cf. *ὁμοίωμα*, b.]; *ἐν σαρκὶ ἔρχεσθαι*, to appear clothed in human nature, 1 Jn. iv. 2 and Rec. in 3; 2 Jn. 7, (Barn. ep. 5, 10); *φανερῶσθαι*, 1 Tim. iii. 16 (Barn. ep. 5, 6; 6, 7; 12, 10); *κεκοινωνηκέναι αἵματος κ. σαρκός*, Heb. ii. 14.

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σαρῶ (for the earlier *σαίρω*, cf. *Lob. ad Phryn.* p. 83 [W. 24, 91 (87)]), -ῶ; pf. pass. ptcp. *σεσαρωμένος*; (*σάρων* a broom); *to sweep, clean by sweeping*: *τί*, Lk. xv. 8; pass. Mt. xii. 44; Lk. xi. 25. (Artem. oneir. 2, 33; [Apoll. Dysk. p. 253, 7]; Geop.)*

Σάρρα, -ας, ἡ, (שָׂרָה 'princess', Gen. xvii. 15), *Sarah*, wife of Abraham: Ro. iv. 19; ix. 9; Heb. xi. 11; 1 Pet. iii. 6.*

Σάρων, -ωνος [so Tdf.; but L WH acc. -ῶνα, Tr -ωνά; cf. B. 16 (14)], ὁ, (Hebr. שָׂרוֹן for שָׂרוֹן fr. שָׂר 'to be straight'; [in Hebr. always with the art. הַשָּׂרוֹן 'the level']), *Sharon* [so R. V.; but A. V. *Saron*], a level region extending from Cæsarea of Palestine (Strato's Tower) as far as Joppa [about 30 miles]; it abounded in pasturage and was famous for its fertility (Is. xxxiii. 9; lxv. 10; 1 Chr. xxvii. 29): Acts ix. 35. [Cf. B. D. s. v. Sharon; Robinson, Phys. Geogr. etc. p. 126.]*

σαταν indecl. (2 Co. xii. 7 R G [Tdf. in 1 K. xi. 14 accents -άν (Lagarde leaves it unaccented)], ὁ, and ὁ *σατανᾶς* [i. e. with the art. (exc. in Mk. iii. 23; Lk. xxii. 3)], -ᾶ [cf. B. 20 (18); W. § 8, 1], ([Aram. ܫܬܢܝܢ,

stat. emph. of [צַד] Hebr. [צַד], *adversary* (one who opposes another in purpose or act); the appellation is given to 1. the prince of evil spirits, the inveterate adversary of God and of Christ (see *διάβολος*, and in *πληρώς*, 2 b.): Mk. iii. [23], 26; iv. 15; Lk. x. 18; xi. 18; 1 Co. v. 5; 2 Co. xi. 14; 1 Th. ii. 18; 1 Tim. i. 20; Rev. ii. 9, 13, 24; iii. 9; he incites to apostasy from God and to sin, Mt. iv. 10; Mk. i. 13; Lk. iv. 8 R L in br.; xxii. 31; Acts v. 3; 1 Co. vii. 5; 2 Co. ii. 11 (10); 1 Tim. v. 15; circumventing men by stratagems, 2 Co. xi. 14; 2 Th. ii. 9; the worshippers of idols are said to be under his control, Acts xxvi. 18; Rev. xii. 9; he is said both himself *εισέρχασθαι εἰς τινα*, in order to act through him, Lk. xxii. 3; Jn. xiii. 27; and by his demons to take possession of the bodies of men and to afflict them with diseases, Lk. xiii. 16, cf. Mt. xii. 26; 2 Co. xii. 7; by God's assistance he is overcome, Ro. xvi. 20; on Christ's return from heaven he will be bound with chains for a thousand years, but when the thousand years are finished he will walk the earth in yet greater power, Rev. xx. 2, 7, but shortly after will be given over to eternal punishment, *ibid.* 10. 2. *a Satan-like man*: Mt. xvi. 23; Mk. viii. 33. [Cf. *Delitzsch* in *Riehm* s. v.; *Schenkel* in his *Bl.* s. v.; *Hamburger*, *Real-Encycl.* i. 897 sq.; *Edersheim*, *Jesus the Messiah*, App. xiii. § ii.; and *BB.DD.* s. v.]*

σάτον, (Hebr. שָׂדֵי, Chald. שְׂדֵי, Syr. ܫܕܝܐ), -ου, τό, a kind of dry measure, *a modius and a half* [equiv. to about a peck and a half (cf. *μόδιος*)], (Joseph. *ant.* 9, 4, 5 *ἰσχύει δὲ τὸ σάτον μόδιον καὶ ἡμισυ ἰταλικόν*; cf. *Gen.* xviii. 6 [see *Aq.* and *Symm.*]; *Judg.* vi. 19): Mt. xiii. 33; Lk. xiii. 21, [in both exx. A.V. 'three measures of meal' i. e. the common quantity for 'a baking' (cf. *Gen.* xviii. 6; *Judg.* vi. 19; 1 S. i. 24).]*

Σαῦλος, -ου, ὁ, (see *Σαούλ*, 2), *Saul*, the Jewish name of the apostle Paul [cf. *Woldemar Schmidt* in *Herzog* ed. 2 xi. p. 357 sq.; *Conybeare and Howson*, *St. Paul*, i. 150 sqq. (Am. ed.); *Farrar*, *St. Paul*, ch. xix. fin.; B. D. Am. ed. s. v. *Names*]: Acts vii. 58; viii. 1, 3; ix. 1, 8, 11, 19 *Rec.*; 22, 24, 26 *Rec.*; xi. 25, 30; xii. 25; xiii. 1 sq. 7, 9.*

σβέννυμι (ζβέννυμι, 1 Th. v. 19 Tdf. [cf. Σ, σ, ς]) and [in classics] σβέννυω; fut. σβέσω; 1 aor. ἔσβεσα; Pass., pres. σβέννυμαι; fr. Hom. down; Sept. for קָבַע and קָבַע, *to extinguish, quench*; a. prop.: τί, fire or things on fire, Mt. xii. 20; Eph. vi. 16; Heb. xi. 34; pass. (Sept. for קָבַע) *to be quenched, to go out*: Mt. xxv. 8; Mk. ix. 44, 46, [both which vss. T WH om. Tr br.], 48. b. metaph. *to quench* i. e. *to suppress, stifle*: τὸ πνεῦμα, *divine influence*, 1 Th. v. 19 (*ἀγάπη*, *Cant.* viii. 7; τὰ πάθη, 4 *Macc.* xvi. 4; χόλον, *Hom.* *Il.* 9, 678; ὕβρω, *Plat.* *legg.* 8, 835 d.; τὸν θυμόν, *ibid.* 10, 888 a.).*

σεαυτοῦ, -ῆς, -οῦ, reflex. pron. of the 2d pers., used only in the gen., dat., and acc.; in the N. T. only in the masc.; gen. (of) *thyself, (of) thee*: Jn. viii. 13; xviii. 34 L Tr WH; Acts xxvi. 1; 2 Tim. iv. 11; dat. σεαυτῷ, (to) *thyself, (to) thee*: Jn. xvii. 5; Acts xvi. 28; Ro. ii.

5; 1 Tim. iv. 16; acc. σεαυτόν, *thyself, thee*: Mt. iv. 6; Mk. xii. 31; Lk. iv. 23; Jn. viii. 53; Ro. xiv. 22; Gal. vi. 1; 1 Tim. iv. 7; 2 Tim. ii. 15; Jas. ii. 8; etc. [Cf. B. § 127, 13.]

σεβάζομαι: (σεβας reverence, awe); 1. *to fear, be afraid*: *Hom.* *Il.* 6, 167. 417. 2. *in later auth.* i. q. *σεβομαι* [W. § 2, 1 b.], *to honor religiously, to worship*: with 1 aor. pass. ἐσεβάσθην in an act. sense, Ro. i. 25 (*Orph. Argon.* 554; *eccl. writ.*).*

σεβασμα, -τος, τό, (σεβάζομαι), *whatever is religiously honored, an object of worship*: 2 Th. ii. 4 (*Sap.* xiv. 20); used of temples, altars, statues, etc., Acts xvii. 23; of idolatrous images, *Bel* and the *Dragon* 27; *Sap.* xv. 17, (*Dion. Hal. ant.* 1, 30).*

σεβαστός, -ή, -όν, (σεβάζομαι); 1. *reverend, venerable*. 2. ὁ σεβαστός, *Lat. augustus*, the title of the Roman emperors: Acts xxv. 21, 25, (*Strabo*, *Lucian.*, *Hdian.*, *Dio Cass.*, al.); adj. -ός, -ή, -όν, *Augustan* i. e. taking its name fr. the emperor; a title of honor which used to be given to certain legions, or cohorts, or battalions, "for valor" (*ala augusta ob virtutem appellata*, *Corpus inscr.* *Lat.* vii. n. 340, 341, 344): σπειρα σεβ. *the Augustan cohort*, Acts xxvii. 1 (*λεγεὼν σεβαστή*, *Ptol.* 2, 3, 30; 2, 9, 18; 4, 3, 30). The subject is fully treated by *Schürer* in the *Zeitschr. für wissenschaft. Theol.* for 1875, p. 413 sqq.*

σεβω, and (so everywh. in the Scriptures) *σεβομαι*; fr. Hom. down; *to revere, to worship*: τινά (a deity), Mt. xv. 9; Mk. vii. 7; Acts xviii. 13; xix. 27, (*Sap.* xv. 18 etc.); for κῆ, *Josh.* iv. 24; xxii. 25; *Jon.* i. 9). In the Acts, "proselytes of the gate" (see *προσήλυτος*, 2) are called *σεβόμενοι τὸν θεόν*, ["men that worship God"], Acts xvi. 14; xviii. 7, (*Joseph. ant.* 14, 7, 2); and simply *οἱ σεβόμενοι*, [*A. V. the devout persons*], Acts xvii. 17; *σεβόμενοι προσήλυτοι*, [*R. V. devout proselytes*], Acts xiii. 43; *σεβόμενοι γυναῖκες*, *ib.* 50; *οἱ σεβ. Ἕλληνες*, [*A. V. the devout Greeks*], Acts xvii. 4; in the Latin church, *metuentes, verecundi, religiosi, timorati*; *Vulg.* [exc. Acts xiii. 50] *colentes*; cf. *Thilo* in his *Cod. apocr. Nov. Test.* p. 521.*

σειρά, -ας, ἡ, (εἶρω, *to fasten, bind together*, [akin to *Lat. sero, series, servus*, etc.]; cf. *Curtius* § 518), fr. Hom. down; a. *a line, a rope*. b. *a chain*: *σειραῖς ζόφου*, [*A. V. to chains of darkness*, i. e.] *to darkness as if to chains*, 2 Pet. ii. 4 RG [but Tr WH have *σειροῖς*, L T *σιροῖς*, which see in their place]; *μὰ ἀλύσει σκότους πάντες ἐδέθησαν*, *Sap.* xvii. 17 (18).*

σειρός, -οῦ, ὁ, i. q. *σειρά*, q. v.: 2 Pet. ii. 4 Tr WH. But *σειρός*, *Lat. sirus*, in prof. writ. is a *pit, an underground granary*, [e. g. *Dem.* p. 100 fin. (where the Schol. τ. θησαυροῦς κ. τ. ὀρύγματα ἐν οἷς κατετίθεντο τὰ σπέρματα σιροῦς ἐκάλουν οἱ ἑσπεροὶ κ. οἱ ἄβυες): *Diod. Sic.* 19, 44; cf. *Suidas* s. v. *σειροί*; *Valesius* on *Harpoer. Lex.* s. v. *Μελίση*. See *Field*, *Otium Norv. Pars* iii. ad loc. Accordingly R. V. txt. follows the crit. edd. (cf. *σιρός*) and renders "pits of darkness".*

σεισμός, -οῦ, ὁ, (σειώω), *a shaking, a commotion*: ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ, *a tempest*, Mt. viii. 24; as often in *Grk. writ.*

fr. [Hdt. 4, 28], Soph., Arstph. down, pre-eminently an earthquake: Mt. xxiv. 7; xxvii. 54; xxviii. 2; Mk. xiii. 8; Lk. xxi. 11; Acts xvi. 26; Rev. vi. 12; viii. 5; xi. 13, 19; xvi. 18; Sept. for ψαλ.*

σειώ; fut. σειώσω (Heb. xii. 26 L T Tr WH); Pass., pres. ptc. σειόμενος; 1 aor. ἐσειόσθην; fr. Hom. down; Sept. chiefly for ψαλ; to shake, agitate, cause to tremble: Rev. vi. 13; τὴν γῆν, Heb. xii. 26 after Hag. ii. 6; ἐσειόσθη ἡ γῆ, Mt. xxvii. 51 (Judg. v. 4; 2 S. xxii. 8); σειοθήναι ἀπὸ φόβου, of men, to be thrown into a tremor, to quake for fear, Mt. xxviii. 4; metaph. to agitate the mind: ἐσειόσθη ἡ πόλις, [R. V. was stirred] i. e. its inhabitants, Mt. xxi. 10. [COMP.: ἀνα-, δια-, κατα-σειώ.]*

Σεκοῦνδος, T WH Σεκουνδος [Chandler §§ 233, 235], -ου, ὁ, (a Lat. word), Secundus, a certain man of Thessalonica: Acts xx. 4.*

Σελεύκεια [T WH -κία (see I, ι)], -ας, ἡ, Seleucia, a city of Syria on the Mediterranean, about 5 m. (40 stadia, Strabo 16 p. 750) N. of the mouth of the river Orontes, about 15 m. (120 stadia) distant fr. Antioch, and opposite Cyprus: Acts xiii. 4 (1 Macc. xi. 8). [Lewin, St. Paul, i. 116 sqq.; Conyb. and Howson, ditto, i. 136 sq.]*

σελήνη, -ης, ἡ, (fr. σελας brightness), fr. Hom. down, Hebr. יָרֵחַ, the moon: Mt. xxiv. 29; Mk. xiii. 24; Lk. xxi. 25; Acts ii. 20; 1 Co. xv. 41; Rev. vi. 12; viii. 12; xii. 1; xxi. 23.*

σεληνάζομαι; (σελήνη); [lit. to be moon-struck (cf. lunatic); see Wetstein on Mt. iv. 24; Suicer, Thesaur. ii. 945 sq.; BB. DD. s. v. Lunatic]; to be epileptic (epilepsy being supposed to return and increase with the increase of the moon): Mt. iv. 24; xvii. 15. (Manetho carm. 4, 81 and 217; [Lcian., al.]; eccles. writ.)*

Σεμεί, L mrg. Σεμείν, T Tr WH Σεμείν [see WH. App. p. 155; cf. σε, ε], (γ. ρ. θ. i. e. famous), Semein [so R. V. but A. V. Semei], the name of a man: Lk. iii. 26.*

σεμιδαλις, acc. -ιν, ἡ, the finest wheaten flour: Rev. xviii. 13. (Hippocr., Arstph., Joseph., al.; Sept. often for הלכל.)*

σεμνός, -ή, -όν, (σέβω), fr. [Hom. h. Cer., al.], Aeschyl., Pind. down, august, venerable, reverend; to be venerated for character, honorable: of persons [A. V. grave], 1 Tim. iii. 8, 11; Tit. ii. 2; of deeds, Phil. iv. 8. [Cf. Trench § xcii.; Schmidt ch. 173, 5.]*

σεμνότης, -ητος, ἡ, (σεμνός), that characteristic of a pers. or a thing which entitles to reverence or respect, dignity, gravity, majesty, sanctity: ἡ τοῦ ἱεροῦ σεμνότης, 2 Macc. iii. 12; in an ethical sense, gravity [so R. V. uniformly (cf. Trench p. 347)], honor, probity, purity: 1 Tim. ii. 2; iii. 4; Tit. ii. 7. (Eur., Plat., Dem., al.)*

Σέργιος, -ου, ὁ, Sergius, surnamed Paulus, proconsul of Cyprus, converted to Christianity by the apostle Paul; otherwise unknown [cf. Lghtf. in Contemp. Rev. for 1878, p. 290; Farrar, St. Paul, vol. I. Excurs. xvi.; Roman, Saint Paul, p. 14 sq.]: Acts xiii. 7.*

Σερούχ, see Σερούχ.

Σέθ, ὁ, (ἠψ 'put' [A. V. 'appointed'], fr. ἠψ to put [l. e. in place of the murdered Abel; cf. B. D. s. v. Seth], Gen. iv. 25), Seth, the third son of Adam: Lk. iii. 38.*

Σήμ (in Joseph. Σήμας), ὁ, (ἠψ ['name,' 'sign,' 'celebrity'; but variously explained]), Schem, the eldest son of Noah: Lk. iii. 36.*

σημαίνω; impf. ἐσήμαινον (Acts xi. 28 L WH txt.); 1 aor. ἐσήμανα, for ἐσήμηνα which is the more com. form in the earlier and more elegant Grk. writ. (see Matthiae § 185; Kühner § 343 s. v.; [Veitch s. v.]; Lob. ad Phryn. p. 24 sq.; W. § 15 s. v.; B. 41 (35)); (fr. σῆμα a sign); fr. [Hom.], Aeschyl., Hdt. down; to give a sign, to signify, indicate: τί, Acts xxv. 27; foll. by indir. disc., Jn. xii. 33; xviii. 32; xxi. 19; i. q. to make known: absol. Rev. i. 1; foll. by acc. w. inf. Acts xi. 28.*

σημείον, -ου, τό, (σημαίνω [or σῆμα]), fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down, Hebr. נִסָּא, a sign, mark, token; 1. univ. that by which a pers. or a thing is distinguished from others and known: Mt. xxvi. 48; Lk. ii. 12; 2 Th. iii. 17; σημεῖον περιτομῆς (explanatory gen. [cf. B. § 123, 4]), equiv. to σημεῖον, ὃ ἐστὶ περιτομή, circumcision which should be a sign of the covenant formed with God, Ro. iv. 11; τὰ σημεῖα τοῦ ἀποστόλου, the tokens by which one is proved to be an apostle, 2 Co. xii. 12; a sign by which anything future is pre-announced, Mk. xiii. 4; Lk. xxi. 7; τὸ σημ. τῆς σῆς παρουσίας, gen. of the obj., Mt. xxiv. 3; τοῦ νιοῦ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, the sign which indicates that the Messiah will shortly, or forthwith, come from heaven in visible manifestation, ibid. 30; with a gen. of the subj. τὰ σημεῖα τῶν καιρῶν, i. e. the indications of future events which οἱ καιροὶ furnish, what οἱ καιροὶ portend, Mt. xvi. 3 [T br. WH reject the pass.]; a sign by which one is warned, an admonition, 1 Co. xiv. 22. used of noteworthy personages, by whom God forcibly admonishes men and indicates to them what he would have them do: thus σημεῖον ἀντιλεγόμενον is said of Jesus Christ, Lk. ii. 34; Ἰωνᾶς ἐγένετο σημεῖον τοῖς Νινευίταις (Jon. iii. 4), Lk. xi. 30; hence, τὸ σημεῖον Ἰωνᾶ, ib. 29, is i. q. τὸ σημεῖον like to that δε ἦν Ἰωνᾶ, i. e. to the sign which was given by the mission and preaching of Jonah, to prompt men to seek salvation [W. 189 (177)]; in the same sense, ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου says that he will be a σημεῖον to the men of his generation, ib. 30; but in Mt. xii. 39; xvi. 4 τὸ σημεῖον Ἰωνᾶ is the miraculous experience which befell Jonah himself, cf. xii. 40; that Luke reproduces Christ's words more correctly than Matthew is shown by De Wette and Bleek on Mt. xii. 40, by Neander, Leben Jesu, p. 265 sq. ed. 1 [Eng. trans. (3d ed. N. Y. 1851) § 165 p. 245 sq.], and others; [but that Luke's report is less full than Matthew's, rather than at variance with it, is shown by Meyer, Weiss, Keil, and others (on Mt. l. c.)]. 2. a sign, prodigy, portent, i. e. an unusual occurrence, transcending the common course of nature; a. of signs portending remarkable events soon to happen: Lk. xxi. 11, 25; Acts ii. 19; Rev. xii. 1, 3; xv. 1. b. of miracles and wonders by which God authenticates the men sent by him, or by which men prove that the cause they are pleading is God's: Mt. xii. 38 sq.; xvi. 1, 4; Mk. viii. 11 sq.; xvi. 17, 20; Lk. xi. 16, 29; xxiii. 8; Jn. ii. 11, 18, 23; iii. 2; iv. 54; vi. 2, 14, 26, 30; vii. 31; ix. 16; x. 41; xi. 47; xii

18, 37; xx. 30; Acts ii. 22, 43; viii. 6; 1 Co. i. 22; but the power *διδόναι σημεία*, by which men are deceived, is ascribed also to false teachers, false prophets, and to demons: Mt. xxiv. 24; Mk. xiii. 22; Rev. xiii. 13 sq.; xvi. 14; xix. 20; 2 Th. ii. 9. *σημεία κ. τέρατα* (לִּיטָא דְּלִהַרְבָּא) or (yet less freq.) *τέρατα κ. σημεία* (terms which differ not in substantial meaning but only in origin; cf. *Fritzsche*, Rom. vol. iii. p. 270 sq.; [Trench § xci.] are found conjoined: Mt. xxiv. 24; Mk. xiii. 22; Jn. iv. 48; Acts ii. 19, 43; iv. 30; v. 12; vi. 8; vii. 36; xiv. 3; xv. 12; Ro. xv. 19; 2 Th. ii. 9, (Deut. xxviii. 46; xxxiv. 11; Neh. ix. 10; Is. viii. 18; xx. 3; Jer. xxxix. (xxxii.) 20; Sap. viii. 8; x. 16; Polyb. 3, 112, 8; Philo, vit. Moys. i. 16; Joseph. antt. 20, 8, 6; b. j. prooem. 11; Plut. Alex. 75; Ael. v. h. 12, 57); with κ. *δυνάμεις* added, 2 Co. xii. 12; Heb. ii. 4; *σημεία κ. δυνάμεις*, Acts viii. 13; *δυνάμεις κ. τέρατα κ. σημεία*, Acts ii. 22; *διδόναι σημεία* (see *διδωμι*, B. II. 1 a.): Mt. xxiv. 24; Mk. xiii. 22 (here Tdf. ποιεῖν *σημ.*, see *ποιέω*, I. 1 c.); *σημεία* are said *γίνεσθαι διὰ τινος* in Acts ii. 43; iv. [16], 30; v. 12; xiv. 3; xv. 12 [here *ποιεῖν σημ.*, see above]; *τὸ σημείον τῆς ἰάσεως*, the miracle, which was the healing, Acts iv. 22.*

σημειώω, -ῶ: (*σημείον*), to mark, note, distinguish by marking; Mid. pres. impv. 2 pers. plur. *σημειοῦσθε*; to mark or note for one's self [W. § 38, 2 b.; B. § 135, 4]: *τινά*, 2 Th. iii. 14 [cf. B. 92 (80); W. 119 (113)]. (Theophr., Polyb., Philo, Dion. Hal., al.; [Ps. iv. 7 Sept.].)*

σήμερον, Attic *τῆμερον*, i. e. *ἡμέρα* with pronom. prefix (Skr. sa); cf. Vaniček p. 971], adv., fr. Hom. down, Sept. for *ἄρτι*, to-day, this day: Mt. vi. 11; xvi. 3 [T br. W] I reject the pass.; Lk. iv. 21; xix. 5; Acts iv. 9; xiii. 33, etc.; also where the speaker refers to the night just passed, Mt. xxvii. 19; equiv. to *this night* (now current), Lk. ii. 11; *σήμερον ταύτη τῆ νυκτί*, Mk. xiv. 30; *ἕως σήμερον*, 2 Co. iii. 15; opp. to *ἄρτιον*, Mt. vi. 30; Lk. xii. 28; xiii. 32 sq.; Jas. iv. 13; *χθές καὶ σήμερον καὶ εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας*, a rhet. periphrasis for *ἀεὶ*, Heb. xiii. 8; *ἡ σήμερον ἡμέρα*, this (very) day, Acts xx. 26; *ἕως τῆς σ. ἡμέρας*, Ro. xi. 8; *μέχρι τῆς σήμερον* sc. *ἡμέρας*, Mt. xi. 23; xxviii. 15; *ἕως τῆς σ.* Mt. xxvii. 8; *ἄχρι τῆς σ.* (where L T Tr WH add *ἡμέρας*), 2 Co. iii. 14; *ἡ σήμερον*, i. q. what has happened to-day [al. render *concerning this day's riot*; B. § 133, 9; but see Meyer ad loc.; W. § 30, 9 a.], Acts xix. 40; *τὸ σήμερον*, the word *to-day*, Heb. iii. 13; as a subst.: *ὀρίζει ἡμέραν, σήμερον*, "a to-day" (meaning, 'a time for embracing the salvation graciously offered' [cf. R. V. mrg.]), Heb. iv. 7.*

σῆψω: fr. Hom. down; to make corrupt; in the Bible also to destroy, Job xl. 7 (12); pass. to become corrupt or rotten; 2 pf. act. *σέσηπα*, to have become i. e. to be corrupted (cf. *Bitm.* Ausf. Spr. ii. p. 82): *ὁ πλοῦτος σέσηπεν*, has perished, Jas. v. 2.*

σηρικὸς (Lchm. ed. maj. T WH *σιρικὸς* [cf. *WH.* App. p. 151]), -ή, -όν, (Σῆρ, Σῆρες, the Seres, a people of India [prob. mod. China; yet on the name cf. *Pape*, *Eigenamen*, s. v.; Dict. of Geog. s. v. *Serica*]); 1. prop. pertaining to the Seres. 2. silken: *τὸ σηρικόν*, silk, i. e. the fabric, silken garments, Rev. xviii. 12. ([Strabo,

Plut., Arr., Lucian.]; *ἰσθήσει σηρικαῖς*, Joseph. b. j. 7, 5, 4.)*

σῆς, *σητός*, ὄ. (Hebr. *סָרְסָר*, Is. li. 8; *שָׂרַר*, Job iv. 19; xiii. 28), a moth, the clothes-moth, [B. D. s. v. *Moth*; Alex.'s Kitto s. v. *Ash*]: Mt. vi. 19 sq.; Lk. xii. 33. (Pind., Arstph., Aristot., Theophr., al.)*

σητό-βρωτος, -ον, (fr. *σῆς* a moth, and *βρωτός* fr. *βρώσκω*), moth-eaten: *ἱμάτιον*, Jas. v. 2 (*ἱμάτια*, Job xiii. 28; of idol-images, Sibyll. orac. in Theoph. ad Autol. 2, 36).*

σθενώω, -ῶ: (*σθένος* [allied w. *στήναι*, hence prop. steadfastness; Curtius p. 503 sq.] strength), to make strong, to strengthen: *τινά*, one's soul, 1 Pet. v. 10, where for 1 aor. opt. act. 3 pers. sing. *σθενώσαι*, we must read the fut. *σθενώσει*, with G L T Tr WH. (Pass. in Rhet. Gr. ed. Walz, vol. i. c. 15).*

σιγών, -όνος, ἡ, the jaw, the jaw-bone, [A. V. *cheek*]: Mt. v. 39; Lk. vi. 29. (Soph., Xen., Plat., Aristot., al.; Sept. for *ἰγῆ*).*

σιγῶω, -ῶ; 1 aor. *ἔσιγησα*; pf. pass. ptp. *σεσιγημένος*; (*σιγή*); fr. Hom. down; to keep silence, hold one's peace: Lk. ix. 36; xviii. 39 L T Tr WH; [xx. 26]; Acts xii. 17; xv. 12 sq.; 1 Co. xiv. 28, 30, 34; pass. to be kept in silence, be concealed, Ro. xvi. 25. [Syn. see *ἡσυχάζω*.]*

σιγή, -ῆς, ἡ, (fr. *σίξω* [onomatopoetic. Etym. Magn. 712, 29] i. e. to command silence by making the sound *st* or *sch*; [yet *σιγή* prob. has no connection with *σίξω*, but is of European origin (cf. Germ. *schweigen*); cf. Fick, Pt. iii. 843; Curtius § 572]), fr. Hom. down, *silence*: Acts xxi. 40; Rev. viii. 1.*

σιδήρεος, -έα, -εον, contr. -ους, -ᾶ, -ούν, (*σίδηρος*), fr. Hom. down, made of iron: Acts xii. 10; Rev. ii. 27; ix. 9; xii. 5; xix. 15.*

σιδηρος, -ου, ὄ, fr. Hom. down, iron: Rev. xviii. 12.*

Σιδών, -ῶνος [B. 16 (14)], ἡ, (סִדְוֹן and סִדְוֹן, fr. *סָדַד* 'to hunt', in Aram. also 'to fish'; hence prop. taking its name from its abundance of fish; cf. Justin 18, 3), *Sidon*, a very ancient Phoenician city, formerly distinguished for wealth and traffic, situated near the Mediterranean on the borders of Judæa; it had been assigned to the tribe of Asher (Josh. xix. 28), but the Jews vainly endeavored to capture it [Judg. i. 31; iii. 3; x. 12]; now *Saida*, containing about 10,000 [or 9,000, acc. to Porter in Murray's Handbook p. 376] inhabitants [*Baedeker*, Palestine p. 433]: Mt. xi. 21 sq.; xv. 21; Mk. iii. 8; vii. 24 (where Tom. WH Tr mrg. br. the words *καὶ Σιδῶνος*), 31; Lk. iv. 26 (where L T Tr WH *Σιδωνίας*); vi. 17; x. 13 sq.; Acts xxvii. 3. [Cf. BB. DD. s. v.; Schultz in Herzog ed. 2 vol. xiv. 192 sqq.; Schlottmann in Riehm s. v.]*

Σιδωνίος, -α, -ον, (*Σιδών*), belonging to Sidon, of Sidon: τῆς Σιδωνίας sc. *χώρας*, [R. V. in the land of Sidon], Lk. iv. 26 L T Tr WH (Hom. Od. 13, 285 [but *-δον*]); *Σιδωνιοί*, the inhabitants of Sidon, Acts xii. 20.*

σικάριος, -ου, ὄ, (a Latin word), an assassin, i. e. one who carries a dagger or short sword [Lat. *sica* (cf. Joseph. as below)] under his clothing, that he may kill secretly and treacherously any one he wishes to (*a cut-throat*): Acts xxi. 38. (Joseph. b. j. 2, 17, 6 *σικαρίων*

ἐκάλουν τοὺς ληστὰς ἔχοντας ὑπὸ τοῖς κόλποις τὰ ξίφη [cf. 2, 13, 3]; also antt. 20, 8, 10 σικάρμοι λησταὶ εἰσι χράμενοι ξιφιδίους παραπλησίους μὲν τὸ μέγεθος τοῖς τῶν Περσῶν ἀκινάκους, ἐπικραπέσι δὲ καὶ ὁμοίοις ταῖς ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίων σίκρα καλουμένας, ἀφ' ὧν καὶ τὴν προσηγορίαν οἱ ληστεύοντες ἔλαβον πολλοὺς ἀναιροῦντες.) [SYN. see φορεὺς.]*

σίκρα, τό, (Hebr. קָרַח [rather, acc. to Kautzsch (Gram. p. 11) for קָרַח (prop. σίκρα) the stat. emphat. of קָרַח (lit. 'intoxicating' drink)], indecl. [W. 68 (66); B. 24 (21)], (yet Euseb. praep. evang. 6, 10, 8 has a gen. σίκερος [and Soph. in his Lex. quotes fr. Cyrill. Alex. 1, 1041 d. (ed. Migne) a gen. σικίρατος]), strong drink, an intoxicating beverage, different from wine [exc. in Num. xxviii. 7 (cf. Is. xxviii. 7)]; it was a factitious product, made of a mixture of sweet ingredients, whether derived from grain and vegetables, or from the juice of fruits (dates), or a decoction of honey: Lk. i. 15 (Lev. x. 9; Num. vi. 3; Deut. xiv. 25 (26); xxix. 6, etc.); the same Hebr. word is rendered also by μέθυσμα, Judg. xiii. 4, 7, 14; Mic. ii. 11). Cf. Win. RWB. s. v. Wein, künstlicher; [B. D. s. v. Drink, Strong].*

Σιλας, [gen. not found (exc. Joseph. vita 17 -α)], dat. -α, acc. -αν, [B. 20 (18)], δ, Silas (contr. fr. Σιλουανός, q. v.; W. 103 (97)), a Roman citizen (Acts xvi. 37 sq.), the companion of the apostle Paul in several of his journeys, and his associate in preaching the gospel: Acts xv. 22, 27, 32, 34 Rec., 40; xvi. 19, 25, 29; xvii. 4, 10, 14 sq.; xviii. 5. [B. D. s. v. Silas].*

Σιλουανός, -ού, δ, Silvanus, the same man who in Acts is called Σιλας (q. v.): 2 Co. i. 19; 1 Th. i. 1; 2 Th. i. 1; 1 Pet. v. 12. [Not infreq. written in the Mss. Σιλαβανός, Silbanus; cf. Tdf. on ll. cc.]*

Σιλωάμ, (Hebr. שִׁילֹחַ, Is. viii. 6, which in Jn. ix. 7 is translated ἀπεσταλμένος, but more correctly [see below] 'a sending out,' 'gushing forth' (of water); it is formed after the analogy of בָּרַח 'had in hatred,' 'persecuted', fr. בָּרַח; לִיחַ 'born', fr. לָחַץ, 'to bring forth'; ["the purely passive explanation, ἀπεσταλμένος, Jn. ix. 7, is not so incorrect." Ewald, Ausführl. Lehrbuch d. Hebr. Spr. § 150, 2 a.; cf. Meyer on Jn. i. c.]), δ (in Joseph. ἡ Σ., sc. πηγὴ, b. j. 5, 12, 2; 6, 8, 5; but also μέχρι τοῦ Σ. b. j. 2, 16, 2; 6, 7, 2; [B. 21 (19)]), [indecl.; but in Joseph. b. j. 5, 6, 1 ἀπὸ τῆς Σιλωᾶς], Siloam, a fountain of sweet and abundant water (Joseph. b. j. 5, 4, 1), flowing into a basin or pool of the same name (Neh. iii. 15), both of which seem to have been situated in the southern part of Jerusalem, although opinions vary on this point: Lk. xiii. 4; Jn. ix. 11, (Is. viii. 6). Cf. [B. D. s. v. Siloam]; Win. RWB. s. v. Siloah; Rödiger in Gesen. Thesaur. p. 1416; Leyrer in Herzog ed. 1, xiv. p. 371 sqq.; Robinson, Palestine, i. 333 sqq.; Tobler, Die Siloaquelle u. der Oelberg (St. Gallen, 1852); Kneucker, Siloah, Quelle Teich u. Thal in Jerus. (Heidelb. 1873); Furrer in Schenkel v. 295 sq.; [Ritter, Palestine, etc., Eng. trans. i. 148 sq.; Wilson, Ordnance Survey, etc., 1865; esp. Guthe in the Zeitschr. d. Deutsch. Pal.-Vereins for 1882, pp. 205 sqq. 229 sqq.; Zeitschr. d. Deutsch. Morgenl.-Gesellsch. for 1882 p. 725 sqq.].*

σημικίνθιον (or σημικίνθιον), -ου, τό, (Lat. semicinctium [cf. Rich, Dict. of Antiq. s. v.], fr. semi and cingo), a narrow apron, or linen covering, which workmen and servants were accustomed to wear: Acts xix. 12 [A. V. aprons].*

Σίμων, -ωνος [B. 16 (14)], δ, (ἰνῆρη, 'a hearing', fr. ἡρησθαι 'to hear'; [there was also a Grk. name Σίμων (allied w. σιμός, i. e. 'flat-nosed'; Fick, Gr. Personennamen, p. 210), but cf. B. D. s. v. Simon init.; Bp. Lghtft. on Gal. p. 266 sq.]), Simon; 1. Peter, the apostle: Mt. xvii. 25; Mk. i. 29 sq. 36; Lk. iv. 38; v. 4 sq. 10, etc.; see Πέτρος. 2. the brother of Judas Lebbæus [cf. s. v. Ἰούδας, 8], an apostle, who is called Καναϊτῆς [so RG, but L T Tr WH -ναῖος, q. v.], Mt. x. 4; Mk. iii. 18, and ἠλωπῆς, Lk. vi. 15; Acts i. 13. 3. a brother of Jesus [cf. s. v. ἀδελφός, 1]: Mt. xiii. 55; Mk. vi. 3. 4. a certain Cyrenian, who carried the cross of Jesus: Mt. xxvii. 32; Mk. xv. 21; Lk. xxiii. 26. 5. the father of Judas Iscariot [and himself surnamed Ἰσκαριώτης (see Ἰούδας, 6)]: Jn. vi. 71; xii. 4; xiii. 2, 26. 6. a certain Pharisee, Lk. vii. 40, 43 sq., who appears to [some, e. g. Grotius, Schleiermacher, Holtzmann, Schenkel, Ewald, Keim, Hug, Bleek (see his Synopt. Erklär. on Lk. i. c.) to] be the same as Simon the leper, Mt. xxvi. 6; Mk. xiv. 3; [but the occurrence recorded by Lk. i. c. is now commonly thought to be distinct fr. that narrated by Mt. and Mk. ll. cc.; cf. Godet or Keil on Lk.]. 7. a certain tanner, living at Joppa: Acts ix. 43; x. 6, 17, 32. 8. Simon ('Magus'), the Samaritan sorcerer: Acts viii. 9, 13, 18, 24. The various eccles. stories about him, as well as the opinions and conjectures of modern theologians, are reviewed at length by Lipsius in Schenkel v. pp. 301-321; [cf. W. Möller in Herzog ed. 2, vol. xiv. p. 246 sqq.; Schaff, Hist. of the Chris. Church, vol. ii. (1883) § 121].

Σινά [-νά WH; cf. Chandler §§ 135, 138], τό (sc. ὄρος, cf. B. 21 sq. (19)), indecl., Joseph. τὸ Σινάϊον, antt. 3, 5, 1, and τὸ Σινάϊον ὄρος, antt. 2, 12, 1; Hebr. סִינַי [perh. 'jagged'; al. make it an adj. 'belonging to (the desert of) Sin'], (Sina or Sinai, a mountain or, rather, a mountainous region in the peninsula of Arabia Petræa, made famous by the giving of the Mosaic law. There are three summits: one towards the west, which is called סִינַי, a second towards the east, Sinai prop. so called, the third towards the south, now Mt. St. Catharine. But the distinction between Horeb and Sinai is given differently by different writers; and some think that they were two different names of one and the same mountain (cf. Sir. xlvi. 7); cf. [McC. and S. Cycl. s. v. Sinai]; Win. RWB. s. v. Sinai; Arnold in Herzog ed. 1 vol. xiv. p. 420 sq.; [Schultz in ed. 2 vol. xiv. p. 282 sqq.]; Furrer in Schenkel v. p. 326 sqq.; [Eng. Ordnance Survey, 1869; Palmer, Desert of the Exodus, 1872; also his Sinai from the Monuments, 1878; Furrer commends Holland's "Sketch Map" etc. in the Journ. of the Royal Geog. Soc. vol. xxxix. (Lond. 1869)]. The name occurs in Acts vii. 30, 38; Gal. iv. 24 sq.*

σίναπι (also σίνηπι [but not in the N. T.], both later

for the Attic *νάπυ* [so accented in late auth., better *νάπυ*], see *Lob. ad Phryn.* p. 288. [thought to be of Egypt. origin; cf. *Vaniček*, *Fremdwörter*, s. v. *νάπυ*], -ως [B. 14 (13)], τό, *mustard*, the name of a plant which in oriental countries grows from a very small seed and attains to the height of 'a tree'—ten feet and more; hence a very small quantity of a thing is likened to a *κόκκος σινάπεως* [A. V. a *grain of mustard seed*], Mt. xvii. 20; Lk. xviii. 6; and also a thing which grows to a remarkable size, Mt. xiii. 31 sq.; Mk. iv. 31; Lk. xiii. 19. [Cf. B. D. s. v. *Mustard*; *Löb*, *Aram. Pflanzennamen*, § 134; *Carruthers* in the 'Bible Educator' vol. i. p. 119 sq.; *Tristram*, *Nat. Hist. of the Bible*, p. 472 sq.; *Thomson*, *The Land and the Book*, ii. 100 sq.]*

σινδών, -ώνος, ἡ, (of uncertain origin; Skr. *sindhu* [Egypt. 'schenti' or 'sent'; cf. *Vaniček*, *Fremdwörter*, s. v.]; Sept. for *ἰνδῶ*, Judg. xiv. 12 sq.; Prov. xxix. 42 (xxxi. 24)), *fine cloth* (Lat. *sindon*), i. e. 1. *linen cloth*, esp. that which was fine and costly, in which the bodies of the dead were wrapped: Mt. xxvii. 59; Mk. xv. 46; Lk. xxiii. 53, (cf. Hdt. 2, 86 who says of the Egyptians, *κατελίσσοι πάν τὸ σῶμα σινδόνος βυσσίης* [see *Wilkinson's* note in *Rawlinson's Herod.* 3d ed. l. c.]). 2. *thing made of fine cloth*: so of a light and loose garment worn at night over the naked body, Mk. xiv. 51 sq. [others suppose a sheet rather than a shirt to be referred to; A. V. *linen cloth*; cf. B. D. Am. ed. s. v. *Sheets*]. (Besides Hdt., the writers *Soph.*, *Thuc.*, *Strabo*, *Lucian.*, al., use the word.)*

σινιάζω: 1 aor. infin. *σινιάσαι*; (*σινίον* 'a sieve,' 'winnowing-van'; an eccles. and Byzant. word [cf. *Macar. homil.* 5 p. 73 sq. (496 a. ed. Migne)]); *to sift, shake in a sieve*: *τινάξας τὸν σίτον*, i. e., dropping the fig., by inward agitation to try one's faith to the verge of overthrow, Lk. xxii. 31. (*Eccles. writ.* [cf. W. 92 (87), 26 (25), and see above].)*

σικρός, see **σηρικός**.

σιρός, -οῦ, ὁ, i. q. *σειρός*, q. v.: 2 Pet. ii. 4 L T.*

σιτεντός, -ῆ, -όν, (*σιτεύω*, to feed with wheat, to fatten), *fattened, fatted*: Lk. xv. 23, 27, 30. (*Jer.* xxvi. (xlvi.) 21; 1 K. iv. 23, [etc.]; *Xen.*, *Polyb.*, *Athen.*, [al.].)*

σιτίον, -ου, τό, (dimin. of *σίτος*); 1. *corn, grain*: Acts vii. 12 L T Tr WH. In prof. writ. also 2. *food made from grain* (Hdt. 2, 36). 3. *eatables, victuals, provisions*, ([Hdt.], *Arstph.*, *Xen.*, *Plat.*, *Dem.*, al.)*

σιτιστός, -ῆ, -όν, (*σιτίζω*, to feed with grain, to fatten), *fattened*, [plur. τὰ σιτ. as subst., A. V. *fallings*], Mt. xxii. 4. (*Joseph. antt.* 8, 2, 4; *Athen.* 14 p. 656 e.)*

σιτομέτριον, -ου, τό, (Attic writ. said τὸν σίτον μετρεῖν; out of which later writ. formed the compound *σιτομετρέειν*, *Gen.* xlvii. 12, [14]; *Polyb.* 4, 63, 10; *Diod.* 19, 50; *Joseph. c. Ap.* 1, 14, 7; *σιτομετρία*, *Diod.* 2, 41; [cf. *Lob. ad Phryn.* p. 383; W. 25]), a *measured 'portion of' grain or 'food'*: Lk. xii. 42. (*Eccles.* and *Byzant. writ.*)*

σίτος, -ου, ὁ, (of uncertain origin; cf. *Vaniček*, *Fremdwörter*, s. v.), fr. *Hom.* down, Sept. chiefly for *ἰνδῶ*, *wheat, corn*: Mt. iii. 12; xiii. 25, 29 sq.; Mk. iv. 28; Lk. iii. 17;

[xii. 18 WH Tr txt.]; xvi. 7; xxii. 31; Jn. xii. 24; Acts xxvii. 38; 1 Co. xv. 37; Rev. vi. 6; xviii. 13; plur. τὰ σίτα (cf. W. 63 (62)), Acts vii. 12 Rec., and often in Sept.* **Συχάρ**, see **Συχάρ**.

Σιών, indecl., (its grammat. gend. in the N. T. does not appear from the pass. in which it is mentioned; cf. B. 21 sq. (19); in the Sept. when it denotes the city of Jerusalem ἡ Σιών occurs, as Ps. ci. (cii.) 14, 17; cxxxii. (cxxxiii.) 13; cxxxvi. (cxxxvii.) 1), Hebr. *יְצִי* [i. e. acc. to some, 'protected' or 'protecting'; acc. to others, 'sunny'; al. al.]; *Sion* [so A. V., but properly (with R. V.) *Zion*]; 1. the hill on which the higher and more ancient part of Jerusalem was built (*צִיּוֹן* *city of David*, because David captured it); it was the south-westernmost and highest of the hills on which the city stood; [many now would identify it with the eastern hill, some with the northern; cf. *Furrer* in *Schenkel* iii. 216 sq.; *Mühlau* in *Riehm* s. v.; per contra *Wolcott* in B. D. Am. ed. s. v.; *Schultz* in *Herzog* ed. 2 vi. p. 543 sq.]. 2. used very often for the entire city of Jerusalem itself: Ro. ix. 33 and 1 Pet. ii. 6, (after Is. xxviii. 16); Ro. xi. 26 (fr. Is. lix. 20); ἡ *θηγάτηρ* Σιών (see *θηγάτηρ*, b. β.), Mt. xxi. 5; Jn. xii. 15. 3. Since Jerusalem, because the temple stood there, was called the dwelling-place of God (cf. Mt. v. 35; κύριος τὴν Σιών ἡρετίσαστο εἰς κατοικίαν ἑαυτοῦ, Ps. cxxxii. (cxxxiii.) 13), the expression τὸ Σιών ὄρος is transferred to heaven, as the true dwelling-place of God and heavenly beings, the antitype of the earthly Zion: Heb. xii. 22; Rev. xiv. 1.*

σιωπῶς, -ῶ, impf., 3 pers. sing. *εἰσιῶπα*, 3 pers. plur. *εἰσιῶπων*; fut. *σιωπήσω* (Lk. xix. 40 L T Tr WH); 1 aor. *εἰσιῶπησα*; (*σιωπή* silence); fr. *Hom.* down; *to be silent, hold one's peace*: prop., Mt. xx. 31; xxvi. 63; Mk. iii. 4; ix. 34; x. 48; xiv. 61; Lk. xviii. 39 R G; xix. 40; Acts xviii. 9; used of one silent because dumb, Lk. i. 20; 4 Macc. x. 18; like *sileo* in the Lat. poets, used metaph. of a calm, quiet sea ([in rhetorical command]): Mk. iv. 39. [SYN. see ἡσυχάζω.]*

σκανδαλίζω; 1 aor. *ἐσκανδαλίσα*; Pass., pres. *σκανδαλίσομαι*; impf. *ἐσκανδαλιζόμεν*; 1 aor. *ἐσκανδαλίσθην* [cf. B. 52 (45)]; 1 fut. *σκανδαλισθήσομαι*; (*σκάνδαλον*); Vulg. *scandalizo*; Peshitto *ܫܘܕܠܝܘܢ*; prop. *to put a stumbling-block or impediment in the way*, upon which another may trip and fall; *to be a stumbling-block*; in the N. T. always metaph. [R. V. *to cause or make to stumble*; A. V. *to offend* (cause to offend)]; a. *to entice to sin* (*Luth. ärgern*, i. e. *arg. böss machen*): *τινάξας*, Mt. v. 29, [30]; xviii. 6, 8 sq.; Mk. ix. 42 sq. 45, 47; Lk. xvii. 2; 1 Co. viii. 13; pass. Lat. *offendor*, [A. V. *to be offended*], Vulg. *scandalizor*, Peshitto *ܫܘܕܠܝܘܢ*; Ro. xiv. 21 [R G L Tr txt.]; 2 Co. xi. 29 [R. V. *is made to stumble*; cf. W. 153 (145)]. b. *to cause a person to begin to distrust and desert one whom he ought to trust and obey; to cause to fall away, and in pass. to fall away* [R. V. *to stumble* (cf. 'Teaching' etc. 16, 5; *Herm. vis.* 4, 1, 3; *mand.* 8, 10)]: *τινάξας* Jn. vi. 61: *vass.* Mt. xiii. 21: xxiv. 10; xxvi. 33; Mk. iv.

17; xiv. 29; [Jn. xvi. 1]; ἐν τῷ [A. V.] to be offended in one, [find occasion of stumbling in], i. e. to see in another what I disapprove of and what hinders me from acknowledging his authority: Mt. xi. 6; xiii. 57; xxvi. 31; Mk. vi. 3; xiv. 27; Lk. vii. 23; to cause one to judge unfavorably or unjustly of another, Mt. xvii. 27. Since the man who stumbles or whose foot gets entangled feels annoyed, σκανδαλίζω means c. to cause one to feel displeasure at a thing; to make indignant: τινί, pass. to be displeased, indignant, [A. V. offended], Mt. xv. 12. The verb σκανδαλίζω is found neither in prof. auth. nor in the Sept., but only in the relics of Aquila's version of the O. T., Ps. lxxiii. (lxiv.) 9; Is. viii. 15; [xl. 30]; Prov. iv. 12 for ἠψῶ; besides in Sir. ix. 5; xxiii. 8; xxxv. (xxxii.) 15; [Psalt. Sal. 16, 7. Cf. W. 33.]*

σκάνδαλον, -ου, τό, a purely bibl. [(occurring some twenty-five times in the Grk. O. T., and fifteen, quotations included, in the New)] and eccles. word for σκανδάληθρον, which occurs occasionally in native Grk. writ.; Sept. for שְׂרִיבָה (a noose, a snare) and לִישְׁכָּה; a. prop. the movable stick or trigger ('trigger') of a trap, trap-stick; a trap, snare; any impediment placed in the way and causing one to stumble or fall, [a stumbling-block, occasion of stumbling]: Lev. xix. 14; πέτρα σκανδάλου [A. V. a rock of offence], i. e. a rock which is a cause of stumbling (Lat. *offenliculum*),—fig. applied to Jesus Christ, whose person and career were so contrary to the expectations of the Jews concerning the Messiah, that they rejected him and by their obstinacy made shipwreck of salvation (see πρόσκομμα), Ro. ix. 33 and 1 Pet. ii. 8 (7), (fr. Is. viii. 14). b. metaph. any person or thing by which one is ('entrapped') drawn into error or sin [cf. W. 32]; a. of persons [(Josh. xxiii. 13; 1 S. xviii. 21)]: Mt. xiii. 41; xvi. 23 (where σκάνδαλον "non ex effectu, sed ex natura et condicione propria dicitur," Calov.); so Χριστὸς ἐσταυρωμένος is called (because his ignominious death on the cross roused the opposition of the Jews), 1 Co. i. 23. β. of things: τιθέναι τινὶ σκάνδαλον (literally, in Judith v. 1), to put a stumbling-block in one's way, i. e. to do that by which another is led to sin, Ro. xiv. 13; the same idea is expressed by βάλλειν σκάνδαλον ἐνώπιόν τινος [to cast a stumbling-block before one], Rev. ii. 14; οὐκ ἔστι σκάνδαλον ἐν τῷ (see εἰμί, V. 4 e.), 1 Jn. ii. 10; plur. σκάνδαλα, words or deeds which entice to sin (Sap. xiv. 11), Mt. xviii. 7 [cf. B. 322 (277) n.; W. 371 (348)]; Lk. xvii. 1; σκάνδαλα ποιεῖν παρὰ τὴν διδαχὴν, to cause persons to be drawn away from the true doctrine into error and sin [cf. παρά, III. 2 a.], Ro. xvi. 17; τὸ σκάνδ. τοῦ σταυροῦ, the offence which the cross, i. e. Christ's death on the cross, gives (cf. a. fin. above), [R. V. the stumbling-block of the cross], Gal. v. 11; i. q. a cause of destruction, Ro. xi. 9, fr. Ps. lxxviii. (lxxix.) 23.*

σκάπτω; 1 ἄορ. ἔσκαψα; [allied w. it are Eng. 'ship', 'skiff', etc.; Curtius § 109; Fick iv. 267; vii. 336]; to dig: Lk. vi. 48 (on which see βαθύνω); xiii. 8 [B. § 130, 5]; xvi. 3. ([Hom. h. Merc.]; Arstph., Eurip., Xen., Plat., Aristot., Theophr., al.) [Comp.: κατα-σκάπτω.]*

σκάφη, -ης, ἡ, (σκάπτω [q. v.]), fr. [Aeschyl. and] Hdt. down, anything dug out, hollow vessel, trough, tray, tub; spec. a boat: Acts xxvii. 16, 30, 32.*

σκεῖλος, -ους, τό, fr. Hom. down, the leg i. e. from the hip to the toes inclusive: Jn. xix. 31 sq. 33.*

σκεῖπασμα, -τος, τό, (σκεπάζω to cover), a covering, spec. clothing (Aristot. pol. 7, 17 p. 1336^a, 17; Joseph. b. j. 2, 8, 5): 1 Tim. vi. 8.*

Σκευᾶς, -ᾶ [W. § 8, 1; B. 20 (18)], δ, Sceva, a certain chief priest [cf. ἀρχιερεὺς, 2 fin.]: Acts xix. 14.*

σκευή, -ῆς, ἡ, [cf. σκεῦος], fr. [Pind., Soph.], Hdt. down, any apparatus, equipment, or furniture; used of the utensils [outfit, i. e. furniture (?—so R. V. mrg.), or tackling (?—so A. V., R. V. txt.)] of a ship (Diod. 14, 79): Acts xxvii. 19 (Sept. Jon. i. 5).*

σκεῦος, -ους, τό, [prob. fr. r. sku 'to cover'; cf. Lat. *scutum, cutis, obscurus*; Curtius § 113; Vaníček p. 1115], fr. [Arstph.], Thuc. down; Sept. for שְׂרִיבָה; 1. a vessel: Mk. xi. 16; Lk. viii. 16; Jn. xix. 29; Acts x. 11, 16; xi. 5; 2 Tim. ii. 20; Rev. ii. 27; xviii. 12; τὰ σκ. τῆς λειτουργίας, to be used in performing religious rites, Heb. ix. 21; σκεῦος εἰς τιμὴν, unto honor, i. e. for honorable use, Ro. ix. 21; 2 Tim. ii. 21, (καθαρῶν ἔργων δοῦλα σκευή. Sap. xv. 7); εἰς ἀτιμίαν, unto dishonor, i. e. for a low use (as, a urinal), Ro. ix. 21; σκευή ὀργῆς, into which wrath is emptied, i. e. men appointed by God unto woe, hence the addition κατηγορησμένα εἰς ἀπώλειαν, Ro. ix. 22; σκευή ἐλέους, fitted to receive mercy,—explained by the words ἂ προητοίμασεν εἰς δόξαν, ib. 23; τὸ σκεῦος is used of a woman, as the vessel of her husband, 1 Th. iv. 4 (see κτάομαι; [al. take it here (as in 2 Co. iv. 7 below) of the body]); the female sex, as being weaker than the male, is likened to a σκεῦος ἀσθενέστερον, in order to commend to husbands the obligations of kindness towards their wives (for the weaker the vessels, the greater must be the care lest they be broken), 1 Pet. iii. 7; δοτράκινα σκευή is applied to human bodies, as frail, 2 Co. iv. 7.

2. an implement; plur. household utensils, domestic gear: Mt. xii. 29; Mk. iii. 27; Lk. xvii. 31, [in these pass. R. V. goods]; as the plur. often in Grk. writ. denotes the tackle and armament of vessels (Xen. oec. 8, 12; Plat. Critias p. 117 d.; Lach. p. 183 e.; Polyb. 22, 26, 13); so the sing. τὸ σκεῦος seems to be used spec. and collectively of the sails and ropes (R. V. gear) in Acts xxvii. 17. metaph. of a man: σκεῦος ἐκλογῆς (gen. of quality), a chosen instrument [or (so A. V.) 'vessel'], Acts ix. 15; in a base sense, an assistant in accomplishing evil deeds [cf. Eng. 'tool'], σκεῦος ὑπηρετικόν, Polyb. 13, 5, 7; 15, 25, 1.*

σκηνή, -ῆς, ἡ, [fr. r. ska 'to cover' etc.; cf. σκιά, σκότος, etc.; Lat. *casa, cassis, castrum*; Eng. *shade*, etc.; Curtius § 112; Vaníček p. 1054 sq.], fr. [Aeschyl.], Soph. and Thuc. down; Sept. chiefly for שְׂרִיבָה, often also for שֹׁכֵן, also for תְּבִינָה; a tent, tabernacle, (made of green boughs, or skins, or other materials): Mt. xvii. 4; Mk. ix. 5; Lk. ix. 33; Heb. xi. 9; αἱ αἰῶνιοι σκηναί (see αἰώνιος, 3), Lk. xvi. 9 (et dabo iis tabernacula aeterna quae praeparaveram illis, 4 (5) Esdr. ii. 11); of that well

known movable temple of God after the pattern of which the temple at Jerusalem was subsequently built [cf. B. D. s. v. Temple]: Heb. viii. 5; ix. 1 Rec., 21; with τοῦ μαρτυρίου added (see μαρτύριον, c. fin.), Acts vii. 44; the temple is called σκηνή in Heb. xiii. 10; σκηνή ἡ πρώτη, the front part of the tabernacle (and afterwards of the temple), the Holy place, Heb. ix. 2, 6, 8; of the Holy of holies, Heb. ix. 3; the name is transferred to heaven, as the true dwelling-place of God and the prototype of the earthly 'tabernacle' or sanctuary, Heb. ix. 11; Rev. xiii. 6; hence ἡ σκηνή ἡ ἀληθινή, heaven, Heb. viii. 2; with a reference to this use of the word, it is declared that when the kingdom of God is perfectly established ἡ σκηνή τοῦ θεοῦ will be μετὰ τῶν ἀνθρώπων (after the analogy of σκηνοῦν μετὰ τινος), Rev. xxi. 3; ὁ ναὸς τῆς σκηνῆς τοῦ μαρτυρίου (see μαρτύριον, c. fin.), the heavenly temple, in which was the tabernacle of the covenant, i. e. the inmost sanctuary or adytum, Rev. xv. 5. ἡ σκ. τοῦ Μολόχ, the tabernacle i. e. portable shrine of Moloch, Acts vii. 43 (for the Orientals on their journeys and military expeditions used to carry with them their deities, together with shrines for them; hence ἡ ἱερά σκηνή of the Carthaginians in Diod. 20, 65, where see Wesseling [but cf. מִבְּרַח in Mühlau and Volck's Gesenius, or the recent Comm. on Am. v. 26]). ἡ σκηνή Δαυὶδ (fr. Am. ix. 11 for מִבְּרַח), the hut (tabernacle) of David, seems to be employed, in contempt, of his house, i. e. family reduced to decay and obscurity, Acts xv. 16 (otherwise מִבְּרַח לְהַיָּא in Is. v. 5).*

σκηνοπηγία, -ας, ἡ, (σκηνή and πήγνυμι, cf. Heb. viii. 2); 1. the construction of a tabernacle or tabernacles: ἡ τῆς χελιδόνος σκηνοπηγία, the skill of the swallow in building its nest, Aristot. h. a. 9, 7 [p. 612^b, 22]. 2. the feast of tabernacles: Jn. vii. 2. This festival was observed by the Jews yearly for seven days, beginning with the 15th of the month Tisri [i. e. approximately, Oct.; cf. BB.DD. s. v. Month], partly to perpetuate the memory of the time when their ancestors after leaving Egypt dwelt in tents on their way through the Arabian desert (Lev. xxiii. 43), partly as a season of festivity and joy on the completion of the harvest and the vintage (Deut. xvi. 13) ['the feast of ingathe.ing' (see below)]. In celebrating the festival the Jews were accustomed to construct booths of the leafy branches of trees, — either on the roofs or in the courts of their dwellings, or in the streets and squares (Neh. viii. 15, 16), and to adorn them with flowers and fruits of all kinds (Lev. xxiii. 40), — under which, throughout the period of the festival, they feasted and gave themselves up to rejoicing. This feast is called מִבְּרַח הַגִּזְרִית (ἡ) ἑορτή (τῆς) σκηνοπηγίας, Deut. xvi. 16; xxxi. 10; Zech. xiv. 16, 18 sq.; 1 Esdr. v. 50 (51); 1 Macc. x. 21; Joseph. antt. 4, 8, 12; (ἡ) ἑορτή (τῶν) σκηνῶν, Lev. xxiii. 34; Deut. xvi. 13; [2 Chr. viii. 13; Ezra iii. 4]; 2 Macc. x. 6; σκηναί, Philo de septenar. § 24; ἡ σκηνοπηγία, 2 Macc. i. 9, 18; once [twice] (Ex. xxiii. 16; [xxxiv. 22]) מִבְּרַח הַגִּזְרִית, i. e. 'the feast of ingathering' sc. of fruits. [Cf. BB.DD. (esp. Ginsburg in Alex.'s Kitto); Edersheim, The Temple, ch. xiv.]*

σκηνοποιός, -οῦ, ὁ, (σκηνή and ποιέω), a tent-maker, i. q. σκηνογράφος (Ael. v. h. 2, 1); one that made small portable tents, of leather or cloth of goats' hair (Lat. ciuicium) or linen, for the use of travellers: Acts xviii. 3 [cf. Meyer ad loc.; Woldemar Schmidt in Herzog ed. 2 vol. xi. p. 359 sq.].*

σκήνος, -ους, τό, [Hippocr., Plat., al.], a tabernacle, a tent, everywhere [exc. Boeckh, Corp. inscr. vol. ii. no. 3071] used metaph. of the human body, in which the soul dwells as in a tent, and which is taken down at death: 2 Co. v. 4; ἡ ἐπίγειος ἡμῶν οἰκία τοῦ σκήνου, i. e. ὁ ἐστὶ τὸ σκήνος [W. § 59, 7 d., 8 a.], which is the well-known tent, ibid. 1 [R. V. the earthly house of our tabernacle]. Cf. Sap. ix. 15 and Grimm ad loc.; in the same sense in (Plat.) Tim. Locr. p. 100 sqq. and often in other philosophic writ.; cf. Fischer, Index to Aeschin. dial. Socr.; Passow s. v.; [Field, Otium Norv. pars iii. p. 113 (on 2 Co. v. 1)].*

σκηνώω, -ῶ; fut. σκηνώσω; 1 aor. ἐσκήνωσα; to fix one's tabernacle, have one's tabernacle, abide (or live) in a tabernacle (or tent), tabernacle, (often in Xen.; Dem. p. 1257, 6); God σκηνώσει ἐπ' αὐτούς, will spread his tabernacle over them, so that they may dwell in safety and security under its cover and protection, Rev. vii. 15; univ. i. q. to dwell (Judg. v. 17): foll. by ἐν with a dat. of place, Rev. xii. 12; xiii. 6, (ἐν ταῖς οἰκίαις, Xen. an. 5, 5, 11); ἐν ἡμῖν, among us, Jn. i. 14; μετὰ τινος, with one, Rev. xxi. 3; σύν τινι, to be one's tent-mate, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 49. [COMP. : ἐπι-, κατα- σκηνώω].*

σκηνώμα, -τος, τό, (σκηνή), a tent, tabernacle: of the temple as God's habitation, Acts vii. 46 (Ps. xiv. (xv.) 1; xxv. (xxvi.) 8; xlii. (xliii.) 3; xlv. (xlvi.) 5; Pausan. 3, 17, 6; of the tabernacle of the covenant, 1 K. ii. 28); metaph. of the human body as the dwelling of the soul (see σκήνος): ἐν τῷ σκηνώματι εἶναι, of life on earth, 2 Pet. i. 13; ἀπόθεσις (the author blending the conceptions of a tent and of a covering or garment, as Paul does in 2 Co. v. 2), ibid. 14. (Eur., Xen., Plut., al.; Sept. for מִבְּרַח and מִבְּרַח).*

σκιὰ, -ᾶς, ἡ, [(see σκηνή, init.)], fr. Hom. down, Sept. for שָׁד; a. prop. shadow, i. e. shade caused by the interception of the light: Mk. iv. 32 (cf. Ezek. xvii. 23); Acts v. 15; σκιὰ θανάτου, shadow of death (like umbra mortis, Ovid. metam. 5, 191, and umbra Erebi, Verg. Aen. 4, 26; 6, 404), 'the densest darkness' (because from of old Hades had been regarded as enveloped in thick darkness), trop. the thick darkness of error [i. e. spiritual death; see θάνατος, 1]: Mt. iv. 16; Lk. i. 79, (fr. Is. ix. 1, where מִבְּרַח שָׁד). b. a shadow, i. e. an image cast by an object and representing the form of that object: opp. to σῶμα, the thing itself, Col. ii. 17; hence i. q. a sketch, outline, adumbration, Heb. viii. 5; opp. to εἰκὼν, the 'express' likeness, the very image, Heb. x. 1 (as in Cic. de off. 3, 17, 69 nos veri juris solidam et expressam effigiem nullam tenemus, umbra et imaginibus utimur).*

σκιρτάω, -ῶ; 1 aor. ἐσκιρτήσα; to leap: Lk. i. 41, 44. vi. 23. (Gen. xxv. 22; Ps. cxiii. (cxiv.) 4, 6; Grk. writ fr. Hom. down.)*

τκληροκαρδία, -ας, ἡ, (σκληρός and καρδία), a bibl. word, the characteristic of one who is σκληρός τὴν καρδίαν (Prov. xxviii. 14), or σκληροκαρδῖος (Prov. xvii. 20; Ezek. iii. 7); hardness of heart: Mt. xix. 8; Mk. x. 5; xvi. 14; for כָּרַדְתָּ לְהַרְגֵנִי, Deut. x. 16; Jer. iv. 4; Sir. xvi. 10; καρδία σκληρά, Sir. iii. 26, 27. [Cf. W. 26, 99 (94).]*

σκληρός, -ά, -όν, (σκέλλω, σκληῖναι, [to dry up, be dry]), fr. [Hes., Theogn., Pind., Aeschyl. down; Sept. for חָזַק, hard, harsh, rough, stiff, (τὰ σκληρὰ κ. τὰ μαλακά, Xen. mem. 3, 10, 1); of men, metaph., harsh, stern, hard: Mt. xxv. 24 (1 S. xxv. 3; Is. xix. 4; xlvi. 4; many exx. fr. prof. auth. are given by Passow s. v. 2 b.); [L. and S. s. v. II. 2; esp. Trench § xiv.]); of things: ἀνεμος, violent, rough, Jas. iii. 4; ὁ λόγος, offensive and intolerable, Jn. vi. 60, equiv. to ὁς σκανδαλίζει, 61; σκληρὰ λαλεῖν κατὰ τινος, to speak hard and bitter things against one, Jude 15 (σκληρὰ λαλεῖν τινι is also used of one who speaks roughly, Gen. xlii. 7, 30; ἀποκρίνεσθαι σκληρὰ, to reply with threats, 1 K. xii. 13); σκληρόν ἐστι foll. by an inf., it is dangerous, turns out badly, [A. V. it is hard], Acts ix. 5 Rec.; xxvi. 14.*

σκληρότης, -ητος, ἡ, (σκληρός), hardness; trop. obstinacy, stubbornness: Ro. ii. 5. (Deut. ix. 27; [Antipho], Plat., Aristot., Theophr., Plut., al.)*

σκληροτράχηλος, -ον, (σκληρός and τράχηλος), prop. stiff-necked; trop. stubborn, headstrong, obstinate: Acts vii. 51; Sept. for חָזַק, Ex. xxxiii. 3, 5; xxxiv. 9; [etc.]; Bar. ii. 30; Sir. xvi. 11; [cf. σκληροτραχηλία, Test. xii. Patr., test. Sym. § 6]. Not found in prof. auth.; [cf. W. 26, 99 (94)].*

σκληρύνω [cf. W. 92 (88)]; 1 aor. subjunc. 2 pers. plur. σκληρύνητε; Pass., impf. ἐσκληρυνόμην; 1 aor. ἐσκληρύνθη; (σκληρός, q. v.); Sept. for חָזַק and חָזַק, to make hard, to harden; prop. in Hippocr. and Galen; metaph. to render obstinate, stubborn, [A. V. to harden]: τινά, Ro. ix. 18 (in opp. to those who interpret it to treat harshly, cf. Fritzsche vol. ii. p. 323 sq.; [cf., too, Meyer ad loc.]); τὴν καρδίαν τινος, Heb. iii. 8, 15 and iv. 7, (fr. Ps. xciv. (xcv.) 8; cf. Ex. vii. 3, 22; viii. 19; ix. 12); pass. (Sept. for חָזַק and חָזַק) to be hardened, i. e. become obstinate or stubborn: Acts xix. 9; Heb. iii. 13.*

σκολιός, -ά, -όν, (opp. to ὀρθός, ὀρθος, εὐθύς [cf. σκόληξ]), fr. Hom. down, crooked, curved: prop. of a way (Prov. xxviii. 18), τὰ σκολιά, Lk. iii. 5 (opp. to ἡ εὐθεΐα sc. ὁδός, fr. Is. xl. 4); metaph. perverse, wicked: ἡ γενεὰ ἡ σκολιά, Acts ii. 40; with διεστραμμένη added, Phil. ii. 15 (clearly so Deut. xxxii. 5); unfair, surly, forward, (opp. to ἀγαθός κ. ἐπιεικής), 1 Pet. ii. 18.*

σκόλοψ, -οπος, ὁ, fr. Hom. down, a pointed piece of wood, a pale, a stake: ἐδόθη μοι σκόλοψ τῇ σαρκί, a sharp stake [al. say splinter, A. V. thorn; cf. Num. xxxiii. 55; Ezek. xxviii. 24; Hos. ii. 6 (8); Babr. fab. 122, 1. 10; al. (Sir. xliii. 19)] to pierce my flesh, appears to indicate some constant bodily ailment or infirmity, which, even when Paul had been caught up in a trance to the third heaven, sternly admonished him that he still dwelt in a frail and mortal body, 2 Co. xii. 7 (cf. 1-4); [cf. W. § 31, 10 N. 3; B. § 133, 27. On Paul's "thorn in the flesh"]

see Farrar, St. Paul, i. 652 sqq. (Excursus x.); Br. Lightf. Com. on Gal. p. 186 sqq.; Schaff in his 'Poptuar Commentary' on Gal. p. 331 sq.]*

σκοπέω, -ῶ, (σκοπός, q. v.); fr. Hom. down; to look at, observe, contemplate. to mark: absol., foll. by μή with the indic. (see μή, III. 2), Lk. xi. 35; τινά, to fix one's eyes upon, direct one's attention to, any one: Ro. xvi. 17; Phil. iii. 17; σεαυτόν, foll. by μή with the subjunc. to look to, take heed to thyself, lest etc. Gal. vi. 1 [see μή, II. 1 b.]; τί, to look at, i. e. care for, have regard to, a thing: 2 Co. iv. 18; Phil. ii. 4, (2 Macc. iv. 5). [Comp.: ἐπι-, κατα-σκοπέω.]*

[Syn.: σκοπεῖν is more pointed than βλέπειν; often i. q. to scrutinize, observe. When the physical sense recedes, i. q. to fix one's (mind's) eye on, direct one's attention to, a thing in order to get it, or owing to interest in it, or a duty towards it. Hence often equiv. to aim at, care for, etc. Schmidt, Syn. ch. xi. Cf. θεωρέω, ὄρω.]

σκοπός, -οῦ, ὁ, [(fr. a r. denoting 'to spy,' 'peer,' 'look into the distance'; cf. also Lat. specio, speculum, species, etc.; Fick i. 251 sq.; iv. 279; Curtius § 111)]; fr. Hom. down; 1. an observer, a watchman. 2. the distant mark looked at, the goal or end one has in view: κατὰ σκοπόν (on this phrase see κατά, II. 1 c.), Phil. iii. 14.*

σκορπίζω; 1 aor. ἐσκόρπισα; 1 aor. pass. ἐσκορπίσθην; [(prob. fr. r. skarp 'to cut asunder,' 'cut to pieces'; akin is σκορπίος; cf. Lat. scalpere, scrobs, etc.; Fick i. 240; iii. 811, etc.); to scatter: ὁ λύκος σκορπίζει τὰ πρόβατα, Jn. x. 12; ὁ μὴ συνάγων μετ' ἐμοῦ σκορπίζει, Mt. xii. 30; Lk. xi. 23, (this proverb is taken from a flock, — to which the body of Christ's followers is likened [al. regard the proverb as borrowed fr. agriculture]; συνάγει τοὺς ἐσκορπισμένους τὸ ὄργανον [i. e. a trumpet], Artem. oneir. 1, 56 init.); τινά, in pass., of those who, routed or terror-stricken or driven by some other impulse, fly in every direction: foll. by εἰς w. acc. of place, Jn. xvi. 32 [cf. W. 516 (481)], (1 Macc. vi. 54; φοβηθέντες ἐσκορπίσθησαν, Plut. Timol. 4; add, Joseph. antt. 6, 6, 3). i. q. to scatter abroad (what others may collect for themselves), of one dispensing blessings liberally: 2 Co. ix. 9 fr. Ps. cxi. (cxii.) 9, [cf. W. 469 (437)]. (Acc. to Phrynichus the word was used by Hecataeus; it was also used — in addition to the writ. already cited — by Strabo 4 p. 198; Lcian. asin. 32; Ael. v. h. 13, 45 [here διεσκ. (ed. Hercher); λόγους (cf. Lat. spargere tumores), Joseph. antt. 16, 1, 2]; cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 218; [W. 22; 92 (87)]; Sept. for חָזַק, 2 S. xxii. 15; Ps. xvii. (xviii.) 15. Attic writers say σκεδάσσωμι.) [Comp.: διασκορπίζομαι.]*

σκορπίος, -ου, ὁ, [(for deriv. see the preceding word); from Aeschyl. down; on its accent, cf. Chandler § 246], a scorpion, Sept. for כָּרְקַי, the name of a little animal, somewhat resembling a lobster, which in warm regions lurks esp. in stone walls; it has a poisonous sting in its tail [McC. and S. and BB. DD. s. v.]: Lk. x. 19; xi. 12; Rev. ix. 3, 5, 10.*

σκοτεινός [WH σκοτινός; see I, ε], -ή, -όν, (σκότος), full

of darkness, covered with darkness, [fr. Aeschyl. down]: opp. to φωτεινός, Mt. vi. 23; Lk. xi. 34, 36, (τὰ σκοτεινὰ κ. τὰ φωτεινὰ, Xen. mem. 3, 10, 1; [cf. 4, 3, 4]).*

σκοτία, -ας, ἡ, [on its deriv. cf. σκηνή], (Thom. Mag. ὁ σκότος κ. τὸ σκότος: τὸ δὲ σκοτία οὐκ ἐν χρήσει sc. in Attic [cf. Moeris s. v.; L. and S. s. v. σκότος, fin.]), darkness: prop. the darkness due to want of daylight, Jn. vi. 17; xx. 1; ἐν τῇ σκοτίᾳ (λαλείν τι), unseen, in secret, (i. q. ἐν κρυπτῷ. Jn. xviii. 20), privily, in private, opp. to ἐν τῷ φωτί, Mt. x. 27; Lk. xii. 3; metaph. used of ignorance of divine things, and its associated wickedness, and the resultant misery: Mt. iv. 16 L Tr WH; Jn. i. 5; viii. 12; xii. 35, 46; 1 Jn. i. 5; ii. 8 sq. 11. (Ap. Rh. 4, 1698; Anth. 8, 187. 190; for Π-Ψ-Π Mic. iii. 6; for Ψ-Π Job xxviii. 3).*

σκοτίζω: Pass., pf. ptep. ἐσκοτισμένος (Eph. iv. 18 RG); 1 aor. ἐσκοτίσθην; 1 fut. σκοτισθήσομαι; (σκότος); to cover with darkness, to darken; pass. to be covered with darkness, be darkened: prop. of the heavenly bodies, as deprived of light [(Eccl. xii. 2)], Mt. xxiv. 29; Mk. xiii. 24; Lk. xxiii. 45 [T WH ἐκλείπω (q. v. 2)]; Rev. viii. 12; ix. 2 [L T WH σκοτώ, q. v.]; metaph. of the eyes, viz. of the understanding, Ro. xi. 10; ἡ καρδιά, the mind [see καρδιά, 2 b. β.], Ro. i. 21; men τῇ διανοίᾳ, Eph. iv. 18 R G. (Plut. [adv. Col. 24, 4; Cleomed. 81, 28]; Tzetz. hist. 8, 929; Sept. several times for Ψ-Π; [Polyb. 12, 15, 10; 3 Macc. iv. 10; Test. xii. Patr., test. Rub. § 3; test. Levi § 14].)*

σκότος, -ου, ὁ, (cf. σκοτία, init.), fr. Hom. down, darkness: Heb. xii. 18 Rec. [cf. WH. App. p. 158; W. 66 (64); B. 22 (20)].*

σκότος, -ους, τό, fr. Pind. down, (see the preceding word, and σκοτία, init.), Sept. chiefly for Ψ-Π, darkness; a. prop.: Mt. xxvii. 45; Mk. xv. 33; Lk. xxiii. 44; Acts ii. 20; 2 Co. iv. 6; αὕτη ἐστὶν ἡ ἐξουσία τοῦ σκότους, this is the power of (night's) darkness, i. e. it has the power of rendering men bold to commit crimes, Lk. xxii. 53; τὰ κρυπτὰ τοῦ σκότους (see κρυπτός), 1 Co. iv. 5; of darkened eyesight or blindness: σκότος ἐπιπίπτει ἐπὶ ταῖς i. e. on one deprived of sight, Acts xiii. 11; in fig. disc. εἰ οὖν . . . τὸ σκότος πόσον; if the light that is in thee is darkness, darkened (i. e. if the soul has lost its perceptive power), how great is the darkness (how much more deplorable than bodily blindness), Mt. vi. 23, cf. Lk. xi. 35. by meton. put for a dark place: Mt. viii. 12; xxii. 13; xxv. 30, (see ἐξώτερος); ζόφος τοῦ σκότους (see ζόφος), 2 Pet. ii. 17; Jude 13. b. metaph. of ignorance respecting divine things and human duties, and the accompanying ungodliness and immorality, together with their consequent misery (see σκοτία): Jn. iii. 19; Acts xxvi. 18; 2 Co. vi. 14; Eph. vi. 12; Col. i. 13; 1 Pet. ii. 9; (abstract for the concrete) persons in whom darkness becomes visible and holds sway, Eph. v. 8; τὰ ἔργα τοῦ σκότους, deeds done in darkness, harmonizing with it, Ro. xiii. 12; Eph. v. 11; σκότους εἶναι, to be given up to the power of darkness [cf. W. § 30, 5 a.], 1 Th. v. 5; ἐν σκότει εἶναι, ib. 4; οἱ ἐν σκότει, Lk. i. 79; Ro. ii. 19; ὁ λαὸς ὁ καθήμενος ἐν σκότει, Mt. iv. 16 R G T; ἐν σκότει περιπατεῖν, 1 Jn. i. 6.*

σκοτῶ, -ῶ: Pass., pf. ptep. ἐσκοτωμένος; 1 aor. ἐσκοτώθην; [cf. WH. App. p. 171]; (σκότος); to darken, cover with darkness: Rev. ix. 2 L T WH; xvi. 10; metaph. to darken or blind the mind: ἐσκοτωμένοι τῇ διανοίᾳ, Eph. iv. 18 L T Tr WH. ([Soph.], Plat., Polyb., Plut., al.; Sept.)*

σκόβαλον, -ου, τό, (κυσίβαλον τι δὲν, τὸ τοῖς κυσὶ βαλλόμενον, Suid. [p. 3347 c.; to the same effect Etym. Magn. p. 719, 53 cf. 125, 44; al. connect it with σκῶρ (cf. scoria, Lat. stercus), al. with a r. meaning 'to shiver', 'shred': Fick, Pt. i. p. 244]), any refuse, as the excrement of animals, offscouring, rubbish, dregs, etc.: [A. V. dung] i. e. worthless and detestable, Phil. iii. 8. (Sir. xxvii. 4, Philo; Joseph. b. j. 5, 13, 7; Plut.; Strabo; often in the Anthol.) [See on the word, Bp. Lghtft. on Phil. l. c.; Gataker, Advers. Miscell. Posth., c. xliii. p. 868 sqq.]*

Σκύθης, -ου, ὁ, a Scythian, an inhabitant of Scythia i. e. modern Russia: Col. iii. 11. By the more civilized nations of antiquity the Scythians were regarded as the wildest of all barbarians; cf. Cic. in Verr. 2, 5, 58 § 150; in Pison. 8, 18; Joseph. c. Apion. 2, 37, 6; [Philo, leg. ad Gaium § 2]; Lcian. Tox. 5 sq.; 2 Macc. iv. 47; 3 Macc. vii. 5. [See Bp. Lghtft. on Col. l. c.; Hackett in B. D. s. v. Scythians; Rawlinson's Herod., App. to bk. iv., Essays ii. and iii.; Vaniček, Fremdwörter, s. v.]*

σκυθρωπός, -όν, also of three term.; cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 105 [W. § 11, 1], (σκυθρός and ὄψ), of a sad and gloomy countenance (opp. to φαειρός, Xen. mem. 3, 10, 4): Lk. xxiv. 17; of one who feigns or affects a sad countenance, Mt. vi. 16. (Gen. xl. 7; Sir. xxv. 23; Grk. writ. fr. Aeschyl. down.)*

σκόλλω; pf. pass. ptep. ἐσκόλλμένος; pres. mid. impv. 2 pers. sing. σκόλλου; (σκόλλω, q. v.); a. to skin, flay, (Anthol.). b. to rend, mangle, (Aeschyl. Pers. 577); to vex, trouble, annoy, (Hdian. 7, 3, 9 [4]): τινά, Mk. v. 35; Lk. viii. 49; pass. ἐσκόλλμένος, (Vulg. vezati) [R. V. distressed], Mt. ix. 36 G L T Tr WH; mid. to give one's self trouble, trouble one's self: μὴ σκόλλου, Lk. vii. 6.*

σκόλον [R^{ms} G L T WH] also σκύλον ([so R^{ms} Tr] cf. Lipsius, Gram. Untersuch. p. 44), -ου, τό, (fr. the obsol. σκῶ, 'to pull off', allied to ξύω, ξύλον [but cf. Curtius § 113; Vaniček p. 1115]); a. a (beast's) skin stripped off, a pelt. b. the arms stripped off from an enemy, spoils: plur. Lk. xi. 22. (Soph., Thuc., sqq.; Sept.)*

σκοληκόβρωτος, -ον, (σκόληξ and βιβρώσκω), eaten of worms: Acts xii. 23, cf. 2 Macc. ix. 9. (of a tree, Theophr. c. pl. 5, 9, 1.)*

σκόληξ, -ηκος, ὁ, [perh. akin to σκολιός, a worm (Hom. Il. 13, 654); spec. that kind which preys upon dead bodies (Sir. x. 11; xix. 3; 2 Macc. ix. 9; Anthol. 7, 480. 3; 10, 78, 3): ὁ σκόληξ αὐτῶν οὐ τελευτᾷ, by a fig. borrowed fr. Is. lxvi. 24 (cf. Sir. vii. 17; Judith xvi. 17), 'their punishment after death will never cease' [σκ. symbolizing perh. the loathsomeness of the penalty], Mk. ix. 44, 46, [T WH om. Tr br. these two verses], 48.*

σμαράγδινος, -η, -ον, (σμάραγδος, cf. ἀμειβύστινος, ἰακίβινος, etc.), of emerald, made of emerald, [see the foll. word]: sc. λίθος, Rev. iv. 3. [(Lcian.)]*

σμάραγδος, -ου, ὁ [but apparently fem. in the earlier writ., cf. Theophrast. lap. 4, 23; in Hdt. its gend. cannot be determined; cf. Steph. Thesaur. s. v.], Lat. smaragdus, [A. V. emerald], a transparent precious stone noted esp. for its light green color: Rev. xxi. 19. [From Hdt. down; Sept. On the deriv. of the word see Vaniček, Fremdwörter, s. v. On its relation to our 'emerald' (disputed by King, Antique Gems, p. 27 sqq.), see Riehm HWB. s. v. 'Edelsteine', 17; Deane in the 'Bible Educator', vol. ii. p. 350 sq.]*

σμύρνα, -ης, ἡ, Hebr. שִׁמְרֹנָה, myrrh, a bitter gum and costly perfume which exudes from a certain tree or shrub in Arabia and Ethiopia, or is obtained by incisions made in the bark: Mt. ii. 11; as an antiseptic it was used in embalming, Jn. xix. 39. Cf. Hdt. 2, 40, 86; 3, 107; Theophr. hist. pl. 9, 3 sq.; Diod. 5, 41; Plin. h. n. 12, 33 sq.; [BB.DD.; Birdwood in the 'Bible Educator', vol. ii. p. 151; Ἰδω, Aram. Pflanzennam. § 185].*

Σμύρνα, -ης, ἡ, Smyrna, an Ionian city, on the Aegean Sea, about 40 miles N. of Ephesus; it had a harbor, and flourished in trade, commerce, and the arts; now Ismir [BB.DD.]: Rev. i. 11; ii. 8. Tdf. after cod. * [(cf. cod. Bezae, ed. Scrivener, p. xlvi.iii.)] has adopted the form Ζμύρνα, found also occasionally on coins and in inserr.; cf. Kühner i. p. 200 e.; [Tdf.'s note on Rev. i. 11; and see Σ, σ, s, sub fin.; Bp. Lghtft. Ignat. ii. 331 note].*

Σμυρναίος, -ου, ὁ, ἡ, of or belonging to Smyrna, an inhabitant of Smyrna: Rev. ii. 8 Rec. [(Pind., Hdt.)]*

σμυρνή: (σμύρνα, q. v.); 1. intrans. to be like myrrh (Diosc. i. 79). 2. to mix and so flavor with myrrh: οἶνος ἐσμυρνησμένος (pf. pass. ptep.) wine [A. V. mingled] with myrrh (Vulg. murratum vinum), i. e. flavored or (Plin. h. n. 14, 15) made fragrant with myrrh: Mk. xv. 23. But since the ancients used to infuse myrrh into wine in order to give it a more agreeable fragrance and flavor, we must in this matter accept Matthew's account (xxvii. 34, viz. 'mingled with gall') as by far the more probable; [but see χολή, 2].*

Σόδομα, -ων, τά, (סֹדֹמָה), Sodom, a city respecting the location and the destruction of which see Γόμορρα [and (in addition to reff. there given) McC. and S. s. v. Sodom; Schaff-Herzog ib.]: Mt. x. 15; xi. 23 sq.; Mk. vi. 11 (R L in br.); Lk. x. 12; xvii. 29; Ro. ix. 29; 2 Pet. ii. 6; Jude 7; Rev. xi. 8.*

Σολομών (so [R^{at} bes eis G L in Lk. xii. 27; R L Tr WH in Acts vii. 47 (cf. Tdf. on Mt. vi. 29)]) and Σολομών [so R G L T Tr WH in Mt. i. 7; vi. 29; R^{ativ} T Tr WH in Lk. xii. 27; G in Acts vii. 47; (Σαλωμών Tdf. in Acts vii. 47)], ὄντος (so Rec. uniformly; [L T WH in Acts iii. 11; v. 12; L in Mt. i. 6 also]), and ὄντος (so [G L T Tr WH in Mt. xii. 42; Lk. xi. 31; Jn. x. 23; G T Tr WH in Mt. i. 6; G Tr in Acts iii. 11; v. 12]); the forms ὄν, ὄντος, are undoubtedly to be preferred, cf. [Tdf. Proleg. pp. 104, 110; WH. App. p. 158]; W. 67 (65); B. 16 (14 sq.). ὁ, (הַשָּׁלֵם), i. e. 'pacific', Irenaeus, Germ. Fried-

rich, Eng. Frederick), Solomon, the son of David by Bathsheba the wife of Uriah; he succeeded his father, becoming the third king of Israel (B. C. 1015-975 [acc. to the commonly accepted chronology; but cf. the art. 'Zeitrechnung' in Riehm's HWB. (esp. p. 1823 sq.)]), built the temple at Jerusalem, and was distinguished for his magnificence, splendor, and wisdom: Mt. i. 6 sq.; vi. 29; xii. 42; Lk. xi. 31; xii. 27; Jn. x. 23; Acts iii. 11; v. 12; vii. 47.*

σορός, -ού, ἡ, an urn or receptacle for keeping the bones of the dead (Hom. Il. 23, 91); a coffin (Gen. l. 26; Hdt. 1, 68; 2, 78; Arstph., Aeschin., Plut., al.); the funeral-couch or bier on which the Jews carried their dead forth to burial [see B. D. Am. ed. s. v. Coffin; Edersheim, Jesus the Messiah, i. 555 sq.]: Lk. vii. 14.*

σός, -ή, -ός, possess. pron. of the 2d pers.; fr. Hom. down; thy, thine: Mt. vii. 3, 22; xiii. 27; xxiv. 3; Mk. ii. 18; Lk. xv. 31; xxii. 42; Jn. iv. 42 [here Tr mrg. WH mrg. read the personal σου]; xvii. 6, 9, 10, 17; xviii. 35; Acts v. 4; xxiv. 2 (3), 4; 1 Co. viii. 11; xiv. 16; Philem. 14; οἱ σοί sc. μαθηταί, Lk. v. 33; absol. οἱ σοί, thy kinsfolk, thy friends, Mk. v. 19; τὸ σόν, what is thine, Mt. xx. 14; xxv. 25; plur. τὰ σά [A. V. thy goods; cf. W. 592 (551)], Lk. vi. 30. [Cf. W. § 22, 7 sqq.; B. 115 (101) sqq.]*

σουδάριον, -ου, τό, (a Lat. word, sudarium, fr. sudor, sweat; cf. B. 18 (16)), a handkerchief, i. e. a cloth for wiping the perspiration from the face and for cleaning the nose: Lk. xix. 20; Acts xix. 12; also used in swathing the head of a corpse [A. V. napkin], Jn. xi. 44; xx. 7. [Cf. BB.DD. s. v. Handkerchief].*

Σουσάννα, -ης [cf. B. 17 (15)], ἡ, (שֹׁשַׁנָּה a lily), Susanna, one of the women that attended Jesus on his journeys: Lk. viii. 3.*

σοφία, -ας, ἡ, (σοφός), Hebr. חֵכֶם, wisdom, broad and full intelligence, [fr. Hom. down]; used of the knowledge of very diverse matters, so that the shade of meaning in which the word is taken must be discovered from the context in every particular case. a. the wisdom which belongs to men: univ., Lk. ii. 40, 52; spec. the varied knowledge of things human and divine, acquired by acuteness and experience, and summed up in maxims and proverbs, as was ἡ σοφία τοῦ Σολομώντος, Mt. xii. 42; Lk. xi. 31; the science and learning τῶν Ἀγγέλων, Acts vii. 22 [cf. W. 227 (213) n.; B. § 134, 6]; the art of interpreting dreams and always giving the sagest advice, Acts vii. 10; the intelligence evinced in discovering the meaning of some mysterious number or vision, Rev. xiii. 18; xvii. 9; skill in the management of affairs, Acts vi. 3; a devout and proper prudence in intercourse with men not disciples of Christ, Col. iv. 5; skill and discretion in imparting Christian truth, Col. i. 28; iii. 16; [2 Pet. iii. 15]; the knowledge and practice of the requisites for godly and upright living, Jas. i. 5; iii. 13, 17; with which σοφία ἀνωθεν κατερχομένη is put in contrast the σοφία ἐπίγειος, ψυχική, δαιμονιώδης, such as is the craftiness of envious and quarrelsome men, Jas. iii. 15, or σαρκική σοφία (see σαρκικός, 1),

craftiness, 2 Co. i. 12 (for the context shows that it does not differ essentially from the *πανουργία* of iv. 2; in Grk. writ. also *σοφία* is not infreq. used of shrewdness and cunning; cf. Passow [or L. and S.] s. v. 2); the knowledge and skill in affairs requisite for the successful defence of the Christian cause against hostile accusations, Lk. xxi. 15; an acquaintance with divine things and human duties, joined to a power of discoursing concerning them and of interpreting and applying sacred Scripture, Mt. xiii. 54; Mk. vi. 2; Acts vi. 10; the wisdom or instruction with which John the Baptist and Jesus taught men the way to obtain salvation, Mt. xi. 19; Lk. vii. 35, (on these pass. see *δικαίωσ*, 2). In Paul's Epp.: a knowledge of the divine plan, previously hidden, of providing salvation for men by the expiatory death of Christ, 1 Co. i. 30; ii. 6; Eph. i. 8 [W. 111 (105 sq.)]; hence all the treasures of wisdom are said to be hidden in Christ, Col. ii. 3; w. the addition of *θεοῦ* (gen. of the author), 1 Co. i. 24; ii. 7; *πνευματική*, Col. i. 9; *πνεῦμα σοφίας κ. ἀποκαλύψεως*, Eph. i. 17; *λόγος σοφίας*, the ability to discourse eloquently of this wisdom, 1 Co. xii. 8; opposed to this wisdom is—the empty conceit of wisdom which men make a parade of, a knowledge more specious than real of lofty and hidden subjects: such as the theosophy of certain Jewish Christians, Col. ii. 23; the philosophy of the Greeks, 1 Co. i. 21 sq.; ii. 1; with *τοῦ κόσμου* added, 1 Co. i. 20; iii. 19; *τοῦ αἰῶνος τούτου*, 1 Co. ii. 6; *τῶν σοφῶν*, 1 Co. i. 19; *ἀνθρώπων*, 1 Co. ii. 5, (In each of these last pass. the word includes also the rhetorical art, such as is taught in the schools), cf. *Fritzsche*, Rom. vol. i. p. 67 sq.; *σοφία τοῦ λόγου*, the wisdom which shows itself in speaking [R. V. *wisdom of words*], the art of the rhetorician, 1 Co. i. 17; *λόγος (ἀνθρωπίνης [so R in vs. 4 (all txts. in 13)]) σοφίας*, discourse conformed to philosophy and the art of rhetoric, 1 Co. ii. 4, 13. b. *supreme intelligence*, such as belongs to God: Rev. vii. 12, also to Christ, exalted to God's right hand, Rev. v. 12; the wisdom of God as evinced in forming and executing his counsels, Ro. xi. 33; with the addition of *τοῦ θεοῦ*, as manifested in the formation and government of the world, and to the Jews, moreover, in the Scriptures, 1 Co. i. 21; it is called *πολυποίκιλος* from the great variety of ways and methods by which he devised and achieved salvation through Christ, Eph. iii. 10. In the noteworthy pass. Lk. xi. 49 (where Christ ascribes to 'the wisdom of God' what in the parallel, Mt. xxiii. 34, he utters himself), the words *ἡ σοφία τοῦ θεοῦ εἶπεν* seem to denote *the wisdom of God which is operative and embodied as it were in Jesus*, so that the primitive Christians, when to comfort themselves under persecution they recalled the saying of Christ, employed that formula of quotation [cf. 1 Co. i. 24, 30, etc.]; but Luke, in ignorance of this fact, took the phrase for a part of Christ's saying. So Eusebius (h. e. 3, 32, 8), perhaps in the words of Hegesippus, calls those who had personally heard Christ of *αὐταῖς ἀκοαῖς τῆς ἐνθέου σοφίας ἐπακούσαι καθηξιμένοι*; cf. *Grimm* in the *Stud. u. Krit.* for 1853, p. 332 sq. [For other

explanations of the phenomenon see the Comm. on Lk. l. c. Cf. *Schürer*, *Zeitgesch.* § 33, V. 1 and reff.]*

[ΣΥΝ.: on the relation of *σοφία* to *γνώσις* see *γνώσις*, fin. "While *σοφ.* is 'mental excellence in its highest and fullest sense' (Aristot. eth. Nic. 6, 7), *σύνεσις* and *φρόνησις* are both derivative and special,—applications of *σοφία* to details: *σύν.* critical, apprehending the bearing of things, *φρόν.* practical, suggesting lines of action" (Bp. Lightf. on Col. i. 9); but cf. Meyer on Col. l. c.; Schmidt, ch. 13 § 10; ch. 147 § 8. See *σοφός*, fin.]

σοφίω: 1 aor. inf. *σοφίσαι*; (*σοφός*); 1. *to make wise, teach*: *τινά*, 2 Tim. iii. 15 (Ps. xviii. (xix.) 8); *ἐσώφισάς με τὴν ἐντολὴν σου*, Ps. cxviii. (cxix.) 98; *οἷτε τι ναυτιλῆς σεσοφισμένος, οἷτε τι νηῶν*, Hes. opp. 647). 2. Mid. in Grk. writ. fr. Hdt. down, mostly as depon. *to become wise, to have understanding, (ἐσοφίσαστο ὑπὲρ πάντας ἀνθρώπους*, 1 K. iv. 27 (31); add, Eccl. ii. 15, etc.; freq. in Sir.); *to invent, play the sophist; to devise cleverly or cunningly*: pf. pass. ptep. *σεσοφισμένος μῦθος*, 2 Pet. i. 16. [COMP.: *κατα-σοφίζομαι*.]*

σοφός, -ή, -όν, (akin to *σαφής* and to the Lat. *sapio*, *sapiens*, *sapor*, 'to have a taste', etc.; Curtius § 628; [Vanček p. 991]), Sept. for *σοφία*; [fr. Theogn., Pind., Aeschyl. down]; *wise, i. e.* a. *skilled, expert*: *εἰς τι*, Ro. xvi. 19; of artificers (cf. *Grimm*, Exeg. Hdbch. on Sap. [vii. 21] p. 151): *ἀρχιτέκτων*, 1 Co. iii. 10; Is. iii. 3, (*δημιουργός*, of God, Xen. mem. 1, 4, 7). b. *wise, i. e. skilled in letters, cultivated, learned*: Ro. i. 14, 22; of the Greek philosophers (and orators, see *σοφία*, a.), 1 Co. i. 19 sq. 26 sq.; iii. 18 sq. [20]; of the Jewish theologians, Mt. xi. 25; Lk. x. 21; of Christian teachers, Mt. xxiii. 34. c. *wise in a practical sense, i. e. one who in action is governed by piety and integrity*: Eph. v. 15; Jas. iii. 13; and accordingly is a suitable person to settle private quarrels, 1 Co. vi. 5. d. *wise in a philosophic sense, forming the best plans and using the best means for their execution*: so of God, Ro. xvi. 27, and Rec. in 1 Tim. i. 17; Jude 25; *σοφώτερον*, contains more wisdom, is more sagaciously thought out, 1 Co. i. 25.*

[ΣΥΝ.: *σοφός*, *συνετός*, *φρόνιμος*: *σοφός wise*, see above; *συνετός intelligent*, denotes one who can 'put things together' (*συνιέναι*), who has insight and comprehension; *φρόνιμος prudent* (A. V. uniformly, *wise*), denotes primarily one who has quick and correct perceptions, hence 'discreet,' 'circumspect,' etc.; cf. Schmidt ch. 147. See *σοφία*, fin.]

Σπανία, -ας, ἡ. *Spain*, in the apostolic age the whole peninsula S. of the Pyrenees: Ro. xv. 24, 28. ([W. 25]; the more com. Grk. form is *Ἰσπανία*, 1 Macc. viii. 3, [apparently the Phoenician or Lat. name for *Ἰβηρία*; cf. *Pape*, Eigennamen, s. vv.].)*

σπαράσσω: 1 aor. *ἐσπάρασα*; *to convulse [al. tear]*: *τινά*, Mk. i. 26; ix. 20 R G Tr txt., 26; Lk. ix. 39; see *ῥήγνυμι*, c. (*τὰς γνάθους*, Arstph. ran. 424; *τὰς τρίχας*, Diod. 19, 34; in various other senses in Grk. writ.) [COMP.: *συν-σπαράσσω*.]*

σπαργανώω, -ῶ: 1 aor. *ἐσπαργάνωσα*; pf. pass. ptep. *ἐσπαργανωμένος*; (*σπάργανον* a swathing band); *to wrap*

in swaddling-clothes: an infant just born, Lk. ii. 7, 12. (Ezek. xvi. 4; [Eur., Aristot.], Hippocr., Plut., al.)*

σπαταλάω, -ῶ; 1 aor. ἐσπατάλησα; (σπατάλη, riotous living, luxury); to live luxuriously, lead a voluptuous life, [give one's self to pleasure]: 1 Tim. v. 6; Jas. v. 5. (Prov. xxix. 21; Am. vi. 4 [in both these pass. κατασπ.; Ezek. xvi. 49]; Sir. xxi. 15; Barnab. ep. 10, 3; Polyb. excerpt. Vat. p. 451 [i. e. 37, 4, 6 (ed. Didot)], and occasionally in later and inferior writ.)*

σπάω, -ῶ: 1 aor. mid. ἐσπασάμην; [cogn. w. δασπάζομαι (to draw to one's self, embrace, etc.), Eng. *spasm*, etc.]; fr. Hom. down; Sept. chiefly for ῥῆψ; to draw: mid. with μάχαιραν [cf. B. § 135, 4], to draw one's sword, Mk. xiv. 47; Acts xvi. 27, (Num. xxii. 31; τὴν δομφαίαν, 23; Judg. ix. 54, etc.). [COMP.: ἀνα-, ἀπο-, δια-, ἐπι-, περι-σπάω.]*

σπίρα [on the accent cf. B. 11; Chandler § 161; Tdf. Proleg. p. 102], ῆ, gen. -ης (Acts x. 1; xxi. 31; xxvii. 1; see [Tdf. Proleg. p. 117; WH. App. p. 156; and] μάχαιρα, init.), [cogn. w. σπυρίς (q. v.)]; a. Lat. *spira*; anything rolled into a circle or ball, anything wound, rolled up, folded together. b. a military cohort (Polyb. 11, 23, 1 τρεῖς σπείρας· τοῦτο δὲ καλεῖται τὸ σύνταγμα τῶν πεζῶν παρὰ Ῥωμαίους κόορτις), i. e. the tenth part of a legion [i. e. about 600 men (i. e. legionaries), or if auxiliaries either 500 or 1000; cf. Marquardt, Römisch. Alterth. III. ii. p. 371. But surely τοῦτο τὸ σύνταγμα in the quotation comprehends the τρεῖς σπ.; hence Polyb. here makes a σπ. equal to a maniple, cf. 2, 3, 2; 6, 24, 5; cf. Zonaras, Lex. p. 1664, σπ.· σύνταγμα διακοσίων ἀνδρῶν. On the other hand, "the later Grk. writ. almost uniformly employ σπ. as the representative of cohorts" (Smith, Dict. of Antiq., ed. 2, s. v. exercitus, p. 500); and the use of χιλίαρχος (which was the equiv. of *tribunus*, the commander of a cohort) in connection with it (Jn. xviii. 12; Acts xxi. 31), together with the uniform rendering of the word by *cohors* in the Lat. versions, warrants the marg. "cohort" uniformly added in R.V. to the rendering *band*]: Mt. xxvii. 27; Mk. xv. 16; Acts x. 1; xxi. 31; xxvii. 1, and often in Josephus; a *maniple*, or the thirtieth part of a legion, often so in Polyb. [(see above)]; any *band*, *company*, or *detachment of soldiers* (2 Macc. viii. 23; Jud. xiv. 11); Jn. xviii. 3, 12.*

σπείρω; [impf. 2 pers. sing. ἐσπείρες, Mt. xiii. 27 Tr]; 1 aor. ἐσπείρα; Pass., pres. σπείρομαι; pf. pass. ptep. ἐσπαρμένος; 2 aor. ἐσπάρην; [derived fr. the quick, jerky, motion of the hand; cf. our *spurn* (of the foot); Curtius § 389]; fr. Hesiod down; Sept. for שָׁרַר; to sow, scatter seed; a. prop.: absol., Mt. vi. 26; xiii. 3 sq. 18 sq.; Mk. iv. 3 sq. 14; Lk. viii. 5; xii. 24; [Jn. v. 36 sq. (see in b.)]; 2 Co. ix. 10; with an acc. of the thing, as σπέρμα, ζιζάνια, κόκκον, [cf. B. § 131, 5]: Mt. xiii. 24 sq. [but in 25 L Tr WH have ἐπισπ.], 27, 37, 39; Mk. iv. 32; Lk. viii. 5; 1 Co. xv. 36 sq.; with specifications of place: εἰς τὰς ἀκάνθας, Mt. xiii. 22; Mk. iv. 18; ἐν τῷ ἀγρῷ, Mt. xiii. 24, [31]; ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς, Mk. iv. 31; ἐπὶ w. an acc. of place, Mt. xiii. 20, 23; Mk. iv. 16, 20; παρὰ τὴν ὁδόν, Mt. xiii. 19. b. in proverbial sayings:

absol., Mt. xxv. 24, 26; Lk. xix. 21 sq.; Jn. iv. 37; 2 Co. ix. 6; τί, Gal. vi. 7, (on these sayings see *θερίζω*, b.). in comparisons: σπείρειν εἰς τὴν σάρκα, εἰς τὸ πνεῦμα, (σὰρξ and πνεῦμα are likened to fields to be sown), to do those things which satisfy the nature and promptings of the σὰρξ or of the πνεῦμα, Gal. vi. 8; τὸν λόγον, to scatter the seeds of instruction, i. e. to impart instruction, Mk. iv. 14 sq.; ὁ λόγος ὁ ἐσπαρμένος ἐν ταῖς καρδίαις αὐτῶν, the ideas and precepts that have been implanted like seed in their hearts, i. e. received in their hearts, *ibid.* 15 (where Tr txt. WH εἰς αὐτοῦς into their hearts, T L mrg. ἐν αὐτοῖς); οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ παρὰ τὴν ὁδὸν σπαρεῖς, this one experiences the fate of the seed sown by the wayside, Mt. xiii. 19; add, 20-23; Mk. iv. 16, 18, 20. τὸ σῶμα, the body, which after death is committed like seed to the earth, 1 Co. xv. 42-44; καρπὸν δικαιοσύνης, i. e. that seed which produces καρπὸν δικαιοσύνης [see *καρπός*, 2 b.], Jas. iii. 18; σπείρειν τινὶ τι, to give, manifest, something to one, from whom we may subsequently receive something else akin to a harvest (*θερίζομεν*), 1 Co. ix. 11. [COMP.: δια-, ἐπι-σπείρω.]*

σπικουλάτωρ, -ωρος (R G -ωρος [cf. Tdf. on Mk. as below]), ὁ, (the Lat. word *speculator*), a *looker-out*, *spy*, *scout*; under the emperors an attendant and member of the body-guard, employed as messengers, watchers, and executioners (Sen. de ira 1, 16 *centurio supplicio praepositus condere gladium speculatorem jubet*; also de benef. 3, 25); the name is transferred to an attendant of Herod Antipas that acted as executioner: Mk. vi. 27. Cf. Keim ii. 512 [Eng. trans. iv. 219; J. W. Golling in Theol. Nov. etc. ii. p. 405 sq.]*

σπένδω: pres. pass. σπένδομαι; (cf. Germ. *spenden* [perh. of the 'tossing away' of a liquid, Curtius § 296; but cf. Vaníček p. 1245 sq.]); fr. Hom. down; Sept. for שָׁך; to pour out as a drink-offering, make a libation; in the N. T. σπένδεσθαι, to be offered as a libation, is figuratively used of one whose blood is poured out in a violent death for the cause of God: Phil. ii. 17 (see *θυσία*, b. fin.); 2 Tim. iv. 6.*

σπέρμα, -τος, τό, (σπείρω, q. v.), fr. Hom. down, Hebr. שָׂרַר, the seed (fr. which anything springs); a. fr. which a plant germinates; a. prop. the seed i. e. the grain or kernel which contains within itself the germ of the future plant: plur., Mt. xiii. 32; Mk. iv. 31; 1 Co. xv. 38, (Ex. xvi. 31; 1 S. viii. 15); the sing. is used collectively of the grains or kernels sown: Mt. xiii. 24, 27, 37 sq.; 2 Co. ix. 10 [here L Tr σπῆρος]. β. metaph. a seed i. e. a residue, or a few survivors reserved as the germ of a new race (just as seed is kept from the harvest for the sowing), Ro. ix. 29 after Is. i. 9, where Sept. for שָׂרַר, (so also Sap. xiv. 6; 1 Esdr. viii. 85 (87); Joseph. ant. 11, 5, 3; 12, 7, 3; Plat. Tim. p. 23 c.). b. the semen virile; a. prop.: Lev. xv. 16-18; xviii. 20 sq., etc.; [prob. also Heb. xi. 11, cf. *καταβολή* 1, and see below]; often in prof. writ. By meton. the product of this semen, seed, children, offspring, progeny; family, race, posterity, (so in Grk. chiefly in the tragic poets, cf. Passow s. v. 2 b. ii. p. 1498 [L. and S. s. v. IL

3]; and γῆ very often in the O. T. [cf. W. 17, 30]; so in the sing., either of one, or collectively of many: Ro. ix. 7 sq.; εἰς καταβολὴν σπέρματος (see [above, and] καταβολή, 2), Heb. xi. 11; ἀμιστάναυ and ἐξμιστάναυ σπέρματι, Mt. xxii. 24; Mk. xii. 19; Lk. xx. 28, (Gen. xxxviii. 8); ἔχειν σπέρμα, Mt. xxii. 25; ἀφίναυ σπέρματι, Mk. xii. 20-22; τὸ σπ. τινός, Lk. i. 55; Jn. vii. 42; viii. 33, 37; Acts iii. 25; vii. 5 sq.; xiii. 23; Ro. i. 3; [iv. 13]; ix. 7; xi. 1; 2 Co. xi. 22; 2 Tim. ii. 8; Heb. ii. 16; xi. 18; in plur.: παῖς ἐκ βασιλικῶν σπερμάτων, of royal descent, Joseph. ant. 8, 7, 6; τῶν Ἀβραμαίων σπερμάτων ἀπόγονοι, 4 Macc. xviii. 1; i. q. tribes, races, ἀνθρωποὶ τε καὶ ἀνθρώπων σπέρμασι νομοθετοῦμεν τὰ νῦν, Plat. legg. 9 p. 853 c. By a rabbinical method of interpreting, opposed to the usage of the Hebr. γῆ, which signifies the offspring whether consisting of one person or many, Paul lays such stress on the singular number in Gen. xiii. 15; xvii. 8 as to make it denote but one of Abraham's posterity, and that the Messiah: Gal. iii. 16, also 19; and yet, that the way in which Paul presses the singular here is not utterly at variance with the genius of the Jewish-Greek language is evident from Ἀβραμαίων σπερμάτων ἀπόγονοι, 4 Macc. xviii. 1, where the plural is used of many descendants [(cf. Delitzsch, Br. a. d. Röm. p. 16 note 2; Bp. Lghtft. on Gal. i. c.)]. τὸ σπ. (Ἀβραάμ) τὸ ἐκ τοῦ νόμου, the seed which is such according to the decision of the law, physical offspring [see νόμος, 2 p. 428*], τὸ ἐκ πίστεως Ἀβρ. those who are called Abraham's posterity on account of the faith by which they are akin to him [see πίστις, 1 b. a. p. 513* and ἐκ, II. 7], Ro. iv. 16; add, 18; ix. 8; Gal. iii. 29; similarly Christians are called, in Rev. xii. 17, the σπέρμα of the church (which is likened to a mother, Gal. iv. 26). β. whatever possesses vital force or life-giving power: τὸ σπέρμα τοῦ θεοῦ [(but anarthrous)], the Holy Spirit, the divine energy operating within the soul by which we are regenerated or made the τέκνα τοῦ θεοῦ, 1 Jn. iii. 9.*

σπερμολόγος, -ον, (σπέρμα, and λέγω to collect); 1. picking up seeds: used of birds, Plut. Demet. 28; Athen. 9 p. 387 f.; esp. of the crow or daw that picks up grain in the fields (Germ. Saatkrähe), Arstph. av. 232, 579; Aristot. h. a. 8, 3 p. 592^b, 28, and other writ. 2. of men: lounging about the market-place and picking up a subsistence by whatever may chance to fall from the loads of merchandise (Eustath. on Hom. Od. 5, 490 σπερμολόγος· οἱ περὶ τὰ ἐμπόρια κ. ἀγορὰς διατρίβοντες διὰ τὸ ἀναλέγεσθαι τὰ ἐκ τῶν φορτίων ἀπορροῦντα καὶ διὰ ζῆν ἐκ τούτων); hence, beggarly, abject, vile, (a parasite); getting a living by flattery and buffoonery, Athen. 3 p. 85 f.; Plut. mor. p. 456 d.; subst. ὁ σπ. an empty talker, babbler, (Dem. p. 269, 19; Athen. 8 p. 344 c.); Acts xvii. 18.*

σπεύδω; impf. ἔσπευδον; 1 aor. ἔσπευσα; (cogn. w. Germ. sich sputen [cf. Eng. speed, Lat. studeo; Vaniček p. 1163; Fick iv. 279]); fr. Hom. down; Sept. for קָרַב, also for קָרַב, etc.; 1. intrans. [cf. W. § 38, 1; B. 130, 4], to hasten: as often in the Grk. writ., foll. by an inf. Acts xx. 16; ἦλθον σπεύσαντες, they came with haste, Lk. ii. 16; σπεύσας κατὰβηθι [A. V. make haste

and come down], κατέβη, Lk. xix. 5, 6; σπεύσον κ. ἐξέλθε, [A. V. make haste and get thee quickly out], Acts xxiii. 18.

2. to desire earnestly: τί, 2 Pet. iii. 12; (Is. xvi. 5; exx. fr. Grk. auth. are given by Passow s. v. 2 vol. ii. p. 1501; [L. and S. s. v. II].)*

σπήλαιον, -ου, τό, (σπέος [cavern; cf. Curtius § 111]), a cave, [den]: Mt. xxi. 13; Mk. xi. 17; Lk. xix. 46; Jn. xi. 38; Heb. xi. 38; Rev. vi. 15. (Plat., Plut., Lcian., Ael., al.; Sept. for קַרְיָה.)*

σπίλας, -άδος, ἡ, a rock in the sea, ledge or reef, (Hom. Od. 3, 298; 5, 401, and in other poets; Polyb., Diod., Joseph. b. j. 3, 9, 3); plur. trop. of men who by their conduct damage others morally, wreck them as it were, i. q. σκάνδαλα, [R. V. txt. hidden rocks], Jude 12 [here L T Tr WH read οἱ (sc. ὄντες) σπ. Some (so R. V. mrg.) make the word equiv. to the following; see Rutherford as there referred to.]*

σπίλος [WH σπιλος (so Rutherford, New Phryn. p. 87; L. and S. s. v.); but see Tdf. Proleg. p. 102; Lipsius, Gram. Untersuch. p. 42], -ου, ὁ, (Phryn. rejects this word in favor of the Attic κηλῖς; but σπιλος is used by Joseph., Dion. Hal., Plut., Lcian., Liban., Artemidor.; see Lob. ad Phryn. p. 28 [cf. W. 25]), a spot: trop. a fault, moral blemish, Eph. v. 27; plur. of base and gluttonous men, 2 Pet. ii. 13.*

σπίλω, -ῶ; pf. pass. ptep. ἐσπιλωμένος; (σπίλος); to defile, spot: τί, Jas. iii. 6; Jude 23. (Dion. Hal., Lcian., Heliod.; Sept.)*

σπλαγχνίζομαι; 1 aor. ἐσπλαγχνίσθην [cf. B. 52 (45)]; (σπλάγχχνος, q. v.); prop. to be moved as to one's bowels, hence to be moved with compassion, have compassion, (for the bowels were thought to be the seat of love and pity): absol., Lk. x. 33; xv. 20; σπλαγχνισθεῖς with a finite verb, Mt. xx. 34; Mk. i. 41; τινός, to pity one (cf. W. § 30, 10 a.; [B. § 132, 15; but al. regard σπλ. in the foll. example as used absol. and the gen. as depending on κύριος], Mt. xviii. 27; ἐπί with dat. of the pers., Mt. xiv. 14 G L T Tr WH; Mk. vi. 34 [R G]; Lk. vii. 13 (where Tdf. ἐπί w. acc.); ἐπί τῶα, Mt. xiv. 14 Rec.; xv. 32; Mk. [vi. 34 L T Tr WH]; viii. 2; ix. 22; cf. W. § 33, c.; [B. u. s.]; περὶ τινος ὄτι, Mt. ix. 36. Besides, several times in Test. xii. Patr. [e. g. test. Zab. §§ 4, 6, 7, etc.]; and in the N. T. Apocr.; in Deut. xiii. 8 Symm.; [Ex. ii. 6 cod. Venet.]; and in 1 S. xxiii. 21 incert.; [Clem. Rom. 2 Cor. 1, 7; Herm. mand. 4, 3, 5]; ἐπισπλαγχνίζομαι, Prov. xvii. 5; the act. σπλαγχνίζω is once used for the Attic σπλαγχνεύω, 2 Macc. vi. 8. Cf. Bleek, Einl. ins N. T. ed. 1, p. 75 [Eng. trans. ibid.; ed. 3 (by Mangold) p. 90; W. 30, 33, 92 (87)].*

σπλάγχχνος, -ου, τό, and (only so in the N. T.) plur. σπλάγχχια, -ων, τά, Hebr. קַרְבַּי, bowels, intestines (the heart, lungs, liver, etc.); a. prop.: Acts i. 18 (2 Macc. ix. 5 sq.; 4 Macc. v. 29, and in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down). b. in the Grk. poets fr. Aeschyl. down the bowels were regarded as the seat of the more violent passions, such as anger and love; but by the Hebrews as the seat of the tenderer affections, esp. kindness, benevolence, compassion, [cf. Bp. Lghtft. on Phil. i. 8; W. 18];

hence i. q. our *heart*, [*tender mercies, affections, etc.* (cf. B. D. Am. ed. s. v. Bowels)]: 1 Jn. iii. 17 (on which see κλειώ); 2 Co. vi. 12; Phil. ii. 1 [here G L T Tr WH εἰ τις σπλάγχνα; B. 81 (71), cf. Green 109; Bp. Lghtft. ad loc.]; σπλάγχνα ἐλέους (gen. of quality [cf. W. 611 (568)]; so Test. xii. Patr., test. Zab. §§ 7, 8), a heart in which mercy resides, [*heart of mercy*], Lk. i. 78; also σπλ. οἰκτιρμοῦ [Rec. -μῶν], Col. iii. 12; τὰ σπλάγχνα αὐτοῦ περισσοτέρως εἰς ὑμᾶς ἐστίν, his heart is the more abundantly devoted to you, 2 Co. vii. 15; ἐπιποθῶ ὑμᾶς ἐν σπλάγχχνος Χριστοῦ Ἰησοῦ, in the heart [R. V. *tender mercies*] of Christ, i. e. prompted by the same love as Christ Jesus, Phil. i. 8; ἀναπαύειν τὰ σπλ. τινός, to refresh one's soul or heart, Philem. 7, 20; τὰ σπλάγχνα ἡμῶν, my very heart, i. e. whom I dearly love, Philem. 12 (so Darius calls his mother and children *his own bowels* in Curt. 4, 14, 22. *meum corculum*, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 14; *meum cor*, id. Poen. 1, 2, 154; [cf. Bp. Lghtft. on Philem. l. c.]). The Hebr. סִּפְּוֹן is translated by the Sept. now οἰκτιρμοί, Ps. xxiv. (xxv.) 6; xxxix. (xl.) 12, now ἔλεος, Is. xlvii. 6; once σπλάγχνα, Prov. xii. 10.*

σπάγγος, -ου, ὁ, [perh. akin is *fungus*; Curtius § 575], fr. Hom. down, *sponge*: Mt. xxvii. 48; Mk. xv. 36; Jn. xix. 29.*

σποδός, -ου, ἡ, fr. Hom. down, *ashes*: Heb. ix. 13; ἐν σάκκῳ κ. σποδῶ κάθημαι, to sit clothed in sackcloth and covered with ashes (exhibiting the tokens of grief, cf. Jon. iii. 6; Is. lviii. 5; lxi. 3; Jer. vi. 26; Esth. iv. 1, 3; 1 Macc. iii. 47; cf. σάκκος, b.): Mt. xi. 21; Lk. x. 13.*

σπορά, -ᾶς, ἡ, (σπείρω, 2 pf. ἔσπορα), *seed*: 1 Pet. i. 23 [(i. q. a *sowing*, fig. *origin*, etc., fr. Aeschyl., Plat., down)].*

σπέρμιος, -ου, (σπείρω, 2 pf. ἔσπορα), *fit for sowing, sown*, (Xen., Diad., al.); τὰ σπέρμιμα, *sown fields, growing crops*, [A. V. (exc. in Mt.) *corn-fields*], (Geop. 1, 12, 37): Mt. xii. 1; Mk. ii. 23; Lk. vi. 1.*

σπόρος, -ου, ὁ, (σπείρω, 2 pf. ἔσπορα); 1. *a sowing* (Hdt., Xen., Theophr., al.). 2. *seed* (used in sowing): Mk. iv. 26 sq.; Lk. viii. 5, 11; 2 Co. ix. 10* [L Tr, 10*], (Deut. xi. 10; Theocr., Plat., al.).*

σπουδαῖω; fut. σπουδάσω (a. later form for the early -άσομαι, cf. Krüger § 40 s. v., vol. i. p. 190; B. 53 (46); [W. 89 (85); Veitch s. v.]); 1 aor. ἐσπούδασα; (σπουδή, q. v.); fr. Soph. and Arstph. down; a. *to hasten, make haste*: foll. by an inf. (cf. σπεύδω, 1), 2 Tim. iv. 9, 21; Tit. iii. 12, [al. refer these exx. to b.]; but cf. *Holtzmann*, Com. on 2 Tim. ii. 15]. b. *to exert one's self, endeavor, give diligence*: foll. by an inf., Gal. ii. 10; Eph. iv. 3; 1 Th. ii. 17; 2 Tim. ii. 15; Heb. iv. 11; 2 Pet. i. 10; iii. 14; foll. by acc. with inf. 2 Pet. i. 15.*

σπουδαίος, -α, -ου, (σπουδή), fr. Hdt. down, *active, diligent, zealous, earnest*: ἐν τινι, 2 Co. viii. 22; compar. σπουδαιότερος, ibid. 17 [W. 242 sq. (227)], 22 [W. § 35, 1]; neut. as adv. (Lat. *studiosius*), *very diligently* [cf. B. § 123, 10], 2 Tim. i. 17 R G.*

σπουδαίως, adv. of the preceding; a. *hastily, with haste*: compar. σπουδαιότερως [cf. B. 69 (61); W. § 11, 2 c.], Phil. ii. 28 [W. 243 (228)]. b. *diligently*: 2 Tim. i. 17 L T Tr WH; Tit. iii. 13; *earnestly*, Lk. vii. 4.*

σπουδή, -ῆς, ἡ, (σπεύδω, [q. v.]), fr. Hom. down; 1. *haste*: μετὰ σπουδῆς, *with haste*, Mk. vi. 25; Lk. i. 39, (Sap. xix. 2; Joseph. antt. 7, 9, 7; Hdtian. 3, 4, 1; 6, 4, 3). 2. *earnestness, diligence*: univ. earnestness in accomplishing, promoting, or striving after anything, Ro. xii. 11; 2 Co. vii. 11, 12; viii. 7 sq.; ἐν σπουδῇ, *with diligence*, Ro. xii. 8; σπουδῆν ἐνδείκνυσθαι, [Heb. vi. 11; πᾶσαν σπουδῆν ποιείσθαι (see ποιέω, I. 3 p. 525* bot.), to give all diligence, interest one's self most earnestly, Jude 3; σπουδῆν παρεσφέρειν, 2 Pet. i. 5; ἡ σπ. ὑπὲρ τινος, *earnest care for one*, 2 Co. viii. 16 (περὶ τινος, [Dem. 90, 10]; Diad. 1, 75).*

σφυρίς [L WH σφυρίς, q. v.], -ιδος, ἡ, (allied to σπείρα, q. v.; hence, something wound, twisted, or folded together), a *reed basket*, [i. e. a *plaited basket, a lunch basket, hamper*; cf. B. D. s. v. *Basket*]; Mt. xv. 37; xvi. 10; Mk. viii. 8, 20; Acts ix. 25. (Hdt., Theophr., Apollod., Alciph. 3, ep. 56; al.). See σφυρίς.*

στάδιον, -ου, plur. τὰ στάδια [Jn. vi. 19 Tdf.], and of στάδιοι (so [Mt. xiv. 24 Tr txt. WH txt.]; Lk. xxiv. 13; Jn. vi. 19 [not Tdf.]; Rev. xxi. 16 [R⁰ G L WH mrg.]; 2 Macc. xi. 5; xii. 10, 29; in the other pass. the gen. is not apparent [see Tdf. Proleg. p. 117; WH. App. p. 157]; Krüger § 19, 2, 1), (ΣΤΑΩ, ἴστημι; hence prop., 'established,' that which stands fast, a 'stated' distance, a 'fixed standard' of length), a *stadium*, i. e. 1. a measure of length comprising 600 Grk. feet, or 625 Roman feet, or 125 Roman paces (Plin. h. n. 2, 23 (21), 85), hence one eighth of a Roman mile [i. e. 606½ Eng. feet (about 15 m. less than one fifth of a kilom.)]; the *space or distance of that length* [A. V. a *furlong*]; [Mt. xiv. 24 Tr txt. WH txt.]; Lk. xxiv. 13; Jn. vi. 19; xi. 18; Rev. xiv. 20; xxi. 16. 2. a *race-course*, i. e. place in which contests in running were held; the one who outstripped the rest, and reached the goal first, receiving the prize: 1 Co. ix. 24 [here A. V. *race*]. Courses of this description were to be found in most of the larger Grk. cities, and were, like that at Olympia, 600 Greek feet in length. Cf. *Win. RWB. s. v. Stadium. Grundt* in Schenkel s. v., vol. v. 375 sq.; [BB. DD. s. v. *Games*].*

στάμνος, -ου(δ), ἡ, (fr. ἴστημι [cf. Curtius § 216]), among the Greeks an *earthen jar*, into which wine was drawn off for keeping (a process called *καρασταμνίζειν*), but also used for other purposes. The Sept. employ it in Ex. xvi. 33 as the rendering of the Hebr. נֶחֱיִץ, that little jar [or "pot"] in which the manna was kept, laid up in the ark of the covenant; hence in Heb. ix. 4, and Philo de congr. erud. grat. § 18. Cf. *Lob. ad Phryn. p. 400*; [W. 23].*

στασιαστής, -ου, ὁ, (στασιάζω), the *author of or a participant in an insurrection*: Mk. xv. 7 L T Tr WH ([Diod. fr. 10, 11, 1 p. 171, 6 Dind.; Dion. Hal. ii. 1199]; Joseph. antt. 14, 1, 3; Ptolem.). The earlier Greeks used στασιώτης [Moeris s. v.].*

στάσις, -εως, ἡ, (ἴστημι); 1. a *standing, station, state*: ἔχειν στάσιν, *to stand, exist, have stability*, Lat. *locum habere*, [R. V. *is yet standing*], Heb. ix. 8 (Polyb. 5, 5, 3). 2. fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down, *an insurrection*

(cf. Germ. *Aufstand*): Mk. xv. 7; Lk. xxiii. 19, 25; Acts xix. 40 [see *σήμερον*, sub fin.]; *κινεῖν στάσιω* [L T Tr WH *στάσεις*] *τινι*, [a mover of insurrections among i. e.] against [cf. W. 208 (196)] one, Acts xxiv. 5. 3. *strife, dissension*, (Aeschyl. Pers. 738; Diog. Laërt. 3, 51): Acts xv. 2; xxiii. 7, 10.*

στατήρ, -ῆρος, ὁ, [fr. *ἰστημι*, to place in the scales, weigh out [i. e. 'the weigher' (Vanček p. 1126)]], a *stater*, a coin; in the N. T. a silver stater equiv. to four Attic or two Alexandrian drachmas, a Jewish shekel (see *δίδραχμον*): Mt. xvii. 27.*

σταυρός, -οῦ, ὁ, [fr. *ἰστημι* (root *sta*); cf. Lat. *stauro*, Eng. *staff* (see *Skeat*, Etym. Dict. s. v.); Curtius § 216; Vanček p. 1126]; 1. *an upright stake*, esp. a *pointed one*, (Hom., Hdt., Thuc., Xen.). 2. *a cross*; a. the well-known instrument of most cruel and ignominious punishment, borrowed by the Greeks and Romans from the Phœnicians; to it were affixed among the Romans, down to the time of Constantine the Great, the guiltiest criminals, particularly the basest slaves, robbers, the authors and abettors of insurrections, and occasionally in the provinces; at the arbitrary pleasure of the governors, upright and peaceable men also, and even Roman citizens themselves; cf. *Win.* RWB. s. v. *Kreuzigung*; *Merz* in *Herzog* ed. 1 [(cf. Schaff-Herzog) also *Schultze* in *Herzog* ed. 2], s. v. *Kreuz*; *Keim* iii. p. 409 sqq. [Eng. trans. vi. 138; BB.DD. s. vv. *Cross*, *Crucifixion*; *O. Zöckler*, *Das Kreuz Christi* (Gütersloh, 1875); Eng. trans. Lond. 1878; *Fulda*, *Das Kreuz* u. d. *Kreuzigung* (Bresl. 1878); *Edersheim*, *Jesus the Messiah*, ii. 582 sqq.]. This horrible punishment the innocent Jesus also suffered: Mt. xxvii. 32, 40, 42; Mk. xv. 21, 30, 32; Lk. xxiii. 26; Jn. xix. 17, 19, 25, 31; Col. ii. 14; Heb. xii. 2; *θάνατος σταυροῦ*, Phil. ii. 8; *τὸ αἷμα τοῦ σταυροῦ*, blood shed on the cross. Col. i. 20. b. i. q. *the crucifixion which Christ underwent*: Gal. v. 11 (on which see *σκάνδαλον*, sub fin.); Eph. ii. 16; with the addition of *τοῦ Χριστοῦ*, 1 Co. i. 17; the saving power of his crucifixion, Phil. iii. 18 (on which see *ἐχθρός*, fin.); Gal. vi. 14; *ῥῆ σταυροῦ τοῦ Χριστοῦ διώκεσθαι*, to encounter persecution on account of one's avowed belief in the saving efficacy of Christ's crucifixion, Gal. vi. 12; *ὁ λόγος ὁ τοῦ σταυροῦ*, the doctrine concerning the saving power of the death on the cross endured by Christ, 1 Co. i. 18. The judicial usage which compelled those condemned to crucifixion themselves to carry the cross to the place of punishment (Plut. de sera numinis vindict. c. 9; Artem. oneir. 2, 56, cf. Jn. xix. 17), gave rise to the proverbial expression *αἰρεῖν* or *λαμβάνειν* or *βαστάζειν τὸν σταυρὸν αὐτοῦ*, which was wont to be used of those who on behalf of God's cause do not hesitate cheerfully and manfully to bear persecutions, troubles, distresses, — thus recalling the fate of Christ and the spirit in which he encountered it (cf. *Bleek*, Synop. Erkl. der drei ersten Evangg. l. p. 439 sq.): Mt. x. 38; xvi. 24; Mk. viii. 34; x. 21 [R L in br.]; xv. 21; Lk. ix. 23; xiv. 27.*

σταυρώω, -ῶ; fut. *σταυρώσω*; 1 aor. *ἑσταύρωσα*; Pass., pres. *σταύρομαι*; perfect *ἑσταύρωμαι*; 1 aor. *ἑσταυρώ*

θην; (*σταυρός*, q. v.); 1. *to stake, drive down stakes*: Thuc. 7, 25, 6 [here of Συρακοσίων *ἑσταύρωσαν*, which the Scholiast renders *σταυροῦς κατέπηξαν*]. 2. *to fortify with driven stakes, to palisade*: a place, Thuc. 6, 100; Diod. 3. *to crucify* (Vulg. *crucifigo*): *τινά*, a prop.: Mt. xx. 19; xxiii. 34; xxvi. 2; xxvii. 22, [23], 26, 31, 35, 38; xxviii. 5; Mk. xv. 13–15, 20, 24 sq. 27; xvi. 6; Lk. xxiii. 21, 23, 33; xxiv. 7, 20; Jn. xix. 6, 10, 15 sq. 18, 20, 23, 41; Acts ii. 36; iv. 10; 1 Co. i. 13, 23; ii. 2, [8]; 2 Co. xiii. 4; Gal. iii. 1; Rev. xi. 8, (Add. to Esth. viii. 13 [34]; for *ἠῆρ*, to hang, Esth. vii. 9. Polyb. 1, 86, 4; Joseph. antt. 2, 5, 4; 17, 10, 10; Artem. oneir. 2, 53 and 56; in native Grk. writ. *ἀνασταυροῦν* is more common).

b. metaph.: *τὴν σάρκα*, to crucify the flesh, destroy its power utterly (the nature of the fig. implying that the destruction is attended with intense pain [but note the aor.]), Gal. v. 24; *ἑσταύρωμαι τινι*, and *ἑσταύρωται μοι τι*, I have been crucified to something and it has been crucified to me, so that we are dead to each other, all fellowship and intercourse between us has ceased, Gal. vi. 14. [COMP.: *ἀνα-, συ(ν)- σταυρός*.]*

σταφυλή, -ῆς, ἡ, fr. Hom. down, Sept. for *ἄγγ*, *grapes*, a bunch of grapes: Mt. vii. 16; Lk. vi. 44; Rev. xiv. 18 [cf. Sept. as referred to s. v. *βότρυς*].*

στάχυς, -νος [cf. B. 14], ὁ, [connected w. the r. *sta*, *ἰστημι*; Curtius p. 721], fr. Hom. down, Sept. for *ἠῆρ*, an ear of corn (or growing grain): Mt. xii. 1; Mk. ii. 23; iv. 28; Lk. vi. 1.*

Στάχυς, -νος, ὁ, [cf. the preceding word], *Stachys*, the name of a man [cf. Bp. Lightf. on Philip. p. 174]: Ro. xvi. 9.*

στέγη, -ης, ἡ, (*στέγω* to cover), fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down, a *roof*: of a house, Mk. ii. 4; *εἰσερχέσθαι ὑπὸ τῆς στέγης τινός* [see *εἰσερχομαι*, 1 p. 187^b bot.], Mt. viii. 8; Lk. vii. 6.*

στέγω; [allied w. Lat. *tego*, *toga*, Eng. *deck*, *thatch*, etc.; Curtius § 155; Fick Pt. iii. 590]; *to cover*; 1. *to protect or keep by covering, to preserve*: Soph., *Plat.*, *Plut.*, al. 2. *to cover over with silence; to keep secret; to hide, conceal*: *τάμὰ ἔπη*, Eur. *Electr.* 273; *τὸν λόγον*, Polyb. 8, 14, 5; for other exx. see *Passow* s. v. 1 b. β.; [L. and S. s. v. II. 2]; *μωροὶ οὐ δυνήσεται λόγον στέζειν*, Sir. viii. 17; hence *ἡ ἀγάπη πάντα στέγει*, 1 Co. xiii. 7, is explained by some, *love covereth* [so R. V. mrg.], i. e. *hides and excuses, the errors and faults of others*; but it is more appropriately rendered (with other interpreters) *beareth*. For *στέγω* means 3. *by covering to keep off something which threatens, to bear up against, hold out against*, and so *to endure, bear, forbear*, (*τὰς ἐνδείας*, Philo in Flacc. § 9; many exx. fr. Grk. auth. fr. Aeschyl. down are given by *Passow* s. v. 2; [L. and S. s. v. A. esp. 3]): 1 Co. ix. 12; xiii. 7; 1 Th. iii. 1, 5.*

στέρος, -α, -ον, (i. q. *στέρος*, *στερεός* q. v.; whence Germ. *starr*, Lat. *sterilis*), *hard, stiff*; of men and animals, *barren*: of a woman who does not conceive, Lk. i. 7, 36; xxiii. 29; Gal. iv. 27. (Hom., Theocr., Orph., Anthol.; Sept. for עקרה עקרה.)*

στέλλω: (Germ. *stellen*; [cf. Grk. *στήλη*, *σταλέ*, etc.;

Lat. *stlocus* (locus); Eng. *stall*, etc.; Curtius § 218; Fick Pt. i. 246; Pt. iv. 274]; fr. Hom. down; 1. to set, place, set in order, arrange; to fit out, to prepare, equip; Mid. pres. *στελλομαι*, to prepare one's self, to fit out for one's self; to fit out for one's own use: *στελλόμενοι τούτο μή τις* etc. arranging, providing for, this etc. i. e. taking care [A. V. avoiding], that no one etc. 2 Co. viii. 20 [cf. W. § 45, 6 a.; B. 292 (252)]. 2. to bring together, contract, shorten: τὰ ἱστία, Hom. Od. 3, 11; 16, 353; also in mid. II. 1, 433; to diminish, check, cause to cease; pass. to cease to exist: *βουλομένη τὴν λύπην τοῦ ἀνδρὸς σταλῆναι*. Joseph. antt. 5, 8, 3; ὁ χειμῶν ἐστάλη, ibid. 9, 10, 2; mid. to remove one's self, withdraw one's self, to depart, foll. by ἀπό with gen. of the pers., to abstain from familiar intercourse with one, 2 Th. iii. 6. [COMP.: ἀπο-, ἐξ-απο-, συν-απο-, δια-, ἐπι-, κατα-, συ(ν)-, ὑπο-στέλλω.]*

στέμμα, -τος, τό, (στέφω, pf. pass. ἔστεμμαι, to crown, to bind round), a fillet, a garland, put upon victims: Acts xiv. 13 [cf. W. 630 (585); B. D. Am. ed. s. v. Garlands]. (From Hom. down.)*

στεναγμός, -οῦ, ὁ, (στανάζω), a groaning, a sigh: Acts vii. 34; Ro. viii. 26; see ἀλάλητος. ([Pind.], Tragg., Plat., Joseph., Plut., al.; Sept. for *πηνῆ, ηρηῆ, ηρηῆ*.)*

στενάζω; 1 aor. ἐστενάξα; (στένω, akin is Germ. *stöhnen* [cf. *sten*-torian; Vaniček p. 1141; Fick Pt. i. 249]); to sigh, to groan: 2 Co. v. 2, 4, [cf. W. 353 (331)]; Heb. xiii. 17; ἐν ἑαυτοῖς, within ourselves, i. e. in our souls, inwardly, Ro. viii. 23; to pray sighing, Mk. vii. 34; κατά τινος, Jas. v. 9 [here R. V. *murmur*]. (Sept.; Tragg., Dem., Plut., al.) [COMP.: ἀνα-, συ(ν)-στενάζω. SYN. cf. κλαίω, fin.]*

στενός, -ή, -όν, fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down, Sept. for *γ*, narrow, strait: πύλη, Mt. vii. 13, [14 (here L Tr br. πύλη)]; Lk. xiii. 24.*

στενοχωρέω, -ῶ; (στενόχωρος; and this fr. στενός, and χῶρος a space); 1. intrans. to be in a strait place (Machon in Athen. 13 p. 582 b.); to be narrow (Is. xlix. 19). 2. trans. to straiten, compress, cramp, reduce to straits, (Vulg. *angustio*), (Diod., Lcian., Hdtian., al.; [Sept. Josh. xvii. 15; Judg. xvi. 16; Is. xxviii. 20; 4 Macc. xi. 11]); pass. trop. of one sorely 'straitened' in spirit, 2 Co. iv. 8; οὐ στενοχωρήσθε ἐν ἡμῖν, ye are not straitened in us, ample space is granted you in our souls, i. e. we enfold you with large affection, 2 Co. vi. 12; στενοχωρήσθε ἐν τοῖς σπλάγχνοις ὑμῶν, ye are straitened in your own affections, so that there is no room there for us, i. e. you do not grant a place in your heart for love toward me, ibid.*

στενοχωρία, -ας, ἡ, (στενόχωρος), narrowness of place, a narrow space, (Is. viii. 22 [al. take this as metaph.]; Thuc., Plat., al.); metaph. dire calamity, extreme affliction, [A. V. *distress, anguish*]: Ro. ii. 9; viii. 35; 2 Co. vi. 4; xii. 10. (Deut. xxviii. 53, 55, 57; Sir. x. 26; [Sap. v. 3]; 1 Macc. ii. 53; xiii. 3; Polyb. 1, 67, 1; [Artemid. oneir. 3, 14]; Ael. v. h. 2, 41; [al.]) [Cf. Trench § lv.]*

στερεός, -ά, -όν, [Vaniček p. 1131; Curtius § 222], fr. Hom. down, firm, solid, compact, hard, rigid: λίθος, Hom. Od. 19, 494; strong, firm, immovable, θεμέλιος, 2 Tim. ii.

19; τροφή, solid food, Heb. v. 12, 14; στερεωτέρα τροφή, Diod. 2, 4; Epictet. diss. 2, 16, 39; trop., in a bad sense, cruel, stiff, stubborn, hard; often so in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down: κραδίη στερεωτέρη λίθω, Od. 23, 103; in a good sense, firm, steadfast: τῇ πίστει, as respects faith, firm of faith [cf. W. § 31, 6 a.], 1 Pet. v. 9 (see στερεός, fin.).*

στερεός, -ῶ; 1 aor. ἐστερέωσα; impf. 3 pers. plur. ἐστερεούντο; 1 aor. pass. ἐστερεώθη; (στερεός); to make solid, make firm, strengthen, make strong: τινά, the body of any one, Acts iii. 16; τὰς βάσεις, pass. Acts iii. 7; pass. τῇ πίστει, as respects faith (see στερεός, fin.), Acts xvi. 5. (Sept.; Xen., Diod.)*

στερέωμα, -τος, τό, (στερεός), that which has been made firm; a. (Vulg. *firmamentum*) the firmament; so Sept. for *γ'ρ'γ'*, the arch of the sky, which in early times was thought to be solid, Gen. i. 6-8; Ezek. i. 22-26; Sir. xliii. 1, [cf. B. D. (esp. Am. ed.) s. v. Firmament]; a fortified place, 1 Esdr. viii. 78 (80). b. that which furnishes a foundation; on which a thing rests firmly, support: Aristot. partt. an. 2, 9, 12 p. 655*, 22; κύριος στερέωμα μου, Ps. xvii. (xviii.) 3. c. firmness, steadfastness: τῆς πίστεως, Col. ii. 5 [some take it here metaph. in a military sense, solid front; cf. Bp. Lightf. ad loc. (per contra Meyer)].*

Στεφανός, -ᾶ [cf. B. 20 (18)], ὁ, Stephanas, a Christian of Corinth: 1 Co. i. 16; xvi. 15, 17.*

στέφανος, -ου, ὁ, (στέφω [to put round; cf. Curtius § 224]), Sept. for *ηρηγ*, [fr. Hom. down], a crown (with which the head is encircled); a. prop. as a mark of royal or (in general) exalted rank [such pass. in the Sept. as 2 S. xii. 30; 1 Chr. xx. 2; Ps. xx. (xxi.) 4; Ezek. xxi. 26; Zech. vi. 11, 14, (yet cf. 2 S. i. 10 Compl. Lag.), perhaps justify the doubt whether the distinction betw. στέφανος and διάδημα (q. v.) was strictly observed in Hellenistic Grk.]: Mt. xxvii. 29; Mk. xv. 17; Jn. xix. 2, 5; Rev. iv. 4, 10; vi. 2; ix. 7; xiv. 14; with a gen. of the material, ἀστέρων δώδεκα, Rev. xii. 1; the wreath or garland which was given as a prize to victors in the public games [cf. BB. DD. s. v. Games]: 1 Co. ix. 25, cf. 2 Tim. ii. 5. b. metaph. a. the eternal blessedness which will be given as a prize to the genuine servants of God and Christ: ὁ τῆς δικαιοσύνης στέφανος, the crown (wreath) which is the reward of righteousness, 2 Tim. iv. 8; with an expeget. gen. in the phrases λαμβάνεσθαι, δίδοναι τὸν στέφανον τῆς ζωῆς, equiv. to τὴν ζωὴν ὡς τὸν στέφανον, Jas. i. 12; Rev. ii. 10; κομίζεσθαι τὸν τῆς δόξης στέφανον, 1 Pet. v. 4; λαβεῖν τ. στέφανόν τινος, to cause one to fail of the promised and hoped for prize, Rev. iii. 11. β. that which is an ornament and honor to one: so of persons, Phil. iv. 1; στέφ. καυχῆσεως (see καύχησις), 1 Th. ii. 19, (Prov. xii. 4; xvi. 31; xvii. 6, etc.).*

Στέφανος, -ου, ὁ, Stephen, one of the seven 'deacons' of the church at Jerusalem who was stoned to death by the Jews: Acts vi. 5, 8 sq.; vii. 59; viii. 2; xi. 19; xxii. 20.*

στεφανώ, -ῶ; 1 aor. ἐστεφάνωσα; pf. pass. ptcp. ἐστεφανωμένος; (στέφανος); fr. Hom. down; a. to en-

circle with a crown, to crown: the victor in a contest, 2 Tim. ii. 5. b. univ. to adorn, to honor: τῶν δόξῃ κ. τιμῇ, Heb. ii. 7, 9, fr. Ps. viii. 6.*

στῆθος, -ous, τό, (fr. ἴστημι; that which stands out, is prominent [Ety. Magn. 727, 19 διότι ἔστηκεν ἀσάλειτον]), fr. Hom. down, the breast: Jn. xiii. 25; xxi. 20, (cf. κόλπος, 1); Rev. xv. 6. τύπτειν εἰς τὸ στῆθος or τύπτ. τὸ στῆθος, of mourners (see κόπτω), Lk. xviii. 13; xxiii. 48.*

στήκω; (an inferior Grk. word, derived fr. ἔστηκα, pf. of ἴστημι; see B. 48 (41); [W. 24, 26 (25); WH. App. p. 169; Veitch s. v. ἐστήκω; Mullach s. v. στέκω (p. 299)]; to stand: Mk. [iii. 31 T Tr WH]; xi. 25 [(cf. ὄταν c. β.)]; Jn. i. 26 L mrg. T Trtxt. WH; [Rev. xii. 4 WH (but see below)]; with an emphasis, to stand firm; trop. to persist, persevere, [A. V. stand fast]: absol. to persevere in godliness and rectitude, 2 Th. ii. 15; ἐν κυρίῳ, in one's fellowship with the Lord, Phil. iv. 1; 1 Th. iii. 8 [(cf. ἐάν, I. 2 b.)]; ἐν τῇ πίστει, 1 Co. xvi. 13; ἐν ἐνὶ πνεύματι, Phil. i. 27; to keep one's standing (opp. to ζυγῶ ἐνέχομαι), τῇ ἐλευθερίᾳ, maintain your allegiance to freedom [cf. W. § 31, 1 k.; B. § 133, 12; but L T Tr WH take στ. here absol.; cf. Bp. Lghtft. ad loc.], Gal. v. 1; to stand erect, trop. not to sin (opp. to πίπτειν i. q. to sin), τῷ κυρίῳ, dat. commodi [W. u. s.], Ro. xiv. 4. [In Jn. viii. 44 (ἐν τῇ ἀληθείᾳ οὐκ(χ) ἔστηκεν) WH read the impf. ἔστηκεν (where others adopt ἔστηκεν fr. ἴστημι), owing to the preceding οὐκ (T WH after codd. * B* D L etc.); see Westcott, Com. on Jn. l. c. 'Additional Note'; WH. Introd. § 407. But such an impf. is nowhere else found (yet cf. Rev. xii. 4 WH), and respecting confusion in the ancient use of the breathings, and the interchange of οὐκ and οὐχ, see οὐ ad init. and reff. there, esp. Tdf. Proleg. p. 90; moreover, the familiar pf. (pres.) of ἴστημι thoroughly suits the context; see ἴστημι, II. 2 d.] ([Sept., Ex. xiv. 13 Alex., Compl.; 1 K. viii. 11]; Alex. Aphr. probl. 1, 49 var.; eccles. writ.)*

στηρικτός, -οῦ, ὁ, (στηρίζω), firm condition, steadfastness: of mind, 2 Pet. iii. 17. (of a standing still, Diod. 1, 81; Plut. mor. p. 76 d.)*

στηρίζω; fut. στηρίξω (as in the best Grk. writ.), and στηρίσω (in 2 Th. iii. 3 cod. Vat., as in Jer. xvii. 5; στηριῶ, Jer. iii. 12; xxiv. 6; Ezek. xiv. 8; Sir. vi. 37 [see reff. below]); 1 aor. ἐστήριξα, and ἐστήρισα (στήρισον, Lk. xxii. 32 L T Tr WH; Rev. iii. 2 G L T Tr WH, as in Judg. xix. 5, 8; Ezek. vi. 2; Prov. xv. 25, etc.; cf. [WH. App. p. 170]; Btm. Ausf. Sprchl. i. p. 372; B. 36 (32); Kühner § 343, i. p. 910; [Veitch s. v.]); Pass., pf. ἐστήρικμαι; 1 aor. ἐστήρικθην; (στήριγξ a support; akin to στερεός, q. v., στερερός, and Germ. stärken; cf. Curtius § 222); fr. Hom. down; a. to make stable, place firmly, set fast, fix: ἐστήρικται (χάσμα), is fixed, Lk. xvi. 26; στηρίζω τὸ πρόσωπον, to set one's face steadfastly, keep the face turned (Ezek. vi. 2; xiii. 17; xv. 7; etc.) τοῦ πορεύεσθαι εἰς with an acc. of place, a Hebr. expression (see πρόσωπον, 1 b. [and cf. B. § 140, 16 δ.; W. 33]), Lk. ix. 51. b. to strengthen, make firm; trop. (not so in prof. auth.) to render constant, confirm, one's mind [A. V. establish]:

τωῖ, Lk. xxii. 32; [Acts xviii. 23 where B G ἐπιστηρ.]; Ro. i. 11; xvi. 25; 1 Th. iii. 2; 2 Th. iii. 3; 1 Pet. v. 10 [here Rec. has 1 aor. opt. 3 pers. sing. στηρίζαι]; Rev. iii. 2; τὴν καρδίαν τινός, 1 Th. iii. 13; Jas. v. 8; τῶν ἐν τῶν, 2 Th. ii. 17; 2 Pet. i. 12. [COMP.: ἐπι-στηρίζω].*

στιβάς, -άδος, ἡ, (fr. στείβω 'to tread on,' 2 aor. ἔστηβον); a. a spread or layer of leaves, reeds, rushes, soft leafy twigs, straw, etc., serving for a bed (Hesych. στιβάς· ἀπὸ βάβδων ἢ χλωρῶν χόρτων στρώσις κ. φύλλον); so in Grk. writ. fr. Hdt. down. b. that which is used in making a bed of this sort, a branch full of leaves, soft foliage: so Mk. xi. 8 L T Tr WH for στοιβάδας, an orthographical error [see Tdf.'s note ad loc.].*

στίγμα, -τος, τό, (fr. στίζω to prick; [cf. Lat. stimulus, etc.; Germ. stechen, Eng. stick, sting, etc.; Curtius § 226]), a mark pricked in or branded upon the body. Acc. to ancient oriental usage, slaves and soldiers bore the name or stamp of their master or commander branded or pricked (cut) into their bodies to indicate what master or general they belonged to, and there were even some devotees who stamped themselves in this way with the token of their gods (cf. Deyling, Observ. iii. p. 423 sq.); hence τὰ στίγματα τοῦ (κυρίου so Rec.) Ἰησοῦ, the marks of (the Lord) Jesus, which Paul in Gal. vi. 17 says he bears branded on his body, are the traces left there by the perils, hardships, imprisonments, scourgings, endured by him for the cause of Christ, and which mark him as Christ's faithful and approved votary, servant, soldier, [see Bp. Lghtft. Com. on Gal. l. c.]. (Hdt. 7, 233; Aristot., Ael., Plut., Lcian., al.)*

στιγμή, -ῆς, ἡ, (στίζω; see στίγμα, init.), a point: στιγμή χρόνου, a point (i. e. a moment) of time (Cic. pro Flacco c. 25; pro Sest. 24; Caes. b. c. 2, 14; al.), Lk. iv. 5. (Antonin. 2, 17; Plut. puer. educ. 17; Is. xxix. 5; 2 Macc. ix. 11.)*

στοάσω; to shine, glisten: of garments (as in Hom. Il. 3, 392; 18, 596; cf. Plat. Phaedo 59 p. 110 d.), Mk. ix. 3.*

στοά, -άς, ἡ, a portico, a covered colonnade where people can stand or walk protected from the weather and the heat of the sun: Jn. v. 2; στοά Σολομώντος, a "porch" or portico built by Solomon in the eastern part of the temple (which in the temple's destruction by the Babylonians was left uninjured, and remained down to the times of king Agrippa, to whom the care of the temple was intrusted by the emperor Claudius, and who on account of its antiquity did not dare to demolish and build it anew; so Josephus relates, antt. 20, 9, 7; [but on 'Solomon's Porch' cf. B. D. s. v. Temple (Solomon's Temple, fin.)]; Jn. x. 23; Acts iii. 11; v. 12.*

στοιβάς, -άδος, ἡ, see στιβάς, b.

[Στοιός, so Lehm. Tdf. for Στοιός, q. v.]

στοιχείον, -ου, τό, (fr. στοιχος a row, rank, series; hence prop. that which belongs to any στοιχος, that of which a στοιχος is composed; hence), any first thing, from which the others belonging to some series or composite whole take their rise; an element, first principle. The word denotes spec. 1. the letters of the alphabet as

the elements of speech, not however the written characters (which are called γράμματα), but the spoken sounds: στοιχείον φωνῆς φωνή ἀσύνθετος, Plat. defin. p. 414 e.; τὸ ῥῶ τὸ στοιχείον, id. Crat. p. 426 d.; στοιχείον ἐστὶ φωνή ἀδιαίρετος, οὐ πᾶσα δέ, ἀλλ' ἐξ ἧς πέφυκε συνετὴ γίνεσθαι φωνή, Aristot. poet. 20, p. 1456^b, 22. 2. the elements from which all things have come, the material causes of the universe (ἔστι δὲ στοιχείον, ἐξ οὗ πρῶτον γίνεται τὰ γινόμενα καὶ εἰς ὃ ἔσχατον ἀναλύεται . . . τὸ πῦρ. τὸ ὕδωρ, ὁ ἀήρ, ἡ γῆ, Diog. Laërt. Zeno 69, 137); so very often fr. Plat. down, as in Tim. p. 48 b.; in the Scriptures: Sap. vii. 17; xix. 17; 2 Pet. iii. 10, 12.

3. the heavenly bodies, either as parts of the heavens, or (as others think) because in them the elements of man's life and destiny were supposed to reside; so in the earlier eccles. writ.: Ep. ad Diogn. 7, 2; Justin. M. dial. c. Tryph. 23; τὰ οὐράνια στοιχεῖα, id. apol. 2, 5; στοιχεῖα θεοῦ, created by God, Theoph. Ant. ad Autol. 1, 4; cf. Hilgenfeld, Galaterbrief, pp. 66-77. Hence some interpreters infelicitously understand Paul's phrase τὰ στοιχεῖα τοῦ κόσμου, Gal. iv. 3, 9; Col. ii. 8, 20, of the heavenly bodies, because times and seasons, and so sacred seasons, were regulated by the course of the sun and moon; yet in unfolding the meaning of the passage on the basis of this sense they differ widely.

4. the elements, rudiments, primary and fundamental principles (cf. our 'alphabet' or 'a b c') of any art, science, or discipline; e. g. of mathematics, as in the title of Euclid's well-known work; στοιχεῖα πρῶτα καὶ μέγιστα χρηστῆς πολιτείας, Isocr. p. 18 a.; τῆς ἀρετῆς, Plut. de puer. educ. 16, 2; many exx. are given in Passow s. v. 4, ii. p. 1550^b; [cf. L. and S. s. v. II. 3 and 4]. In the N. T. we have τὰ στ. τῆς ἀρχῆς τῶν λογίων τοῦ θεοῦ (see ἀρχή, 1 b. p. 76^b bot.), Heb. v. 12, such as are taught to νήπιοι, ib. 13; τὰ στοιχεῖα τοῦ κόσμου, the rudiments with which mankind like νήπιοι were indoctrinated before the time of Christ, i. e. the elements of religious training, or the ceremonial precepts common alike to the worship of Jews and of Gentiles, Gal. iv. 3, 9, (and since these requirements on account of the difficulty of observing them are to be regarded as a yoke—cf. Acts xv. 10; Gal. v. 1—those who rely upon them are said to be δεδουλωμένοι ὑπὸ τὰ στ.); spec. the ceremonial requirements esp. of Jewish tradition, minutely set forth by theosophists and false teachers, and fortified by specious arguments, Col. ii. 8, 20. The phrase τὰ στοιχεῖα τοῦ κόσμου is fully discussed by Schneckenburger in the Theolog. Jahrbücher for 1848, Pt. iv. p. 445 sqq.; Neander in the Deutsche Zeitschrift f. Christl. Wissenschaft for 1850, p. 205 sqq.; Kienlen in Reuss u. Cunitz's Beiträge zu d. theolog. Wissenschaften, vol. ii. p. 133 sqq.; E. Schaubach, Comment. qua exponitur quid στοιχεῖα τοῦ κόσμου in N. T. sibi velit. (Meining. 1862).*

στοιχέω, -ῶ; fut. στοιχήσω; (στοίχος a row, series); a. to proceed in a row, go in order: Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 34; metaph. to go on prosperously, to turn out well: of things, Eccl. xi. 6 for ἔψῃ. b. to walk: with a local dat. [W. § 31, 1 a. cf. p. 219 (203); yet cf. B. § 133, 22 b.],

τοῖς ἔχουσι τινος, in the steps or one, i. e. follow his example, Ro. iv. 12; to direct one's life, to live, with a dat. of the rule [B. u. s.], εἰ πνεύματι . . . στοιχῶμεν, if the Holy Spirit animates us [see ζῶω, I. 3 sub fin.], let us exhibit that control of the Spirit in our life, Gal. v. 25; τῷ κανόνι, acc. to the rule, Gal. vi. 16; τῷ αἰτῷ (where Rec. adds κανόνι), Phil. iii. 16 [W. § 43, 5 d.; cf. B. § 140, 18 fin.], (τῷ παραδείγματι τινος, Clein. hom. 10, 15); with a πτερ. denoting the manner of acting, στοιχεῖς τ. νόμον φυλάσσω, so walkest as to keep the law [A. V. walkest orderly, keeping etc.], Acts xxi. 24. [On the word and its constr. see Fritzsche on Rom. vol. iii. p. 142. COMP.: συ(ν)-στοιχέω.]*

στολή, -ῆς, ἡ, (στέλλω [q. v.] to prepare, equip, 2 pf. ἔστολα); 1. an equipment (Aeschyl.). 2. an equipment in clothes, clothing; spec. a loose outer garment for men which extended to the feet [cf. Eng. stole (Dict. of Chris. Antiq. s. v.)], worn by kings (Jon. iii. 6), priests, and persons of rank: Mk. xii. 38; xvi. 5; Lk. xv. 22; xx. 46; Rev. vi. 11; vii. 9, 13, [14^a, 14^b Rec.; xxii. 14 L T Tr WH]. (Tragg., Xen., Plat., sqq.; Sept. chiefly for ἵματιον) [Cf. Trench § l.]*

στόμα, -τος, τό, (apparently i. q. τόμα, with σ prefixed, fr. τέμνω, τέτομα, therefore prop. 'cutting' [or 'cut'; so Etym. Magn. 728, 18; al. 'calling', etc.; but doubtful, cf. Curtius § 226 b.; Vanček p. 1141 and reff.]); fr. Hom. down; Hebr. פֶּה; 1. prop. the mouth as a part of the body: of man, Jn. xix. 29; Acts xi. 8; Rev. i. 16; iii. 16, and often; of animals,—as of a fish, Mt. xvii. 27; of a horse, Jas. iii. 3; Rev. ix. 17; of a serpent, Rev. xii. 15 sq.; xiii. 5; the jaws of a lion, 2 Tim. iv. 17; Heb. xi. 33; Rev. xiii. 2. Since the thoughts of man's soul find verbal utterance by his mouth, καρδιά ('the heart' or soul) and στόμα 'the mouth' are distinguished: Mt. xii. 34; xv. 8 Rec. fr. Is. xxix. 13; Ro. x. 8, 10; in phrases chiefly of a Hebraistic character, the mouth (as the organ of speech) is mentioned in connection with words and speech, Mt. xxi. 16 (fr. Ps. viii. 3), and words are said to proceed ἐκ τοῦ στόματος, Mt. iv. 4 (fr. Deut. viii. 3); Lk. iv. 22; Eph. iv. 29; Col. iii. 8; Jas. iii. 10; τὸ στόμα λαλεῖ τι, Jude 16; on the Hebr. phrase ἀνοίγειν τὸ στόμα, see ἀνοίγω, p. 43^a bot. ἡ ἀνοίξις τοῦ στ. Eph. vi. 19; στόμα πρὸς στόμα λαλῆσαι (פֶּה-לְפִי פֶה-לְפִי, Num. xii. 8) lit. mouth (turned) to mouth, [A. V. face to face], 2 Jn. 12; 3 Jn. 14, (τὸ στόμα πρὸς τὸ στόμα, of a kiss, Xen. mem. 2, 6, 32); God or the Holy Spirit is said to speak διὰ τοῦ στόματος τινος [cf. B. 183 (159)], Lk. i. 70; Acts i. 16; iii. 18, 21; iv. 25; or a person is said to hear a thing διὰ στόματος τ. Acts xv. 7; or ἀπὸ τοῦ στ. τ. from his own mouth i. e. what he has just said, Lk. xxii. 71; or ἐκ τ. στ. Acts xxii. 14; θηρεύσαι τι ἐκ τ. στ. τ. Lk. xi. 54; τὸ πνεῦμα τοῦ στ. [the breath of his mouth, see πνεῦμα, 1 b.], 2 Th. ii. 8 (Ps. xxxii. (xxxiii.) 6, cf. Is. xi. 4); ἡ ῥομφαία τοῦ στ. a fig. portraying the destructive power of the words of Christ the judge, Rev. ii. 16; δόλος or ψεῦδος ἐν τῷ στ., 1 Pet. ii. 22 and Rev. xiv. 5, (fr. Is. liii. 9); στόμα is put for 'statements', declarations, in Mt. xviii. 16 and 2 Co. xiii.

1, (Deut. xix. 15); Lk. xix. 22 (Eccl. viii. 2). **διδόναι τῷ στόμα**, apt forms of speech (as distinguished from the substance of speech, ἡ σοφία), Lk. xxi. 15; **στόμα** for one who has begun (or is about) to speak, Ro. iii. 19 (Ps. cvi. (cvii.) 42; cf. *pân gôn* and *pâsa glôssa*, Phil. ii. 10 sq. fr. Is. xlv. 23); metaph. the earth is said to open its mouth and *καταπίνειν τὴν*, Rev. xii. 16. **2.** Like Lat. *acies*, **στόμα μαχαίρας**, the edge of the sword (צַדִּיק־בַּיָּד, Gen. xxxiv. 26; [Josh. xix. 48; Jer. xxi. 7, etc.]; Judg. xviii. 27, etc.; 2 S. xv. 14 [but in the last two pass. the Sept. render the Hebr. phrase by *στ. ῥομφαίας*, which (together with *στ. ξίφους*) is the more common translation; cf. W. 18, 30; B. 320 (274 n.)]; Lk. xxi. 24; Heb. xi. 34, (hence *δίστομος*, q. v.; לַבַּיִת of a sword, 2 S. ii. 26; xi. 25).

στόμαχος, -ου, ὁ, (*στόμα*, q. v.); **1.** *the throat*: Hom., al. **2.** *an opening, orifice*, esp. of the stomach, Aristot. **3.** in later writ. (as Plut., al.) *the stomach*: 1 Tim. v. 23.*

στρατεία, -ας, ἡ, (*στρατεύω*), *an expedition, campaign; military service, warfare*: Paul likens his contest with the difficulties that oppose him in the discharge of his apostolic duties to a *warfare*, 2 Co. x. 4 (where Tdf. *στρατιάς*, see his note); 1 Tim. i. 18. [(Hdt., Xen., al.)]*

στράτευμα, -τος, τό, (*στρατεύω*), fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down; **a.** *an army*: Mt. xxii. 7; Rev. ix. 16; xix. 14 [cf. W. § 59, 4 a.], 19. **b.** *a band of soldiers* [R. V. *soldiers*]: Acts xxiii. 10, 27. **c.** *body-guard, guardsmen*: plur. Lk. xxiii. 11 [R. V. *soldiers*].*

στρατεύω: Mid., pres. *στρατεύομαι*; 1 aor. subjunc. 2 pers. sing. *στρατεύσῃ* (1 Tim. i. 18 T Tr txt. WH mrg.); (*στρατός* [related to *στρωννύω*, q. v.], an encampment, an army); fr. Hdt. down; *to make a military expedition, to lead soldiers to war or to battle*, (spoken of a commander); *to do military duty, be on active service, be a soldier*; in the N. T. only in the mid. (Grk. writ. use the act. and the depon. mid. indiscriminately; cf. Passow s. v. 1 fin.; [L. and S. s. v. I. 2]): prop. of soldiers, Lk. iii. 14; 1 Co. ix. 7; 2 Tim. ii. 4; *to fight*, [A. V. *war*]: trop. of the conflicts of the apostolic office, 2 Co. x. 3; with a kindred acc. [W. § 32, 2; B. § 131, 5], *τὴν καλὴν στρατείαν*, 1 Tim. i. 18 (*ιεράν κ. εὐγενῆ στρατείαν στρατεύσασθαι περὶ τῆς εὐσεβείας*, 4 Macc. ix. 23); of passions that disquiet the soul, Jas. iv. 1; 1 Pet. ii. 11. [COMP.: *ἀντι-στρατεύομαι*.]*

στρατηγός, -οῦ, ὁ, (*στρατός* and *ἄγω*), fr. Hdt. down, Sept. chiefly for צַדִּיק [only plur. צַדִּיקִים]; **1.** *the commander of an army*. **2.** in the N. T. *a civic commander, a governor*, (the name of the *duumviri* or highest magistrates in the municipia and colonies; they had the power of administering justice in the less important cases; *οἱ τῆς πόλεως στρατηγοί*, Artem. oneir. 4, 49; of civil magistrates as early as Hdt. 5, 38; [see reff. in Meyer on Acts xvi. 20; L. and S. s. v. II. 2 sq.; cf. Farrar, St. Paul, i. excurs. xvi.]): plur. [R. V. *magistrates* (after A. V.), with mrg. Gr. *praetors*], Acts xvi. 20, 22, 35 sq. [38]. **3.** *στρατ. τοῦ ἱεροῦ*, 'captain of the temple' [A. V.], i. e. the commander of the Levites who

kept guard in and around the temple (Joseph. antt. 20, 6, 2; [B. D. s. v. Captain, 3; *Edersheim*, The Temple etc. ch. vii., 2 ed. p. 119 sq.]); Acts iv. 1; v. 24; plur. Lk. xxii. 52; simply [A. V. *captain*], Acts v. 26; Lk. xxii. 4.*

στρατιά, -ᾶς, ἡ, (*στρατός* [cf. *στρατεύω*]), fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down, Sept. for צַדִּיק; **1.** *an army, band of soldiers*. **2.** sometimes in the poets i. q. *στρατεία*, as Arstph. eqq. 587 (*ἐν στρατιαῖς τε καὶ μάχαις*). 2 Co. x. 4 Tdf. after the best codd. ([see his note; cf. L. and S. s. v. II.]); Passow s. v. *στρατεία*, fin.). **3.** in the N. T. *ἡ οὐράνιος στρατιά*, or *ἡ στρατ. τοῦ οὐρανοῦ* (Hebr. צְבָאֵי הַשָּׁמַיִם), *the host of heaven* (see *δύναμις*, f.), i. e. **a.** *troops of angels* (1 K. xxii. 19; Neh. ix. 6); Lk. ii. 13. **b.** *the heavenly bodies, stars of heaven*, (so called on account of their number and their order): Acts vii. 42 (2 Chr. xxxiii. 3, 5; Jer. viii. 2, etc.).*

στρατιώτης, -ου, ὁ, (fr. *στρατιός* [(cf. *στρατεύω*)], like *ἡλιώτης*, *κλειώτης*, *ἠπειρώτης*), fr. Hdt. down, *a (common) soldier*: Mt. viii. 9; Mk. xv. 16; Lk. xxiii. 36; Jn. xix. 2; Acts x. 7; xii. 4, etc.; with the addition of Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, metaph., a champion of the cause of Christ, 2 Tim. ii. 3.

στρατολογέω, -ῶ: *to be a στρατολόγος* (and this fr. *στρατός* and *λέγω*), *to gather (collect) an army, to enlist soldiers*: ὁ στρατολογήσας, [he that enrolled (him) as a soldier], of the commander, 2 Tim. ii. 4. (Diod., Dion. Hal., Joseph., Plut., al.)*

στρατοπέδάρχης, -ου, ὁ, (*στρατόπεδον* and *ἄρχω*), [cf. B. 73 (64)]; **a.** *the commander of a camp and army, a military tribune*: Dion. Hal. 10, 36; Lcian. hist. conscr. 22; [Joseph. b. j. 2, 19, 4]. **b.** *Praetorian prefect, commander of the praetorian cohorts*, i. e. captain of the Roman emperor's body-guard: Acts xxviii. 16 [L T Tr WH om. the cl., see *Abbot* in B. D., Am. ed., s. v. Captain of the Guard]. There were two praetorian prefects, to whose custody prisoners sent bound to the emperor were consigned: Joseph. antt. 18, 6, 6; Plin. epp. 10, 65 (57). [See B. D. Am. ed. u. s.; Bp. Lightft. on Phil. p. 7 sq.]*

[*στρατοπέδ-αρχος*, -ου, ὁ; see the preceding word. The dat. -χῶ is the reading of some codd. (cf. WH rejected mrg.) in Acts xxviii. 16; cf. *ἐκατοντάρχης*, init.]*

στρατόπεδον, -ου, τό, (*στρατός*, and *πέδον* a plain), fr. Hdt. down; **a.** *a military camp*. **b.** *soldiers in camp, an army*: Lk. xxi. 20.*

στρέβλω, -ῶ; (*στρεβλός* [fr. *στρέφω*] twisted, Lat. *tormentosus*; hence *στρέβλη*, fem., an instrument of torture); *to twist, turn awry*, (Hdt.); *to torture, put to the rack*, (Arstph., Plat., Dem., Polyb., Joseph., 3 Macc. iv. 14); metaph. *to pervert*, of one who wrests or tortures language to a false sense, 2 Pet. iii. 16.*

στρέφω: 1 aor. *ἔστρεψα*; Pass., pres. *στρέφομαι* 2 aor. *ἑστράφην*; fr. Hom. down; Sept. for צַדִּיק, also for צַדִּיק, etc.: *to turn, turn round*: *τί τινα*, to turn a thing to one, Mt. v. 39, and T Tr WH in xxvii. 3 [for *ἀποστρέφω*, to bring back; see *ἀποστρέφω*, 2]; reflexively (W. § 38, 1; B. § 130, 4), *to turn one's self* (i. e. to turn the back to one: used of one who no longer cares for another).

Acts vii. 42 [cf. W. 469 (437)]; *τὸ εἰς τι*, i. q. *μεταστρέφω*, to turn one thing into another, Rev. xi. 6. Pass. reflexively, to turn one's self: *στραφεῖς* foll. by a finite verb, having turned etc., Mt. vii. 6; [ix. 22 L T Tr WH]; xvi. 23; Lk. vii. 1; ix. 55; xiv. 25; xxii. 61; Jn. i. 38; xx. 16; *στραφεῖς πρὸς τινα*, foll. by a fin. verb, [turning unto etc., or turned unto and etc.], Lk. vii. 44; x. 21 (22) [R* L T], 23; xxiii. 28; *στρέφεισθαι εἰς τὰ ὀπίσω*, to turn one's self back, Jn. xx. 14; *εἰς τὰ ἔθνη*, Acts xiii. 46; *ἐστράφησαν* (ἐν L T Tr WH) *ταῖς καρδίαις αὐτῶν εἰς Αἴγυπτον*, [R.V. they turned back in their hearts unto Egypt] i. e. to their condition there, Acts vii. 39; absol. and trop. to turn one's self sc. from one's course of conduct, i. e. to change one's mind [cf. W. u. s.]: Mt. xviii. 3 and L T Tr WH in Jn. xii. 40. [COMP.: ἀνα-, ἀπο-, δια-, ἐκ-, ἐπι-, κατα-, μετα-, συ(ν)-, ὑπο- στρέφω.]*

στρηνιάω, -ῶ: 1 aor. *ἐστρηνίασα*; (fr. *στρήνος*, q. v.); a word used in middle and later Comedy for *τροφῶν* (cf. *Lob. ad Phryn.* p. 381; [Rutherford, *New Phryn.* p. 475 sq.; W. 25]); to be wanton, to live luxuriously: Rev. xviii. 7, 9. [COMP.: κατα-στρηνιάω.]*

στρήνος, -ους, τό, [allied w. *στερεός*, q. v.], excessive strength which longs to break forth, over-strength; luxury, [R. V. wantonness (mrg. luxury)]: Rev. xviii. 3 (see *δύναμις*, d.); for *ἰμῆξ*, arrogance, 2 K. xix. 28; eager desire, Lycophr. 438.*

στρούθιον, -ου, τό, (dimin. of *στρούθός*), a little bird, esp. of the sparrow sort, a sparrow: Mt. x. 29, 31; Lk. xii. 6 sq. (Aristot. h. a. 5, 2 p. 539^b, 33; 9, 7 p. 613^a, 33; Sept. for *ἰμῆξ*.) [Cf. *Tristram* in B.D. s. v. Sparrow; Survey of West. Palest., 'Fauna and Flora', p. 67 sq.]*

στρώννιω, or **στρώννυμι**: impf. 3 pers. plur. *ἐστρώννουν* [cf. B. 45 (39)]; 1 aor. *ἔστρωσα*; pf. pass. ptep. *ἔστρωμένος*; (by metathesis fr. *στῶρνυμι*, *στορέννυμι*, and this fr. *STOPEΩ*; [cf. Lat. *sterno*, *struo*, etc.; Eng. *strew*, *straw*, etc.]; see Curtius § 227); to spread: *ἰμάτια ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ*, Mt. xxi. 8; *εἰς τ. ὁδόν*, Mk. xi. 8, (*πέδον πεδάσμασι*, Aeschyl. Ag. 909; *εἶμασι πόρον*, ib. 921). sc. *τὴν κλίνην* (which Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down often add, and also *λέχος*, *λέκτρον*, etc. [cf. W. 594 (552); B. § 130, 5]) *τινί*, Acts ix. 34 [A. V. make thy bed]; to spread with couches or divans τὸ ἀνάγαιον, pass. [A. V. furnished], Mk. xiv. 15; Lk. xxii. 12. [COMP.: κατα-, ὑπο- στρώννυμι.]*

στυγητός, -όν, (*στυγέω* to hate), hated, Aeschyl. Prom. 592; detestable [A. V. hateful]: Tit. iii. 3; *στυγητὸν κ. θεομοσητὸν πρᾶγμα*, of adultery, Philo de decal. § 24 fin.; *ἔρωσ*, Heliod. 5, 29.*

στυγνός, 1 aor. ptep. *στυγνίσας*; (*στυγνός* sombre, gloomy); to be sad, to be sorrowful: prop. *ἐπὶ τινι* [R.V. his countenance fell at etc.], Mk. x. 22; metaph. of the sky covered with clouds [A. V. to be lowering], Mt. xvi. 3 [T br. WH reject the pass.]. (Schol. on Aeschyl. Pers. 470; Sept. thrice for *δρῶθ*, to be amazed, astonished, *ἐπὶ τινα*, Ezek. xxvii. 35; xxxii. 10; *στυγνότης*, of the gloominess of the sky, Polyb. 4, 21, 1.)*

στυλός [R G WH (Tr in 1 Tim. iii. 15; Rev. x. 1)], more correctly **στυλοῦς** [so L T (Tr in Gal. ii. 9; Rev. iii. 12)]; see Passow [or L. and S.] s. v. fin. [cf. Chandler

§§ 274, 275; Lipsius, Gram. Untersuch. p. 43], -ου, ὁ, [fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down], Sept. often for *ἰμῆξ*, a pillar, column: *στυλοὶ πυρός*, pillars of fire, i. e. flames rising like columns, Rev. x. 1; *ποιήσω αὐτὸν στυλοῦν ἐν τῷ ναφ τοῦ θεοῦ μου*, i. e. (dropping the fig.) I will assign him a firm and abiding place in the everlasting kingdom of God, Rev. iii. 12; used of persons to whose eminence and strength the stability and authority of any institution or organization are due, Gal. ii. 9 [where cf. Bp. Lightft.]; Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 5, 2 and the note in Gebhardt and Harnack, (*στυλοὶ οἴκων εἰσὶ πᾶνες ἄρσενες*, Eur. Iph. T. 57; exx. fr. [Jewish writ. are given by Schoettgen (on Gal. l. c.) and fr.] eccles. writ. by Suicer, Thes. ii. p. 1045 sq.; *columen reipublicae*, Cic. pro Sest. 8, 19, and often elsewh. in Lat. auth.); a prop or support: *τῆς ἀληθείας*, 1 Tim. iii. 15.*

Στωϊκός [(WH *Στωικός*), L T *Στωικός*, see Tdf.'s note on Acts as below; WH. App. p. 152], -ή, -όν, Stoic, pertaining to the Stoic philosophy, the author of which, Zeno of Citium, taught at Athens in the portico called *ἡ ποικίλη στοά*: *οἱ Στωϊκοὶ φιλόσοφοι*, Acts xvii. 18. [(Diog. Laërt. 7, 5; al.)]*

σύ, pron. of the second pers. (Dor. and Aeol. *ρύ*, Boeot. *τού*), gen. *σοῦ*, dat. *σοί*, acc. *σέ* (which oblique cases are enclitic, unless a preposition precede; yet *πρὸς σε* is written [uniformly in Rec. (exc. Mt. xxvi. 18), in Grsb. (exc. Jn. xxi. 22, 23), in Treg. (exc. Mt. xxvi. 18; Acts xxiii. 30), in Lchm. (exc. Mt. xxvi. 18; Jn. xvii. 11, 13; xxi. 22, 23; Acts xxiii. 30), in Tdf. (exc. Mt. xxvi. 18; Lk. i. 19; Jn. xvii. 11, 13; Jn. xxi. 22; Acts xxiii. 18, 30; 1 Tim. iii. 14; Tit. iii. 12)]; also by WH in Mt. xxv. 39], see *ἐγώ*, 2; Lipsius, Grammat. Untersuch. p. 62 sq. [W. § 6, 3; B. 31 (27)]); plur. *ὑμεῖς*, etc.; Lat. *tu*, etc., *vos*, etc.; *thou*, etc., *ye*, etc. The nominatives *σύ* and *ὑμεῖς* are expressed for emphasis—before a vocative, as *σὺ Βηθλεέμ*, Mt. ii. 6; *σὺ παιδίον* (Lcian. dial. deor. 2, 1), Lk. i. 76; add, Jn. xvii. 5; Acts i. 24; 1 Tim. vi. 11, etc.; *ὑμεῖς οἱ Φαρισαῖοι*, Lk. xi. 39;—or when the pron. has a noun or a ptep. added to it in apposition in order to define it more sharply, as *σὺ Ἰουδαῖος ὢν* (*thou, being a Jew*), Jn. iv. 9, cf. Gal. ii. 14; *ὑμεῖς ποιητοὶ ὄντες*, Mt. vii. 11;—or when several are addressed who are at the same time particularized, *σύ . . . σύ*, Jas. ii. 3; also in antithesis, Mt. iii. 14; vi. 17; xi. 3; Mk. xiv. 36; Lk. xvi. 7; Jn. ii. 10; iii. 2; Acts x. 15; 1 Co. iii. 23; Jas. ii. 18, and very often; sometimes the antithetic term is suppressed, but is easily understood from the context: *εἰ σὺ εἶ, ἰφ ἔθ θου*, and not an apparition, Mt. xiv. 28; add, Lk. xv. 31; xvii. 8, etc.;—or when a particle is added, as *σὺ οὖν* (at the close of an argument, when the discourse reverts to the person to be directly addressed), Lk. iv. 7; Jn. viii. 5; Acts xxiii. 21; 2 Tim. ii. 1, 3; *σὺ δέ* (in contrasts), Lk. ix. 60; 2 Tim. iii. 10; Tit. ii. 1; Heb. i. 11, etc.; *ὑμεῖς δέ*, Mt. xxi. 13; Jas. ii. 6; *καὶ σὺ*, and thou, thou also, thou too, Mt. xi. 23; xxvi. 69, 73; Lk. x. 15; xix. 19, 42; xxii. 58; plur., Mt. xv. 3, 16; Lk. xvii. 10; before the 2d pers. of the verb where the person is to be emphasized (like the Germ. *du, ihr eben, du*

da, 'it is thou,' 'thou art the very man,' etc.), *σύ εἶ*, Mt. xxvii. 11; Mk. xv. 2; Lk. xxiii. 3; Jn. i. 19; iii. 10; iv. 12; viii. 53; Acts xxiii. 3, etc.; plur. Lk. ix. 55 Rec.; *σύ λέγεις, εἶπας*, Mt. xxvi. 25; xxvii. 11; Mk. xv. 2; it is used also without special emphasis ([cf. B. § 129, 12, and] see *ἐγώ*, 1), Mk. xiv. 68; Jn. viii. 13; Acts vii. 28, etc. The genitives *σοῦ* and *ὑμῶν*, joined to substantives, have the force of a possessive, and are placed—sometimes after the noun, as *τὸν πόδα σου*, Mt. iv. 6; *τοὺς ἀδελφοὺς ὑμῶν*, Mt. v. 47, and very often;—sometimes before the noun (see *ἐγώ*, 3 b.), as *σοῦ αἱ ἁμαρτίαι*, Lk. vii. 48; *σοῦ τῆς νεότητος*, 1 Tim. iv. 12; *ὑμῶν δὲ καὶ τριχες*, Mt. x. 30; add, Mk. x. 43 [here Rec. after]; Lk. xii. 30; Jn. xvi. 6; Ro. xiv. 16; 2 Co. i. 24 [here now before, now after];—sometimes between the article and noun, as *τὴν ὑμῶν ἐπιπόθησιν*, 2 Co. vii. 7; add, 2 Co. viii. 14 (13), 14; xiii. 9; Phil. i. 19. 25; ii. 30; Col. i. 8. *ἔσται σου πάντα (πάσα)*, Lk. iv. 7 [cf. B. § 132, 11, I a.]. It is added to the pronoun *αὐτός*: *σοῦ αὐτῆς*, Lk. ii. 35. On the phrase *τί ἐμοὶ καὶ σοί*, see *ἐγώ*, 4. [(Fr. Hom. on.)]

συγγένεια, -ας, ἡ, (συγγενής), fr. Eur. and Thuc. down; [Sept.]; a. kinship, relationship. b. kindred, relations collectively, family: Lk. i. 61; Acts vii. 3, 14.*

συγγενής, -εῖς, [acc. sing. *συγγενῆ*, and in Rom. xvi. 11 Treg. *συγγενῆν*; see *ἄρσιν*], dat. plur. *συγγενέων* and (in Mk. vi. 4 T Tr [WH, also in Lk. ii. 44 WH] acc. to a barbarous declens., cf. [1 Macc. x. 89] B. 25 (22)) *συγγενέων*, (σύν and γένος), [fr. Pind., Aeschyl. down; Sept.], of the same kin, akin to, related by blood, (Plin. congener): Mk. vi. 4; Lk. ii. 44; xxi. 16; τινός, Lk. [i. 58]; xiv. 12; Jn. xviii. 26; Acts x. 24; Ro. xvi. 7, 11, 21, [see below]; ἡ συγγ. Lk. i. 36 R G Tr (Lev. xviii. 14); in a wider sense, of the same race, a fellow-countryman: Ro. ix. 3 [(so some take the word in xvi. 7, 11, 21, above; cf. Bp. Lghtft. on Philippians p. 175)].*

συγγενίς, -ίδος, ἡ, (see the preceding word), a later Grk. word ([Plut. quaest. Rom. 6]; like *εὐγενίς*, cf. *Lob. ad Phryn. p. 451 sq.*; cf. W. 69 (67); Kühner i. p. 419 Anm. 8), a kinswoman: τινός, Lk. i. 36 L T WH.*

συγγνώμη [T WH *συγγ.*, cf. σύν, II. fin.], -ης, ἡ, (συγγινώσκω, to agree with, to pardon; see *γνώμη*), fr. [Soph. and] Hdt. down, pardon, indulgence: *κατὰ συγγνώμην, οὐ κατ' ἐπιταγήν*, by way of concession or permission, not by way of command, 1 Co. vii. 6.*

συγκάθημαι [T WH *συν* (cf. σύν, II. fin.)]; fr. Hdt. down; [Sept.]; to sit together, to sit with another: *μετὰ τινος*, Mk. xiv. 54; *τινί*, with one, Acts xxvi. 30.*

συγκάθω [T WH *συν* (cf. σύν, II. fin.)]: 1 aor. *συνεκάθισα*; (see *καθίζω*); a. trans. to cause to sit down together, placé together: *τινά*, foll. by *ἐν* with a dat. of the place, Eph. ii. 6. b. intrans. to sit down together: Lk. xxii. 55 [where Lchm. txt. *περικαθ.*] (Xen., Aristot., Plut., al.; Sept.)*

συγκοκοπάθω [T WH *συν* (cf. σύν, II. fin.)], -ῶ: 1 aor. impv. *συγκοκοπάθησον*; (see *κακοπάθω*); to suffer hardships together with one: 2 Tim. ii. 3 L T Tr WH; with a dat. com. added, *τῷ εὐαγγελίῳ*, for the benefit of the gospel, to further it, 2 Tim. i. 8. (Eccles. writ.)*

συγκοκονχέω [T WH *συν* (cf. σύν, II. fin.)], -ῶ: pres. pass. inf. *-χέισθαι*; to treat ill with another; pass to be ill-treated in company with, share persecutions or come into a fellowship of ills: *τινί*, with one, Heb. xi. 25. Not found elsewhere.*

συγκάλλω [T WH *συν* (cf. σύν, II. fin.)], -ῶ: 1 aor. *συνεκάλεσα*; Mid., pres. *συγκαλούμαι*; 1 aor. *συνεκαλεσάμην*; fr. Hom. down; Sept. for *ἄλλω*; to call together, assemble: *τινός*, Lk. xv. 6 [here Tr mrg. has pres. mid.]; *τὴν σκείραν*, Mk. xv. 16; *τὸ συνέδριον*, Acts v. 21; mid. to call together to one's self [cf. B. § 135, 5]: *τινός*, Lk. ix. 1; xv. [6 Tr mrg.], 9 [R G L Tr txt.]; xxiii. 13; Acts x. 24; xxviii. 17.*

συγκάλυπτο [(cf. σύν, II. fin.)]: pf. pass. ptep. *συγκεκάλυμμένος*; fr. Hom. down; Sept. for *ἵπῃ*; to cover on all sides, to conceal entirely, to cover up completely: *τί*, pass., Lk. xii. 2.*

συγκάμπτο [T WH *συν* (cf. σύν, II. fin.)]: 1 aor. impv. *σύγκαμψον*; to bend together, to bend completely: *τὸν κῆτόν τινος*, [A. V. to bow down one's back] i. e. metaph. to subject one to error and hardness of heart, a fig. taken from the bowing of the back by captives compelled to pass under the yoke, Ro. xi. 10, fr. Ps. lxxviii. (lxix.) 24. (Xen., Plat., Aristot., al.)*

συγκαταβαίνο [T WH *συν* (cf. σύν, II. fin.)]: 2 aor. ptep. plur. *συγκαταβάμεντες*; to go down with: of those who descend together from a higher place to a lower, as from Jerusalem to Caesarea, Acts xxv. 5. (Ps. xlviii. (xlix.) 18; Sap. x. 14; Aeschyl., Eur., Thuc., Polyb., Plut., al.; cf. *Lob. ad Phryn. p. 398*; [Rulherford, New Phryn. p. 485].)*

συγκατάθεσις [T WH *συν* (cf. σύν, II. fin.)], -εως, ἡ, (συγκατατίθημι, q. v.), prop. a putting together or joint deposit (of votes); hence approval, assent, agreement, [Cic. acad. 2, 12, 37 *adsensio atque adprobatio*]: 2 Co. vi. 16. (Polyb., Dion. Hal., Plut., al.)*

συγκατατίθημι [T WH *συν* (cf. σύν, II. fin.)]: Mid., pres. ptep. *συγκατατιθέμενος* or pf. ptep. *συγκατατεθειμένος* (see below); to deposit together with another; Mid. prop. to deposit one's vote in the urn with another (*ψηφὸν τίθειναι*), hence to consent to, agree with, vote for: *τῇ βουλῇ κ. τῇ πράξει τινός*, Lk. xxiii. 51 [here L mrg. T Tr mrg. WH mrg. pres. ptep., al. pf. ptep.]. (Ex. xxiii. 1, 32; Plat. Gorg. p. 501 c., Isae., Dem., Polyb., Joseph., Plut., al.)*

συγκαταψηφίζω [T WH *συν* (cf. σύν, II. fin.)]: 1 aor. pass. *συγκατεψηφίσθην*; 1. by depositing (*κατὰ*) a ballot in the urn (i. e. by voting for) to assign one a place among (σύν), to vote one a place among: *τινὰ μετὰ τινῶν*, Acts i. 26. 2. mid. to vote against with others, i. e. to condemn with others: Plut. Them. 21. Not found elsewhere.*

συγκεράννυμι [T WH *συν* (cf. σύν, II. fin.)]: 1 aor. *συνεκέρασα*; pf. pass. ptep. *συγκεκραμένος* and in L T Tr WH *συγκεκρασμένος* [see *κεράννυμι*, init.]; fr. [Aeschyl., Soph.], Hdt. down; to mix together, commingle; to unite: *συνεκ. τὸ σῶμα*, caused the several parts to combine into an organic structure, which is the body, [A. V. *tempered the body together*], 1 Co. xii. 24; *τί τιμ.*, to unite one

thing to another: *οὐκ ὠφέλησεν . . . μὴ συγκεκραμένους* [so R G T WH mrg., but L Tr WH txt. -*νοὺς*] . . . ἀκούσασιν, 'the word heard did not profit them, because it had not united itself by faith to [cf. W. § 31, 10; B. § 133, 13] them that heard,' i. e. because the hearers had not by their faith let it find its way into their minds and made it their own; [or, acc. to the text of L Tr WH (R. V.), 'because they had not been united by faith with them that heard'], Heb. iv. 2.*

συγκινέω, -ῶ: 1 aor. 3 pers. plur. *συνεκίνησαν*; to move together with others [Aristot.]; to throw into commotion, excite, stir up: τὸν λαόν, Acts vi. 12. (Polyb., Plut., Longin., al.)*

συγκλείω [T WH *συν-* (cf. *σύν*, II. fin.)]: 1 aor. *συνέκλεισα*; Pass., pres. ptep. *συν-(συν-)κλειόμενος*, Gal. iii. 23 L T Tr WH; but R G ibid. pf. ptep. -*κεκλεισμένος*; fr. Hdt. down; Sept. chiefly for *גָּבַר* and *גָּבַרְתָּ*, to shut up, (Lat. *concludo*), i. e. a. to shut up together, enclose, [so s. v. *σύν*, II. 2; but others (e. g. Fritzsche as below; Meyer on Gal. iii. 22) would make the *σύν* always intensive, as in b.]: a shoal of fishes in a net, Lk. v. 6. b. to shut up on all sides, shut up completely; τινὰ εἰς τινα or τ, so to deliver one up to the power of a person or thing that he is completely shut in, as it were, without means of escape: τινὰ εἰς ἀπίθειαν, Ro. xi. 32 (εἰς ἀγῶνα, Polyb. 3, 63, 3; εἰς τοιαύτην ἀμηχανίαν *συγκλεισθεῖς* Ἀντίγονος μετεμέλετο, Diod. 19, 19; οὐ συνέκλεισάς με εἰς χεῖρας ἐχθροῦ, Ps. xxx. (xxxii.) 9; τὰ κτήνη εἰς θάνατον, Ps. lxxvii. (lxxviii.) 50; cf. Fritzsche, Ep. ad Rom. ii. p. 545 sq.); also τινὰ ὑπὸ τ, under the power of anything, i. e. so that he is held completely subject to it: ὑπὸ ἁμαρτίας, Gal. iii. 22 (the Scripture has shut up or subjected, i. e. declared them to be subject); sc. ὑπὸ νόμον, with the addition of εἰς τὴν μέλλουσαν πίστιν ἀποκαλυφθῆναι, ib. 23 (see above ad init.); on these words see *eis*, B. II. 3 c. γ. p. 185* bot.*

συγκληρονομός [T WH *συν-* (cf. *σύν*, II. fin.), -ου, ὁ, ἡ, a fellow-heir, a joint-heir, (ἀνεψιὸς καὶ συγκληρονόμος, Philo, leg. ad Gaium § 10), (see *κληρονόμος* 1 b.): Ro. viii. 17; Eph. iii. 6; one who obtains something assigned to himself with others, a joint participant (see *κληρονόμος*, 2): with the gen. of the thing, Heb. xi. 9; 1 Pet. iii. 7. Not found elsewhere.*

συγκοινωνέω [T WH *συν-* (cf. *σύν*, II. fin.), -ῶ; 1 aor. subj. 2 pers. plur. *συγκοινωνήσητε*, ptep. nom. plur. masc. *συγκοινωνήσαντες*; to become a partaker together with others, or to have fellowship with a thing: with a dat. of the thing, Eph. v. 11; Phil. iv. 14; Rev. xviii. 4. (with a gen. of the thing, Dem. p. 1299, 20; τινὶ τινος, Dio Cass. 37, 41; 77, 16.)*

συγκοινωνός [T WH *συν-* (cf. *σύν*, II. fin.), -όν, participant with others in (anything), joint partner: with a gen. of the thing [cf. W. § 30, 8 a.], Ro. xi. 17; 1 Co. ix. 23; with the addition of the gen. of the pers. with whom one is partaker of a thing, Phil. i. 7; foll. by *ἐν* with a dat. of the thing, Rev. i. 9.*

συγκομίζω: 1 aor. 3 pers. plur. *συνεκόμισαν*; 1. to carry or bring together, to collect [see *σύν*, II. 2]; to

house crops, gather into granaries: Hdt., Xen., Diod., Plut., al.; Job v. 26. 2. to carry with others, help in carrying out, the dead to be burned or buried (Soph. Aj. 1048; Plut. Sull. 38); to bury: Acts viii. 2.*

συγκρίνω [T WH *συν-* (cf. *σύν*, II. fin.)]; 1 aor. inf. *συγκρίναι*; 1. to join together fitly, compound, combine, (Epicharm. in Plut. mor. p. 110 a.; Plat., Aristot., al.); *πνευματικοῖς πνευματικά*, 1 Co. ii. 13 (for Paul, in delivering the things disclosed to him by the Holy Spirit in speech derived not from rhetorical instruction but received from the same divine Spirit, 'combines spiritual things with spiritual', adapts the discourse to the subject; other interpretations are refuted by Meyer ad loc.; *πνευματικοῖς* is neut.; [but others would take it as masc. and give *συγκ.* the meaning to interpret (R. V. marg. *interpreting spiritual things to spiritual men*); cf. Sept. Gen. xl. 8, 16, 22; xli. 12, 15; Judg. vii. 15; Dan. v. 12, etc.; see *Heinrici* in Meyer 6te Aufl.). 2. acc. to a use foreign to the earlier Greeks (who used *παρὰβάλλω*), but freq. fr. the time of Aristotle on (cf. Passow s. v. 2; [L. and S. s. v. II.]; Lob. ad Phryn. p. 278 sq.; [W. 23 (22)]), to compare: *ἑαυτοὺς ἑαυτοῖς*, 2 Co. x. 12 (Sap. vii. 29; xv. 18).*

συγκέπτω [T WH *συν-* (cf. *σύν*, II. fin.)]; [fr. Hdt. down]; to bend completely forwards, to be bowed together, [cf. *σύν*, II. 3]: by disease, Lk. xiii. 11. ([Job ix. 27]; Sir. xii. 11; xix. 26).*

συγκυρία, -ας, ἡ, (*συγκυρεῖν*, to happen, turn out), accident, chance: κατὰ συγκυρίαν, by chance, accidentally, Lk. x. 31. (Hippocr.; eccles. and Byzant. writ.; Grk. writ. fr. Polyb. down more com. use *συγκύρσις* and *συγκύρημα* [W. 24].)*

συγχαίρω [T WH *συν-* (cf. *σύν*, II. fin.)]; impf. *συνέχαυρον*; 2 aor. *συνεχάρην* [pass. as act., so Veitch (s. v. *χαίρω*) etc.; al. act., after the analogy of verbs in -*μι*]; to rejoice with, take part in another's joy, (Aeschyl., Arstph., Xen., al.); with a dat. of the pers. with whom one rejoices, Lk. i. 58 (cf. 14); xv. 6, 9; with a dat. of the thing, 1 Co. xiii. 6; to rejoice together, of many, 1 Co. xii. 26; to congratulate (Aeschin., Polyb., [Plut.]; cf. Bp. Lghtft. on Phil. as below; 3 Macc. i. 8; Barn. ep. 1, 3 (and Müller ad loc.))] : with the dat. of the pers. Phil. ii. 17 sq.*

συγχέω, *συγχύνω*, and *συγχύνω*, [T WH *συν-* (cf. *σύν*, II. fin.)] (see *έκχέω*, init.): impf., 3 pers. sing. *συνέχυνε* (Acts ix. 22 R G L Tr, -*χυνεν* T WH), 3 pers. plur. *συνέχεον* (Acts xxi. 27 R G T Tr WH [but some would make this a 2 aor., see reff. s. v. *έκχέω*, init.]); 1 aor. 3 pers. plur. *συνέχεαν* (Acts xxi. 27 L [see *έκχέω*, init.]); Pass., pres. 3 pers. sing. *συν(Τ WH σὺν-)χύνεται* (Acts xxi. 31 L T Tr WH); pf. 3 pers. sing. *συνέχυνται* (Acts xxi. 31 R G), ptep. fem. *συν(Τ WH σὺν-)κεχυμένη* (Acts xix. 32 R G L T Tr WH); 1 aor. 3 pers. sing. *συνεχύθη* (Acts ii. 6 R G L T Tr WH); fr. Hom. down; to pour together, commingle: *ἦν ἡ ἐκκλησία συγκεχυμένη*, was irregularly assembled [al. 'in confusion'], Acts xix. 32; to disturb, τινὰ, the mind of one, to stir up to tumult or outbreak, Acts xxi. 27, 31; to confound or bewilder, Acts ii. 6; ix. 22.*

συγχράομαι [T WH συν-], -ώμαι; to use with any one, use jointly, (Polyb., Diod., [Philo]); with the dat. of a pers., to associate with, to have dealings with: Jn. iv. 9 [Tdf. om. WH br. the cl. οὐ γὰρ . . . Σαμαρ.]*

συγχίνω and συγγίνω, see συγγέω.

σύγχις, -εως, ἡ, (συγγέω); [fr. Eur., Thuc., Plat. down], confusion, disturbance: of riotous persons, Acts xix. 29 (1 S. v. 11).*

συζῶ [L T Tr WH συν- (cf. σύν, II. fin.); fut. συζήσω; to live together with one [cf. σύν, II. 1]: of physical life on earth, opp. to συναποθανεῖν, 2 Co. vii. 3; τῷ Χριστῷ, to live a new life in union with the risen Christ, i. e. a life dedicated to God, Ro. vi. 8, cf. De Wette [or Meyer ad loc.]; to live a blessed life with him after death, 2 Tim. ii. 11. (Plat., Dem., Aristot., al.)*

συζέγγυμι: 1 aor. συνέζευξα; fr. Eur. and Xen. down; prop. to fasten to one yoke, yoke together: ἵππους, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 26; trop. to join together, unite: τὶ or τινά, of the marriage tie, Mt. xix. 6; Mk. x. 9, (νόμος συνέγγυς ἀνδρῶν καὶ γυναικῶν, Xen. oec. 7, 30, and often so in Grk. writ.)*

συζητέω [L T Tr WH συν- (cf. σύν, II. fin.)], -ῶ; impf. 3 pers. sing. συνεζήτει; a. to seek or examine together (Plat.). b. in the N. T. to discuss, dispute, [question (A. V. often)]: absol., [Mk. xii. 28]; Lk. xxiv. 15; τινί, with one, Mk. viii. 11; ix. 14 [R G L]; Acts vi. 9; in the same sense πρὸς τινα, Mk. ix. [14 T Tr WH], 16 (where read πρὸς αὐτούς, not with Rec.^{bes ols} G πρὸς αὐτούς [see αὐτοῦ, p. 87]); Acts ix. 29; πρὸς ἑαυτούς [L T Tr WH mrg. or πρ. αὐτούς R^{bes ols} G] equiv. to πρὸς ἀλλήλους, Mk. i. 27 [where T WH txt. simply αὐτούς as subj.]; πρὸς ἑαυτούς with the addition of an indirect quest. τὸ τίς etc. with the optat. [cf. B. § 139, 60; W. § 41 b. 4 c.], Lk. xxii. 28; τί, with the indic., Mk. ix. 10.*

συζητήσις [συν- L Tr mrg. (cf. σύν, II. fin.)], -εως, ἡ, (συζητέω), mutual questioning, disputation, discussion: Acts xv. 2 Rec., 7 R G L Tr mrg.; xxviii. 29 yet G L T Tr WH om. the vs. (Cic. ad fam. 16, 21, 4; Philo, opif. mund. § 17 fin. [(var. lect.); quod det. pot. § 1]; legg. alleg. 3, 45).*

συζητητής [L T Tr WH συν- (cf. σύν, II. fin.)], -οῦ, ὁ, (συζητέω), a disputer, i. e. a learned disputant, sophist: 1 Co. i. 20. (Ignat. ad Eph. 18 [quotation].)*

σύζυγος [L T Tr WH συν- (cf. σύν, II. fin.)], -ον, (συζέγγυμι), yoked together; used by Grk. writ. [fr. Aeschyl. down] of those united by the bond of marriage, relationship, office, labor, study, business, or the like; hence, a yoke-fellow, consort, comrade, colleague, partner. Accordingly, in Phil. iv. 3 most interpreters hold that by the words γήσιε σύζυγε Paul addresses some particular associate in labor for the gospel. But as the word is found in the midst of (three) proper names, other expositors more correctly take it also as a proper name ([WH mrg. Σύζυγε]; see Laurent, Ueber Synzygos in the Zeitschr. f. d. Luther. Theol. u. Kirche for 1865, p. 1 sqq. [reprinted in his Neutest. Studien, p. 134 sq.]); and Paul, alluding (as in Philem. 11) to the meaning of the word as an appellative, speaks of him as 'a genuine Synzygos', i. e. a colleague in fact as well as in name.

Cf. Meyer and Wiesinger ad loc.; [Hackett in B. D. Am. ed. s. v. Yoke-fellow].*

συζω-ποιέω, -ῶ: 1 aor. συνέζωποίησα; to make one alive together with another (Vulg. convivifico): Christians, τῷ Χριστῷ [L br. adds ἐν, so WH mrg.], with Christ, Eph. ii. 5; σύν τῷ Χρ. Col. ii. 13; in both these pass. new moral life is referred to.*

συκάμνος, -ου, ἡ, Hebr. קַמְנִי (of which only the plur. קַמְנִיִּם is found in the O. T., 1 K. x. 27; Is. ix. 10; Am. vii. 14; once קַמְנִיִּם), a sycamine, a tree having the form and foliage of the mulberry, but fruit resembling the fig (i. q. συκομορέα, q. v. [but Tristram, Nat. Hist. of the Bible, 2d ed. p. 396 sq.; BB.DD., etc., regard the sycamine as the black-mulberry tree, and the sycamore as the fig-mulberry]): Lk. xvii. 6. (Often in Theophr.; Strab. 17, p. 823; Diod. 1, 34; Dioscorid. 1, 22.) [Cf. Vanicek, Fremdwörter, p. 54; esp. Löw, Aram. Pflanzennamen, § 332, cf. § 338; BB.DD. u. s.; 'Bible Educator' iv. 343; Pickering, Chron. Hist. of Plants, pp. 106, 258.]*

συκῆ, -ῆς, ἡ, (contr. fr. συκία), fr. Hom. down, Hebr. קַמְנִי, a fig-tree: Mt. xxi. 19-21; xxiv. 32; Mk. xi. 13, 20 sq.; xiii. 28; Lk. xiii. 6 sq.; xxi. 29; Jn. i. 48 (49), 50 (51); Jas. iii. 12; Rev. vi. 18. [Cf. Löw, Aram. Pflanzennamen, § 335.]*

συκομορέα [Lchm. συκομορέα, [Rec. ^{α bes} -μοραία, cf. Tdf.'s note on Lk. as below; WH. App. pp. 152 and 151]], -ας, ἡ, (fr. σῦκον and μορέα the mulberry tree), i. q. συκάμνος [but see the word, and reff.], a sycamore-tree: Lk. xix. 4. (Geop. 10, 3, 7).*

σῦκον, -ου, τό, fr. Hom. down, Hebr. קַמְנִי, a fig, the ripe fruit of ἡ συκῆ [q. v.]: Mt. vii. 16; Mk. xi. 13; Lk. vi. 44; Jas. iii. 12.*

συκοφαντέω, -ῶ: 1 aor. ἐσυκοφάντησα; (fr. συκοφάντης, and this fr. σῦκον 'fig', and φαίνω 'to show'. At Athens those were called συκοφάνται whose business it was to inform against any one whom they might detect exporting figs out of Attica; and as sometimes they seem to have extorted money from those loath to be exposed, the name συκοφάντης from the time of Aristophanes down was a general term of opprobrium to designate a malignant informer, a calumniator; a malignant and base accuser from love of gain, [but cf. L. and S. s. v.]; hence the verb συκοφαντῶ signifies) 1. to accuse wrongfully, to calumniate, to attack by malicious devices, (Aristoph., Xen., Plat., al.). 2. to exact money wrongfully; to extort from, defraud: Lk. iii. 14 [here R. V. marg. accuse wrongfully]; with a gen. of the pers. and acc. of the thing, Lk. xix. 8 (τριάκοντα μᾶς παρὰ τινος, Lys. p. 177, 32. Sept. for πῶχ, to oppress, defraud, Job xxxv. 9; Eccl. iv. 1; Ps. cxviii. (cxix.) 122; πένητα. Prov. xiv. 31; xxii. 16; πτωχούς, Prov. xxviii. 3).*

συλαγωγέω, -ῶ; (σύλη booty, spoil, [cf. συλῶς, init.], and ἄγω); to carry off booty: τινά, to carry one off as a captive (and slave), θυγατέρα, Heliod. 10, 35; παρόβιον, Nicet. hist. 5 p. 96; to lead away from the truth and subject to one's sway [R. V. make spoil of], Col. ii. 8 (Tatian. or. ad Gr. c. 22, p. 98 ed. Otto).*

συλῶ, -ῶ: 1 aor. ἐσύλησα; ([akin to] σύλη 'spoil' [allied with σκῦλον (q. v., yet cf.) Curtius p. 696]); fr. Hom. down; to rob, despoil: τινά, 2 Co. xi. 8.*

συλ-λάλω, [T WH συν- cf. σύν, II. fin.; Tdf. Proleg. p. 76], -ῶ; impf. 3 pers. plur. συνελάλουν; 1 aor. συνελάλησα; to talk with: τινί, with one, Mk. ix. 4; Lk. ix. 30; xxii. 4, (Ex. xxxiv. 35; Is. vii. 6; Polyb. 4, 22, 8); μετά τινος, Mt. xvii. 3; Acts xxv. 12; πρὸς ἀλλήλους [R.V. *speak together one with another*], Lk. iv. 36. [Cf. W. § 52, 4, 15.]*

συλ-λαμβάνω [sometimes συν- (see below)]: fut. 2 pers. sing. συλλήψῃ (L T Tr WH συλλήμψῃ [see M, μ]), Lk. i. 31; pf. [3d pers. sing. συνείληφεν, Lk. i. 36 Tr txt. WH], ptc. fem. συνειληφῆναι [ib. R G L T]; 2 aor. συνέλαβον; 1 aor. pass. συνελήφθην (L T Tr WH συνελήμφθην; see M, μ); Mid., pres. impv. 2 pers. sing. συλλαμβάνου (T Tr WH συν-, cf. σύν, II. fin.; Tdf. Proleg. p. 76) Phil. iv. 3; 2 aor. συνελαβόμεν; fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down; Sept. for ἔσῃ and ἔσῃ; 1. Active, a. to seize, take: τινά, one as a prisoner, Mt. xxvi. 55; Mk. xiv. 48; Lk. xxii. 54; Jn. xviii. 12 [cf. W. 275 (259)]; Acts i. 16; xii. 3; xxiii. 27; ἄγραν ἰχθύων, Lk. v. 9. b. to conceive, of a woman (often so in Sept. for ἔσῃ): absol. I. k. i. 24 (Aristot. h. a. 7, 1 p. 582, 19; gen. an. 1, 19 p. 727, 8 sq.; [Plut. de vitand. aere alien. 4, 4; cf. W. 593 (552); B. § 130, 5]); with ἐν γαστρὶ added, Lk. i. 31; τινά, a son, [Lk. i. 36]; with ἐν τῇ κοιλίᾳ added, Lk. ii. 21; metaph. of 'lust,' whose impulses a man indulges, Jas. i. 15. 2. Mid. a. to seize for one's self; in a hostile sense, to make (one a permanent) prisoner: τινά, Acts xxvi. 21. b. with the dat. of a pers. to take hold together with one, to assist, help: Lk. v. 7; to succor, Phil. iv. 3, (Soph. Phil. 282; Plat. Theag. p. 129 e.; Diod. 11, 40; in this sense in Grk. writ. more commonly in the active).*

συλ-λέγω [cf. σύν, II. fin.; Tdf. Proleg. p. 76]; fut. συλλέξω; 1 aor. συνέλεξα; pres. pass. 3 pers. sing. συλλέγεται; fr. Hom. down; Sept. chiefly for ἔσῃ; to gather up [cf. σύν, II. 2]: τὰ ζιζάνια (for removal fr. the field), Mt. xiii. 28 sq. 30; pass. ib. 40; τὸ ἀπό with a gen. of the thing, Mt. vii. 16 [cf. W. § 58, 9 b. a.]; τὸ ἐκ with a gen. of the place, to collect in order to carry off, Mt. xiii. 41; in order to keep, Lk. vi. 44; τὸ εἰς τε, into a vessel, Mt. xiii. 48.*

συλ-λογίζομαι: (impf. συνελογιζόμεν Lehm.) 1 aor. συνελογισάμην; a. to bring together accounts, reckon up, compute, (Hdt. et seqq.). b. to reckon with one's self, to reason, (Plat., Dem., Polyb., al.): Lk. xx. 5.*

συλ-λυπέω: 1. to affect with grief together: Aristot. eth. Nic. 9, 11, 4 p. 1171^b, 7. 2. Pass., pres. ptc. συλλυπούμενος [T WH συν- cf. σύν, II. fin. (Tdf. Proleg. p. 76)]; to grieve with one's self [see σύν, II. 4 (so Fritz., De Wette, al.; but al. regard the σύν as 'sympathetic'; cf. Meyer, Weiss, Morison, on Mk. as below)], be inwardly grieved, (Hdt., Plat., Polyb., Diod.): of the pain of indignation, ἐπὶ τινί, Mk. iii. 5.*

συμ-βαίνο [ξυμ- Rec.^{bez} in 1 Pet. iv. 12; see Σ, σ, s fin.]; impf. συνέβαινον; 2 aor. συνέβην, ptc. συμβάς; pf. συμ-

βίβηκα; fr. [Aeschyl.], Hdt. down; 1. to walk with the feet near together. 2. to come together, meet with one; hence 3. of things which fall out at the same time, to happen, turn out, come to pass, (so occasionally in the Sept. for πῆρ and κῆρ); as very often in Grk. writ. (Sept. Gen. xlii. 4; xlii. 29), συμβαίνει τί τινί, something befalls, happens to, one: Mk. x. 32; Acts xx. 19; 1 Co. x. 11; [1 Pet. iv. 12]; 2 Pet. ii. 22; τὸ συμβεβηκός τινί, Acts iii. 10 (Sus. 26); absol. τὰ συμβεβηκότα, the things that had happened, Lk. xxiv. 14 (1 Macc. iv. 26; [Joseph. c. Ap. 1, 22, 17]); συνέβη foll. by an acc. with inf. it happened [A. V. so it was] that, etc.: Acts xxi. 35 [cf. W. 323 (303)], exx. fr. prof. auth. are given by Grimm on 2 Macc. iii. 2.*

συμ-βάλλω [συν- WH (so Tdf. exc. Lk. xiv. 31); cf. σύν, II. fin.]; impf. συνέβαλλον; 2 aor. συνέβαλον; 2 aor. mid. συνεβαλόμην; fr. Hom. down; to throw together, to bring together; a. λόγους (Lat. sermones conferre), to converse, Eur. Iphig. Aul. 830; with λόγους omitted [cf. Eng. confer], Plut. mor. p. 222 c. (W. 593 (552)); [B. 145 (127)]: τινί, to dispute with one, Acts xvii. 18 [where A. V. encountered (cf. c. below)]; πρὸς ἀλλήλους, to confer with one another, deliberate among themselves, Acts iv. 15. b. to bring together in one's mind, confer with one's self [cf. σύν, II. 4], to consider, ponder: ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ, to revolve in the mind, Lk. ii. 19 (συμβαλὼν τῷ λογισμῷ τὸ ὄναρ, Joseph. antt. 2, 5, 3). c. intrans. (W. § 38, 1; [B. § 130, 4]), to come together, meet: τινί, to meet one (on a journey), Acts xx. 14 (Hom. Od. 21, 15; Joseph. antt. 2, 7, 5); to encounter in a hostile sense: τινί, to fight with one (1 Macc. iv. 34; 2 Macc. viii. 23; xiv. 17; Polyb. 1, 9, 7; 3, 111, 1, and often), with εἰς πόλεμον added, Lk. xiv. 31 (εἰς μάχην, Polyb. 3, 56, 6; Joseph. antt. 12, 8, 4; πρὸς μάχην, Polyb. 10, 37, 4). Mid. to bring together of one's property, to contribute, aid, help: πολὺ τινί, one, Acts xviii. 27; often so in Grk. auth. also, esp. Polyb.; cf. Schweighäuser, Lex. Polyb. p. 576; Passow s. v. 1 b. a.; [L. and S. s. v. I. 2]; Grimm, Exeget. Hdbch. on Sap. v. 8.*

συμ-βασιλεύω [T συν- so now WH (in exx. as below); cf. σύν, II. fin.]: fut. συμβασιλεύσω; 1 aor. συνεβασίλευσα; to reign together: τινί, with one; prop., Polyb. 30, 2, 4; Lcian. dial. deor. 16, 2; often in Plut. [also in Dion. Hal., Strabo]; metaph. to possess supreme honor, liberty, blessedness, with one in the kingdom of God: 1 Co. iv. 8 [cf. W. 41 b. 5 N. 2; B. § 139, 10]; 2 Tim. ii. 12; see βασιλεύω.*

συμ-βιβάζω [WH συν- (so Tdf. in Eph. iv. 16; Col. ii. 19); cf. σύν, II. fin.]; 1 aor. συνεβίβασα (Acts xix. 33 L T Tr WH, but see below); Pass., prés. ptc. συμβιβάζομενος; 1 aor. ptc. συμβιβασθεῖς; (βιβάζω to mount the female, copulate with her; to leap, cover, of animals; allow to be covered, admit to cover); 1. to cause to coalesce, to join together, put together: τὸ σῶμα, pass., of the parts of the body 'knit together' into one whole, compacted together, Eph. iv. 16; Col. ii. 19; to unite or knit together in affection, pass., Col. ii. 2 [cf. W. § 63, 2 a.; B. § 144, 13 a.] (to reconcile one to another, Hdt. 1,

74; Thuc. 2, 29). 2. to put together in one's mind, to compare; by comparison to gather, conclude, consider: foll. by *δει*, Acts xvi. 10 (Plat. Hipp. min. p. 369 d.; de rep. 6 p. 504 a.). 3. to cause a person to unite with one in a conclusion or come to the same opinion, to prove, demonstrate: foll. by *δει*, Acts ix. 22 ([Aristot. top. 7, 5 p. 151*, 36]; foll. by *ως*, [Aristot. rhet. Alex. 4 p. 1426*, 37; etc.]; Jamb. vit. Pyth. c. 13 § 60; foll. by the acc. with inf., Ocell. Lucan. 3, 3); by a usage purely Biblical, w. the acc. of a pers., to teach, instruct, one: 1 Co. ii. 16; for *ἰδὲ*, Is. xl. 14; for *ἔγρη*, Ex. xviii. 16; Deut. iv. 9; Is. xl. 13 Alex., Ald., etc.; for *ἰδὲ*, Ex. iv. 12, 15; Lev. x. 11; *ἰδὲ* *ἰδὲ* *ἰδὲ*, Theodot. Dan. ix. 22. (The reading *συνεβίβασαν* in Acts xix. 33, given by codd. * A B etc. [and adopted by L T Tr WH] yields no sense; [but it may be translated (with R. V. mrg.) 'some of the multitude instructed Alexander', etc.; R. V. txt. translates it they brought Alexander out of the multitude, etc.]*)

συμβουλεύω; 1 aor. *συνεβούλευσα*; 1 aor. mid. *συνεβουλεύσαμην*; fr. [Theogn., Soph.], Hdt. down; Sept. for *ἰδὲ* and *ἰδὲ*; 1. to give counsel: *τινί*, Jn. xviii. 14; foll. by an inf. Rev. iii. 18. 2. Mid. to take counsel with others, take counsel together, to consult, deliberate: foll. by *ἵνα* (see *ἵνα*, II. 2 a.), Mt. xxvi. 4; Jn. xi. 53 [R G Tr mrg.]; foll. by a telic inf., Acts ix. 23.*

συμβούλιον, -ου, τό, (σύμβουλος); 1. counsel, which is given, taken, entered upon, (Plut. Romul. 14): *λαμβάνω* (on this phrase see *λαμβάνω*, I. 6), Mt. xii. 14; xxii. 15; xxvii. 1, 7; xxviii. 12; *ποιῶ*, to consult, deliberate; Mk. iii. 6 [Tr txt. WH txt. *εἰδίδουν σ.*]; xv. 1 [T WH mrg. *ἑτοιμάσαντες σ.*; cf. Weiss ad loc.]. 2. a council, i. e. an assembly of counsellors or persons in consultation (Plut. Luc. 26): Acts xxv. 12 (the governors and procurators of provinces had a board of assessors or advisers with whom they took counsel before rendering judgment; see Cic. ad fam. 8, 8; Verr. 2, 13; Sueton. vit. Tiber. 33; Lamprid. vit. Alex. Sever. c. 46; cf. Joseph. b. j. 2, 16, 1).*

σύμβουλος, -ου, ὁ, (σύν and βουλή), an adviser, counsellor: Ro. xi. 34 fr. Is. xl. 13. (Tragg., [Hdt.], Arstph., Xen., Plat., al.)*

Συμεών, ὁ, [indecl., B. 16 (14)], (for deriv. see *Σίμων*), Simeon [so A. V. uniformly (on 2 Pet. i. 1 see 5 below)]; 1. the second son of Jacob by Leah (Gen. xxix. 33): Rev. vii. 7. 2. [R. V. *Symeon*], one of Abraham's descendants: Lk. iii. 30. 3. that devout Simeon who took the infant Jesus in his arms in the temple: Lk. ii. 25 [here Rec. *ἑστ* *Συμεών*], 34. 4. *Symeon* [so R. V.] surnamed Niger, one of the teachers of the church at Antioch: Acts xiii. 1. 5. Peter the apostle: Acts xv. 14 [R. V. *Symeon*]; 2 Pet. i. 1 [here L WH txt. *Σίμων*, and A. V. (R. V.) *Simon*]; respecting him see *Σίμων*, 1 and *Πέτρος*, fin.*

συμμαθητής [T WH *συν* (cf. *σύν*, II. fin.)], -οῦ, ὁ, a fellow-disciple: Jn. xi. 16 (Plat. Euthyd. p. 272 c.; Aesop. fab. 48). (Phrynichus says that *σύν* is not prefixed to

πολίτης, *δημότης*, *φυλότης*, and the like, but only to those nouns which denote an association which is *πρόσκαιρος* i. e. temporary, as *συνέφηβος*, *συνδιασώτης*, *συνπότης*. The Latin also observes the same distinction and says *commilito meus*, but not *conconcivis*, but *civis meus*; see Phryn. ed. *Lob.* p. 471; [cf. p. 172; Win. 25].)*

συμμαρτυρέω, -ῶ [T WH *συν* (cf. *σύν*, II. fin.)]; to bear witness with, bear joint witness (with one): *συμμαρτυρούσης τῆς συνειδήσεως*, their conscience also bearing witness, Ro. ii. 15 (i. e. together with the deeds of the Gentiles, which accord with the law of God and so bear witness [cf. W. 580 (539)]); foll. by *δει*, Ro. ix. 1 (besides the fact that the close fellowship I have with Christ compels me to tell the truth); *τῷ πνεύματι ἡμῶν*, with our spirit already giving its testimony, Ro. viii. 16. Mid. pres. 1 pers. sing. *συμμαρτυροῦμαι*, I testify on my own behalf besides (i. e. besides those things which I have already testified in this book), Rev. xxii. 18 Rec.; but the true reading here, *μαρτυρῶ*, was restored by Grsb. (Soph., Eur., Thuc., Plat., al.)*

συμμερίζω [WH *συν* (cf. *σύν*, II. fin.)]; to divide at the same time, divide together; to assign a portion; Mid. pres. 3 pers. plur. *συμμερίζονται*: *τινί*, to divide together with one (so that a part comes to me, a part to him), [R. V. have their portion with], 1 Co. ix. 13. [Diod., Dion. Hal., Diog. Laërt.]*

συμμέτοχος [T WH *συν* (cf. *σύν*, II. fin.)], -ον, partaking together with one, a joint-partaker: *τινός*, of something, Eph. iii. 6; v. 7. (Joseph. b. j. 1, 24, 6; Just. Mart. apol. 2, 13).*

συμμιμητής [T WH *συν* (cf. *σύν*, II. fin.)], -οῦ, ὁ, an imitator with others: *τινός*, of one, Phil. iii. 17. Not found elsewhere.*

συμμορφίζω [Tdf. *συν* (cf. *σύν*, II. fin.)]: pres. pass. ptep. *συμμορφιζόμενος*; (*σύμμορφος*); to bring to the same form with some other pers. or thing, to render like, (Vulg. *configuro*): *τινί* [R. V. becoming conformed unto], Phil. iii. 10 L T Tr WH. Not found elsewhere.*

σύμμορφος, -ον, (σύν and μορφή), having the same form as another [cf. *σύν*, II. 1], (Vulg. *conformis*, *configuratus*); similar, conformed to, [Lcian. amor. 39]: *τινός* (cf. Matthiae § 379 p. 864; [W. 195 (184); B. § 132, 23]), Ro. viii. 29 (see *εἰκὼν*, a.); *τινί* (Nicand. th. 321), Phil. iii. 21 [(here Tdf. *σύν*); cf. W. 624 (580)].*

συμμορφῶ, -ῶ: pres. pass. ptep. *συμμορφούμενος*; i. q. *συμμορφίζω*, q. v.: Phil. iii. 10 Rec. Nowhere else.*

συμπαθίω [T WH *συν* (cf. *σύν*, II. fin.)], -ῶ: 1 aor. *συνεπάθησα*; (*συμπαθής*); a. to be affected with the same feeling as another, to sympathize with, (Aristot., Plut.). b. in reference to the wretched, to feel for, have compassion on, (Vulg. *compatior*): *τινί*, Heb. iv. 15 [A. V. to be touched with the feeling of]; x. 34, (Isocr. p. 64 b.; Dion. Hal., Plut.).*

συμπαθής, -ής, (σύν and πάσχω), suffering or feeling the like with another, sympathetic: 1 Pet. iii. 8, cf. Ro. xii. 15. (Aristot., Theophr., al.)*

συμπαράγινομαι [T WH *συν* (cf. *σύν*, II. fin.)]; 2 aor. mid. *συνπαρεγενόμην*; a. to come together: *ἐπὶ τι*,

Lk. xxiii. 48 (Ps. lxxii. (lxxiii.) 9; Hdt., Thuc., Dem., Diod.). b. *to come to one's help*: τινί, 2 Tim. iv. 16 R G [al. παραγίν., q. v. fin.]*

συμ-πακαλέω [T WH συν- (cf. σύν, II. fin.)], -ω: 1 aor. pass. inf. συμπακαληθῆναι; 1. *to call upon or invite or exhort at the same time or together* (Xen., Plat., Plut., al.). 2. *to strengthen* [A. V. comfort] with others (souls; see παρακαλέω, II. 4): συμπακαληθῆναι ἐν ὑμῖν, that I with you may be comforted among you, i. e. in your assembly, with you, Ro. i. 12.*

συμ-πακα-λαμβάνω [T WH συν- (cf. σύν, II. fin.)]; 2 aor. συμπαρελάβον; *to take along together with* (Plat., Aristot., Plut., al.); in the N. T. *to take with one as a companion*: τινά, Acts xii. 25; xv. 37 sq.; Gal. ii. 1.*

συμ-πακα-μένω: fut. συμπακαμενῶ; *to abide together with* (Hippocr., Thuc., Dion. Hal., al.); *to continue to live together*: τινί, with one, Phil. i. 25 [Rec.; al. παραμένω, q. v.] (Ps. lxxi. (lxxii.) 5).*

συμ-πάρειμι [T WH συν- (cf. σύν, II. fin.)]; *to be present together*: τινί, with one, Acts xxv. 24. [(Hippocr., Xen., Dem., al.)]*

συμ-πάσχω [T WH συν- (cf. σύν, II. fin.)]; *to suffer or feel pain together* (in a medical sense, as in Hippocr. and Galen): 1 Co. xii. 26; *to suffer evils* (troubles, persecutions) *in like manner with another*: Ro. viii. 17.*

συμ-πέμπω: 1 aor. συνέπεμψα; fr. Hdt. down; *to send together with*: τινά μετὰ τινος, 2 Co. viii. 18; τινί, ibid. 22. [Cf. W. § 52, 4, 15.]*

συμ-περι-λαμβάνω [T WH συν- (cf. σύν, II. fin.)]; 2 aor. ptc. συμπεριλαβών; fr. Plat. and Dem. down; 1. *to comprehend at once*. 2. *to embrace completely*: τινά, Acts xx. 10.*

συμ-πίνω: 2 aor. συνέπιος; fr. [Hdt., Arstph.], Xen. and Plat. down; *to drink with*: τινί, one, Acts x. 41.*

συμ-πίπτω: 3 aor. συνέπεσον; fr. Hom. down; *to fall together, collapse, fall in*: of a house, Lk. vi. 49 T Tr WH.*

συμ-πληρῶ [in Acts T WH συν- (cf. σύν, II. fin.)], -ω: Pass., pres. inf. συμπληροῦσθαι; impf. συνεπληρούμην; fr. Hdt. down; 1. *to fill completely*: συνεπληροῦντο [R. V. they were filling with water], of the navigators, (as sometimes in Grk. writ. what holds of the ship is applied to those on board; cf. Κυρκ., Observv. i. p. 248), Lk. viii. 23. 2. *to complete entirely, be fulfilled*: of time (see πληρῶ, 2 b. a.), pass., Lk. ix. 51 [R. V. well nigh come]; Acts ii. 1.*

συμ-πνίγω [T WH συν- (cf. σύν, II. fin.)]; impf. συνεπνύγον; 1 aor. συνέπνυξα; pres. pass. 3 pers. plur. συμπνύγονται; *to choke utterly*: the seed of the divine word sown in the mind, Mt. xiii. 22; Mk. iv. 7, 19, (δένδρα συμπνυγόμενα, Theophr. c. plant. 6, 11, 6); συμπνύγονται, they are choked, i. e. the seed of the divine word in their minds is choked, Lk. viii. 14; τινά, to press round or through one so as almost to suffocate him, Lk. viii. 42 [A. V. thronged].*

συμ-πολιτής [T WH συν- (cf. σύν, II. fin.)], -ου, δ, (see συμμαθητής and reff.), *possessing the same citizenship with others, a fellow-citizen*: συμπολίται τῶν ἀγίων, spoken

of Gentiles as received into the communion of the saints i. e. of the people consecrated to God, opp. to ξένοι κ. πάροικοι, Eph. ii. 19. (Eur. Heracl. 826; Joseph. ant. 19, 2, 2; Ael. v. h. 3, 44).*

συμ-πορεύομαι [T WH συν- (cf. σύν, II. fin.)]; impf. συνεπορεύομην; 1. *to go or journey together* (Eur., Xen., Diod.): τινί, with one, Lk. vii. 11; xiv. 25; xxiv. 15, (Tob. v. 3, 9; ἡμῶν ἡ ψυχὴ συμπορευθεῖσα θεῷ, Plat. Phaedr. p. 249 c.; μετὰ τινος, very often in Sept.). 2. *to come together, to assemble*: πρὸς τινά, Mk. x. 1 (Polyb., Plut.).*

συμπόσιον, -ου, τό, (συμπίνω), *a drinking-party, entertainment*, (Lat. convivium); by meton. *the party itself, the guests*, (Plut. mor. p. 157 a.; 704 d.); plur. *roves of guests*: συμπόσια συμπόσια, Hebraistically for κατὰ συμπόσια, *in parties, by companies*, ([B. 30 (27); § 129 a. 3; W. 229 (214); 464 (432)]; see πρασιά), Mk. vi. 39.*

συμ-προσβύτερος [T WH συν- (cf. σύν, II. fin.)], -ου, δ, *a fellow-elder, Vulg. consenior*, (see προσβύτερος, 2 b.): 1 Pet. v. 1. (Eccles. writ.)*

συμ-φέγω, see συνεσθίω.

συμ-φέρω; 1 aor. ptc. συνενέγκαντες (Acts xix. 19); fr. [Hom. (in mid.)], Aeschyl., Hdt. down; *to bear or bring together* (Lat. confero), i. e. 1. *with a reference to the object, to bring together*: τί, Acts xix. 19. 2. *with a reference to the subject, to bear together or at the same time; to carry with others; to collect or contribute in order to help, hence to help, be profitable, be expedient*; συμφέρει, it is expedient, profitable, and in the same sense with a neut. plur.: with the subject πάντα, 1 Co. vi. 12; x. 23; τί τινι, 2 Co. viii. 10; with an inf. of the object (as in Grk. writ.), Mt. xix. 10; 2 Co. xii. 1 (where L T Tr WH have συμφέρων); with the acc. and inf. Jn. xviii. 14; συμφέρει τινί foll. by ἵνα (see ἵνα, II. 2 c. [B. § 139, 45; W. 337 (316)]), Mt. v. 29 sq.; xviii. 6; Jn. xi. 50; xvi. 7. τὸ συμφέρον, that which is profitable (Soph., Eur., Xen., Dem., al.) 1 Co. xii. 7; plur. (Plat. de rep. 1 p. 341 e.), Acts xx. 20; advantage, profit, Heb. xii. 10; τὸ συμφ. τινός (often in Grk. writ.) the advantage of one, one's profit, 1 Co. vii. 35; x. 33, (in both which pass. L T Tr WH read σύμφωρον, q. v.)*

συμ-φωρῶ [T WH σύν- (cf. σύν, II. fin.)]; *to consent, confess*: τινί foll. by εἶναι, Ro. vii. 16. (Tragg., Xen., Plat.)*

σύμ-φορος, -ον, (συμφέρω, q. v.), *fit, suitable, useful*; fr. [Hes., Theogn.], Hdt. down; 4 Macc. v. 10; subst. τὸ σύμφορον, *advantage, profit*: with a gen. of the pers. profited, L T Tr WH in 1 Co. vii. 35; x. 33, [cf. B. § 127, 19 n.], (plur. τὰ σύμφορα, often in prof. auth. [fr. Soph. down]).*

συμ-φύλιτης, -ου, δ, (σύν and φυλή; see συμμαθητής), *one who is of the same people, a fellow-countryman*, (Vulg. contribulis): 1 Th. ii. 14. (Eccles. writ.)*

σύμ-φυτος, -ον, (συμφύω), *planted together* (Vulg. conplantatus); *born together with, of joint origin*, i. e. 1. *connate, congenital, innate, implanted by birth or nature*, (3 Macc. iii. 22; Pind., Plat., Aeschyl., Aeschin., Aristot.,

Philo de Abrah. § 31 init.; Joseph. [as, c. Ap. 1, 8, 5]). 2. *grown together, united with*, (Theophr. de caus. plant. 5, 5, 2); *kindred* (Plat. Phaedr. p. 246 a.): *εἰ σύμφυτοι γεγονάμεν τῷ ὁμοιώματι τοῦ θανάτου αὐτοῦ, ἀλλὰ καὶ* (sc. τῷ ὁμοιώματι [al. supply Χριστῶ, and take the ὁμοιώματι as a dat. of respect; for yet another constr. of the second clause cf. B. § 132, 23]) *τῆς ἀναστάσεως ἐσόμεθα*, if we have become united with the likeness of his death (which likeness consists in the fact that in the death of Christ our former corruption and wickedness has been slain and been buried in Christ's tomb), i. e. if it is part and parcel of the very nature of a genuine Christian to be utterly dead to sin, *we shall be united also with the likeness of his resurrection* i. e. our intimate fellowship with his return to life will show itself in a new life consecrated to God, Ro. vi. 5.*

[συμφύω (T WH συν- cf. σύν, II. fin.): 2 aor. pass. ptp. nom. plur. fem. συμφύεσθαι; 1. trans. to cause to grow together (Plat., Aristot.). 2. pass. intrans. to grow together, grow with: Lk. viii. 7.*]

συμφωνέω, -ῶ; fut. συμφωνήσω ([Mt. xviii. 19 T Tr; Lk. v. 36 L T Tr txt. WH]); 1 aor. συμφώνησα; 1 aor. pass. συμφωνήθη; fr. Plat. and Aristot. down; prop. to *sound together, be in accord*; of sounds and of musical instruments. In the N. T. trop. to *be in accord, to harmonize*, i. e. a. to agree together: *περί* (as respects) *τινος*, Mt. xviii. 19 (Dion. Hal. 2, 47); *τινί*, with a thing, Acts xv. 15 (often in Grk. auth.); to agree i. e. correspond, of things congruous in nature, Lk. v. 36; pass. *συμφωνήθη ὑμῖν*, foll. by an inf., it was agreed between you to etc. Acts v. 9. b. to agree with one in making a bargain, to make an agreement, to bargain, (Polyb., Diød.), *μετά τινος ἐκ δηναρίου* (see ἐκ, II. 4), Mt. xx. 2; w. a dat. of the pers. and gen. of the price, *ibid.* 13, (*συμφώνησεν μετ' αὐτοῦ τριῶν λιτρῶν ἀσήμου ἀργυρίου*, Act. Thom. § 2).*

συμφώνησις, -εως, ἡ, (συμφωνέω), concord, agreement: *πρός τινα*, with one, 2 Co. vi. 15. (Eccl. writ.)*

συμφωνία, -ας, ἡ, (σύμφωνος), [fr. Plat. down], music: Lk. xv. 25. (Polyb. 26, 10, 5; [plur. of 'the music of the spheres,' Aristot. de caelo 2, 9 p. 290^b, 22; al.]*)

σύμφωνος, -ον, (σύν and φωνή), fr. [Hom. h. Merc. 51; Soph.], Plat., Aristot. down, *harmonious, accordant, agreeing*; τὸ σύμφωνον, thing agreed upon, compact, [Epict. diss. 1, 19, 27]: *ἐκ συμφώνου*, by mutual consent, by agreement, 1 Co. vii. 5 [cf. W. 303 (285); B. § 139, 20]*

συμψηφίζω: 1 aor. συνεψήφισα; to compute, count up: *τὰς τιμὰς*, Acts xix. 19. (Mid. *τινί*, to vote with one, Arstph. Lys. 142.)*

σύν-ψυχος [T WH σύν- (cf. σύν, II. fin.), -ον, (σύν and ψυχή), of one mind (Vulg. unanimis): of one accord, Phil. ii. 2. (Eccl. writ.)*

σύν [the older form ξύν is still found in some edd. in composition (as ξυμ-βαίνω, 1 Pet. iv. 12 Rec^b; see L. and S. s. v. init.; cf. Σ, σ, ς), a preposition; it is never used in the Apocalypse, rarely by Matthew [some four times (texts vary)], Mark [some five times, or John (three times)], (who prefer μετά), more frequently by Luke

[(Gospel and Acts) about 79 times] and Paul [about 39 times; on the comparative frequency of these prepp. in the classics, see L. and S. s. v. ad init.]. It takes the Dative after it, and denotes accompaniment and fellowship, whether of action, or of belief, or of condition and experience; (acc. to the grammarians [cf. Donaldson, New Crat. § 181; Krüger § 68, 13, 1; Kühner ii. p. 438]; W. 391 (366), a fellowship far closer and more intimate than that expressed by μετά, although in the N. T. this distinction is much oftener neglected than observed). Latin *cum*, Eng. *with*.

I. 1. Passages in which the subject of an active verb is said to be or to do something σύν τινι; a. phrases in which σύν is used of a companion: *εἰμι σύν τινι* i. e. — to be with one, to accompany one, Lk. vii. 12; viii. 38 (Mk. v. 18 μετ' αὐτοῦ); xxii. 56 (Mt. xxvi. 69 and Mk. xiv. 67 μετά); Acts xxvii. 2; to associate with one, Lk. xxiv. 44; Acts iv. 13; xiii. 7; Phil. i. 23; Col. ii. 5; 2 Pet. i. 18; οἱ σύν τινι ὄντες, the attendants of one on a journey, Mk. ii. 26 (Mt. xii. 4 and Lk. vi. 4 τοῖς μετ' αὐτοῦ); Acts xxii. 9; οἱ σύν τινι sc. ὄντες, — either the companions of one, Lk. v. 9; ix. 32; xxiv. 24, 33; with the noun added, οἱ σύν ἐμοὶ πάντες ἀδελφοί, Gal. i. 2; Ro. xvi. 14; or one's colleagues, Acts v. 17, 21; οἱ σύν αὐτῷ τεχνῖται, his fellow-craftsmen, Acts xix. 38; *εἰμι σύν τινι*, to be on one's side, Acts xiv. 4 (Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 77); to assist one, ἡ χάρις τοῦ θεοῦ (ἡ) σύν ἐμοί, 1 Co. xv. 10. b. σύν τινι joined to verbs of standing, sitting, going, etc.: *σταθῆναι*, Acts ii. 14; *στῆναι*, Acts iv. 14; *ἐπιστῆναι*, Lk. xx. 1; Acts xxiii. 27; *καθίσαι*, Acts viii. 31; *μένειν*, Lk. i. 56; xxiv. 29; Acts xxviii. 16; *ἀναπίπτειν*, Lk. xxii. 14; *γίνεσθαι*, to be associated with, Lk. ii. 13; *παραγίνεσθαι*, to arrive, Acts xxiv. 24; *ἔρχεσθαι*, Jn. xxi. 3; Acts xi. 12; 2 Co. ix. 4; *ἀπέρχεσθαι*, Acts v. 26; *εἰσέρχεσθαι*, Acts iii. 8; xxv. 23; *εἰσιέναι*, Acts xxi. 18; *συνέρχεσθαι*, Acts xxi. 16; *ἐξέρχεσθαι*, Jn. xviii. 1; Acts x. 23; xiv. 20; xvi. 3; *πορεύεσθαι*, Lk. vii. 6; Acts x. 20; xxiii. 32 [L T Tr WH ἀπέρχεσθαι]; xxvi. 13; 1 Co. xvi. 4; *δοδεύειν*, Lk. viii. 1 sq.; *ἐκπλεῖν*, Acts xviii. 18. with verbs of living, dying, believing: *ζῆν*, 1 Th. v. 10; *ἀποθνήσκειν*, Mt. xxvi. 35; Ro. vi. 8; *πιστεύειν*, Acts xviii. 8. with other verbs: Acts v. 1; xiv. 13; xx. 36; xxi. 5; Phil. ii. 22; Jas. i. 11.

2. Passages in which one is said to be the recipient of some action σύν τινι, or to be associated with one to whom some action has reference: — dative, *τινί σύν τινι*: as *ἔδοξε τοῖς ἀποστόλοις σύν ὅλῃ τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ*, Acts xv. 22, where if Luke had said *καὶ ὅλῃ τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ* he would have claimed for the church the same rank as for the apostles; but he wishes to give to the apostles the more influential position; the same applies also to Acts xxiii. 15; 1 Co. i. 2; 2 Co. i. 1; Phil. i. 1. Accusative, *σύν τινί* (which precedes) *τινα* or *τε* (the pers. or thing added): Ro. viii. 32 (*σύν αὐτῷ*, i. e. since he has given him to us); Mk. xv. 27; 1 Co. x. 13; *τινὰ* or *τὶ σύν τινι* (the pers. or thing associated or added): Mt. xxv. 27; Mk. viii. 34; 2 Co. i. 21; Col. ii. 13; iv. 9; *τὶ σύν τινι*, a thing with its power or result, Gal. v. 24; Col. iii. 9; *τις* or *τὶ σύν τινι* after passives, as

Mt. xxvii. 38; Mk. ix. 4; Lk. xxiii. 32; 1 Co. xi. 32; Gal. iii. 9; Col. iii. 8 sq.; 1 Th. iv. 17. 3. It stands where *καί* might have been used (cf. B. 331 (285)): *ἐγένετο ὁρμή* . . . *Ἰουδαίων σὺν τοῖς ἄρχουσιν αὐτῶν* (equiv. to *καὶ τῶν ἀρχ. αὐτ.*), Acts xiv. 5; add, Lk. xxiii. 11; Acts iii. 4; x. 2; xxiii. 15; Eph. iii. 18. 4. Of that which one has or carries with him, or with which he is furnished or equipped (*σὺν ἄρμασιν*, 3 Macc. ii. 7; *σὺν ὄπλοις*, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 54; many other exx. fr. Grk. writ. are given by Passow s. v. B. I. 2 a.; [L. and S. I. 4]): *σὺν τῇ χάριτι ταύτῃ*, carrying with him this gift or bounty, 2 Co. viii. 19 RG T cod. Sin. (L Tr WH *ἐν τῇ χάρ. τ.* in procuring [R. V. in the matter of] this benefit); *σὺν τῇ δυνάμει τοῦ κυρίου ἡμῶν Ἰ. Χρ.* equipped with the power of our Lord Jesus Christ, 1 Co. v. 4 (so acc. to many interpreters [cf. W. 391 (366)]); but since the N.T. writers are wont to designate the powers and virtues with which one is equipped by the preposition *ἐν*, it is more correct to connect *σὺν τῇ δυν.* with *συναχθέντων*, so that ἡ δύναμις τ. κυρίου is personified and represented as the third subject in the gathering; cf. Mt. xviii. 20 [see *δύναμις*, a. sub fin.]. 5. *σὺν Χριστῷ* (ἦν), to live with Christ, i. e. united (in spiritual bonds) to him, and to lead a strong life by virtue of this union, 2 Co. xiii. 4; *σὺν* (Rec.) *χειρὶ ἀγγέλου* (see *χείρ*), Acts vii. 35 L T Tr WH. 6. Of the union which arises from the addition or accession of one thing to another: *σὺν πᾶσι τοῦτοις*, our 'beside all this' [W. 391 (366)], Lk. xxiv. 21 (Neh. v. 18; 3 Macc. i. 22; Joseph. antt. 17, 6, 5). 7. On the combination *ἅμα σὺν*, 1 Th. iv. 17; v. 10, see *ἅμα*, fin.

II. In composition *σύν* denotes 1. association, community, fellowship, participation: *συνοικέω, σύνοιμι, συγγενής, σύμμορφος, συζῆν, συμπάσχει, συγχρᾶσθαι*, etc. 2. together, i. e. several persons or things united or all in one; as, *συγκεράννυμι, συγκλείω, συγκαλέω, συλλέγω, συγκομίζω*, etc. 3. completely: *συγκύπτω, συγκαλύπτω*, etc. 4. with one's self, i. e. in one's mind: *συνλυπέομαι* [but see the word], *σύνουδα, συνείδησις, συντηρέω*; cf. Viger. ed. *Herm.* p. 642 sq. Once or twice in the N.T. after verbs compounded with *σύν* the preposition is repeated before the object [W. § 52, 4, 15]: Mt. xxvii. 44 L T Tr WH; Col. ii. 13.

As to its Form, *σύν* in composition before β, μ, π, φ, ψ, passes into *συν-*, before λ into *σουλ-*, before γ, κ, χ into *συχ-*; before ζ [and σ foll. by a consonant] it is elided, hence *συζῆν, συζητέω, συσταυρώω, συστέλλω*. But in the older manuscripts assimilation and elision are often neglected (cf. *ἐν*, III. fin.). Following their authority, L T Tr WH write *συνζῶω, συνηζέω, συνηζητήης, σύνζυγος, συσταυρώω, συνστρατιώτης, σύνσωμος*; T WH *συνβασιλεύω, συνηγώω, συνκάθημαι, συνκαθίζω, συνκακοπαθεῶ, συνκακουχέω, συνκαλέω, συνκάμπτω, συνκαταβαίνω, συνκατάθεσις, συνκατατίθημι, συνκαταψηφίζω, συγκεράννυμι, συγκλείω, συνηκροῖνός, συνκοινωνέω, συνκοινωνός, συνκρίνω, (Ἄσινκρητος), συνκύπτω, συλλαλέω, συνλυπέω, συνμαθητής, συνμαρτυρέω, συνμέτοχος, συνμμητής, συναθεῶ, συναπαγάγομαι, συναπακαλέω, συναπαραλαμβάνω, συναπάρεμι, συνπάσχω,*

συνπεριλαμβάνω, συνπνίγω, συνπολίτης, συνπορεύομαι, συνπρεσβύτερος, συνπτενάζω, συνστειχέω, σύνφημι, συνφύω, συνχαίρω, συνχράομαι, συνχέω, σύνψυχος; L Tr mrg. *συνζήτησις*; T *συνμορφίζω, σύνσημον*; T *συστατικός*; WH *συνβάλλω, συνβιβάζω, συνμερίζω, συσχηματίζω*. But L T Tr WH retain *συγγένεια, συγγενής, συγκαλύπτω, συγκυρία, σύγχυσις, συλλέγω, συμβαίνω, συμβουλεύω, συμβούλιον, σύμβουλος, συμπαθής, συμπίσιον, συμφέρω, σύμφορος, συμφυλέτης, σύμφυτος, συμφωνέω, συμφωνήσις, συμφωνία, σύμφωνος (ἀσύμφωνος), συστρέφω, συστρόφη*; L T Tr *συνμερίζω*; L T WH *συγγενίς, συστατικός*; L Tr WH *συνμορφίζω, σύμμορφος, σύσημον*; L Tr *συνγνώμη, συγκάθημαι, συγκαθίζω, συγκακοπαθεῶ, συγκακουχέω, συγκαλέω, συγκαμπτω, συγκαταβαίνω, συγκατάθεσις, συγκατατίθημι, συγκαταψηφίζω, συγκεράννυμι, συγκλείω, συνηκροῖνός, συνκοινωνέω, συνκοινωνός, συνκρίνω, συγκύπτω, συνχαίρω, συγχέω, συγχράομαι, συλλαλέω, συλλυπέω, συμβάλλω, συμβασιλεύω, συμβιβάζω, συμμαθητής, συμμαρτυρέω, συνμέτοχος, συνμμητής, συναθεῶ, συναπαγάγομαι, συναπακαλέω, συναπαραλαμβάνω, συναπάρεμι, συνπάσχω, συνπεριλαμβάνω, συμπληρώω, συνπνίγω, συνπολίτης, συνπορεύομαι, συνπρεσβύτερος, σύνφημι, συνφύω, σύνψυχος, συσπτενάζω, συστειχέω*; L *συνλαμβάνω, συσχηματίζω*. Tdf. is not uniform in *συνλαμβάνω, συμβάλλω, συμβιβάζω, σύμμορφος, συμπληρώω, συσχηματίζω*; nor T in *συνλαμβάνω, συσχηματίζω*; nor WH in *συνλαμβάνω, συμπληρώω*. These examples show that assimilation takes place chiefly in those words in which the preposition has lost, more or less, its original force and blends with the word to which it is prefixed into a single new idea; as *συμβούλιον, συμφέρεμι, σύμφορος*. Cf. [Alex. Buttmann in the Stud. u. Krit. for 1862, p. 180]; Philip Buttmann (the son) *ibid.* p. 811 sq. [But see Dr. Gregory's exposition of the facts in the Proleg. to Tdf. p. 73 sq.; Dr. Hort in *WH. App.* p. 149; *Meisterhans, Gram. d. Att. Inschr.* § 24.]

συνάγω; fut. *συνάξω*; 2 aor. *συνήγαγον*; Pass., pres. *συνάγομαι*; pf. pter. *συνηγμένος*; 1 aor. *συνήγαγον*; 1 fut. *συναχθήσομαι*; fr. Hom. down; Sept. chiefly for *ἤρη, ἡρῶ, ἡρῶ* and *ἡρῶ*; a. to gather together, to gather: with an acc. of the thing, Lk. xv. 13; Jn. vi. 12 sq.; xv. 6; harvests, *ὄθεν*, Mt. xxv. 24, 26; with *εἰς τι* added, Mt. iii. 12; vi. 26; xiii. 30; Lk. iii. 17; *ποῦ*, Lk. xii. 17; *ἐκεῖ*, Lk. xii. 18; *συνάγειν καρπὸν εἰς ζωὴν αἰώνιον* (see *καρπός*, 2 d.), Jn. iv. 36; *συνάγω μετὰ τιος*, Mt. xii. 30; Lk. xi. 23; to draw together, collect: fishes, — of a net in which they are caught, Mt. xiii. 47. b. to bring together, assemble, collect: *αἰχμαλωσίαν* (i. e. *αἰχμαλώτους*), Rev. xiii. 10 RG; *εἰς αἰχμαλωσίαν*, i. e. *τινάς, οἱ ὄντων αἰχμαλώτοις*, Rev. xiii. 10 L ed. min.; to join together, join in one (those previously separated): *τὰ τέκνα τοῦ θεοῦ τὰ διεσκορησμένα εἰς ἐν*, Jn. xi. 52, (*συνάξειν εἰς ἐν τὰ ἔθνη καὶ ποιήσειν φιλίαν*, Dion. Hal. 2, 45; *ὅπως εἰς φιλίαν συνάξουσι τὰ ἔθνη*, *ibid.*); to gather together by convoking: *τινάς*, Mt. ii. 4; xxii. 10; *συνέδριον*, Jn. xi. 47; *τὴν ἐκκλησίαν*, Acts xiv. 27; *τὸ πλῆθος*, Acts xv. 30; *τινάς εἰς* with an acc. of place, Rev. xvi. 16; *εἰς τὸν πόλεμον*, in order to engage in war, Rev. xvi. 14: xx. 8: *ἐπὶ τινα*, unto one, Mt.

xxvii. 27. Pass. to be gathered i. e. come together, gather, meet, [cf. B. 52 (45)]: absol., Mt. xxii. 41; xxvii. 17; Mk. ii. 2; Lk. xxii. 66; Acts xiii. 44; xv. 6; xx. 7; 1 Co. v. 4; Rev. xix. 19; with the addition of εἰς and an acc. of place, Mt. xxvi. 3; Acts iv. 5; εἰς δαίπνον, Rev. xix. 17; ἔμπροσθέν τινος, Mt. xxv. 32; ἐπί τινα, unto one, Mk. v. 21; ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτό [see αὐτός, III. 1], Mt. xxii. 34; Acts iv. 26; ἐπί τινα, against one, Acts iv. 27; πρὸς τινα, unto one, Mt. xiii. 2; xxvii. 62; Mk. iv. 1; vi. 30; vii. 1; ἐν with dat. of the place, Acts iv. 31; ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ, Acts xi. 26; μετὰ τινος, Mt. xxviii. 12; with adverbs of place: οὐ, Mt. xviii. 20; Acts xx. 8; ὄπου, Mt. xxvi. 57; Jn. x. 19 R G; ἐκεῖ, Jn. xviii. 2; Mt. xxiv. 28; Lk. xvii. 37 R G L. ο. to lead with one's self sc. unto one's home, i. e. to receive hospitably, to entertain, [A. V. to take in]: ξέρον, Mt. xxv. 35, 38, 43, (with the addition of εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν, εἰς τὸν οἶκον, Deut. xxii. 2; Josh. ii. 18; Judg. xix. 18, etc.). [COMP. : ἐπι-συνάγω.]*

συναγωγή, -ῆς, ἡ, (συνάγω), Sept. for הַקָּהָל and very often for קָהָל. In Grk. writ. a bringing together, gathering (as of fruits), a contracting; an assembling together of men. In the N. T. 1. an assembly of men: τοῦ Σατανᾶ, whom Satan governs, Rev. ii. 9; iii. 9. 2. a synagogue, i. e. a. an assembly of Jews formally gathered together to offer prayer and listen to the reading and exposition of the Holy Scriptures; assemblies of the sort were held every sabbath and feast-day, afterwards also on the second and fifth days of every week [see reff. below]: Lk. xii. 11; Acts ix. 2; xiii. 43; xxvi. 11; the name is transferred to an assembly of Christians formally gathered for religious purposes, Jas. ii. 2 (Epiph. haer. 30, 18 says of the Jewish Christians συναγωγὴν οὗτοι καλοῦσι τὴν ἑαυτῶν ἐκκλησίαν καὶ οὐχὶ ἐκκλησίαν [cf. Bp. Lightf. on Philip. p. 192]); [cf. Trench, Syn. § 1, and esp. Harnack's elaborate note on Herm. mand. 11, 9 (less fully and accurately in Hilgenfeld's Zeitschr. f. wiss. Theol. for 1876, p. 102 sqq.) respecting the use of the word by the church Fathers of the 2d, 3d, and 4th centuries; cf. Hilgenfeld's comments on the same in his 'Hermæ Pastor', ed. alt. p. 183 sq.]. b. the building where those solemn Jewish assemblies are held (Hebr. קְהָלָה בְּיָדָה, i. e. 'the house of assembly'). Synagogues seem to date their origin from the Babylonian exile. In the time of Jesus and the apostles every town, not only in Palestine but also among the Gentiles if it contained a considerable number of Jewish inhabitants, had at least one synagogue, the larger towns several or even many. That the Jews held trials and even inflicted punishments in them, is evident from such pass. as Mt. x. 17; xxiii. 34; Mk. xiii. 9; Lk. xii. 11; xxi. 12; Acts ix. 2; xxii. 19; xxvi. 11. They are further mentioned in Mt. iv. 23; vi. 2, 5; ix. 35; xii. 9; xiii. 54; xxiii. 6; Mk. i. 21, 23, 29, 39; iii. 1; vi. 2; xii. 39; Lk. iv. 15 sq. 20, 28, 33, 38, 44; vi. 6; vii. 5; viii. 41; [xi. 43]; xiii. 10; xx. 46; Jn. vi. 59; xviii. 20 [here the anarthrous (so G L T Tr WH) sing. has an indef. or generic force (R. V. txt. in synagogues)]; Acts vi. 9; ix. 20; xiii. 5, 14, 42 Rec.; xiv. 1; xv. 21; xvii. 1, 10, 17; xviii. 4, 7, 19, 26; xix. 8; xxiv. 12; xxvi. 11;

(Joseph. antt. 19, 6, 3; b. j. 2, 14, 4. [5; 7, 3, 3; Philo, quod omn. prob. lib. § 12]). Cf. Win. RWB. s. v. Synagogen; Leyrer in Herzog ed. 1, xv. p. 299 sqq.; Schürer, N. T. Zeitgesch. § 27 (esp. ii.); Kneucker in Schenkel v. p. 443 sq.; [Hamburger, Real-Encycl. ii. p. 1142 sqq.; Ginsburg in Alex.'s Kitto, s. v. Synagogue; Edersheim, Jesus the Messiah, bk. iii. ch. x.].*

συναγωνίζομαι: 1 aor. mid. inf. συναγωνίσασθαι; fr. Thuc. and Xen. down; to strive together with one, to help one in striving: τινὶ ἐν ταῖς προσευχαῖς, in prayers, i. e. to offer intense prayers with one, Ro. xv. 30; in what sense intense prayer may be likened to a struggle, see Philippi ad loc. [(cf. ἀγωνίζ. in Col. iv. 12 and Bp. Lightf.'s note)].*

συναθλίω, -ῶ; 1 aor. συνηθήσα; to strive at the same time with another: with a dat. commodi [cf. W. § 31, 4], for something, Phil. i. 27; τινὶ ἐν τινι, together with one in something, Phil. iv. 3. (univ. to help, assist, Diod. 3, 4).*

συναθροίζω: 1 aor. ptep. συναθροίσας; pf. pass. ptep. συνηθροισμένος; fr. [Eur., Arstph., al.], Isocr. down; Sept. chiefly for קָהָל and קָהָל; to gather together with others; to assemble: τινάς, Acts xix. 25; pass. to be gathered together i. e. come together, Lk. xxiv. 33 R G; Acts xii. 12.*

συναίρω; 1 aor. inf. συναίρειν; 1. to take up together with another or others. 2. to bring together with others: λόγον, to cast up or settle accounts, to make a reckoning with, (an expression not found in Grk. auth.), Mt. xviii. 23 sq.; μετὰ τινος, Mt. xxv. 19.*

συναιχμάλωτος, -ου, ὁ, a fellow-prisoner (Vulg. concaptivus): Ro. xvi. 7; Col. iv. 10; Philem. 23, (Lcian. asin. 27). [Cf. Bp. Lightf. on Col. l. c.; Frützsche, Com. on Rom. vol. i. p. xxi. note.]*

συνακολουθέω, -ῶ; impf. συνηκολούθουν; 1 aor. συνηκολούθησα; fr. Arstph., Thuc., Isocr. down; to follow together with others, to accompany: τινὶ, one, Mk. v. 37 [where Lehm. ἀκολουθ.]; xiv. 51 L T Tr WH; Lk. xxiii. 49.*

συναλλίω: (σύν, and ἀλίω fr. ἀλής, crowded, in a mass; [cf. ἀλυσίς, init.]); to gather together, assemble; pass. pres. ptep. συναλιζόμενος; to be assembled, meet with: τινὶ, with one, Acts i. 4, where αὐτοῖς is to be supplied. (Hdt., Xen., [Plut. de placit. phil. 902], Joseph., Lcian., Jambl.) [But Meyer defends the rendering given by some of the ancient versions (cf. Tdf.'s note ad loc.) eating with (deriving the word from σύναλος), so A. V. and R. V. mrg.; such passages as Manetho 5, 339; Clem. hom. 13, 4 (although Dressel after cod. Ottob. reads here συναλ. — yet the recogn. 7, 29 renders cibum sumimus); Chrysost. iii. 88 c. (ed. Migne iii. i. 104 mid.); 89 a. (ibid. bottom); 91 d. (ibid. 107 mid.), seem to give warrant for this interpretation; cf. Valckenaer, Opusc. ii. p. 277 sq. But see at length Woolsey in the Bib. Sac. for Oct. 1882, pp. 605-618.]*

συναλλάσσω: (see καταλλάσσω); to reconcile (Thuc., Xen., Plat., Dio Cass.; in diff. senses by diff. prof. auth.): συνήλασσαν αὐτοὺς εἰς εἰρήνην, (Vulg. reconciliabat, i. e. sought to reconcile), conative impf. [cf. B. 205 (178); R. V. would have set them at one again], Acts vii. 26 L T Tr WH [see συναλεύω].*

συναβαίω: 2 aor. *συναβέβην*; to ascend at the same time, come up together with to a higher place: *τινί*, with one, foll. by *εἰς* with the acc. of the place, Mk. xv. 41; Acts xiii. 31. (Hdt., Xen., Dion. Hal., Strabo, al.; Sept. several times for *ἰῆ*.)*

συνάκειμαι; 3 pers. plur. impf. *συνακείντο*; to recline together, feast together, [A. V. 'sit down with', 'sit at meat with', (cf. *ἀνάκειμαι*)]: *τινί*, with one, Mt. ix. 10; Mk. ii. 15; Lk. xiv. 10; Jn. xii. 2 Rec.; *οἱ συνακείμενοι*, ['they that sat at meat with'], the guests, Mt. xiv. 9; Mk. vi. 22, 26 [R G L]; Lk. vii. 49; xiv. 15. ([3 Macc. v. 39]; eccles. and Byzant. writ.)*

συνάμιγνυμι: to mix up together; Pass., pres. impv. 2 pers. plur. *-μίγυσθε*; inf. *-μίγυσθαι*; reflex. and metaph. *τινί*, to keep company with, be intimate with, one: 1 Co. v. 9, 11; 2 Th. iii. 14 [here R T -*σθε*, L Tr WH -*σθαι*]. (Plut. Philop. 21; [Sept. Hos. vii. 8 Alex.].)*

συναπαύομαι: 1 aor. subj. *συναπαύσωμαι*; to take rest together with: *τινί*, with one, Is. xi. 6; to sleep together, to lie with, of husband and wife (Dion. Hal., Plut.); metaph. *τινί*, to rest or refresh one's spirit with one (i. e. to give and get refreshment by mutual intercourse), Ro. xv. 32 [Lchm. om.]*

συναντάω, -*ω*: fut. *συνανήσω*; 1 aor. *συνήνησα*; fr. Hom. down; Sept. for *נָפַף*, *נָפַף*, *נָפַף*, *נָפַף*, etc.; to meet with: *τινί*, Lk. ix. [18 WH mrg.], 37; xxii. 10; Acts x. 25; Heb. vii. 1 [cf. B. 293 (252)], 10; trop. of events, to happen, to befall: Acts xx. 22 (Plut. Sulla 2; mid. *τὰ συναντώμενα*, Polyb. 22, 7, 14; and the Hebr. *נָפַף* also is used of events, Eccles. ii. 14; ix. 11; etc.)*

συνάντησις, -*σις*, ἡ, a meeting with (Eurip. Ion 535; Dion. Hal. antt. 4, 66): *εἰς συνάντησιν τινα*, to meet one [B. § 146, 3], Mt. viii. 34 R G (for *ἰσῆ*), Gen. xiv. 17; xxx. 16; Ex. iv. 27; xviii. 7)*

συναντιλαμβάνομαι; 2 aor. mid. subj. 3 pers. sing. *συναντιλάβηται*; to lay hold along with, to strive to obtain with others, help in obtaining, (*τῆς ἐλευθερίας*, Diod. 14, 8); to take hold with another (who is laboring), hence univ. to help: *τινί*, one, Lk. x. 40; Ro. viii. 26, (Ps. lxxxviii. (lxxxix.) 22; Ex. xviii. 22; Joseph. antt. 4, 8, 4)*

συναπάγω: Pass., pres. ptp. *συναπαγόμενος*; 1 aor. *συναπήχθην*; to lead away with or together: *ἵππον*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 23; *τρίρεις*, Hell. 5, 1, 23; *τὸν λαὸν μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ*, Sept. Ex. xiv. 6; pass. metaph. to be carried away with: with dat. of the thing, i. e. by a thing, so as to experience with others the force of that which carries away (Zosim. hist. 5, 6, 9 *αὐτῆ ἢ Σπάρτη συναπήγετο τῇ κοινῇ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἀλώσει*), to follow the impulse of a thing to what harmonizes with it, Gal. ii. 13; 2 Pet. iii. 17; to suffer one's self to be carried away together with (something that carries away), *τοῖς ταπεινοῖς* (opp. to *τὰ ὑψηλὰ φρονεῖν*), i. e. to yield or submit one's self to lowly things, conditions, employments, — not to evade their power, Ro. xii. 16)*

συναποθνήσκω: 2 aor. *συναπέθανον*; to die together; with dat. of the pers. to die with one (Sir. xix. 10, and often in Grk. auth. fr. Hdt. down): Mk. xiv. 31; sc. *ὕμᾱς ἐμοί*, that ye may die together with me, i. e. that my

love to you may not leave me even were I appointed to die, 2 Co. vii. 3; sc. *τῷ Χριστῷ* [cf. W. 143 (136)], to meet death as Christ did for the cause of God, 2 Tim. ii. 11)*

συναπόλλυμι: 2 aor. mid. *συναπολόμην*; fr. Hdt. down; to destroy together (Ps. xxv. (xxvi.) 9); mid. to perish together (to be slain along with): *τινί*, with one, Heb. xi. 31)*

συναποστέλλω: 1 aor. *συναπέστειλα*; to send with: *τινά*, 2 Co. xii. 18. (Sept.; Thuc., Xen., Dem., Plut., al.)*

συναρμολογέω, -*ω*: pres. pass. ptp. *συναρμολογούμενος*; (*ἀρμολόγος* binding, joining; fr. *ἀρμός* a joint, and *λέγω*); to join closely together; to frame together: *οικοδομή*, the parts of a building, Eph. ii. 21; *σώμα*, the members of the body, Eph. iv. 16. (Eccles. writ.; classic writ. use *συναρμόσσειν* and *συναρμόζειν*)*

συναρπάζω: 1 aor. *συνήρασα*; plupf. *συνήρακειν*; 1 aor. pass. *συνήρασθην*; to seize by force: *τινά*, Acts vi. 12; xix. 29; to catch or lay hold of (one, so that he is no longer his own master), Lk. viii. 29; to seize by force and carry away, Acts xxvii. 15. (Tragg., Arstph., Xen., al.)*

συναυξάνω: to cause to grow together; pres. inf. pass. *συναυξάνεσθαι*, to grow together: Mt. xiii. 30. (Xen., Dem., Polyb., Plut., al.)*

συνβ, see *συνβ*- and *σύν*, II. fin.

συνγ, see *συνγ*- and *σύν*, II. fin.

σύνδεσμος, -*ου*, ὁ, (συνδέω); 1. that which binds together, a band, bond: of the ligaments by which the members of the human body are united together (Eur. Hipp. 199; Tim. Loer. p. 100 b. [i. e. 3, 3, p. 386 ed. Bekk.]; Aristot. h. a. 10, 7, 3 p. 638^b, 9; Galen), Col. ii. 19 [where see Bp. Lghtft.]; trop.: *τῷ συνδέσμῳ τῆς εἰρήνης*, i. e. *τῆ εἰρήνῃ ὡς συνδέσμῳ*, Eph. iv. 3 (*σύνδεσμος εὐνοίας κ. φιλίας*, Plut. Num. 6); *ἦντι ἰστί σύνδ. τῆς τελειότητος*, that in which all the virtues are so bound together that perfection is the result, and not one of them is wanting to that perfection, Col. iii. 14 [cf. Bp. Lghtft. ad loc.]. *εἰς σύνδεσμον ἀδικίας ὁρῶ σε ὄντα*, I see that you have fallen into (cf. *εἰμί*, V. 2 a. p. 179^a, and see below) the bond of iniquity, i. e. forged by iniquity to fetter souls, Acts viii. 23 (the phrase *σύνδ. ἀδικίας* occurs in another sense in Is. lviii. 6). 2. that which is bound together, a bundle: prop. *σύνδ. ἐπιστολῶν*, Ildian. 4, 12, 11 [6 ed. Bekk.]; hence some interpreters think that by *σύνδ. ἀδικίας*, in Acts viii. 23 above, Simon is described as "a bundle of iniquity", compacted as it were of iniquity, (just as Cic. in Pison. 9, 21 calls a certain man "animal ex omnium scelerum importunitate . . . concretum"); but besides the circumstance that this interpretation is extremely bold, no examples can be adduced of this tropical use of the noun.*

συνδέω: in Grk. auth. fr. Hom. down; 1. to tie together, to bind together. 2. to bind or fasten on all sides. 3. to bind just as (i. e. jointly with) another:

pf. pass. ptp. *ὡς συνδεδεμένοι*, as fellow-prisoners [A. V. as bound with them], Heb. xiii. 3 (*συνδεδεμένοι τῷ ὀνοχῶ*, Joseph. antt. 2, 5, 3).*

συνδοξάζω: 1 aor. pass. *συνδοξάσθην*; 1. to approve together, join in approving: νόμοι συνδοξασμένοι ὑπὸ πάντων, Aristot. pol. 5, 7 (9), 20 p. 1310^a, 15. 2. to glorify together (Vulg. *conglorifico*): sc. *σὺν Χριστῷ*, to be exalted to the same glory to which Christ has been raised, Ro. viii. 17.*

σύνδουλος, -ου, ὁ, (*σύν* and *δούλος*), a fellow-servant; one who serves the same master with another; thus used of a. the associate of a servant (or slave) in the proper sense: Mt. xxiv. 49. b. one who with others serves (ministers to) a king: Mt. xviii. 28, 29, 31, 33. c. the colleague of one who is Christ's servant in publishing the gospel: Col. i. 7; iv. 7 [(where cf. Bp. Lghtft.)]. d. one who with others acknowledges the same Lord, Jesus, and obeys his commands: Rev. vi. 11. e. one who with others is subject to the same divine authority in the Messianic economy: so of angels as the fellow-servants of Christians, Rev. xix. 10; xxii. 9. (Moeris says, p. 273, ὁμόδουλος ἀπτικῶς, σύνδουλος ἐλληνικῶς. But the word is used by Arstph., Eur., Lysias.)*

συνδρομή, -ῆς, ἡ, (*συντρέχω*), a running together, course, esp. hostile or riotous: Acts xxi. 30. (Aristot. rhetor. 3, 10 p. 1411^a, 29; Polyb., Diod., al.; 3 Macc. iii. 8.)*

συνεγείρω: 1 aor. *συνήγειρα*; 1 aor. pass. *συνηγέρθην*; to raise together, to cause to rise together; Vulg. *conresuscito* [also *conresurgo, resurgo*]; (τὰ πεπτωκότα, 4 Macc. ii. 14; pass. to rise together from their seats, Is. xiv. 9; trop. λύπας καὶ θρήνους, Plut. mor. p. 117 c.); in the N. T. trop. to raise up together from moral death (see θάνατος, 2) to a new and blessed life devoted to God: ἡμᾶς τῷ Χριστῷ (risen from the dead, because the ground of the new Christian life lies in Christ's resurrection), Eph. ii. 6; Col. iii. 1; ἐν Χριστῷ, Col. ii. 12.*

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ειδ. ὑπάρχειν, Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 41, 1; ἔχειν συν. καλήν, Heb. xiii. 18; συν. καθαρὰ, 1 Tim. iii. 9; 2 Tim. i. 3, (Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 45, 7, cf. ἀγνή συν. ibid. 1, 3; καθαρὸς τῇ συνειδήσει, Ignat. ad Trall. 7, 2); ἀπρόσκοπος, Acts xxiv. 16; ποιηρά, a mind conscious of wrong-doing, Heb. x. 22 ([ἐν συνειδήσει πο. ηρῆ, 'Teaching' etc. 4, 14]; ἀρεπής, Leian. amor. 49). ἡ συνείδησις καθαρίζεται ἀπὸ κτλ. Heb. ix. 14; μολύνεται, 1 Co. viii. 7; μαιίνεται, Tit. i. 15, (μηδὲν ἐκουσίως ψεύδεσθαι μηδὲ μαιίνειν τὴν αὐτοῦ συνείδησιν, Dion. Hal. jud. Thuc. 8. ἀπασιν ἡμῖν ἡ συνείδησις θεός, Menand. 597 p. 103 ed. Didot; βροτοῖς ἀπασιν ἡ συνείδησις θεός, ibid. 654 p. 101 ed. Didot; Epictet. fragm. 97 represents ἡ συνείδησις as filling the same office in adults which a tutor [παιδαγωγός, q. v.] holds towards boys; with Philo, Plutarch, and others, τὸ συνειδὸς is more common. In Sept. once for ὕψις, Eccl. x. 20; [i. q. conscience, Sap. xvii. 11; cf. Delitzsch, Brief an d. Röm. p. 11]). Cf. esp. Jahnel, Diss. de conscientiae notione, qualis fuerit apud veteres et apud Christianos usque ad aevi medii exitum. Berol. 1862 [also the same, Ueber den Begr. Gewissen in d. Griech. Philos. (Berlin, 1872)]; Kühler, Das Gewissen. I. die Entwicklung seiner Namen u. seines Begriffes. i. Alterth. u. N. T. (Halle, 1878); [also in Herzog ed. 2, s. v. Gewissen; Zetzschwiltz, Profangricität u. s. w. pp. 52-57; Schenkel, s. v. Gewissen both in Herzog ed. 1, and in his BL.; P. Ewald, De vocis συν. ap. script. Novi Test. vi ac potestate (pp. 91; 1883); other reff. in Schaff-Herzog, s. v. Conscience].*

συν-εἶδον, ptc. συνιδῶν; pf. σύνοιδα, ptc. fem. gen. συνειδυίας (Acts v. 2 R G, -ης L T Tr WH; cf. B. 12 (11); [Tdf. Proleg. p. 117; WH. App. p. 156]); (see εἶδω); fr. Hdt. down; 1. to see (have seen) together with others. 2. to see (have seen) in one's mind, with one's self (cf. Fritzsche, Com. on Rom. vol. i. p. 120; on Mark pp. 86 and 78; [see σύν, II. 1 and 4]), i. e. to understand, perceive, comprehend: συνιδῶν, when he had understood it, Acts xii. 12 [A. V. considered]; xiv. 6 [became aware], (2 Macc. iv. 41; xiv. 26, 30; 3 Macc. v. 50; Polyb. 1, 4, 6; 3, 6, 9; etc.; Joseph. antt. 7, 15, 1; b. j. 4, 5, 4; Plut. Them. 7). Perfect σύνοιδα [cf. σύν, u. s.] 1. to know with another, be privy to [so A. V.]: Acts v. 2. 2. to know in one's mind or with one's self; to be conscious of: τί ἐμαυτῷ, 1 Co. iv. 4 [R. V. know nothing against myself (cf. Wright, Bible Word-Book, 2d ed., s. v. 'By')] (τὴν ἀδικίαν, Joseph. antt. 1, 1, 4; exx. fr. Grk. writ. are given by Passow s. v. σύνοιδα, a.; [L. and S. s. v. σύνοιδα, 2]; foll. by ὄντι, [Dion. Hal. ii. 995, 9]; Barn. ep. 1, (4) 3).*

σύν-εμμε, ptc. gen. plur. masc. συνόντων: impf. 3 pers. plur. συνῆσαν; (σύν, and εἰμί to be); fr. Hom. Od. 7, 270 down; to be with: τινί, one, Lk. ix. 18 [WH mrg. συνήνησαν]; Acts xxii. 11.*

σύν-εμμε, ptc. συνών; (σύν, and εἰμί to go); fr. Hom. down; to come together: Lk. viii. 4.*

συν-εισ-έρχομαι: 2 aor. συνεισῆλθον; to enter together: τινί, with one,—foll. by an acc. of the place, Jn. vi. 22; xviii. 15. (Eur., Thuc., Xen., al.; Sept.)*

συν-έκδημος, -ου, ὁ, ἡ, (σύν, and ἐκδημος away from one's people), a fellow-traveller, companion in travel: Acts

xix. 29; 2 Co. viii. 19. ([Diod. fr. lib. 37, 5, 1 and 4 ed. Dind.]; Joseph. vit. 14; Plut. Oth. 5; Palaeph. fab. 46, 4).*

συν-εκ-λεκτός, -ή, -όν, (see ἐλεκτός), elected or chosen (by God to eternal life) together with: 1 Pet. v. 13.*

συν-ελαύνω: 1 aor. συνήλασα; fr. Hom. down; to drive together, to compel; trop. to constrain by exhortation, urge: τινὰ εἰς εἰρήνην, to be at peace again, Acts vii. 26 R G (εἰς τὸν τῆς σοφίας ἔρωτα, Ael. v. h. 4, 15).*

συν-επι-μαρτυρέω, -ῶ, ptc. gen. sing. masc. συνεπιμαρτυροῦντος; to attest together with; to join in bearing witness, to unite in adding testimony: Heb. ii. 4. (Aristot., Polyb., [Plut.], Athen., Sext. Emp.; Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 23, 5; 43, 1).*

συν-επι-τίθημι: 2 aor. mid. συνεπέθημην; to place upon (or near) together with, help in putting on; mid. to attack jointly, to assail together, set upon with, (see ἐπιτίθημι, 2 b.): Acts xxiv. 9 G L T Tr WH [R. V. joined in the charge] (so in Thuc. 6, 10; Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 3; Plat. Phileb. p. 16 a.; Polyb. 5, 78, 4; Diod. 1, 21).*

συν-έπομαι: impf. συνεπόμην; fr. Hom. down; to follow with, to accompany: τινί, one, Acts xx. 4.*

συνεργός, -ῶ, impf. 3 pers. sing. συνήργει; (συνεργός, q. v.); fr. Eur., Xen., Dem. down; Vulg. coöperor [(in 2 Co. vi. 1 adjuvo)]; to work together, help in work, be a partner in labor: 1 Co. xvi. 16; 2 Co. vi. 1; to put forth power together with and thereby to assist, Mk. xvi. 20; τινί, with one ἡ πίστις συνήργει τοῖς ἔργοις, faith (was not inactive, but by coworking) caused Abraham to produce works, Jas. ii. 22 [here Trtxt. συνήργει (hardly collat. form of συνείργω to unite, but) a misprint for -γεί]; τινὶ εἰς τι (in prof. writ. also πρὸς τι, see Passow [or L. and S.] s. v.), to assist, help, (be serviceable to) one for a thing, Ro. viii. 28 [A. V. all things work together for good]; τί τινι εἰς τι, a breviloquence equiv. to συνεργῶν πορίζω τί τινι, so that acc. to the reading πάντα συνεργεῖ ὁ θεός the meaning is, 'for them that love God, God coworking provides all things for good or so that it is well with them' (Fritzsche), [R. V. mrg. God worketh all things with them for good], Ro. viii. 28 Lchm. [WH in br.; cf. B. 193 (167)], (ἐαυτοῖς τὰ συμφέροντα, Xen. mem. 3, 5, 16). Cf. Fritzsche, Ep. ad Rom. vol. ii. p. 193 sq.*

συνεργός, -όν, (σύν and ΕΡΓΩ), [fr. Pind.], Eurip., Thuc. down, a companion in work, fellow-worker, (Vulg. adjutor [Phil. ii. 25; 3 Jn. 8 coöperator]): in the N. T. with a gen. of the pers., one who labors with another in furthering the cause of Christ, Ro. xvi. 3, 9, 21; Phil. ii. 25; iv. 3; [1 Th. iii. 2 Rec.]; Philem. 1, 24; θεοῦ, one whom God employs as an assistant, as it were (a fellow-worker with God), 1 Th. iii. 2 (G L txt. WH mrg. but with τοῦ θεοῦ in br.; Rec. et al. διάκονον, q. v. 1). plur.: 1 Co. iii. 9; with gen. of the thing (a joint-promoter [A. V. helper]), συν. ἐσμεν τῆς χαρᾶς, we labor with you to the end that we may rejoice in your Christian state, 2 Co. i. 24. εἰς ὑμᾶς, (my) fellow-worker to you-ward, in reference to you, 2 Co. viii. 23; εἰς τὴν βασ. τ. θεοῦ, for the advancement of the kingdom of God, Col. iv. 11; τῇ ἀληθείᾳ, for (the benefit of) the truth, [al. render (so R. V.)

συνδοξάζω: 1 aor. pass. *συνδοξάσθην*; 1. *to approve together, join in approving*: νόμοι συνδοξασμένοι ὑπὸ πάντων, Aristot. pol. 5, 7 (9), 20 p. 1310^a, 15. 2. *to glorify together* (Vulg. *conglorifico*): sc. *σὺν Χριστῷ*, to be exalted to the same glory to which Christ has been raised, Ro. viii. 17.*

σύν-δουλος, -ου, ὁ, (*σύν* and *δούλος*), *a fellow-servant; one who serves the same master with another*; thus used of a. the associate of a servant (or slave) in the proper sense: Mt. xxiv. 49. b. *one who with others serves* (ministers to) *a king*: Mt. xviii. 28, 29, 31, 33. c. *the colleague of one who is Christ's servant in publishing the gospel*: Col. i. 7; iv. 7 [(where cf. Bp. Lightft.)]. d. *one who with others acknowledges the same Lord, Jesus, and obeys his commands*: Rev. vi. 11. e. *one who with others is subject to the same divine authority in the Messianic economy*: so of angels as the fellow-servants of Christians, Rev. xix. 10; xxii. 9. (Moeris says, p. 273, ὁμόδουλος ἀπτικῶς, σύνδουλος ἐλληνικῶς. But the word is used by Arstph., Eur., Lysias.)*

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b. *the smaller tribunal or council* (so A. V.) which every Jewish town had for the decision of the less important cases (see *κρίσις*, 4): Mt. x. 17; Mk. xiii. 9. Cf. *Win. RWB. s. v. Synedrium*; *Leyrer* in Herzog ed. 1 s. v. Synedrium [Strack in ed. 2]; *Schröter*, Neutest. Zeitgesch. 2te Aufl. § 23, II., III. [and in Riehm p. 1595 sqq.]; *Holtzmann* in Schenkel v. p. 446 sqq.; [BB. DD. s. v. Sanhedrim (esp. *Ginsburg* in Alex.'s Kitto)]; *Hamburger*, Real-Encycl. ii. pp. 1147-1155; *Edersheim*, Jesus the Messiah, ii. 553 sqq.; *Farar*, Life of Christ, Excurs. xiii.]*

συνείδησις, -εως, ἡ, (*συνεῖδον*), Lat. *conscientia*, [lit. 'joint-knowledge'; see *σύν*, II. 4], i. e. a. *the consciousness of anything*: with a gen of the obj., τῶν ἁμαρτιῶν, a soul conscious of sins, Heb. x. 2 (τοῦ μύσους, Diod. 4, 65; *συνείδησις εὐγενής*, consciousness of nobility; a soul mindful of its noble origin, Hdian. 7, 1, 8 [3 ed. Bekk.]). b. *the soul as distinguishing between what is morally good and bad, prompting to do the former and shun the latter, commending the one, condemning the other*; *conscience*: with a gen. of the subj., ἡ σ. τωος, Ro. ii. 15 (where the idea of ἡ *συνείδησις* is further explained by καὶ μεταξύ . . . ἡ καὶ ἀπολογουμένων [cf. W. 580 (539); see *ἀπολογία*, 2, and *συμμαρτυρέω*]); Ro. ix. 1; 1 Co. viii. 7 [cf. W. § 30, 1 a.], 10, 12; x. 29; 2 Co. i. 12; iv. 2; v. 11; Heb. ix. 14 (ἡ τοῦ φαύλου *συνείδησις*, Philo. fragm., vol. ii. p. 659 ed. Mangey [vi. p. 217 sq. ed. Richter]); ἡ ἰδία *συνείδησις*, 1 Tim. iv. 2; ἄλλη *συνεῖδ.* i. q. ἄλλου τωος *συν.* 1 Co. x. 29; διὰ τὴν *συνείδησιν*, *for conscience's sake*, because conscience requires it (viz. the conduct in question), Ro. xiii. 5; in order not to occasion scruples of conscience (in another), 1 Co. x. 28; μηδὲν ἀνακρίνειν διὰ τὴν *συνεῖδ.* (anxiously) questioning nothing, as though such questioning were demanded by conscience, 1 Co. x. 25, 27; διὰ *συνείδησιν θεοῦ*, because conscience is impressed and governed by the idea of God (and so understands that griefs are to be borne according to God's will), 1 Pet. ii. 19; ἡ *συνεῖδ.* τοῦ εἰδώλου, a conscience impressed and controlled by an idea of the idol (i. e. by a notion of the idol's existence and power), 1 Co. viii. 7 Rec.; τελειῶσαί τινα κατὰ τὴν *συνείδησιν* (sc. αὐτοῦ), so to perfect one that his own conscience is satisfied, i. e. that he can regard himself as free from guilt, Heb. ix. 9; ἐλέγχεσθαι ὑπὸ τῆς *συν.* Jn. viii. 9 (ὑπὸ τοῦ *συνεῖδότης*, Philo de Josepho § 9 fin.; *συνέχεσθαι τῇ συνεῖδ.* Sap. xvii. 10); ἡ *συνείδησις* is said *μαρτυρεῖν*, Ro. ix. 1; *συμμαρτυρεῖν*, Ro. ii. 15; τὸ *μαρτύριον τῆς συν.* 2 Co. i. 12. With epithets: ἀσθενής, not strong enough to distinguish clearly between things lawful for a Christian and things unlawful, 1 Co. viii. 7, cf. 10; *συνεῖδ.* ἀγαθῆ, a conscience reconciled to God, 1 Pet. iii. 21; free from guilt, consciousness of rectitude, of right conduct, Acts xxiii. 1; 1 Tim. i. 5, (Hdian. 6, 3, 9 [4 ed. Bekk.]); ἔχει *συνεῖδ.* ἀγαθὴν, 1 Tim. i. 19; 1 Pet. iii. 16, (ἐν ἀγαθῇ *συν*

ειδ. *ὑπάρχειν*, Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 41, 1; *ἔχειν συν. καλήν*, Heb. xiii. 18; *συν. καθαρὰ*, 1 Tim. iii. 9; 2 Tim. i. 3, (Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 45, 7, cf. ἀγῆ *συν.* *ibid.* 1, 3; *καθαρός τῆ συνειδήσει*, Ignat. ad Trall. 7, 2); *ἀπρόσκοπος*, Acts xxiv. 16; *πονηρὰ*, a mind conscious of wrong-doing, Heb. x. 22 ([ἐν συνειδήσει πο. ηρῆ, 'Teaching' etc. 4, 14]; ἀρεπής, Lcian. amor. 49). ἡ συνείδησις καθαρίζεται ἀπὸ κτλ. Heb. ix. 14; *μολύνεται*, 1 Co. viii. 7; *μαίνεται*, Tit. i. 15, (μηδὲν ἑκουσίως ψεύδεσθαι μηδὲ μαίνεται τὴν αὐτοῦ συνείδησιν, Dion. Hal. jud. Thuc. 8. ἀπασιν ἡμῖν ἡ συνείδησις θεός, Menand. 597 p. 103 ed. Didot; βροτοῖς ἀπασιν ἡ συνείδησις θεός, *ibid.* 654 p. 101 ed. Didot; Epictet. fragm. 97 represents ἡ συνείδησις as filling the same office in adults which a tutor [παιδαγωγός, q. v.] holds towards boys; with Philo, Plutarch, and others, τὸ συνειδὸς is more common. In Sept. once for γῆ, Eccl. x. 20; [i. q. conscience, Sap. xvii. 11; cf. Delitzsch, Brief an d. Röm. p. 11]). Cf. esp. Jahnel, Diss. de conscientiae notione, qualis fuerit apud veteres et apud Christianos usque ad aevi medii exitum. Berol. 1862 [also the same, Ueber den Begr. Gewissen in d. Griech. Philos. (Berlin, 1872)]; Kühler, Das Gewissen. I. die Entwicklung seiner Namen u. seines Begriffes. i. Alterth. u. N. T. (Halle, 1878); [also in Herzog ed. 2, s. v. Gewissen; Zetzschwitz, Profrangrätigkeit u. s. w. pp. 52-57; Schenkel, s. v. Gewissen both in Herzog ed. 1, and in his BL.; P. Ewald, De vocis *συν.* ap. script. Novi Test. vi ac potestate (pp. 91; 1883); other reff. in Schaff-Herzog, s. v. Conscience].*

συν-εἶδον, ptc. *συνιδών*; pf. *συνοίδα*, ptc. fem. gen. *συνειδυίας* (Acts v. 2 R G, -ης LT Tr WH; cf. B. 12 (11); [Tdf. Proleg. p. 117; WH. App. p. 156]); (see εἶδω); fr. Hdt. down; 1. to see (have seen) together with others. 2. to see (have seen) in one's mind, with one's self (cf. Fritzsche, Com. on Rom. vol. i. p. 120; on Mark pp. 86 and 78; [see σύν, II. 1 and 4]), i. e. to understand, perceive, comprehend: *συνιδών*, when he had understood it, Acts xii. 12 [A. V. considered]; xiv. 6 [became aware], (2 Macc. iv. 41; xiv. 26, 30; 3 Macc. v. 50; Polyb. 1, 4, 6; 3, 6, 9; etc.; Joseph. antt. 7, 15, 1; b. j. 4, 5, 4; Plut. Them. 7). Perfect *σύννοισα* [cf. σύν, u. s.] 1. to know with another, be privy to [so A. V.]; Acts v. 2. 2. to know in one's mind or with one's self; to be conscious of: *τί ἐμαυτῷ*, 1 Co. iv. 4 [R. V. know nothing against myself (cf. Wright, Bible Word-Book, 2d ed., s. v. 'By')] (*τὴν ἀδικίαν*, Joseph. antt. 1, 1, 4; exx. fr. Grk. writ. are given by Passow s. v. *σύννοισα*, a.; [L. and S. s. v. *σύννοισα*, 2]; foll. by *δτι*, [Dion. Hal. ii. 995, 9]; Barn. ep. 1, (4) 3).*

σύν-εμι, ptc. gen. plur. masc. *συνόντων*; impf. 3 pers. plur. *συνῆσαν*; (*σύν*, and *εἶμι* to be); fr. Hom. Od. 7, 270 down; to be with: *τινί*, one, Lk. ix. 18 [WH mrg. *συνῆστησαν*]; Acts xxii. 11.*

σύν-εμι, ptc. *συνών*; (*σύν*, and *εἶμι* to go); fr. Hom. down; to come together: Lk. viii. 4.*

συν-εισ-έρχομαι: 2 aor. *συνεισῆλθον*; to enter together: *τινί*, with one, — foll. by an acc. of the place, Jn. vi. 22; xviii. 15. (Eur., Thuc., Xen., al.; Sept.)*

συν-έκδημος, -ου, ὁ, ἡ, (*σύν*, and *ἐκδημος* away from one's people), a fellow-traveller, companion in travel: Acts

xix. 29; 2 Co. viii. 19. ([Diod. fr. lib. 37, 5, 1 and 4 ed. Dind.]; Joseph. vit. 14; Plut. Oth. 5; Palaeoph. fab. 46, 4).*

συν-εκ-λεκτός, -ή, -όν, (see ἐκλεκτός, elected or chosen (by God to eternal life) together with: 1 Pet. v. 13).*

συν-ελάυνω: 1 aor. *συνήλασα*; fr. Hom. down; to drive together, to compel; trop. to constrain by exhortation, urge: *τινὰ εἰς εἰρήμην*, to be at peace again, Acts vii. 26 R G (*εἰς τὸν τῆς σοφίας ἔρωτα*, Ael. v. h. 4, 15).*

συν-επι-μαρτυρέω, -ῶ, ptc. gen. sing. masc. *συνεπιμαρτυρούντος*; to attest together with; to join in bearing witness, to unite in adding testimony: Heb. ii. 4. (Aristot., Polyb., [Plut.], Athen., Sext. Emp.; Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 23, 5; 43, 1).*

συν-επι-τίθημι: 2 aor. mid. *συνεπέθεμην*; to place upon (or near) together with, help in putting on; mid. to attack jointly, to assail together, set upon with, (see ἐπιτίθημι, 2 b.): Acts xxiv. 9 G L T Tr WH [R. V. joined in the charge] (so in Thuc. 6, 10; Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 3; Plat. Phileb. p. 16 a.; Polyb. 5, 78, 4; Diod. 1, 21).*

συν-έπομαι: impf. *συνειπόμην*; fr. Hom. down; to follow with, to accompany: *τινί*, one, Acts xx. 4.*

συνεργός, -ῶ; impf. 3 pers. sing. *συνήργει*; (*συνεργός*, q. v.); fr. Eur., Xen., Dem. down; Vulg. *coöperor* [(in 2 Co. vi. 1 adjuvo)]; to work together, help in work, be a partner in labor: 1 Co. xvi. 16; 2 Co. vi. 1; to put forth power together with and thereby to assist, Mk. xvi. 20; *τινί*, with one ἡ πίστις *συνήργει τοῖς ἔργοις*, faith (was not inactive, but by coworking) caused Abraham to produce works, Jas. ii. 22 [here Trtxt. *συνήργει* (hardly collat. form of *συνείργω* to unite, but) a misprint for *γεί*]; *τινὶ εἰς τι* (in prof. writ. also *πρός τι*, see Passow [or L. and S.] s. v.), to assist, help, (be serviceable to) one for a thing, Ro. viii. 28 [A. V. all things work together for good]; *τί τινι εἰς τι*, a breviloquence equiv. to *συνεργῶν πορίζω τί τινι*, so that acc. to the reading *πάντα συνεργεῖ ὁ θεός* the meaning is, 'for them that love God, God coworking provides all things for good or so that it is well with them' (Fritzsche), [R. V. mrg. *God worketh all things with them for good*], Ro. viii. 28 Lchm. [WH in br.; cf. B. 193 (167)], (*ἐαυτοῖς τὰ συμφέροντα*, Xen. mem. 3, 5, 16). Cf. Fritzsche, Ep. ad Rom. vol. ii. p. 193 sq.*

συνεργός, -όν, (*σύν* and *ΕΡΓΩ*), [fr. Pind.], Eurip., Thuc. down, a companion in work, fellow-worker, (Vulg. *adjutor* [Phil. ii. 25; 3 Jn. 8 *coöperator*]): in the N. T. with a gen. of the pers., one who labors with another in furthering the cause of Christ, Ro. xvi. 3, 9, 21; Phil. ii. 25; iv. 3; [1 Th. iii. 2 Rec.]; Philem. 1, 24; θεοῦ, one whom God employs as an assistant, as it were (a fellow-worker with God), 1 Th. iii. 2 (G L txt. WH mrg. but with *τοῦ θεοῦ* in br.; Rec. et al. *διάκονον*, q. v. 1). plur.: 1 Co. iii. 9; with gen. of the thing (a joint-promoter [A. V. helper]), *συν. ἐσμεν τῆς χαρᾶς*, we labor with you to the end that we may rejoice in your Christian state, 2 Co. i. 24. *εἰς ὑμᾶς*, (my) fellow-worker to you-ward, in reference to you, 2 Co. viii. 23; *εἰς τὴν βασ. τ. θεοῦ*, for the advancement of the kingdom of God, Col. iv. 11; *τῇ ἀληθείᾳ*, for (the benefit of) the truth, [al. render (so R. V.)

'with the truth'; see Westcott ad loc.], 3 Jn. 8. (2 Macc. viii. 7; xiv. 5).*

συνέρχομαι; impf. *συνιρχόμεν*; 2 aor. *συνήλθον*, once (Acts x. 45 T Tr WH) 3 pers. plur. *συνήλθον* (see ἀπέρχομαι, init.); pf. ptep. *συνελλυθώς*; plupf. 3 pers. plur. *συνελλύθεισαν*; fr. Hom. down (Il. 10, 224 in tmesis);

1. *to come together*, i. e. a. *to assemble*: absol., Mk. iii. 20; Acts i. 6; ii. 6; x. 27; xvi. 13; xix. 32; xxi. 22; [xxii. 30 G L T Tr WH]; xxviii. 17; [1 Co. xiv. 20]; foll. by *ἐκ* with gen. of place, Lk. v. 17 Lchm. txt.]; foll. by *εἰς* with an acc. of the place, Acts v. 16; *πρός τινα*, Mk. vi. 33 Rec.; *ἐπι τὸ αὐτό* [see *ἐπί*, C. I. 1 d.], 1 Co. xi. 20; xiv. 23 [here L txt. *ἕλθῃ*]; with a dat. of the pers. *with one*, which so far as the sense is concerned is equiv.

to *unto one* (for exx. fr. Grk. writ. see Passow s. v. 2; [L. and S. s. v. II. 1 and 3; cf. W. 215 (202)]), Mk. xiv. 53 [here T WH txt. om. Tr mrg. br. the dat.]; Jn. xi. 33; with adverbs of place: *ἐνθάδε*, Acts xxv. 17; *ἔπου*, Jn. xviii. 20; [foll. by an infin. of purpose, Lk. v. 15]; foll. by *εἰς*,—indicating either the end, as *εἰς τὸ φαγεῖν*, 1 Co. xi. 33; or the result, 1 Co. xi. 17, 34; *ἐν ἐκκλησίᾳ*, in sacred assembly [R. V. mrg. in congregation], 1 Co. xi. 18 (W. § 50, 4 a.). b. Like the Lat. *convenio* i. q. *coeo*: of conjugal cohabitation, Mt. i. 18 [but cf. Weiss ad loc. (and the opinions in Meyer)] (Ken. mem. 2, 2, 4; Diod. 3, 58; Philo de caritat. § 14; de fortitud. § 7; de speciall. legg. § 4; Joseph. antt. 7, 8, 1 and 7, 9, 5; Apollod. bibl. 1, 3, 3); with *ἐπι τὸ αὐτό* added, 1 Co. vii. 5 Rec.

2. *to go (depart) or come with one, to accompany one* (see *ἔρχομαι*, II. p. 252*): *τινί*, with one, Lk. xxiii. 55 [Tr txt. br. the dat.]; Acts i. 21 [here A. V. *company with*]; ix. 39; x. 23, 45; xi. 12; with *εἰς τὸ ἔργον* added, Acts xv. 38; *σύν τινι*, Acts xxi. 16.*

συνέσθω; impf. *συνήσθιον*; 2 aor. *συνέφαγον*; *to eat with, take food together with* [cf. *σύν*, II. 1]; *τινί*, with one, Lk. xv. 2; Acts x. 41; xi. 3; 1 Co. v. 11, (2 S. xii. 17); *μετά τινος*, Gal. ii. 12; Gen. xliii. 31; Ex. xviii. 12, [cf. W. § 52, 4, 15]. (Plat., Plut., Lcian.)*

σύνεσις, -εως, ἡ, (συνήμι, q. v.); 1. *a running together, a flowing together*: of two rivers, Hom. Od. 10, 515.

2. a. fr. Pind. down, *understanding*: Lk. ii. 47; 1 Co. i. 19 (fr. Is. xxix. 14); Eph. iii. 4; Col. ii. 2; 2 Tim. ii. 7; *πνευματικῆ*, Col. i. 9. b. *the understanding*, i. e. *the mind so far forth as it understands*: Mk. xii. 33; Sap. iv. 11. (Sept. for בִּינָה, תְּבוּנָה, רִעוּת, רִעוּת, רִעוּת, etc.; also for לִיבְשָׁה, a poem.) [SYN. see *σοφία*, fin.; cf. Bp. Lghtft. on Col. i. 9; Schmidt ch. 147, 8].*

συνετός, -ή, -όν, (συνήμι), fr. Pind. down, Sept. for חָכְמָה, נְבוּנָה, etc., *intelligent, having understanding, wise, learned*: Mt. xi. 25; Lk. x. 21; Acts xiii. 7; 1 Co. i. 19 (fr. Is. xxix. 14). [SYN. see *σοφός*, fin.]*

συνευδοκίω, -ῶ; (see *εὐδοκίω*, init.); a. *to be pleased together with* (with others) (with others): absol. (yet so that the thing giving pleasure is evident from the context), Acts xxii. 20 G L T Tr WH; with a dat. of the thing, Lk. xi. 48; Acts viii. 1; xxii. 20 Rec. ([Polyb. 24, 4, 13]; 1 Macc. i. 57; 2 Macc. xi. 24). b. *to be pleased at the same time with, consent, agree to*,

([Polyb. 32, 22, 9]; 2 Macc. xi. 35); foll. by an inf. 1 Co. vii. 12 sq. [R. V. here *be content*]; w. a dat. of a pers. *to applaud* [R. V. *consent with*], Ro. i. 32. (Diod.; eccles. writ.)*

συνευωχέω, -ῶ; pres. pass. ptep. *συνευωχούμενος*; (*εὐωχέω*, to feed abundantly, to entertain; fr. *εὖ* and *ἔχω*); *to entertain together*; pass. *to feast sumptuously with*: Jude 12; *τινί*, with one, 2 Pet. ii. 13. ([Aristot. eth. Eud. 7, 12, 14 p. 1245^b, 5], Joseph., Lcian., al.)*

συνεφίστημι: *to place over or appoint together*; 2 aor. *συνεπέστην*; *to rise up together*: *κατά τινος*, against one, Acts xvi. 22. [(From Thuc. down).]*

συνέχω; fut. *συνέξω*; 2 aor. *συνέσχον*; Pass., pres. *συνέχομαι*; impf. *συνειχόμεν*; fr. Hom. down; 1. *to hold together*; any whole, lest it fall to pieces or something fall away from it: *τὸ συνέχον τὰ πάντα*, the deity as holding all things together, Sap. i. 7 (see Grimm ad loc.). 2. *to hold together with constraint, to compress*, i. e. a. *to press together with the hand*: *τὰ ὄτα*, to stop the ears, Acts vii. 57 (*τὸ στόμα*, Is. lii. 15; *τὸν οὐρανόν*, to shut, that it may not rain, Deut. xi. 17; 1 K. viii. 35). b. *to press on every side*: *τινὸς*, Lk. viii. 45; with *πάντοθεν* added, of a besieged city, Lk. xix. 43.

3. *to hold completely*, i. e. a. *to hold fast*: prop. a prisoner, Lk. xxii. 63 (*τὰ αἰχμάλωτα*, Lcian. Tox. 39); metaph. in pass. *to be held by, closely occupied with*, any business (Sap. xvii. 19 (20); Hdian. 1, 17, 22, (9 ed. Bekk.); Ael. v. h. 14, 22): *τῷ λόγῳ*, in teaching the word, Acts xviii. 5 G L T Tr WH [here R. V. *constrained by*]. β. *to constrain, oppress*, of ills laying hold of one and distressing him; pass. *to be holden with* i. q. *afflicted with, suffering from*: *νόσους*, Mt. iv. 24; *πυρετῶν*, Lk. iv. 38; *δυσεντερίῶν*, Acts xxviii. 8 (many exx. fr. Grk. writ. fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down are given in Passow s. v. *συνέχω*, I. a.; [L. and S. s. v. I. 4]); of affections of the mind: *φόβῳ*, Lk. viii. 37 (*δυσρμῶν*, Ael. v. h. 14, 22; *ἀληθῶν*, Plut. de fluv. 2, 1; *ἀθυμίᾳ*, ib. 7, 5; 19, 1; *λύπῃ*, 17, 3; for other exx. see Grimm on Sap. xvii. 10).

γ. *to urge, impel*: trop. the soul, ἡ ἀγάπη . . . *συνέχει ἡμᾶς*, 2 Co. v. 14 [A. V. *constraineth*]; *πῶς* (how greatly, how sorely) *συνέχομαι*, Lk. xii. 50 [A. V. *strained*]; *τῷ πνεύματι*, Acts xviii. 5 Rec. *συνέχομαι ἐκ τῶν δύο*, I am hard pressed on both sides, my mind is impelled or disturbed from each side [R. V. *I am in a strait betwixt the two*], Phil. i. 23.*

συνί, see *συνε-*, and *σύν*, II. sub fin.

συνήδομαι; 1. in Grk. writ. chiefly fr. Soph., Eur., Xen. down, *to rejoice together with* (another or others [cf. *σύν*, II. 1]). 2. in the N. T. once *to rejoice or delight with one's self or inwardly* (see *σύν*, II. 4): *τινί*, in a thing, Ro. vii. 22, where cf. Fritzsche; [al. refer this also to 1; cf. Meyer].*

συνήθεια, -ας, ἡ, (συνήθης, and this fr. *σύν* and *ἕθεος*), fr. Isocr., Xen., Plat. down, Lat. *consuetudo*, i. e. 1. *intercourse* (with one), *intimacy*: 4 Macc. xiii. 21. 2. *custom*: Jn. xviii. 39 [cf. B. § 139, 45]; 1 Co. xi. 16. 3. *a being used to*: with a gen. of the object to which one is accustomed, 1 Co. viii. 7 L T Tr WH.*

συνηλικιώτης, -ου, ὁ, (fr. σύν, and ηλικία q. v.), *one of the same age, an equal in age*: Gal. i. 14. (Diod. 1, 53 fin.; Dion. Hal. antt. 10, 49 init.; but in both pass. the best codd. have ηλικιώτης; [Corp. inscr. iii. p. 434 no. 4929]; Alciph. 1, 12). Cf. **συμμηθητής**.*

συνθάπτω: 2 aor. pass. **συνετάφην**; fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down; *to bury together with*: τῷ Χριστῷ, together with Christ, pass., διὰ τοῦ βαπτίσματος εἰς τὸν θάνατον sc. αὐτοῦ, Ro. vi. 4; ἐν τῷ βαπτίσματι, Col. ii. 12. For all who in the rite of baptism are plunged under the water, thereby declare that they put faith in the expiatory death of Christ for the pardon of their past sins; therefore Paul likens baptism to a burial by which the former sinfulness is buried, i. e. utterly taken away.*

συνθλάω, -ῶ: 1 fut. pass. **συνθλασθήσομαι**; *to break to pieces, shatter*, (Vulg. *confringo, conquasso*): Mt. xxi. 44 [but T om. L Tr mrg. WH br. the vs.]; Lk. xx. 18. (Sept.; [Manetho, Alex. ap. Athen., Eratosth., Aristot. (v. l.)], Diod., Plut., al.)*

συνθλίβω; impf. **συνέθλιβον**; *to press together, press on all sides*: τινά, of a thronging multitude, Mk. v. 24, 31. (Plat., Aristot., Strab., Joseph., Plut.)*

συνθρύπτω, ptc. nom. plur. masc. **συνθρύπτοντες**; *to break in pieces, to crush*: metaph. τὴν καρδίαν, to break one's heart, i. e. to deprive of strength and courage, dispirit, incapacitate for enduring trials, Acts xxi. 13. (In eccles. and Byzant. writ.)*

συν-ίω, see **συνίημι**.

συν-ίημι, 2 pers. plur. **συνίετε**, 3 pers. plur. **συνιούσιν** (Mt. xiii. 13 RG T; 2 Co. x. 12 Rec., fr. the unused form **συνιέω**), and **συνιάσιν** (2 Co. x. 12 L T Tr WH), and **συνιούσιν** (Mt. xiii. 13 L Tr WH fr. the unused **συνίω**), subjunc. 3 pers. plur. **συνιῶσι** (RG L T Tr in Mk. iv. 12 and Lk. viii. 10, fr. the unused **συνιέω** or fr. **συνίημι**) and **συνιῶσι** (WH in Mk. and Lk. ll. cc., fr. the unused **συνίω**), impv. 2 pers. plur. **συνίετε**, inf. **συνιέναι**, ptc. **συνιών** (Ro. iii. 11 RG T fr. **συνιέω**), and **συνιών** (ibid. L Tr WH, and often in Sept., fr. **συνίω**), and **συνιείς** (Mt. xiii. 23 L T Tr WH; Eph. v. 17 RG; but quite erroneously **συνιών**, Grsb. in Mt. l. c. [Alf. in Ro. iii. 11; cf. WH. App. p. 167; Tdf. Proleg. p. 122]; W. 81 (77 sq.); B. 48 (42); Fritzsche on Rom. vol. i. p. 174 sq.); fut. **συνήσω** (Ro. xv. 21); 1 aor. **συνῆκα**; 2 aor. subjunc. **συνῆτε**, **συνῶσι**, impv. 2 pers. plur. **σύνετε** (Mk. vii. 14 L T Tr WH); (σύν, and ἵημι to send); 1. prop. *to set or bring together*, in a hostile sense, of combatants, Hom. II. 1, 8; 7, 210. 2. to put (as it were) the perception with the thing perceived; to set or join together in the mind, i. e. *to understand*, (so fr. Hom. down; Sept. for יָדַע and יָדַעְתָּ): with an acc. of the thing, Mt. xiii. 23, 51; Lk. ii. 50; xviii. 34; xxiv. 45; foll. by ὅτι, Mt. xvi. 12; xvii. 13; foll. by an indirect quest., Eph. v. 17; ἐπὶ τοῖς ἄρτοις, 'on the loaves' as the basis of their reasoning [see ἐπί, B. 2 a. a.], Mk. vi. 52; where what is understood is evident from the preceding context, Mt. xiii. 19; xv. 10; Mk. vii. 14; absol., Mt. xiii. 13-15; xv. 10; Mk. iv. 12; viii. 17, 21; Lk. viii. 10; Acts vii. 25^b; xxviii. 26 sq.; Ro. xv. 21; 2 Co. x. 12; ὁ συνιών or συνιών as subst. [B. 295

(258 sq.); W. 109 (104)], *the man of understanding*, Hebraistically i. q. *a good and upright man* (as having knowledge of those things which pertain to salvation; see **μωρός**): Ro. iii. 11 (fr. Ps. xiii. (xiv.) 2). [Syn. see **γνώσκω**, fin.]*

συνιστάω and **συνιστάω**, see the foll. word.

συν-ίστημι (Ro. iii. 5; v. 8; xvi. 1; 2 Co. x. 18; Gal. ii. 18 Rec.; ptc. **συνιστάντες**, 2 Co. iv. 2 L T Tr; vi. 4 L T Tr), or **συνιστάω** (2 Co. v. 12; Gal. ii. 18 G L T Tr WH; inf. **συνιστάνειν**, 2 Co. iii. 1 RG T WH; ptc. **συνιστάνων**, 2 Co. iv. 2 WH; vi. 4 WH; x. 12, 18 L T Tr WH), or **συνιστάω** (inf. **συνιστάν**, 2 Co. iii. 1 L T Tr; ptc. **συνιστάν**, 2 Co. iv. 2 RG; vi. 4 RG; x. 18 Rec.; see **ίστημι**); 1 aor. **συνέστησα**; pf. **συνέστηκα**; 2 pf. ptc. **συνεστώς** [nom. plur. neut. -ῶτα, 2 Pet. iii. 5 WH mrg.]; pres. pass. inf. **συνίστασθαι**; fr. Hom. II. 14, 96 down; 1. *to place together, to set in the same place, to bring or band together*; in the 2 aor., pf. and plupf. intransitively, *to stand with (or near)*: **συνεστώς τινι**, Lk. ix. 32. 2. *to set one with another i. e. by way of presenting or introducing him, i. e. to commend* (Xen., Plat., Dem., Polyb., Joseph., Plut.): **τινά**, 2 Co. iii. 1; vi. 4; x. 12, 18; **τινά τινι**, Ro. xvi. 1; 2 Co. v. 12 [cf. B. 393 (336)]; **τινά πρὸς συνειδήσιν τινος**, 2 Co. iv. 2; pass. **ὑπό τινος**, 2 Co. xii. 11, (1 Macc. xii. 43; 2 Macc. iv. 24). 3. *to put together by way of composition or combination, to teach by combining and comparing, hence to show, prove, establish, exhibit*, [W. 23 (22)]: **τί**, Ro. iii. 5; v. 8, (εὐνοίαν, Polyb. 4, 5, 6); **ἑαυτοὺς ὡς τινες**, 2 Co. vi. 4; with two acc. one of the object, the other of the predicate, Gal. ii. 18 (Diod. 13, 91; **συνίστησι αὐτὸν προφήτην**, Philo rer. div. haer. § 52); foll. by an acc. with inf. [cf. B. 274 (236)], 2 Co. vii. 11 (Diod. 14, 45). 4. *to put together* (i. e. unite parts into one whole), pf., plupf. and 2 aor. *to be composed of, consist*: **ἐξ ὕδατος κ. δι' ὕδατος**, 2 Pet. iii. 5 [cf. W. § 45, 6 a.; (see above, init.)]; *to cohere, hold together*: **τὰ πάντα συνέστηκεν ἐν αὐτῷ**, Col. i. 17 (Plat. de rep. 7 p. 530 a.; Tim. p. 61 a.; [Bonitz's index to Aristotle (Berlin Acad. ed.) s. v. **συνιστάμαι**], and often in eccles. writ.; [cf. Bp. Lightf. on Col. I. c.]).*

[**συν-κατα-νέω**: 1 aor. ptc. **συνκατανεύσας**; *to consent to, agree with*: Acts xviii. 27 WH (rejected) mrg. (Polyb. 3, 52, 6; al.)*]

συνκ-, see **συνκ-**

συνλ-, see **συνλ-**

συνμ-, see **συνμ-**

συν-οδεύω; *to journey with, travel in company with*: with a dat. of the pers., Acts ix. 7. (Hdian. 4, 7, 11 [6 ed. Bekk.], Lcian., Plut., al.; Sap. vi. 25.)*

συνοδία, -ας, ἡ, (**σύνδοδος**), *a journey in company*; by meton. *a company of travellers, associates on a journey, a caravan*, [A. V. *company*]: Lk. ii. 44. (Strab., Plut., [Epict., Joseph.]; **ξυνοδεία**, Gen. xxxvii. 25 cod. Venet. i. q. *family*, Neh. vii. 5, 64, Sept.), al.)*

συν-οικία, -ῶ; *to dwell together* (Vulg. *cohabito*): of the domestic association and intercourse of husband and wife, 1 Pet. iii. 7; for many exx. of this use, see **Passow** s. v. 1; [L. and S. s. v. I. 2].*

συν-οικοδομέω, -ῶ: pres. pass. *συνοικοδομοῦμαι*; (Vulg. *coaedifico*); *to build together* i. e. a. *to build together* or *with others* [1 Esdr. v. 65 (66)].

b. *to put together* or *construct by building, out of several things to build up one whole*, (*οἰκία εὖ συμφκοδομημένη καὶ συνηρμοσμένη*, of the human body, Philo de praem. et poen. § 20): Eph. ii. 22. (Besides, in Thuc., Diod., Dio Cass., Plut.) *

συν-ομιλέω, -ῶ; *to talk with*: *τινί*, one, Acts x. 27. (*to hold intercourse with*, [Ceb. tab. 13; Joseph. b. j. 5, 13, 1], Epiphan., Tzetz.) *

συν-οριόω, -ῶ; (*συνόριος*, having joint boundaries, bordering on, fr. *σύν* and *ὄριος*, and this fr. *ὄμος* joint, and *ὄρος* a boundary); *to border on, be contiguous to*, [A. V. *join hard*]: *τινί*, to a thing, Acts xviii. 7. (Byzant. writ.) *

συν-οχή, -ῆς, ἥ, (*συνέχω*, q. v.), *a holding together, narrowing; narrows, the contracting part of a way*, Hom. II. 23, 330. Metaph. *straits, distress, anguish*: Lk. xxi. 25; with *καρδίας* added, 2 Co. ii. 4, (*contractio animi*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 37, 90; opp. *to effusio*, 4, 31, 66; *συνοχὴν κ. ταλαιπωρίαν*, Job xxx. 3; [cf. Judg. ii. 3; plur. Ps. xxiv. (xxv.) 17 Aq.]*)

συνπ-, see συμ-
[συσ-, see συσ- and συσσ-] } cf. *σύν*, II. fin.
συσστ-, see συστ-

συν-τάσσω: 1 aor. *συνέταξα*; fr. Hdt. down; a. *to put in order with or together, to arrange*; b. *to (put together), constitute, i. e. to prescribe, appoint*, (Aeschin., Dem.; physicians are said *συντάσσειν φάρμακον*, Ael. v. h. 9, 13; [Plut. an sen. sit gerend. resp. 4, 8]): *τινί*, Mt. xxi. 6 LTr WH; xxvi. 19; xxvii. 10; Sept. often for *πηξ*.*

συντέλεια, -ας, ἥ, (*συντελής*), *completion, consummation, end*, (so in Grk. writ. fr. Polyb. on; Sept. chiefly for *πηξ*; for *γρ* in Dan. xii. 4, 13; in other senses fr. Aeschyl. down): *αἰῶνος* or *τοῦ αἰῶνος*, Mt. xiii. 39, 40 LTr WH, 49; xxiv. 3; xxviii. 20; *τοῦ αἰῶνος τούτου*, Mt. xiii. 40 R G; *τῶν αἰῶνων*, Heb. ix. 26 (see *αἶων*, 3 p. 19^b bot. [cf. Herm. sim. 9, 12, 3 and Hilgenfeld ad loc.]); *καιροῦ* and *καιρῶν*, Dan. ix. 27; xii. 4; *τῶν ἡμερῶν*, *ibid.* 13; *ἀνθρώπου*, of his death, Sir. xi. 27 (25); cf. xxi. 9.*

συν-τελέω, -ῶ; fut. *συντελέσω*; 1 aor. *συντελέσα*; Pass., pres. inf. *συντελείσθαι*; 1 aor. *συντελέσθην* (Jn. ii. 3 T WH 'rejected' mrg.), ptc. *συντελεσθεῖς*; fr. Thuc. and Xen. down; Sept. often for *πηξ*; also sometimes for *πηξ*, *πηξ*, etc.; 1. *to end together or at the same time.*

2. *to end completely; bring to an end, finish, complete*: *τοὺς λόγους*, Mt. vii. 28 R G; *τὸν πειρασμόν*, Lk. iv. 13; *ἡμέρας*, pass., Lk. iv. 2; Acts xxi. 27, (Job i. 5; Tob. x. 7). 3. *to accomplish, bring to fulfilment*; pass. *to come to pass*, Mk. xiii. 4; *λόγον*, a word, i. e. a prophecy, Ro. ix. 28 (*ῥήμα*, Lam. ii. 17). 4. *to effect, make*, [cf. our *conclude*]: *διαθήκην*, Heb. viii. 8 (Jer. xli. (xxxiv.) 8, 15). 5. *to finish, i. e. in a use foreign to Grk. writ., to make an end of*: *συντελέσθη ὁ οἶκος τοῦ γάμου*, [was at an end with], Jn. ii. 3 Tdf. after cod. Sin. (Ezek. vii. 15 for *לִבְרָא*; *to bring to an end, destroy*, for *πηξ*, Jer. xiv. 12; xvi. 4).*

συν-τέμνω; pf. pass. ptc. *συντετμημένος*; fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down; 1. *to cut to pieces*, [cf. *σύν*, II 3].

2. *to cut short*; metaph. *to despatch briefly, execute or finish quickly*; *to hasten*, (*συντέμνω* sc. *τὴν ὁδόν*, to take a short cut, go the shortest way, Hdt. 7, 123; sc. *τὸν λόγον*, to speak briefly, Eur. Tro. 441; *τὰς ἀποκρίσεις*, to abridge, sum up, Plat. Prot. p. 334 d.; *ἐν βραχεί πολλοὺς λόγους*, Arstph. Thesm. 178): *λόγον* [q. v. I. 2 b. a.], to bring a prophecy or decree speedily to accomplishment, Ro. ix. 28; *λόγος συντετμημένος*, a short word, i. e. an expedited prophecy or decree, *ibid.* [R G Tr mrg. in br.] (both instances fr. Sept. of Is. x. 23); cf. Fritzsche ad loc. vol. ii. p. 350.*

συν-τηρέω, -ῶ; impf. 3 pers. sing. *συντήρει*; pres. pass. 3 pers. plur. *συντηροῦνται*; [fr. Aristot. de plant. 1, 1 p. 816^b; 8 down]; a. *to preserve* (a thing from perishing or being lost): *τί*, pass. (opp. *to ἀπολλύσθαι*), Mt. ix. 17; Lk. v. 38 [T WH om. Tr br. the cl.]; *τινά*, to guard one, keep him safe, fr. a plot, Mk. vi. 20 (*ἐαυτὸν ἀναμάρτηρον*, 2 Macc. xii. 42 [cf. Tob. i. 11; Sir. xiii. 12]). b. *to keep within one's self, keep in mind* (a thing, lest it be forgotten [cf. *σύν*, II. 4]): *πάντα τὰ ῥήματα*, Lk. ii. 19 (*τὸ ῥήμα ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ μου*, Dan. vii. 28 Theod.; *τὴν γνώμην παρ' ἐαυτοῦ*, Polyb. 31, 6, 5; [absol. Sir. xxxix. 2]).*

συν-τίθημι: Mid., 2 aor. 3 pers. plur. *συντίθεντο*; plpf. 3 pers. plur. *συντεθέντο*; fr. Hom. down; *to put with or together, to place together*; *to join together*; Mid. a. *to place in one's mind, i. e. to resolve, determine*; *to make an agreement, to engage*, (often so in prof. writ. fr. Hdt. down; cf. Passow s. v. 2 b.; [L. and S. s. v. B. II.]): *συντεθέντο*, they had agreed together [W. § 38, 3], foll. by *ἴνα*, Jn. ix. 22 [W. § 44, 8 b.]; *συντίθεντο*, they agreed together, foll. by *τοῦ* with an inf. [B. 270 (232)], Acts xxiii. 20; *they covenanted*, foll. by an inf. [B. u. s.], Lk. xxii. 5. b. *to assent to, to agree to*: Acts xxiv. 9 Rec. [see *συνεπιτίθημι*] (*τινί*, Lys. in Harpocr. [s. v. *Καρκίνος*] p. 106, 9 Bekk.).*

συν-τμήσω, (*συντέμνω*), [fr. Aeschyl., Soph., Plat. down], adv., *concisely* i. e. *briefly, in few words*: *ἀκούσαί τινας*, Acts xxiv. 4 (*γράφαι*, Joseph. c. Ap. 1, 1; *διδάσκειν*, *ibid.* 1, 6, 2; [*εἰπεῖν*, *ibid.* 2, 14, 1; *ἐξαγγέλλειν*, Mk. xvi. WH (rejected) 'Shorter Conclusion']; for *exx.* fr. Grk. writ. see Passow [or L. and S.] s. v. fin.*

συν-τρέχω; 2 aor. *συνέδραμον*; fr. [Hom.], Aeschyl., Hdt. down; 1. *to run together*: of the gathering of a multitude of people, *ἐκεῖ*, Mk. vi. 33; *πρὸς τινα*, Acts iii. 11. 2. *to run along with others*; metaph. *to rush with* i. e. cast one's self, plunge, 1 Pet. iv. 4. [Comp.: *ἐπι-συντρέχω*.]*

συν-τρίβω, ptc. neut. *τρίβων* Lk. ix. 39 R G Tr, *τρίβων* L T WH (cf. Veitch s. v. *τρίβω*, fin.); fut. *συντρίψω*; 1 aor. *συνέτριψα*; Pass., pres. *συντρίβομαι*; pf. inf. *συντετριφθαι* [R G Tr WH]; but *τρίφθαι* L T (cf. Veitch u. s.), ptc. *συντετριμμένος*; 2 fut. *συντριβήσομαι*; fr. Hdt. (?), Eurip.] down; Sept. very often for *ρβψ*; *to break, to break in pieces, shiver*, [cf. *σύν*, II. 3]: *κάλαμον*, Mt. xii. 20; *τὰς πέδας*, pass. Mk. v. 4; *τὸ ἀβάστρον* (the sealed orifice of the vase [cf. BB. DD. s. v. *Alabaster*]),

Mk. xiv. 3; ὁσούν, pass. Jn. xix. 36 (Ex. xii. 46; Ps. xxxiii. (xxxiv.) 21); τὰ σκεύη, Rev. ii. 27; to tread down: τὸν Σατανᾶν ὑπὸ τοὺς πόδας (by a pregn. constr. [W. § 66, 2 d.]), to put Satan under foot and (as a conqueror) trample on him, Ro. xvi. 20; to break down, crush: τινά, to tear one's body and shatter one's strength, Lk. ix. 39. Pass. to suffer extreme sorrow and be, as it were, crushed: οἱ συντετριμμένοι τὴν καρδίαν [cf. W. 229 (215)], i. q. οἱ ἔχοντες τὴν καρδίαν συντετριμμένην, [A. V. the broken-hearted], Lk. iv. 18 Rec. fr. Is. lxi. 1 ([cf. Ps. xxxiii. (xxxiv.) 19; cxlvi. (cxlvii.) 3, etc.]; συντριβῆναι τῇ διανοίᾳ, Polyb. 21, 10, 2; 31, 8, 11; τοῖς φρονήμασι, Diod. 11, 78; [ταῖς ἐλπίσω, 4, 66; ταῖς ψυχαῖς, 16, 81]).*

σύντριμμα, -τος, τό, (συντρίβω), Sept. chiefly for ἤψ; 1. that which is broken or shattered, a fracture: Aristot. de audibil. p. 802^a, 34; of a broken limb, Sept. Lev. xxi. 19. 2. trop. calamity, ruin, destruction: Ro. iii. 16, fr. Is. lix. 7, where it stands for ἦψ, a devastation, laying waste, as in xxii. 4; Sap. iii. 3; 1 Macc. ii. 7; [etc.].*

σύντροφος, -ου, ό, (συντρέφω), [fr. Hdt. down], nourished with one (Vulg. collectaneus [Eng. foster-brother]); brought up with one; univ. companion of one's childhood and youth: τινός (of some prince or king), Acts xiii. 1. (1 Macc. i. 6; 2 Macc. ix. 29; Polyb. 5, 9, 4; Diod. 1, 53; Joseph. b. j. 1, 10, 9; Ael. v. h. 12, 26).*

Συντύχη and (so Tdf. edd. 7, 8; cf. Lipsius, Gramm. Untersuch. p. 31; [Tdf. Proleg. p. 103; Kühner § 84 fin.; on the other hand, Chandler § 199]) Συντυχή, ἡ, [acc. -ης], Syntyche, a woman belonging to the church at Philippi: Phil. iv. 2. (The name occurs several times in Grk. inscr. [see Bp. Lghtft. on Phil. l. c.].)*

συντυχάνω: 2 aor. inf. συντυχεῖν; fr. [Soph.], Hdt. down; to meet with, come to [A. V. come at] one: with a dat. of the pers., Lk. viii. 19.*

συν-υπο-κρίνομαι: 1 aor. pass. συνεπεκρίθην, with the force of the mid. [cf. B. 52 (45)]; to dissemble with: τινί, one, Gal. ii. 13. (Polyb. 3, 92, 5 and often; see Schweighaeuser, Lex. Polyb. p. 604; Plut. Marius, 14, 17).*

συν-υπουργέω, -ῶ; (ὑπουργέω to serve, fr. ὑπουργός, and this fr. ὑπό and ΕΡΓΩ); to help together: τινί, by any thing, 2 Co. i. 11. (Lcian. bis accusat. c. 17 συναγωνιζομένης τῆς ἡδονῆς, ἥπερ αὐτῇ τὰ πολλὰ ξυνηπουργεῖ.)*

συνψ-, see συμψ- }
 συνχ-, see συγχ- } cf. σύν, II. fin.
 συνψ-, see συμψ-

συν-ᾠδίνω; a. prop. to feel the pains of travail with, be in travail together: οἶδε ἐπὶ τῶν ζώων τὰς ᾠδίνους ὁ σύνοικος καὶ συναδίνει γε τὰ πολλὰ ὥσπερ καὶ ἀλεκτρυόνες, Porphy. de abstin. 3, 10; [cf. Aristot. eth. Eud. 7, 6 p. 1240^a, 36].

b. metaph. to undergo agony (like a woman in childbirth) along with: Ro. viii. 22 (where σύν refers to the several parts of which ἡ κτίσις consists, cf. Meyer ad loc.); κακοῖς, Eur. Hel. 727.*

συναμοσία, -ας, ἡ, (συνόμμυμι), fr. Arstph. and Thuc. down, a swearing together; a conspiracy: συναμοσίαν ποιεῖν (see ποιέω, I. 1 c. p. 525^a top), Acts xxiii. 13 Rec.; ποιεῖσθαι (see ποιέω, I. 3), ibid. L T Tr WH.*

Συράκουσαι [so accented commonly (Chandler §§ 172, 175); but acc. to Pape, Eigennamen, s. v., -κούσαι in Ptol. 3, 4, 9; 8, 9, 4], -ῶν, αἱ, Syracuse, a large maritime city of Sicily, having an excellent harbor and surrounded by a wall 180 stadia in length [so Strabo 6 p. 270; "but this statement exceeds the truth, the actual circuit being about 14 Eng. miles or 122 stadia" (Leake p. 279)]; see Dict. of Geogr. s. v. p. 1067^b]; now Siragosa: Acts xxviii. 12.*

Συρία, -ας, ἡ, Syria; in the N. T. a region of Asia, bounded on the N. by the Taurus and Amanus ranges, on the E. by the Euphrates and Arabia, on the S. by Palestine, and on the W. by Phœnicia and the Mediterranean, [cf. BB.DD. s. v. Syria; Ryssel in Herzog ed. 2, s. v. Syrien; cf. also Ἀντιόχεια, 1 and Δαμασκός]: Mt. iv. 24; Lk. ii. 2; Acts xv. 23, 41; xviii. 18; xx. 3; xxi. 3; Gal. i. 21. [On the art. with it cf. W. § 18, 5 a.]*

Σύρος, -ου, ό, a Syrian, i. e. a native or an inhabitant of Syria: Lk. iv. 27; fem. Σύρα, a Syrian woman, Mk. vii. 26 Tr WH mrg. [(Hdt., al.)]*

Συροφώνισσα (so Rec.; a form quite harmonizing with the analogies of the language, for as κλιε forms the fem. κλιωσα, Θραξ the fem. Θρασσα, ἀναξ the fem. ἀνασσα, so the fem. of Φοινίξ is always, by the Greeks, called Φοίνισσα), Συροφονίσσα (so L T WH; hardly a pure form, and one which must be derived fr. Φοινίκη; cf. Fritzsche on Mk. p. 296 sq.; W. 95 (91)), Συραφοφονίσσα (Grsb.; a form which conflicts with the law of composition), -ης, ἡ, (Tr WH mrg. Σύρα Φοινίσσα), a Syrophenician woman, i. e. of Syrophenice by race, that is, from the Phœnicia forming a part of Syria (Σύρο being prefixed for distinction's sake, for there were also Λιβυφοίνικες, i. e. the Carthaginians. The Greeks included both Phœnicia and Palestine under the name ἡ Συρία; hence Συρία ἡ Παλαιστίνη in Hdt. 3, 91; 4, 39; Just. Mart. apol. i. 1; and ἡ Φοινίκη Συρία, Diod. 19, 93; Συροφονίκη, Just. Mart. dial. c. Tryph. c. 78, p. 305 a.): Mk. vii. 26 [cf. B. D. s. v. Syro-Phœnician]. (The masc. Συροφονίξ is found in Lcian. concil. deor. c. 4; [Syrophenice in Juv. sat. 8, 159 (cf. 160)].)*

Σύρτις [Lchm. σύρτις; cf. Tdf. Proleg. p. 103; Chandler § 650], -εως, acc. -ιν, ἡ, (σύρω, q. v. [al. fr. Arab. sert i. e. 'desert'; al. al., see Pape, Eigennamen, s. v.]), Syrtis, the name of two places in the African or Libyan Sea between Carthage and Cyrenaica, full of shallows and sandbanks, and therefore destructive to ships; the western Syrtis, between the islands Cercina and Meninx [or the promontories of Zeitha and Brachodes], was called Syrtis minor, the eastern [extending from the promontory of Cephalae on the W. to that of Boreum on the E.] was called Syrtis major (sinus Psyllicus); this latter must be the one referred to in Acts xxvii. 17, for upon this the ship in which Paul was sailing might easily be cast after leaving Crete. [Cf. B. D. s. v. Quicksands.]*

σύρω; impf. ἔσυρον; fr. [Aeschyl. and Hdt. (in comp.), Aristot.], Theocr. down; [Sept. 2 S. xvii. 13]; to draw, drag: τί, Jn. xxi. 8; Rev. xii. 4; τινά, one (before the judge, to prison, to punishment; ἐπὶ τὰ βασανιστήρια, eis

τὸ δεσμοτήριον, Epict. diss. 1, 29, 22; al.), Acts viii. 3; ἔξω τῆς πόλεως, Acts xiv. 19; ἐπὶ τοὺς πολιτάρχας, Acts xvii. 6. [COMP. κατασύρω.]*

συσπαράσσω: 1 aor. συσπαράξα; to convulse completely (see ῥήγνυμι, c.): τινά, Mk. ix. 20 L T Tr mrg. WH; Lk. ix. 42. (Max. Tyr. diss. 13, 5.)*

σύσσημον [Tdf. συν- (cf. σύν, II. fin.)], -ου, τό, (σύν and σῆμα), a common sign or concerted signal, a sign given acc. to agreement: Mk. xiv. 44. (Diod., Strab., Plut., al.; for σ), a standard, Is. v. 26; xlix. 22; lxii. 10.) The word is condemned by Phrynichus, ed. Lob. p. 418, who remarks that Menander was the first to use it; cf. Sturz, De dial. Maced. et Alex. p. 196.*

σύσσωμος [L T Tr WH συν- (cf. σύν, II. fin.)], -ον, (σύν and σῶμα), belonging to the same body (i. e. metaph. to the same church) [R. V. fellow-members of the body]: Eph. iii. 6. (Eccles. writ.)*

συστασιαστής, -οῦ, ὁ, (see στασιαστής), a companion in insurrection, fellow-rioter: Mk. xv. 7 R G (Joseph. antt. 14, 2, 1).*

συστατικός [Tr συν- (cf. σύν, II. fin.)], -ή, -όν, (συν-ιστημι, q. v.), commendatory, introductory: ἐπιστολαὶ συστ. [A. V. epistles of commendation], 2 Co. iii. 1*, 1^b R G, and often in eccles. writ., many exx. of which have been collected by *Lydus*, *Agonistica sacra* (Zutph. 1700), p. 123, 15; [Suicer, *Thesaur. Eccles.* ii. 1194 sq.]. (γράφματα παρ' αὐτοῦ λαβεῖν συστατικά, Epict. diss. 2, 3, 1; [cf. Diog. Laërt. 8, 87]; τὸ κάλλος παντὸς ἐπιστολίου συστατικώτερον, Aristot. in Diog. Laërt. 5, 18, and in Stob. flor. 65, 11, ii. 435 ed. Gaisf.)*

συσταύρω [L T Tr WH συν- (cf. σύν, II. fin.)], -ῶ: Pass., pf. συσταύρωμαι; 1 aor. συσταυρώθην; to crucify along with; τινά τι, one with another; prop.: Mt. xxvii. 44 (σύν αὐτῷ L T Tr WH); Mk. xv. 32 (σύν αὐτῷ L T WH); Jn. xix. 32; metaph.: ὁ παλαιὸς ἡμῶν ἄνθρωπος συσταυρώθη sc. τῷ Χριστῷ, i. e. (dropping the figure) the death of Christ upon the cross has wrought the extinction of our former corruption, Ro. vi. 6; Χριστῷ συσταύρωμαι, by the death of Christ upon the cross I have become utterly estranged from (dead to) my former habit of feeling and action, Gal. ii. 19 (20).*

συστέλλω: 1 aor. συνέσταιλα; pf. pass. ptc. συνεσταλμένος; prop. to place together; a. to draw together, contract, (τὰ ἰστία, Arstph. ran. 999; τὴν χεῖρα, Sir. iv. 31; εἰς ὀλίγον συστέλλω, Theophr. de caus. plant. 1, 15, 1); to diminish (τὴν διαταν, Isocr. p. 280 d.; Dio Cass. 39, 37); to shorten, abridge, pass. ὁ καιρὸς συνεσταλμένος ἐστίν, the time has been drawn together into a brief compass, is shortened, 1 Co. vii. 29. b. to roll together, wrap up, wrap round with bandages, etc., to enshroud (τινά πέπλοις, Eur. Troad. 378): τινά, i. e. his corpse (for burial), Acts v. 6.*

συστανέλω [T WH συν- (cf. σύν, II. fin.)]; to groan together: Ro. viii. 22, where σύν has the same force as in συνωδίω, b. (τινί, with one, Eur. Ion 935; Test. xii. Patr. (test. Isach. § 7) p. 629).*

συστοιχέω [T WH συν- (cf. σύν, II. fin.)], -ῶ; (see στοιχέω); to stand or march in the same row (file) with: so once

prop. of soldiers, Polyb. 10, 21, 7; hence to stand over against, be parallel with; trop. to answer to, resemble: τῷ, so once of a type in the O. T. which answers to the anti-type in the New, Gal. iv. 25 [cf. Bp. Lightf. ad loc.]*

συστρατιώτης [T Tr WH συν- (so Lehm. in Philem.; cf. σύν, II. fin.)], -ου, ὁ, a fellow-soldier, Xen., Plat., al.; trop. an associate in labors and conflicts for the cause of Christ: Phil. ii. 25; Philem. 2.*

συστρέφω: 1 aor. πtc. συστρέψας; pres. pass. ptc. συστρεφόμενος; [fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down]; 1. to twist together, roll together (into a bundle): φρυγάνω πλῆθος, Acts xxviii. 3. 2. to collect, combine, unite: τινάς, pass. [reflexively (?)] of men, to [gather themselves together,] assemble: Mt. xvii. 22 L T Tr txt. WH, see ἀναστρέφω, 3 a.*

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συστροφία, -ῆς, ἡ, (συστρέφω); a. a twisting up together, a binding together. b. a secret combination, a coalition, conspiracy: Acts xxiii. 12 (Ps. lxxiii. (lxxiv.) 3; [2 K. xv. 15; Am. vii. 10]); a concourse of disorderly persons, a riot (Polyb. 4, 34, 6), Acts xix. 40.*

συσχηματίζω [WH συν- (so T in Ro., Tr in 1 Pet.; cf. σύν, II. fin.)]; pres. pass. συσχηματίζομαι; (σχηματίζω, to form); a later Grk. word; to conform [(Aristot. top. 6, 14 p. 151^b, 8; Plut. de profect. in virt. 12 p. 83 b.)]; pass. reflexively, τινί, to conform one's self (i. e. one's mind and character) to another's pattern, [fashion one's self according to, (cf. Bp. Lightf. Com. on Phil. p. 130 sq.)]: Ro. xii. 2; 1 Pet. i. 14 [cf. W. 352 (380 sq.)]. (πρὸς τι, Plut. Num. 20 com. text.)*

Συχάρ (Rec.^{ea} Συχάρ), ἡ, Sychar, a town of Samaria, near to the well of the patriarch Jacob, and not far from Flavia Neapolis (Συχάρ πρὸ τῆς Νέας πόλεως, Euseb. in his Onomast. [p. 346, 5 ed. Larsow and Parthey]) towards the E., the representative of which is to be found apparently in the modern hamlet *al Askar* (or 'Asker): Jn. iv. 5, where cf. Baumlein, Ewald, Brückner [in *De Wette* (4th and foll. edd.)], Godet; add, *Ewald*, *Jahrbh. f. bibl. Wissensch.* viii. p. 255 sq.; *Bädeker*, *Palestine*, pp. 328, 337; [Lieut. Conder in the *Palest. Explor. Fund* for July 1877, p. 149 sq. and in *Survey of West. Pal.*: 'Special Papers', p. 231; *Edersheim*, *Jesus the Messiah*, Appendix xv.]. The name does not seem to differ from סוכר, a place mentioned by the Talmudists in סוכר עין 'the fountain Sucar' and סוכר עין בקעת 'the valley of the fountain Sucar'; cf. *Delitzsch* in the *Zeitschr. f. d. luth. Theol.* for 1856, p. 240 sqq. Most interpreters, however, think that Συχάρ is the same as Συχέμ (q. v. 2), and explain the form as due to a softening of the harsh vulgar pronunciation (cf. *Credner*, *Einl.* in d. N. T. vol. i. p. 264 sq.), or conjecture that it was fabricated by way of reproach by those who wished to suggest the noun סִכְרָא, 'falsehood', and thereby brand the city as given up to idolatry [cf. Hab. ii. 18], or the word סָכָר, 'drunken' (on account of Is. xxviii. 1), and thus call it the abode of *μωροί*, see Sir. l. 26, where the Shechemites are called *λαὸς μωρός*; cf. Test. xii. Patr. (test. Levi § 7) p. 564 *Σιχέμ, λεγομένη πόλις ἀσυνέτων*. To these latter opinions there is this objection, among

others, that the place mentioned by the Evangelist was very near Jacob's well, from which Shechem, or Flavia Neapolis, was distant about a mile and a half. [Cf. B. D. s. v. Sychar; also Porter in Alex.'s Kitto, *ibid.*]*

Συχέμ, Hebr. שִׁימ [i. e. 'shoulder,' 'ridge'], *Shechem* [A. V. *Sychem* (see below)], prop. name of 1. a man of Canaan, son of Hamor (see 'Εμμώρ), prince in the city of Shechem (Gen. xxxiii. 19; xxxiv. 2 sqq.): Acts vii. 16 RG. 2. a city of Samaria (in Sept. sometimes Συχέμ, indecl., sometimes Σίκμα, gen. -ων, as in Joseph. and Euseb.; once τὴν Σίκμα τὴν ἐν δρεὶ Ἐφραΐμ, 1 K. xii. 25 [for still other var. see B. D. (esp. Am. ed.) s. v. Shechem]), Vulg. *Sichem* [ed. Tdf. *Sychem*; cf. B. D. u. s.], situated in a valley abounding in springs at the foot of Mt. Gerizim (Joseph. ant. 5, 7, 2; 11, 8, 6); laid waste by Abimelech (Judg. ix. 45), it was rebuilt by Jeroboam and made the seat of government (1 K. xii. 25). From the time of Vespasian it was called by the Romans *Neapolis* (on coins *Flavia Neapolis*); whence by corruption comes its modern name, *Nāblus* [or *Nābulus*]; acc. to Prof. Socin (in Bäckker's *Palestine* p. 331) it contains about 13,000 inhabitants (of whom 600 are Christians, and 140 Samaritans) together with a few ["about 100"] Jews: Acts vii. 16.*

σφαγή, -ῆς, ἡ, (σφάζω), *slaughter*: Acts viii. 32 (after Is. liii. 7); πρόβατα σφαγῆς, *sheep destined for slaughter* (Zech. xi. 4; Ps. xliii. (xliv.) 23), Ro. viii. 36; ἡμέρα σφαγῆς (Jer. xii. 3), i. q. day of destruction, Jas. v. 5. (Tragg., Arstph., Xen., Plat., sqq.; Sept. for פִּגְזָה, פִּגְזָה, etc.)*

σφάγιον, -ου, τό, (σφαγή), fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down, that which is destined for slaughter, a *victim* [A. V. *slain beast*]: Acts vii. 42 [cf. W. 512 (477)] (Am. v. 25; Ezek. xxi. 10).*

σφάζω, Attic σφάττω: fut. σφάξω, Rev. vi. 4 L T Tr WH; 1 aor. ἔσφαξα; Pass., pf. ptep. ἐσφαγμένος; 2 aor. ἐσφάγην; fr. Hom. down; Sept. very often for שָׁחַט, to slay, slaughter, butcher: prop., ἀρνίον, Rev. v. 6, 12; xiii. 8; τινά, to put to death by violence (often so in Grk. writ. fr. Hdt. down), 1 Jn. iii. 12; Rev. v. 9; vi. 4, 9; xviii. 24. κεφαλὴ ἐσφαγμένη εἰς θάνατον, mortally wounded [R. V. *smitten unto death*], Rev. xiii. 3. [Comp.: κατα-σφάζω.]*

σφόδρα (properly neut. plur. of σφοδρός, vehement, violent), fr. Pind. and Hdt. down, *exceedingly, greatly*: placed after adjectives, Mt. ii. 10; Mk. xvi. 4; Lk. xviii. 23; Rev. xvi. 21; with verbs, Mt. xvii. 6, 23; xviii. 31; xix. 25; xxvi. 22; xxvii. 54; Acts vi. 7.*

σφοδρῶς, adv., fr. Hom. Od. 12, 124 down, *exceedingly*: Acts xxvii. 18.*

σφραγίζω (Rev. vii. 3 Rec.^m); 1 aor. ἐσφράγισα; 1 aor. mid. ptep. σφραγισάμενος; Pass., pf. ptep. ἐσφραγισμένος; 1 aor. ἐσφραγίσθη; [in 2 Co. xi. 10 Rec.^m gives the form σφραγίσεται "de coniectura vel errore" (Tdf.; see his note ad loc.)]; (σφραγίς, q. v.); Sept. for שָׁחַט; to set a seal upon, mark with a seal, to seal; a. for security: τί, Mt. xxvii. 66; sc. τὴν ἄβυσσον, to close it, lest Satan after being cast into it should come out;

hence the addition ἐπάνω αὐτοῦ, over him i. e. Satan, Rev. xx. 3, (ἐν ᾧ — i. e. δώματι — κεραυνός ἐστιν ἐσφραγισμένος, Aeschyl. Eum. 828; mid. σφραγίζομαι τὴν θύραν, Bel and the Dragon 14 Theodot.). b. Since things sealed up are concealed (as, the contents of a letter), σφραγίζω means trop. to hide (Deut. xxxii. 34), keep in silence, keep secret: τί, Rev. x. 4; xxii. 10, (τὰς ἀμαρτίας, Dan. ix. 24 Theodot.; τὰς ἀνομίας, Job xiv. 17; τοὺς λόγους σιγῆ, Stob. flor. 34, 9 p. 215; θαύματα πολλὰ σοφῆ σφρηγίσαστο σιγῆ, Nonn. paraphr. evang. Ioan. 21, 140). c. in order to mark a person or thing; hence to set a mark upon by the impress of a seal, to stamp: angels are said σφραγίζω τινὰ ἐπὶ τῶν μετώπων, i. e. with the seal of God (see σφραγίς, c.) to stamp his servants on their foreheads as destined for eternal salvation, and by this means to confirm their hopes, Rev. vii. 3, cf. Ewald ad loc.; [B. D. s. vv. Cuttings and Forehead]; hence of ἐσφραγισμένοι, fourteen times in Rec. vs. 4–8, four times by G L T Tr WH, (δεινοῖσι σημάτων ἑσφραγισμένοι, Eur. Iph. Taur. 1372); metaph.: τινὰ τῷ πνεύματι and ἐν τῷ πν., respecting God, who by the gift of the Holy Spirit indicates who are his, pass., Eph. i. 13; iv. 30; absol., mid. with τινά, 2 Co. i. 22. d. in order to prove, confirm, or attest a thing; hence trop. to confirm, authenticate, place beyond doubt, (a written document τῷ δακτυλίῳ, Esth. viii. 8): foll. by ὅτι, Jn. iii. 33; τινά, to prove by one's testimony to a person that he is what he professes to be, Jn. vi. 27. Somewhat unusual is the expression σφραγισάμενος αὐτοῖς τὸν καρπὸν τοῦτον, when I shall have confirmed (sealed) to them this fruit (of love), meaning apparently, when I shall have given authoritative assurance that this money was collected for their use, Ro. xv. 28. [Comp.: κατα-σφραγίζω.]*

σφραγίς, -ίδος, ἡ, (akin, apparently, to the verb φράσσω or φράγγωμι), fr. Hdt. down, Sept. for שָׁחַט, a seal; i. e. a. the seal placed upon books [cf. B. D. s. v. Writing, sub fin.; Gardthausen, *Palaeogr.* p. 27]: Rev. v. 1; λύσαι τὰς σφρ., ib. 2, 5 [Rec.]; ἀνοίξαι, ib. [5 G L T Tr WH], 9; vi. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 12; viii. 1. b. a signet-ring: Rev. vii. 2. c. the inscription or impression made by a seal: Rev. ix. 4 (the name of God and Christ stamped upon their foreheads must be meant here, as is evident from xiv. 1); 2 Tim. ii. 19. d. that by which anything is confirmed, proved, authenticated, as by a seal, (a token or proof): Ro. iv. 11; 1 Co. ix. 2. [Cf. BB. DD. s. v. Seal.]*

σφυδρόν, -οῦ, τό, i. q. σφυρόν, q. v.: Acts iii. 7 T WH. (Hesych. σφυδρά· ἡ περιφέρεια τῶν ποδῶν).*

σφυρίς, i. q. σπυρίς, q. v., (cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 113; Curtius p. 503; [Steph. Thesaur. s. vv.]), Lchm. in Mt. xvi. 10 and Mk. viii. 8; WH uniformly (see their App. p. 148).*

σφυρόν, -οῦ, τό, fr. Hom. down, the ankle [A. V. *ankle-bone*]: Acts iii. 7 [T WH σφυδρόν, q. v.].*

σχεδόν, (ἐχῶ, σχεῖν), adv., fr. Hom. down; 1. near, hard by. 2. fr. Soph. down [of degree, i. e.] well-nigh, nearly, almost; so in the N. T. three times before τῶς:

Acts xiii. 44; xix. 26; Heb. ix. 22 [but see W. 554 (515) n.; (R. V. *I may almost say*)]; (2 Macc. v. 2; 3 Macc. v. 14).*

σχῆμα, -τος, τό, (ἐχω, σχεῖν), fr. Aeschyl. down, Lat. *habitus* [cf. Eng. *haviour* (fr. *have*)], A. V. *fashion*, Vulg. *figura* [but in Phil. *habitus*], (tacitly opp. to the material or substance): τοῦ κόσμου τούτου, 1 Co. vii. 31; *the habitus*, as comprising everything in a person which strikes the senses, the figure, bearing, discourse, actions, manner of life, etc., Phil. ii. 7 (8). [Syn. see μορφή fin., and Schmidt ch. 182, 5].*

σχίζω [(Lk. v. 36 R G L mrg.)]; fut. *σχίσω* (Lk. v. 36 L txt. T Tr txt. WH [cf. B. 37 (32 sq.)]); 1 aor. *σχίσαια*; Pass., pres. ptc. *σχίζόμενος*; 1 aor. *σχίσθη*; [allied w. Lat. *scindo*, *caedo*, etc. (cf. Curtius § 295)], fr. [(Hom. h. Merc.)] Hesiod down; Sept. several times for שָׁרַר, Is. xxxvii. 1 for שָׁרַר; *to cleave, cleave asunder, rend*: τί, Lk. v. 36; pass. αὐ πέτραι, Mt. xxvii. 51; οὐρανοί, Mk. i. 10; τὸ καταπέτασμα, Lk. xxiii. 45; with *eis δύο* added, into two parts, in *twain* [(*eis δύο μέρη*, of a river, Polyb. 2, 16, 11)], Mt. xxvii. 51; Mk. xv. 38; τὸ δίκτυον, Jn. xxi. 11; *to divide by rending*, τί, Jn. xix. 24. trop. in pass. *to be split into factions, be divided*: Acts xiv. 4; xxiii. 7, (Xen. conv. 4, 59; τοῦ πλήθους σχιζομένου κατὰ αἵρεσιν, Diod. 12, 66).*

σχίσμα, -τος, τό, (*σχίζω*), *a cleft, rent*; a. prop. *a rent*: Mt. ix. 16; Mk. ii. 21, (Aristot., Theophr.). b. metaph. *a division, dissension*: Jn. vii. 43; ix. 16; x. 19; 1 Co. i. 10; xi. 18; xii. 25, (eccles. writ. [Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 2, 6, etc.; 'Teaching' 4, 3; etc.]). [Cf. reff. s. v. αἵρεσις, 5].*

σχοινόν, -ον, τό, (dimin. of the noun *σχοῖνος*, ὁ and ἡ, *a rush*), fr. Hdt. down, prop. *a cord or rope made of rushes*; univ. *a rope*: Jn. ii. 15; Acts xxvii. 32.*

σχολάζω; 1 aor. subjunc. *σχολάσω*, 1 Co. vii. 5 G L T Tr WH; (*σχολή*, q. v.); 1. *to cease from labor; to loiter*. 2. *to be free from labor, to be at leisure, to be idle*; τι, *to have leisure for a thing*, i. e. *to give one's self to a thing*: ἵνα σχολάσητε (Rec. *σχολάσητε*) τῇ προσευχῇ, 1 Co. vii. 5 (for exx. fr. prof. auth. see Passow s. v.); [L. and S. s. v. III.]. 3. of things; e. g. of places, *to be unoccupied, empty*: οἶκος σχολάζων, Mt. xii. 44; [Lk. xi. 25 WH br. Tr mrg. br.], (τόπος, Plut. Gai. Grac. 12; of a centurion's vacant office, Eus. h. e. 7, 15; in eccl. writ. of vacant eccl. offices, [also of officers without charge; cf. *Soph. Lex. s. v.*]).*

σχολή, -ής, ἡ, (fr. *σχεῖν*; hence prop. Germ. *das Anhalten*; [cf. Eng. 'to hold on,' equiv. to either *to stop* or *to persist*]); 1. fr. Pind. down, *freedom from labor, leisure*. 2. acc. to later Grk. usage, *a place where there is leisure for anything, a school* [cf. L. and S. s. v. III.; W. 23]; Acts xix. 9 (Dion. Hal. de jud. Isocr. 1; de vi Dem. 44; often in Plut.).*

σώζω [al. *σῶζω* (cf. *WH. Intr. § 410*; Meisterhans p. 87)]; fut. *σώσω*; 1 aor. *ἔσωσα*; pf. *ἔσσωκα*; Pass., pres. *σῶμαι*; impf. *ἔσωζομαι*; pf. 3 pers. sing. (Acts iv. 9) *ἔσωσται* and (acc. to Tdf.) *ἔσσωται* (cf. Kühner i. 912; [Photius s. v.; Rutherford, New Phryn. p. 99; Veitch s. v.]); 1 aor.

ἔσώθη; 1 fut. *σωθήσομαι*; (*σῶς* 'safe and sound' [cf. Lat. *sanus*; Curtius § 570; Vaníček p. 1038]); fr. Hom. down; Sept. very often for שָׁלַח, also for שָׁלַח, שָׁלַח, and שָׁלַח, sometimes for שָׁלַח; *to save, to keep safe and sound, to rescue from danger or destruction* (opp. to ἀπόλλυμι, q. v.); Vulg. *salvumfacio* (or *flo*), *salvo*, [salvifico, libero, etc.]; a. univ., *τινά*, one (from injury or peril); to save a suffering one (from perishing), e. g. one suffering from disease, *to make well, heal, restore to health*: Mt. ix. 22; Mk. v. 34; x. 52; Lk. vii. 50 [al. understand this as including spiritual healing (see b. below)]; viii. 48; xvii. 19; xviii. 42; Jas. v. 15; pass., Mt. ix. 21; Mk. v. 23, 28; vi. 56; Lk. viii. 36, 50; Jn. xi. 12; Acts iv. 9 [cf. B. § 144, 25]; xiv. 9. to preserve one who is in danger of destruction, *to save* (i. e. *rescue*): Mt. viii. 25; xiv. 30; xxiv. 22; xxvii. 40, 42, 49; Mk. xiii. 20; xv. 30 sq.; Lk. xxiii. 35, 37, 39; pass., Acts xxvii. 20, 31; 1 Pet. iv. 18; τὴν ψυχὴν, (physical) life, Mt. xvi. 25; Mk. iii. 4; viii. 35; Lk. vi. 9; ix. 24 and R G L in xvii. 33; *σώζειν τινά ἐκ* with gen. of the place, *to bring safe forth from*, Jude 5; ἐκ τῆς ὥρας ταύτης, from the peril of this hour, Jn. xii. 27; with gen. of the state, *ἐκ θανάτου*, Heb. v. 7; cf. *Bleek*, Brief an d. Hebr. ii. 2 p. 70 sq.; [W. § 30, 6 a.; see ἐκ, I. 5].

b. *to save* in the technical biblical sense; — negatively, *to deliver from the penalties of the Messianic judgment*, Joel ii. 32 (iii. 5); *to save from the evils which obstruct the reception of the Messianic deliverance*: ἀπὸ τῶν ἀμαρτιῶν, Mt. i. 21; ἀπὸ τῆς ὀργῆς sc. τοῦ θεοῦ, from the punitive wrath of God at the judgment of the last day, Ro. v. 9; ἀπὸ τῆς γενεᾶς τῆς σκολιᾶς ταύτης, Acts ii. 40; ψυχὴν ἐκ θανάτου (see θάνατος, 2), Jas. v. 20; [ἐκ πυρὸς ἀπώδοντες, Jude 23]; — positively, *to make one a partaker of the salvation by Christ* (opp. to ἀπόλλυμι, q. v.): hence *σώζεσθαι τὴν βασιλ. τοῦ θεοῦ* are interchanged, Mt. xix. 25, cf. 24; Mk. x. 26, cf. 26; Lk. xviii. 26, cf. 25; so *σώζεσθαι* and *ζῶην αἰώνιον ἔχειν*, Jn. iii. 17, cf. 16. Since salvation begins in this life (in deliverance from error and corrupt notions, in moral purity, in pardon of sin, and in the blessed peace of a soul reconciled to God), but on the visible return of Christ from heaven will be perfected in the consummate blessings of ὁ αἰὼν ὁ μέλλων, we can understand why τὸ *σώζεσθαι* is spoken of in some passages as a present possession, in others as a good yet future: — as a blessing beginning (or begun) on earth, Mt. xviii. 11 Rec.; Lk. viii. 12; xix. 10; Jn. v. 34; x. 9; xii. 47; Ro. xi. 14; 1 Co. i. 21; vii. 16; ix. 22; x. 33; xv. 2; 1 Th. ii. 16; 2 Th. ii. 10; 2 Tim. i. 9; Tit. iii. 5; 1 Pet. iii. 21; τῇ ἐλπίδι (dat. of the instrument) *ἔσώθημεν* (aor. of the time when they turned to Christ), Ro. viii. 24; χάριτι ἐστε σεσωσμένοι διὰ τῆς πίστεως, Eph. ii. 5 [cf. B. § 144, 25], 8; — as a thing still future, Mt. x. 22; xxiv. 13; [Mk. xiii. 13]; Ro. v. 10; 1 Co. iii. 15; 1 Tim. ii. 15; Jas. iv. 12; τὴν ψυχὴν, Mk. viii. 35; Lk. ix. 24; ψυχάς, Lk. ix. 56 Rec.; τὸ πνεῦμα, pass. 1 Co. v. 5; by a pregnant construction (see εἰς, C. 1 p. 185^b bot.), *τινά εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ κυρίου αἰώνιον, to save and transport into etc.* 2 Tim. iv. 18 (ἡ εἰσέβεια ἡ σώζουσα εἰς τὴν ζῶην αἰώνιον, 4 Macc. xv. 2; many exx.

of this constr. are given in Passow vol. ii. p. 1802^a; [cf. L. and S. s. v. II. 2)]. univ.: [Mk. xvi. 10]; Acts ii. 21; iv. 12; xi. 14; xiv. 9; xv. 1, [11]; xvi. 30 sq.; Ro. ix. 27; x. 9, 13; xi. 20; 1 Tim. ii. 4; iv. 16; Heb. vii. 25; Jas. ii. 14; ἀμαρτωλοῦς, 1 Tim. i. 15; τὰς ψυχὰς, Jas. i. 21; οἱ σωζόμενοι, Rev. xxi. 24 Rec.; Lk. xiii. 23; Acts ii. 47; opp. to οἱ ἀπολλόμενοι, 1 Co. i. 18; 2 Co. ii. 15, (see ἀπόλλυμι, 1 a. β.). [Comp.: δια-, ἐκ- σώζω.]*

σῶμα, -τος, τό, (appar. fr. σῶς 'entire', [but cf. Curtius § 570; al. fr. r. ska, sko, 'to cover', cf. Vanicek p. 1055; Curtius p. 696]), Sept. for רֶשֶׁת, רֶשֶׁת, etc.; רֶשֶׁת (a corpse), also for Chald. ܪܫܬܐ; a *body*; and 1. *the body both of men and of animals* (on the distinction between it and σὰρξ see σὰρξ, esp. 2 init.; [cf. Dickson, St. Paul's use of 'Flesh' and 'Spirit', p. 247 sqq.]); a. as everywh. in Hom. (who calls the living body δέμας) and not infreq. in subseq. Grk. writ., a *dead body or corpse*: univ. Lk. xvii. 37; of a man, Mt. xiv. 12 R G; [Mk. xv. 45 R G]; Acts ix. 40; plur. Jn. xix. 31; τὸ σ. τινος, Mt. xxvii. 58 sq.; Mk. xv. 43; Lk. xxiii. 52, 55; Jn. xix. 38, 40; xx. 12; Jude 9; of the body of an animal offered in sacrifice, plur. Heb. xiii. 11 (Ex. xxix. 14; Num. xix. 3). b. as in Grk. writ. fr. Hesiod down, *the living body*:—of animals, Jas. iii. 3;—of man: τὸ σῶμα, absol., Lk. xi. 34; xii. 23; 1 Co. vi. 13, etc.; ἐν σῶματι εἶναι, of earthly life with its troubles, Heb. xiii. 3; distinguished fr. τὸ αἷμα, 1 Co. xi. 27; τὸ σῶμα and τὰ μέλη of it, 1 Co. xii. 12, 14–20; Jas. iii. 6; τὸ σῶμα the temple of τὸ ἅγιον πνεῦμα, 1 Co. vi. 19; the instrument of the soul, τὰ διὰ τοῦ σώμ. sc. πραχθέντα, 2 Co. v. 10; it is distinguished—fr. τὸ πνεῦμα, in Ro. viii. 10; 1 Co. v. 3; vi. 20 Rec.; vii. 34; Jas. ii. 26, (4 Macc. xi. 11);—fr. ἡ ψυχὴ, in Mt. vi. 25; x. 28; Lk. xii. 22, (Sap. i. 4; viii. 19 sq.; 2 Macc. vii. 37; xiv. 38; 4 Macc. i. 28, etc.);—fr. ἡ ψυχὴ and τὸ πνεῦμα together, in 1 Th. v. 23 (cf. Song of the Three, 63); σῶμα ψυχικόν and σ. πνευματικόν are distinguished, 1 Co. xv. 44 (see πνευματικός, 1 and ψυχικός, a.); τὸ σ. τινος, Mt. v. 29 sq.; Lk. xi. 34; Ro. iv. 19; viii. 23 [cf. W. 187 (176)], etc.; ὁ ναὸς τοῦ σώμ. αὐτοῦ, the temple which was his body, Jn. ii. 21; plur., Ro. i. 24; 1 Co. vi. 15; Eph. v. 28; the gen. of the possessor is omitted where it is easily learned from the context, as 1 Co. v. 3; 2 Co. iv. 10; v. 8; Heb. x. 22 (23), etc.; τὸ σῶμα τῆς ταπεινώσεως ἡμῶν, the body of our humiliation (subjective gen.), i. e. which we wear in this servile and lowly human life, opp. to τὸ σ. τῆς δόξης αὐτοῦ (i. e. τοῦ Χριστοῦ), the body which Christ has in his glorified state with God in heaven, Phil. iii. 21; διὰ τοῦ σώμ. τοῦ Χριστοῦ, through the death of Christ's body, Ro. vii. 4; διὰ τῆς προσφορᾶς τοῦ σώμ. Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, through the sacrificial offering of the body of Jesus Christ, Heb. x. 10; τὸ σ. τῆς σαρκός, the body consisting of flesh, i. e. the physical body (tacitly opp. to Christ's spiritual body, the church, see 3 below), Col. i. 22 (differently in ii. 11 [see just below]); σῶμα τοῦ θανάτου, the body subject to death, given over to it [cf. W. § 30, 2 β.], Ro. vii. 24; the fact that the body includes ἡ σὰρξ, and in the flesh also the incentives to sin (see σὰρξ, 4), gives origin to

the foll. phrases: μὴ βασιλευέτω ἡ ἁμαρτία ἐν τῷ θνητῷ ὑμῶν σώματι, Ro. vi. 12 [cf. W. 524 (488)]; αἱ πράξεις τοῦ σώματος, Ro. viii. 13. Since the body is the instrument of the soul (2 Co. v. 10), and its members the instruments either of righteousness or of iniquity (Ro. vi. 13, 19), the foll. expressions are easily intelligible: σῶμα τῆς ἁμαρτίας, the body subject to, the thrall of, sin [cf. W. § 30, 2 β.], Ro. vi. 6; τὸ σ. τῆς σαρκός, subject to the incitements of the flesh, Col. ii. 11 (where Rec. has τὸ σ. τῶν ἁμαρτιῶν τῆς σαρκός). δοξάζετε τὸν θεὸν ἐν τῷ σώματι ὑμῶν, 1 Co. vi. 20; μεγαλύνει τὸν Χριστὸν ἐν τῷ σώματι, εἶτε διὰ ζωῆς, εἶτε διὰ θανάτου, Phil. i. 20; παραστήσαι τὰ σώματα θυσίαν ζώσαν . . . τῷ θεῷ (i. e. by bodily purity [cf. Mey. ad loc.]), Ro. xii. 1.

c. Since acc. to ancient law in the case of slaves the body was the chief thing taken into account, it is a usage of later Grk. to call slaves simply σώματα; once so in the N. T.: Rev. xviii. 13, where the Vulg. correctly translates by *mancipia* [A. V. *slaves*], (σώματα τοῦ οἴκου, Gen. xxxvi. 6; σώματα καὶ κτήνη, Tob. x. 10; Ἰουδαϊκὰ σώματα, 2 Macc. viii. 11; exx. fr. Grk. writ. are given by Lob. ad Phryn. p. 378 sq. [add. (fr. *Soph.* Lex. s. v.), Polyb. 1, 29, 7; 4, 38, 4, also 3, 17, 10 bis]; the earlier and more elegant Grk. writ. said σώματα δοῦλα, οικετικά, etc.). 2. The name is transferred to the bodies of plants, 1 Co. xv. 37 sq., and of stars [cf. our 'heavenly bodies'], hence Paul distinguishes between σώματα ἐπουράνια, *bodies celestial*, i. e. the bodies of the heavenly luminaries and of angels (see ἐπουράνιος, 1), and σ. ἐπίγεια, *bodies terrestrial* (i. e. bodies of men, animals, and plants), 1 Co. xv. 40 (ἅπαν σῶμα τῆς τῶν ὄλων φύσεως . . . τὸ σῶμα τοῦ κόσμου, Diod. 1, 11).

3. trop. σῶμα is used of a (large or small) *number of men closely united into one society, or family as it were; a social, ethical, mystical body*; so in the N. T. of *the church*: Ro. xii. 5; 1 Co. x. 17; xii. 13; Eph. ii. 16; iv. 16; v. 23; Col. i. 18; ii. 19; iii. 15; with τοῦ Χριστοῦ added, 1 Co. x. 16; xii. 27; Eph. i. 23; iv. 12; v. 30; Col. i. 24; of which spiritual body Christ is the head, Eph. iv. 15 sq.; v. 23; Col. i. 18; ii. 19, who by the influence of his Spirit works in the church as the soul does in the body. ἐν σῶμα κ. ἐν πνεῦμα, Eph. iv. 4. 4. ἡ σκιά and τὸ σῶμα are distinguished as the shadow and *the thing itself* which casts the shadow: Col. ii. 17; σκιά ἀναιτησόμενος βασιλείας, ἧς ἤρπασεν ἐαυτῷ τὸ σῶμα, Joseph. b. j. 2, 2, 5; [(Philo de confus. ling. § 37; Lcian. Hermet. 79)].

σωματικός, -ή, -όν, (σῶμα), fr. Aristot. down, *corporeal* (Vulg. *corporalis*), *bodily*; a. *having a bodily form or nature*: σωματικῶς εἶδει, Lk. iii. 22 (opp. to ἀσώματος, Philo de opif. mund. § 4). b. *pertaining to the body*: ἡ γυμνασία, 1 Tim. iv. 8 (ἐξείς, Joseph. b. j. 6, 1, 6; ἐπιθυμία σωμ. 4 Macc. i. 32; [ἐπιθυμία καὶ ἡδοναί, Aristot. eth. Nic. 7, 7 p. 1149^b, 26; al.; ἀπέχου τῶν σαρκικῶν καὶ σωματικῶν ἐπιθυμιῶν, 'Teaching' etc. 1, 4]).*

σωματικῶς, adv., *bodily, corporeally* (Vulg. *corporaliter*), i. q. ἐν σωματικῶς εἶδει, yet denoting his exalted and spiritual body, visible only to the inhabitants of heaven, Col. ii. 9, where see Meyer [cf. Bp. Lightf.].*

Σώπατρος, ου, δ, [cf. W. 103 (97)], *Sopater*, a Christian, one of Paul's companions: Acts xx. 4. [See Σωσίπατρος.]*

σωρεύω: fut. *σωρεύσω*; pf. pass. ptc. *σεσωρευμένος*; (*σωρός*, a heap); [fr. Aristot. down]; *to heap together, to heap up*: τὸ ἐπὶ τι, Ro. xii. 20 (fr. Prov. xxv. 22; see ἀνθραξ); τινά τινα, to overwhelm one with a heap of anything: trop. *ἀμαρτίας*, to load one with the consciousness of many sins, pass. 2 Tim. iii. 6. [COMP.: ἐπι-σωρεύω.]*

Σωσθίνης, ου, δ, *Sosthenes*; 1. the ruler of the Jewish synagogue at Corinth, and an opponent of Christianity: Acts xviii. 17. 2. a certain Christian, an associate of the apostle Paul: 1 Co. i. 1. The name was a common one among the Greeks.*

Σωσίπατρος, ου, δ, *Sosipater*, a certain Christian, one of Paul's kinsmen, (perhaps the same man who in Acts xx. 4 is called Σώπατρος [q. v.; yet the latter was from Berea, Sosipater in Corinth]; cf. Σοκράτης and Σωσικράτης, Σωκλείδης and Σωσικλείδης, see *Fritzsche*, Ep. ad Rom. vol. iii. p. 316; [cf. *Fick*, Gr. Personennamen, pp. 79, 80]); Ro. xvi. 21.*

σωτήρ, ἦρος, δ, (*σώζω*), fr. Pind. and Aeschyl. down, Sept. for *γῶν*, *ἡγῶν*, [*γῶν*], *savior, deliverer; preserver*; (Vulg. [exc. Lk. i. 47 (where *salutaris*)] *salvator*, Luth. *Heiland*) [cf. B. D. s. v. *Saviour*, I.]; (Cic. in *Verr.* ii. 2, 63 Hoc quantum est? ita magnum, ut Latine uno verbo exprimi non possit. Is est nimirum 'soter', qui salutem dedit. The name was given by the ancients to deities, esp. tutelary deities, to princes, kings, and in general to men who had conferred signal benefits upon their country, and in the more degenerate days by way of flattery to personages of influence; see *Passow* [or L. and S.] s. v.; *Paulus*, Exgt. Hdbch. tib. d. drei. erst. Evang. i. p. 103 sq.; [Wetstein on Lk. ii. 11; B. D. u. s.]). In the N. T. the word is applied to God, — *σωτ. μου*, he who signally exalts me, Lk. i. 47; *ὁ σωτ. ἡμῶν*, the author of our salvation through Jesus Christ (on the Christian conception of 'to save', see *σώζω*, b. [and on the use of *σωτήρ* cf. Westcott on 1 Jn. iv. 14]), 1 Tim. i. 1; ii. 3; Tit. i. 3; ii. 10; iii. 4; with *διὰ Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ* added, Jude 25 [Rec. om. *διὰ Ἰ. Χ.*]; *σωτήρ πάντων*, 1 Tim. iv. 10 (cf. Ps. xxiii. (xxiv.) 5; xxvi. (xxvii.) 1; Is. xii. 2; xvii. 10; xlv. 15, 21; Mic. vii. 7, etc.); — to the Messiah, and Jesus as the Messiah, through whom God gives salvation: Lk. ii. 11; Acts v. 31; xiii. 23; *ὁ σωτ. τοῦ κόσμου*, Jn. iv. 42; 1 Jn. iv. 14; *ἡμῶν*, 2 Tim. i. 10; Tit. i. 4; ii. 13; iii. 6; *σωτήρ Ἰησοῦς Χριστός*, 2 Pet. i. [1 (where Rec. ^{bes. etc.} inserts *ἡμῶν*)], 11; ii. 20; iii. 18; *ὁ κύριος καὶ σωτήρ*, 2 Pet. iii. 2; *σωτήρ τοῦ σώματος*, univ. ('the savior' i. e.) *preserver* of the body, i. e. of the church, Eph. v. 23 (*σωτήρ ὅντως ἀπάντων ἐστὶ καὶ γενέτωρ*, of God the preserver of the world, Aristot. de mundo, c. 6 p. 397^b, 20); *σωτήρ* is used of Christ as the giver of future salvation, on his return from heaven, Phil. iii. 20. ["The title is confined (with the exception of the writings of St Luke) to the later writings of the N. T." (Westcott u. s.)]*

σωτηρία, -ας, ἡ, (*σωτήρ*), *deliverance, preservation, safety, salvation*: deliverance from the molestation of enemies, Acts vii. 25; with *ἐξ ἐχθρῶν* added, Lk. i. 71; preservation (of physical life), safety, Acts xxviii. 34; Heb. xi. 7. in an ethical sense, *that which conduces to the soul's safety or salvation*: *σωτηρία τῶν ἐγένετο*, Lk. xix. 9; *ἡγεσθαί τι σωτηρίαν*, 2 Pet. iii. 15; in the technical biblical sense, the Messianic *salvation* (see *σώζω*, b.), a. univ.: Jn. iv. 22; Acts iv. 12; xiii. 47; Ro. xi. 11; 2 Th. ii. 13; 2 Tim. iii. 15; Heb. ii. 3; vi. 9; Jude 3; opp. to *ἀλώ-λεια*, Phil. i. 28; *ἀλώμενος σωτηρία*, Heb. v. 9 (for *ἡγῶν* *ἡγῶν*, Is. xlv. 17); [add, Mk. xvi. WH in the (rejected) 'Shorter Conclusion']; *ὁ λόγος τῆς σωτηρίας ταύτης*, instruction concerning that salvation which John the Baptist foretold [cf. W. 237 (223)], Acts xiii. 26; *τὸ εὐαγγέλιον τῆς σωτηρίας ἡμῶν*, Eph. i. 13; *δόξος σωτηρίας*, Acts xvi. 17; *κείρας σωτηρίας* (see *κείρας*, b.), Lk. i. 69; *ἡμέρα σωτηρίας*, the time in which the offer of salvation is made, 2 Co. vi. 2 (fr. Is. xlix. 8); *κατεργάζεσθαι τὴν ἑαυτοῦ σωτηρίαν*, Phil. ii. 12; *κληρονομεῖν σωτηρίαν*, Heb. i. 14; [*ὁ ἀρχηγὸς τῆς σωτηρίας*, Heb. ii. 10]; *εἰς σωτηρίαν, unto* (the attainment of) *salvation*, Ro. [i. 16]; x. [1], 10; 1 Pet. ii. 2 [Rec. om.]. b. *salvation* as the present possession of all true Christians (see *σώζω*, b.): 2 Co. i. 6; vii. 10; Phil. i. 19; *σωτηρία ἐν ἀφέσει ἀμαρτιῶν*, Lk. i. 77; *σωτηρίας τυχεῖν μετὰ δόξης αἰωνίου*, 2 Tim. ii. 10. c. *future salvation*, the sum of benefits and blessings which Christians, redeemed from all earthly ills, will enjoy after the visible return of Christ from heaven in the consummated and eternal kingdom of God: Ro. xiii. 11; 1 Th. v. 9; Heb. ix. 28; 1 Pet. i. 5, 10; Rev. xii. 10; *ἐλπίς σωτηρίας*, 1 Th. v. 8; *κομιζέσθαι σωτηρίαν ψυχῶν*, 1 Pet. i. 9; *ἡ σωτηρία τῷ θεῷ ἡμῶν* (dat. of the possessor, sc. *ἐστίν* [cf. B. § 129, 22]; cf. *ἡγῶν* *ἡγῶν*, Ps. iii. 9), the salvation which is bestowed on us belongs to God, Rev. vii. 10; *ἡ σωτηρία . . . τοῦ θεοῦ* (gen. of the possessor [cf. B. § 132, 11, i. a.], for Rec. τῷ θεῷ) ἡμῶν sc. *ἐστίν*, Rev. xix. 1. (Tragg., [Hdt.], Thuc., Xen., Plat., al. Sept. for *γῶν*, *ἡγῶν*, *ἡγῶν*, *ἡγῶν* *escape*.)*

σωτήριος, -ος, (*σωτήρ*), fr. Aeschyl., Eur., Thuc. down, *saving, bringing salvation*: *ἡ χάρις ἡ σωτήριος*, Tit. ii. 11 (Sap. i. 14; 3 Macc. vii. 18; *ἡ σωτήριος διαίτα*, Clem. Alex. Paedag. p. 48 ed. Sylb.). Neut. τὸ *σωτήριον* (Sept. often for *ἡγῶν*, less freq. for *γῶν*), as often in Grk. writ., substantively, *safety*, in the N. T. (the Messianic) *salvation* (see *σώζω*, b. and in *σωτηρία*): with *τοῦ θεοῦ* added, decreed by God, Lk. iii. 6 (fr. Is. xl. 5); Acts xxviii. 28; Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 85, 12; *he who embodies this salvation, or through whom God is about to achieve it*: of the Messiah, Lk. ii. 30 (τὸ σωτ. ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦς Χρ. Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 36, 1 [where see Harnack]); simply, equiv. to *the hope of (future) salvation*, Eph. vi. 17. (In the Sept. τὸ σωτ. often for *ἡγῶν*, a thank-offering [or 'peace-offering'], and the plur. occurs in the same sense in Xen., Polyb., Diod., Plut., Leian., Hdian.)*

σωφρονέω, -ῶ; 1 aor. impv. *σωφρονήσατε*; (*σώφρων*, q. v.); fr. Tragg., Xen., Plat. down; *to be of sound*

mind, i. e. a. *to be in one's right mind*: of one who has ceased *δαιμονίζεσθαι*, Mk. v. 15; Lk. viii. 35; opp. to *έκστηναι*, 2 Co. v. 13, (the *σωφρονών* and *μακίς* are contrasted in Plat. de rep. i. p. 331 c.; *σωφρονούσαι* and *μακίσαι*, Phaedr. p. 244 b.; *δ μεμηνώς . . . έσωφρόνησε*, Apollod. 3, 5, 1, 6). b. *to exercise self-control*; i. e. a. *to put a moderate estimate upon one's self, think of one's self soberly*: opp. to *υπερφρονείν*, Ro. xii. 3. β. *to curb one's passions*, Tit. ii. 6; joined with *νήφω* (as in Lcian. Nigrin. 6), [R. V. *be of sound mind and be sober*], 1 Pet. iv. 7.*

σωφρονίζω, 3 pers. plur. ind. -ζουσι, Tit. ii. 4 L mrg. T Tr, al. subjunc. -ζωσι; *to make one σώφρων, restore one to his senses; to moderate, control, curb, discipline; to hold one to his duty*; so fr. Eur. and Thuc. down; *to admonish, to exhort earnestly*, [R. V. *train*]: τινά foll. by an inf. Tit. ii. 4.*

σωφρονισμός, -ού, ό, (*σωφρονίζω*); 1. *an admonishing or calling to soundness of mind, to moderation and self-control*: Joseph. antt. 17, 9, 2; b. j. 2, 1, 3; App. Pun. 8, 65; Aesop. fab. 38; Plut.; [Philo. legg. alleg. 3, 69]. 2. *self-control, moderation, (σωφρονισμοί τινες ή μετανοιαί τών νέων*, Plut. mor. p. 712 c. i. e. quaest. conviv. 8, 3): *πνεύμα σωφρονισμού*, 2 Tim. i. 7, where see Huther; [but Huther, at least in his later edd., takes the word transitively, i. q. *correction* (R. V. *discipline*); see also Holtzmann ad loc.]*

σωφρόνως, (*σώφρων*), adv., fr. [Aeschyl.], Hdt. down, with *sound mind, soberly, temperately, discreetly*: Tit. ii. 12 (Sap. ix. 11).*

σωφροσύνη, -ης, ή, (*σώφρων*), fr. Hom. (where *σασφροσύνη* down; a. *soundness of mind* (opp. to *μανία*, Xen. mem. 1, 1, 16; Plat. Prot. p. 323 b.): *ρήματα σωφροσύνης*, words of sanity [A. V. *soberness*], Acts xxvi. 25. b. *self-control, sobriety*, (ea virtus, cujus proprium est, motus animi appetentes regere et sedare semperque adversantem libidini moderatam in omni re servare constantiam, Cic. Tusc. 3, 8, 17; ή *σωφροσ. έστι και ήδονών τινων και έπιθυμιών έγκράτεια*, Plat. rep. 4, 430 e.; cf. Phaedo p. 68 c.; sympos. p. 196 c.; Diog. Laërt. 8, 91; 4 Macc. i. 31; *σωφροσύνη δέ άρετή δι' ήν προς τας ήδονάς του σώματος ούτως έχουσιν ως ό νόμος κελεύει, άκαλασία δέ τούναντίον*, Aristot. rhet. 1, 9, 9): 1 Tim. ii. 15; joined with *αιδώς* (as in Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 30 sq.) *ibid.* 9; [cf. *Trench*, N. T. Syn. § xx., and see *αιδώς*].*

σώφρων, -ον, (fr. *σάος*, contr. *σώς* [cf. *σώζω*, init.], and *φρήν*, hence the poet. *σασφρων*; cf. *άφρων, ταπεινόφρων, μεγαλόφρων*), [fr. Hom. down]; a. *of sound mind, sane, in one's senses*, (see *σωφρονέω*, a. and *σωφροσύνη*, a.). b. *curbing one's desires and impulses, self-controlled, temperate*, [R. V. *soberminded*], (*έπιθυμεί ό σώφρων άν δέι και ως δέι και έτε*, Aristot. eth. Nic. 3, 15 fin.), see *σωφροσύνη*, b.): 1 Tim. iii. 2; Tit. i. 8; ii. 2, 5.*

T

[T, τ: on the receding of ττ in the vocabulary of the N. T. before σσ, see under Σ, σ, s.]

ταβέρναι, -ών, αι, (a Lat. word [cf. B. 17 (15)]), *taverns*: *Τρείς Ταβέρναι* (gen. *Τριών Ταβερνών*), *Three Taverns*, the name of an inn or halting-place on the Appian way between Rome and The Market of Appius [see *Αππιος*]; it was ten Roman miles distant from the latter place and thirty-three from Rome (Cic. ad Attic. 2, 10, (12)) [cf. B. D. a. v. *Three Taverns*]: Acts xxviii. 15.*

Ταβιθά [WH *Ταθειθά*, see their App. p. 155, and s. v. ε, ε; the better accent seems to be -θα (see Kautzsch as below)], ή, (*תַּבְּיָתָא*, a Chald. name in the 'emphatic state' [Kautzsch, Gram. d. Bibl.-Aram. u. s. w. p. 11, writes it *תַּבְּיָתָא*, stat. emphat. of *תַּבְּיָתָא*], Hebr. *תַּבְּיָתָא*, i. e. *δορκάς*, q. v.), *Tabitha*, a Christian woman of Joppa, noted for her works of benevolence: Acts ix. 36, 40. [Cf. B. D. a. v. *Tabitha*.]*

τάγμα, -τος, τό, (*τάσσω*); a. prop. *that which has been arranged, thing placed in order*. b. spec. *a body*

of soldiers, a corps: 2 S. xxiii. 13; Xen. mem. 3, 1, 11; often in Polyb.; Diod. 17, 80; Joseph. b. j. 1, 9, 1; 3, 4, 2; [esp. for the Roman 'legio' (exx. in *Soph. Lex. a. v. 3*)]; hence univ. *a band, troop, class*: *έκαστος έν τῷ ιδίῳ τάγματι* (the same words occur in Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 37, 3 and 41, 1), 1 Co. xv. 23, where Paul specifies several distinct bands or classes of those raised from the dead [A. V. *order*. Of the 'order' of the Essenes in Joseph. b. j. 2, 8, 3. 8].*

τακτός, -ής, -όν, (*τάσσω*), fr. Thuc. (4, 65) down, *ordered, arranged, fixed, stated*: *τακτῆ ημέρα* (Polyb. 3, 34, 9; Dion. Hal. 2, 74), Acts xii. 21 [A. V. *set*].*

ταλαιπωρία, -ώ: 1 aor. impv. *ταλαιπωρήσατε*; (*ταλαιπωρος*, q. v.); fr. Eur. and Thuc. down; Sept. for *תַּיִשׁ*; a. *to toil heavily, to endure labors and hardships; to be afflicted; to feel afflicted and miserable*: Jas. iv. 9. b. in Grk. writ. and Sept. also transitively [cf. L. and S. s. v. II.], *to afflict*: Ps. xvi. (xvii.) 9; Is. xxxiii. 1.*

ταλαιπωρία, -ας, ή, (*ταλαιπωρος*, q. v.), *hardship, trouble,*

calamity, misery: Ro. iii. 16 (fr. Is. lix. 7); plur. [*miseries*], Jas. v. 1. (Hdt., Thuc., Isocr., Polyb., Diod., Joseph., al.; Sept. chiefly for $\tau\psi$.) *

ταλαίπωρος, -ον, (fr. ΤΑΛΑΩ, ΤΑΛΩ, to bear, undergo, and $\tau\acute{\omega}$ ρος a callus [al. $\pi\omega\rho\acute{o}s$, but cf. Suidas (ed. Gaisf.) p. 3490 c. and note; al. connect the word with $\pi\epsilon\rho\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\pi\epsilon\rho\acute{\alpha}\omega$, cf. Curtius § 466]), *enduring toils and troubles; afflicted, wretched*: Ro. vii. 24; Rev. iii. 17. (Is. xxxiii. 1; Tob. xiii. 10; Sap. iii. 11; xiii. 10; [Pind.], Tragg., Arstph., Dem., Polyb., Aesop., al.) *

ταλαντιαῖος, -α, -ον, ($\tau\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha\tau\tau\omicron\nu$, q. v.; like $\delta\rho\alpha\chi\mu\alpha\iota\acute{o}s$, $\sigma\tau\iota\gamma\mu\alpha\iota\acute{o}s$, $\delta\alpha\kappa\tau\upsilon\lambda\iota\alpha\iota\acute{o}s$, $\lambda\iota\tau\rho\iota\alpha\iota\acute{o}s$, etc.; see *Lob. ad Phryn.* p. 544), *of the weight or worth of a talent*: Rev. xvi. 21. (Dem., Aristot., Polyb., Diod., Joseph., Plut., al.) *

τάλαντον, -ου, τό, [ΤΑΛΑΩ, ΤΑΛΩ [to bear]]; **1.** *the scale of a balance, a balance, a pair of scales* (Hom.). **2.** *that which is weighed, a talent*, i. e. **a.** a weight, varying in different places and times. **b.** a sum of money weighing a talent and varying in different states and acc. to the changes in the laws regulating the currency; the Attic talent was equal to 60 Attic minae or 6000 drachmae, and worth about 200 pounds sterling or 1000 dollars [cf. L. and S. s. v. II. 2 b.]. But in the N. T. probably the Syrian talent is referred to, which was equal to about 237 dollars [but see BB. DD. s. v. Money]: Mt. xviii. 24; xxv. 15 sq. [18 Lchm.], 20, 22, 24 sq. 28. (Sept. for $\tau\psi$, Luth. *Centner*, the heaviest Hebrew weight; on which see *Kneucker* in *Schenkel* v. p. 460 sq.; [BB. DD. s. v. Weights].) *

ταλιθά [WH $\tau\alpha\lambda\epsilon\iota\theta\acute{\alpha}$, see their App. p. 155, and s. v. $\epsilon\iota$, ι ; more correctly accented $\theta\acute{\alpha}$ (see Kautzsch, as below, p. 8; cf. *Tdf. Proleg.* p. 102)], a Chald. word ܟܬܝܠܝܬܐ [acc. to Kautzsch (*Gram. d. Bibl.-Aram.* p. 12) more correctly ܟܬܝܠܝܬܐ , fem. of ܟܬܝܠܝܬܐ 'a youth'], *a damsel, maiden*: Mk. v. 41. *

ταμειον [so T WH uniformly], more correctly $\tau\alpha\mu\epsilon\iota\omicron\nu$ [R G L Tr in Mt. vi. 6], (cf. *Lob. ad Phryn.* p. 493; W. 94 (90); [*Tdf. Proleg.* p. 88 sq.]), -ου, τό, ($\tau\alpha\mu\epsilon\iota\acute{\omega}$), fr. Thuc. and Xen. down; **1.** *a storechamber, storeroom*: Lk. xii. 24 (Deut. xxviii. 8; Prov. iii. 10 [Philo, quod omn. prob. lib. § 12]). **2.** *a chamber, esp. 'an inner chamber'; a secret room*: Mt. vi. 6; xxiv. 26; Lk. xii. 3, (Xen. *Hell.* 5, 4, 5; Sir. xxix. 12; Tob. vii. 15, and often in Sept. for $\tau\psi$). *

τανύν, see $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\nu$, 1 f. a. p. 430^b top.

τάξις, -ews, ἡ, ($\tau\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\omega$), fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down; **1.** *an arranging, arrangement*. **2.** *order*, i. e. *a fixed succession observing also a fixed time*: Lk. i. 8. **3.** *due or right order*: $\kappa\alpha\tau\acute{\alpha}$ $\tau\acute{\alpha}\xi\iota\varsigma$, in order, 1 Co. xiv. 40; *orderly condition*, Col. ii. 5 [some give it here a military sense, 'orderly array', see $\sigma\tau\epsilon\rho\acute{\epsilon}\omega\mu\alpha$, c.]. **4.** the post, rank, or position which one holds in civil or other affairs; and since this position generally depends on one's talents, experience, resources, $\tau\acute{\alpha}\xi\iota\varsigma$ becomes equiv. to *character, fashion, quality, style*, (2 Macc. ix. 18; i. 19; οὐ γὰρ *ιστορίας, ἀλλὰ κουρεακῆς λαλιᾶς ἐμοὶ δοκοῦσι τάξιιν ἔχειν*, Polyb. 3, 20, 5): $\kappa\alpha\tau\acute{\alpha}$ $\tau\eta\eta\eta$ $\tau\acute{\alpha}\xi\iota\varsigma$ (for which in vii. 15 we have $\kappa\alpha\tau\acute{\alpha}$ $\tau\eta\eta\eta$ $\delta\mu\omicron\iota\delta\eta\tau\alpha$) *Μελχισεδέκ*, after the manner

of the priesthood [A. V. *order*] of Melchizedek (acc. to the Sept. of Ps. cix. (cx.) δ מְלִיכִּיזֶדֶק), Heb. v. 6, 10; vi. 20; vii. 11, 17, 21 (where T Tr WH om. the phrase). *

ταπεινός, -ή, -όν, fr. [Pind.], Aeschyl., Hdt. down, Sept. for $\tau\psi$, $\tau\psi$, $\tau\psi$, etc., *low*, i. e. **a.** prop. *not rising far from the ground*: Ezek. xvii. 24. **b.** metaph. **a.** as to condition, *lowly, of low degree*: with a subst. Jas. i. 9; substantively $\alpha\lambda$ *ταπεινός*, opp. to $\delta\upsilon\sigma\tau\alpha\tau\alpha$, Lk. i. 52; i. q. *brought low with grief, depressed*, (Sir. xxv. 23), 2 Co. vii. 6. Neut. $\tau\acute{\alpha}$ *ταπεινά*, Ro. xii. 16 (on which see *συναπάγω*, fin.). **b.** *lowly in spirit, humble*: opp. to $\delta\upsilon\pi\epsilon\rho\acute{\eta}\phi\alpha\nu\omicron\varsigma$, Jas. iv. 6; 1 Pet. v. 5 (fr. Prov. iii. 34); with $\tau\eta$ $\kappa\alpha\rho\delta\iota\alpha$ added, Mt. xi. 29 ($\tau\omega$ $\pi\iota\sigma\tau\epsilon\mu\alpha\tau\iota$, Ps. xxxiii. (xxxiv.) 19); in a bad sense, *deporting one's self abjectly, deferring servilely to others*, (Xen. *mem.* 3, 10, 5; Plat. *legg.* 6 p. 774 c.; often in Isocr.), 2 Co. x. 1. [Cf. *reff. s. v. ταπεινοφροσύνη*, fin.]. *

ταπεινοφροσύνη, -ης, ἡ, ($\tau\alpha\pi\epsilon\iota\omega\phi\rho\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\nu\eta$); opp. to $\mu\epsilon\gamma\alpha\lambda\omicron\phi\rho\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\nu\eta$, $\delta\upsilon\eta\lambda\omicron\phi\rho\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\nu\eta$, [cf. W. 99 (94)], *the having a humble opinion of one's self; a deep sense of one's (moral) littleness; modesty, humility, lowliness of mind*; (Vulg. *humilitas*, Luth. *Demuth*): Acts xx. 19; Eph. iv. 2; Phil. ii. 3; Col. iii. 12; 1 Pet. v. 5; used of an affected and ostentatious humility in Col. ii. 18, 23. (The word occurs neither in the O. T., nor in prof. auth. — [but in Joseph. b. j. 4, 9, 2 in the sense of *pusillanimity*; also Epictet. *diss.* 3, 24, 56 in a bad sense. See *Trench*, N. T. Syn. § xlii.; Bp. *Lghtft.* on Phil. i. c.; *Zeechwitz*, *Profangrätigkeit*, u. s. w., pp. 20, 62; W. 26].) *

ταπεινώω, -ω; fut. $\tau\alpha\pi\epsilon\iota\omega\acute{\omega}$; 1 aor. $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\alpha\pi\epsilon\iota\omega\sigma\alpha$; Pass., pres. $\tau\alpha\pi\epsilon\iota\omega\mu\alpha\iota$; 1 aor. $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\alpha\pi\epsilon\iota\omega\theta\eta\eta$; 1 fut. $\tau\alpha\pi\epsilon\iota\omega\theta\eta\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$; ($\tau\alpha\pi\epsilon\iota\omega\acute{\omega}$); *to make low, bring low*, (Vulg. *humillio*); **a.** prop.: $\delta\rho\omicron\varsigma$, $\beta\omicron\upsilon\nu\acute{\omicron}\nu$, i. e. *to level, reduce to a plain*, pass. Lk. iii. 5 fr. Is. xl. 4. **b.** metaph. *to bring into a humble condition, reduce to meaner circumstances*; i. e. **a.** *to assign a lower rank or place to; to abase*; $\tau\iota\acute{\nu}\alpha$, pass., *to be ranked below others who are honored or rewarded* [R. V. *to humble*]: Mt. xxiii. 12; Lk. xiv. 11; xviii. 14. **b.** $\tau\alpha\pi\epsilon\iota\omega\acute{\omega}$ $\acute{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu$, *to humble or abase myself*, by frugal living, 2 Co. xi. 7; in pass. of one who submits to want, Phil. iv. 12; $\acute{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu$, of one who stoops to the condition of a servant, **Phil. ii. 8**. **c.** *to lower, depress*, [Eng. *humble*]: $\tau\iota\acute{\nu}\alpha$, one's soul, bring down one's pride; $\acute{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu$, to have a modest opinion of one's self, to behave in an unassuming manner devoid of all haughtiness, Mt. xviii. 4; xxiii. 12; Lk. xiv. 11; xviii. 14; pass. $\tau\alpha\pi\epsilon\iota\omega\mu\alpha\iota$ $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\acute{\omega}\pi\tau\iota\omicron\nu$ $\kappa\upsilon\rho\iota\omicron\nu$ (see $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\acute{\omega}\pi\tau\iota\omicron\nu$, 2 b. fin.) in a mid. sense [B. 52 (46)], *to confess and deplore one's spiritual littleness and unworthiness*, Jas. iv. 10 (in the same sense $\tau\alpha\pi\epsilon\iota\omega\acute{\omega}$ $\tau\eta\eta\eta$ $\psi\upsilon\chi\eta\eta$ $\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\upsilon$, Sir. ii.

17; vii. 17; Sept. for **וַיַּעַבְדֵהוּ**, *he afflicted his soul*, of persons fasting, Lev. xvi. 29, 31; xxiii. 27, 32; Is. lviii. 3, 5, 10; **τὴν ψυχὴν τινος**, to disturb, distress, the soul of one, Protev. Jac. c. 2. 13. 15 [rather, *to humiliate*; see the passages]; **ὑπὸ τὴν χεῖρα τ. θεοῦ**, to submit one's self in a lowly spirit to the power and will of God, 1 Pet. v. 6 (cf. Gen. xvi. 9); i. q. *to put to the blush*, 2 Co. xii. 21. ([Hippocr.], Xen., Plat., Diod., Plut.; Sept. for **וַיַּעַבְדֵהוּ** and **וַיַּעַבְדֵהוּ**, **וַיַּעַבְדֵהוּ**, etc.) [See ref. s. v. *ταπεινοφροσύνη*.] *

ταπεινώσις, -ως, ἡ, (*ταπεινώ*), *lowness, low estate, [humiliation]*: Lk. i. 48; Acts viii. 33 (fr. Is. liiii. 8); Phil. iii. 21 (on which see *σῶμα*, 1 b.); metaph. *spiritual abasement*, leading one to perceive and lament his (moral) littleness and guilt, Jas. i. 10, see Kern ad loc. (In various senses, by Plat., Aristot., Polyb., Diod., Plut.; Sept. for **וַיַּעַבְדֵהוּ**.) [See ref. s. v. *ταπεινοφροσύνη*.] *

ταράσσω; impf. *ἐτάρασσον*; 1 aor. *ἐτάραξα*; Pass., pres. impv. 3 pers. sing. *ταρασσεῖσθω*; impf. *ἐταρασσόμεν*; pf. *ἐτάραγμα*; 1 aor. *ἐτάραχθην*; fr. Hom. down; to *agitate, trouble* (a thing, by the movement of its parts to and fro); a. prop.: **τὸ ὕδωρ**, Jn. v. 4 [R L], 7, (Ezek. xxxii. 2; **τὸν πόντον**, Hom. Od. 5, 291; **τὸ πέλαιος**, Eur. Tro. 88; **τὸν ποταμόν**, Aesop. fab. 87 (25)). b. trop.

to cause one inward commotion, take away his calmness of mind, disturb his equanimity; to disquiet, make restless, (Sept. for **וַיַּעַבְדֵהוּ**, etc.; pass. *ταράσσομαι* for **וַיַּעַבְדֵהוּ**, to be stirred up, irritated); a. *to stir up*: **τὸν δαίμονα**, Acts xvii. 8; [**τοὺς δαίμονα**, Acts xvii. 13 L T Tr WH]. β.

to trouble: **τινά**, to strike one's spirit with fear or dread, pass., Mt. ii. 3; xiv. 26; Mk. vi. 50; Lk. i. 12; [xxiv. 38]; 1 Pet. iii. 14; **ταράσσειται ἡ καρδία**, Jn. xiv. 1, 27; to affect with great pain or sorrow: **ἐαυτόν** (cf. our *to trouble one's self*), Jn. xi. 33 [A. V. *was troubled* (some understand the word here of bodily agitation)] (**σεαυτὸν μὴ τάρασσε**, Antonin. 4, 26); **τετάρακται ἡ ψυχὴ**, Jn. xii. 27 (Ps. vi. 4); **ἐταράχθη τῷ πνεύματι**, Jn. xiii. 21. γ. *to render anxious or distressed, to perplex the mind of one by suggesting scruples or doubts*, (Xen. mem. 2, 6, 17); Gal. i. 7; v. 10; **τινά λόγους**, Acts xv. 24. [Comp.: *δια-*, *ἐκ-* **ταράσσω**.] *

ταραχὴ, -ῆς, ἡ, (*ταράσσω*), fr. [Pind.], Hdt. down, *disturbance, commotion*: prop. **τοῦ ὕδατος**, Jn. v. 4 [R L]; metaph. *a tumult, sedition*: in plur. Mk. xiii. 8 R G. *

τάραχος, -ου, ὁ, (*ταράσσω*), *commotion, stir* (of mind): Acts xii. 18; *tumult* [A. V. *stir*], Acts xix. 23. (Sept.; Xen., Plut., Lcian.) *

Ταρσίς, -έως, ὁ, (*Ταρσός*, q. v.), *belonging to Tarsus*, of Tarsus: Acts ix. 11; xxi. 39. *

Ταρσός, -οῦ, ἡ, [on its accent cf. Chandler §§ 317, 318], in prof. auth. also **Ταρσοί**, -ῶν, αἱ, *Tarsus*, a maritime city, the capital of Cilicia during the Roman period (Joseph. antt. 1, 6, 1), situated on the river Cydnus, which divided it into two parts (hence the plural *Ταρσοί*). It was not only large and populous, but also renowned for its Greek learning and its numerous schools of philosophers (Strab. 14 p. 673 [cf. Bp. Lghtft. on Col. p. 303 sq.]). Moreover it was a free city (Plin. 5, 22), and

exempt alike from the jurisdiction of a Roman governor, and the maintenance of a Roman garrison; although it was not a Roman 'colony'. It had received its freedom from Antony (App. b. civ. 5, 7) on the condition that it might retain its own magistrates and laws, but should acknowledge the Roman sovereignty and furnish auxiliaries in time of war. It is now called *Tarso* or *Tersus*, a mean city of some 6000 inhabitants [others set the number very much higher]. It was the birth-place of the apostle Paul: Acts ix. 30; xi. 25; xxii. 3. [BB. DD. s. v.; Lewin, St. Paul, i. 78 sq. cf. 2.] *

ταρταρόω, -ῶ: 1 aor. ptep. *ταρταρώσας*; (*τάρταρος*, the name of a subterranean region, doleful and dark, regarded by the ancient Greeks as the abode of the wicked dead, where they suffer punishment for their evil deeds; it answers to the Gehenna of the Jews, see *γένενα*); *to thrust down to Tartarus* (sometimes in the Scholiasts) [cf. W. 25 (24) n.]; *to hold captive in Tartarus*: **τινά σείραῖς** [q. v.] **ζόφου**, 2 Pet. ii. 4 [A. V. *cast down to hell* (making the dat. depend on *παρέδωκεν*)]. *

τάσσω: 1 aor. *ἔταξα*; pf. inf. *τεταχέται* (Acts xviii. 2 T Tr mrg.); Pass., pres. ptep. *τασσόμενος*; pf. 3 pers. sing. *τέτακται*, ptep. *τεταγμένος*; 1 aor. mid. *ἐτάξαμην*; fr. [Pind., Aeschyl.], Hdt. down; Sept. for **וַיַּעַבְדֵהוּ**, and occasionally for **וַיַּעַבְדֵהוּ**, **וַיַּעַבְדֵהוּ**, etc.; *to put in place; to station*;

a. *to place in a certain order* (Xen. mem. 3, 1, 7 [9]), *to arrange, to assign a place, to appoint*: **τινά**, pass. *αἱ ἐξουσίαι ὑπὸ θεοῦ τεταγμέναι εἰσιν* [A. V. *ordained*], Ro. xiii. 1; [**καίρους**, Acts xvii. 26 Lchm.]; **ἐαυτόν εἰς διακονίαν τινί**, to consecrate [R. V. *set*] one's self to minister unto one, 1 Co. xvi. 15 (*ἐπὶ τὴν διακονίαν*, Plat. de rep. 2 p. 371 c.; *εἰς τὴν δουλείαν*, Xen. mem. 2, 1, 11); **δοιοὶ ἦσαν τεταγμένοι εἰς ζωὴν αἰώνιον**, as many as were appointed [A. V. *ordained*] (by God) to obtain eternal life, or to whom God had decreed eternal life, Acts xiii. 48; **τινά ὑπὸ τινα**, to put one under another's control [A. V. *set under*], pass., Mt. viii. 9 L WH in br., cod. Sin.; Lk. vii. 8, (*ὑπὸ τινα*, Polyb. 3, 16, 3; 5, 65, 7; Diod. 2, 26, 8; 4, 9, 5); **τινί τι**, *to assign (appoint) a thing to one*, pass. Acts xxii. 10 (Xen. de rep. Lac. 11, 6). b.

to appoint, ordain, order: foll. by the acc. with inf., Acts xv. 2; [xviii. 2 T Tr mrg.]; (foll. by an inf., Xen. Hier. 10, 4; Cyr. 4, 5, 11). Mid. (as often in Grk. writ.) prop. *to appoint on one's own responsibility or authority*: **ὁ ἐτάξατο αὐτοῖς ὁ Ἰησοῦς sc. πορεύεσθαι**, Mt. xxviii. 16; *to appoint mutually*, i. e. *agree upon*: **ἡμέραν** (Polyb. 18, 19, 1, etc.), Acts xxviii. 23. [Comp.: *ἀνα-* (-μαι), *ἀντι-*, *ἀπο-*, *δια-*, *ἐπι-* *δια-* (-μαι), *ἐπι-*, *προ-*, *προσ-*, *συν-*, *ὑπο-* *τάσσω*. SYN. see *κελεύω*, fin.]*

ταῦρος, -ου, ὁ, [fr. r. meaning 'thick', 'stout'; allied w. *σταυρός*, q. v.; cf. Vaniček p. 1127; Fick Pt. i. p. 246. Cf. Eng. *steer*], fr. Hom. down, Sept. for **וַיַּעַבְדֵהוּ**, *a bull (ox)*: Mt. xxii. 4; Acts xiv. 13; Heb. ix. 13; x. 4. *

ταῦτά, by crasis for **τὰ αὐτά**: 1 Th. ii. 14 R L mrg., and some manuscripts [(but see Tdf. on Lk. as below)] and edd. also in Lk. vi. 23 [L mrg.], 26 [L mrg.]; xvii. 30 G L. [See W. § 5, 3; B. 10; WH. App. p. 145; Meisterhans § 18, 1: cf. *αὐτός*, III.] *

ταφή, -ῆς, ἡ, (θάπτω), fr. Hdt. down; Sept. several times for קבורה and קבר, *burial*: Mt. xxvii. 7.*

τάφος, -ου, ὁ, (θάπτω); 1. *burial* (so from Hom. down). 2. *a grave, sepulchre*, (so fr. Hes. down):

Mt. xxiii. 27, 29; xxvii. 61, 64, 66; xxviii. 1; in a comparison: τάφος ἀνεφγμένους ὁ λάρυγγ αὐτῶν, their speech threatens destruction to others, it is death to some one whenever they open their mouth, Ro. iii. 13. Sept. for קבר, and sometimes for קבורה.*

τάχα, (ταχύς), adv.; 1. *hastily, quickly, soon*, (so fr. Hom. down). 2. as often in Grk. writ. fr. [Hes., Aeschyl.], Hdt. down, *perhaps, peradventure*: Ro. v. 7; Philem. 15.*

[τάχειον, WH for τάχιον, q. v.; and cf. s. v. εἰ, ι.]

ταχίως, (ταχύς), adv., [fr. Hom. down], *quickly, shortly*: Lk. xiv. 21; xvi. 6; Jn. xi. 31; 1 Co. iv. 19; Gal. i. 6; Phil. ii. 19, 24; 2 Tim. iv. 9; with the added suggestion of inconsiderateness [*hastily*]: 2 Th. ii. 2; 1 Tim. v. 22.*

ταχινός, -ή, -όν, fr. Theocr. down, *swift, quick*: of events soon to come or just impending, 2 Pet. i. 14; ii. 1, (Is. lix. 7; Sap. xiii. 2; Sir. xviii. 26).*

τάχιον [WH τάχειον; see their App. p. 154 and cf. εἰ, ι], (neut. of the compar. ταχίω), adv., for which the more ancient writ. used θάσσον or θάρρον, see Lob. ad Phryn. p. 76 sq.; W. § 11, 2 a.; [B. 27 (24)]; *more swiftly, more quickly*: in comparison, Jn. xx. 4 [cf. W. 604 (562)]; with the suppression of the second member of the comparison [W. 243 (228)]: Heb. xiii. 19 (sooner, sc. than would be the case without your prayers for me), 23 (sc. than I depart); Jn. xiii. 27 (sc. than you seem to have resolved to); 1 Tim. iii. 14 R G T (sc. than I anticipated).*

τάχιστα, (neut. plur. of the superl. τάχιστος, fr. τάχυς), adv., [fr. Hom. down], *very quickly*: ὡς τάχιστα, as quickly as possible [A. V. *with all speed*], Acts xvii. 15.*

τάχος, -ους, τό, fr. Hom. down, *quickness, speed*: ἐν τάχει (often in Grk. writ. fr. Aeschyl. and Pind. down), *quickly, shortly*, Acts xii. 7; xxii. 18; [xxv. 4]; Ro. xvi. 20; *speedily, soon*, (Germ. in *Bälde*), Lk. xviii. 8; 1 Tim. iii. 14 L Tr WH; Rev. i. 1; xxii. 6.*

ταχύ, (neut. of the adj. ταχύς), adv., [fr. Pind. down], *quickly, speedily, (without delay)*: Mt. v. 25; xxviii. 7 sq.; Mk. xvi. 8 Rec.; Lk. xv. 22 L Tr br. WH; Jn. xi. 29; ἔρχεσθαι, Rev. ii. 5 Rec.^{bes 12}, 16; iii. 11; xi. 14; xxii. 7, 12, 20; forthwith, i. e. while in the use of my name he is performing mighty works, Mk. ix. 39.*

ταχύς, -εία, -ύ, fr. Hom. down, *quick, fleet, speedy*: opp. to βραδύς (as in Xen. mem. 4, 2, 25), εἰς τὸ ἀκοῦσαι, [A. V. *swift to hear*], Jas. i. 19.*

τέ, (as δέ comes fr. δῆ, μέν fr. μῆν, so τέ fr. the adv. τῆ, prop. *as*; [al. ally it with καί, cf. Curtius §§ 27, 647; Vaniček p. 95; Fick Pt. i. 32; Donaldson, New Crat. § 195]), a copulative enclitic particle (on the use of which cf. Hermann ad Vig. p. 833; Klotz ad Devar. II. 2 p. 739 sqq.); in the N. T. it occurs most frequently in the Acts, then in the Ep. to the Heb., somewhat rarely in the other bks. (in Mt. three or four times, in Mk. once, viz. xv. 36 R G; in John's Gospel three times;

nowhere in the Epp. to the Gal., Thess., or Col., nor in the Epistles of John and Peter; twice in text. Rec. of Rev., viz. i. 2; xxi. 12); and, Lat. *que*, differing from the particle καί in that the latter is *conjunctive*, τέ *adjunctive* [W. § 53, 2; acc. to Bäumlein (Griech. Partikeln, p. 145), καί introduces something new under the same aspect yet as an external addition, whereas τέ marks it as having an inner connection with what precedes; hence καί is the more general particle, τέ the more special and precise; καί may often stand for τέ, but not τέ for καί. (Cf. Ebeling, Lex. Homer., s. v. καί, init.)].

1. τέ, standing alone (i. e. not followed by another τέ, or by καί, or other particle), joins a. parts of one and the same sentence, as συναχθέντες συμβουλίῳ τε λαβόντες, Mt. xxviii. 12; ἐν ἀγάπῃ πνεύματι τε πραότητος, 1 Co. iv. 21; add, Acts ii. 33; x. 22; xi. 26; xx. 11; xxiii. 10 [WH txt. om.], 24; xxiv. 5; xxvii. 20 sq.; xxviii. 23; Heb. i. 3; vi. 5; ix. 1. b. complete sentences: Jn. iv. 42; vi. 18; Acts ii. 37; iv. 33; v. 19, 35, 42; vi. 7, 12 sq.; viii. 3, 13, 25, 31; x. 28, 33, 48 [here T Tr WH δέ (see 6 below)]; xi. 21; xii. 6, 8 [L Tr WH δέ (see 6 below)], 12; xiii. 4; xv. 4, 39; xvi. 13, 23 [WH txt. δέ (see 6 below)], 34; xvii. 5 [R G], 19 [Tr txt. WH δέ (see 6 below)], 26; xviii. 11 [R G], 26; xix. 11, 18, 29; xx. 3, 7; xxi. [18^a Tdf.], 18^b, 20 [not Lehm.], 37; xxii. 8; xxiii. 5; xxiv. 27; xxvii. 5, 8, 17, 29 [Tr mrg. δέ (see 6 below)], 43; Ro. ii. 19; Heb. xii. 2; introduces a sentence serving to illustrate the matter in hand, Acts i. 15; iv. 13.

2. τέ . . . καί, and τε καί, not only . . . but also, as well . . . as, both . . . and; things are thus connected which are akin, or which are united to each other by some inner bond, whether logical or real; [acc. to W. 439 (408); Bäumlein u. s. p. 224 sq., these particles give no intimation respecting the relative value of the two members; but acc. to Rost, Griech. Gram. § 134, 4; Donaldson, Gr. Gram. § 551; Jelf § 758; Klotz ad Devar. II. 2, p. 740, the member with καί is the more emphatic]; a. parts of one and the same sentence (which is completed by a single finite verb): ἐσθίειν τε καὶ πίνειν, Lk. xii. 45; φόβητρά τε καὶ σημεία, Lk. xxi. 11; ἀρχιερεῖς τε καὶ γραμματεῖς, Lk. xxii. 66; πονηροὺς τε καὶ ἀγαθοὺς, Mt. xxii. 10; Ἡρώδης τε καὶ Πόντιος Πιλάτος, Acts iv. 27; ἄνδρες τε καὶ γυναῖκες, Acts viii. 12; ix. 2; xxii. 4; πάντα τε κ. πανταχοῦ, Acts xxiv. 3; ἀσφαλῆ τε καὶ βεβαίαν, Heb. vi. 19; add, Acts i. 1; ii. 9 sq.; ix. 29; xiv. 1, 5; xv. 9; xviii. 4; xix. 10, 17; xx. 21; xxi. 12; xxvi. 22; Ro. i. 12, 14, 16; iii. 9; x. 12; 1 Co. i. 2 [R G], 24, 30; Heb. iv. 12^a Rec., 12^b; v. 1 [here L om. Tr WH br. τέ], 7, 14; viii. 3; ix. 9, 19; x. 33; xi. 32; Jas. iii. 7; τέ is annexed to the article, which is—either repeated after the καί before the following noun, Lk. ii. 16; xxiii. 12; Jn. ii. 15; Acts v. 24; viii. 38; xvii. 10; xviii. 5; xxi. 25 [R G]; xxvi. 30;—or (less commonly) omitted, Acts i. 13; xiii. 1; [xxi. 25 L T Tr WH]; Ro. i. 20. τέ is annexed to a preposition, which after the following καί is—either repeated, Acts i. 8 where L om. Tr br. the repeated ἐν; Phil. i. 7 [R om. L br. the second ἐν];—

or omitted, Acts x. 39 [Tr txt. WH]; xxv. 23; xxviii. 23. **ρέ** is annexed to a relative pronoun, although it does not belong so much to the pronoun as to the substantive connected with it, Acts xxvi. 22. It is annexed to an adverb, *ἔτι τε καί*, [and moreover], Acts xxi. 28. When more than two members are joined together, the first two are joined by *τέ καί* or *τέ . . . καί*, the rest by *καί*: Lk. xii. 45; Acts i. 13; v. 24 [R G]; xxi. 25; 1 Co. i. 30; Heb. ii. 4. **β. τὲ . . . καί** connect whole sentences (each of which has its own finite verb, or its own subject): Acts ii. 3 sq. R G; xvi. 26 R G; *τὲ . . . καὶ . . . καί*, Acts xxi. 30. **3. τὲ . . . δέ** are so combined that *τέ* adds a sentence to what has been previously said, and *δέ* introduces something opposed to this added sentence [W. 439 (409)]: Acts xix. 2 L T Tr WH; 3 R G L Tr txt. WH txt.; xxii. 28 R G. **4. τὲ . . . τέ** presents as parallel (or coordinate) the ideas or sentences which it connects, *as . . . so* (cf. Kühner § 520; [Jelf § 754, 3; W. § 53, 4]; on the Lat. *que . . . que* cf. Herzog on Sallust, Cat. 9, 3): Acts ii. 46; xvi. 11 sq. R G; xvii. 4; xxvi. 10 L T Tr WH txt., 16; Heb. vi. 2 [Tr br. WH txt. om. second *τέ*], (Sap. vii. 13; xv. 7); *τέ καὶ . . . τέ . . . καί*, Acts ix. 15 [L T Tr WH]; *τέ καὶ . . . τὲ . . . καί*, Acts xxvi. 20 [L T Tr WH]. *εἶτε . . . εἶτε*, see *εἰ*, III. 15; *εἴαν τε . . . εἴαν τε*, see *εἴαν*, I. 3 e. *μήτε . . . μήτε . . . τέ*, neither . . . nor . . . and, Acts xxvii. 20 (Xen. an. 4, 4, 6). **5. τὲ γάρ** (which began to be frequent fr. Aristot. down), Lat. *namque, etenim, for also, for indeed*, [W. 448 (417)], are so used that the former particle connects, the latter gives the reason: Ro. i. 26 (so that in 27 we must read *ὁμοίως δὲ καί* [with L Tr mrg.], see in 6 below); vii. 7 (4 Macc. v. 22); *τέ γάρ . . . καί*, Heb. ii. 11; *εἴαν τε γάρ . . . εἴαν τε*, for whether . . . or (whether), Ro. xiv. 8; *εἴαν τε γάρ καί*, for although (Lat. *namque etiamsi*), 2 Co. x. 8 [R G]. **6.** The reading often varies in codd. and edd. between *τέ* and *δέ*; as, Mt. xxiii. 6; Acts iii. 10; iv. 14; viii. 1, 6; ix. 24; xiii. 46; Jude 6, etc. [see in 1 b. above]. In Ro. i. 27, following Lchm. [Tr mrg.], we ought certainly to read *ὁμοίως δὲ καί*; cf. Fritzsche ad loc. p. 77; [B. 361 (309) n.]. **7.** As respects Position (cf. Kühner § 520 Anm. 5; W. 559 sq. (520)), *τέ* is properly annexed to that word or idea which is placed in parallelism with another (as *Ἰουδαῖοι τε καὶ Ἕλληνες*); but writers also take considerable liberty in placing it, and readily subjoin it to an article or a preposition; for examples see in 2 a. above.

τεύχος, -ους, τό, [cf. *θιγγάνω*; allied with it are Eng. 'dike' and 'ditch'], fr. Hom. down, Sept. very freq. for *ἡρῶν* 'wall'; *the wall round a city, town-wall*: Acts ix. 25; 2 Co. xi. 33; Heb. xi. 30; Rev. xxi. 12, 14 sq., 17-19.*

τεκμήριον, -ου, τό, (fr. *τεκμαίρω* to show or prove by sure signs; fr. *τέκμαρ* a sign), fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down, *that from which something is surely and plainly known; an indubitable evidence, a proof*, (Hesych. *τεκμήριον σημαῖον ἀληθές*): Acts i. 3 (Sap. v. 11; 3 Macc. iii. 24).*

τεκνίον, -ου, τό, (dimin. of *τέκνον*, q. v.; [on the accent, cf. W. 52; Chandler § 347]), *a little child*; in the N. T. used as a term of kindly address by teachers to their

disciples [always in the plur. *little children*: Mk. x. 24 Lchm.]; Jn. xiii. 33; Gal. iv. 19 (where L txt. T Tr WH mrg. *τέκνα*); 1 Jn. ii. 1, 12, 28; iii. 7 [WH mrg. *παιδιά*], 18; iv. 4; v. 21. (Anthol.)*

τεκνογονέω, -ῶ; (*τεκνογόνος*, and this fr. *τέκνον* and *ΓΕΝΩ*); *to beget or bear children*: 1 Tim. v. 14. (Anthol. 9, 22, 4).*

τεκνογονία, -ας, ἡ, *child-bearing*: 1 Tim. ii. 15. (Aristot. h. a. 7, 1, 8 [p. 582*, 28].)*

τέκνον, -ου, τό, (*τίκτω, τεκείν*), fr. Hom. down, Sept. chiefly for *ἱδ*, sometimes for *ἱγ*, *offspring*; plur. *children*; **a. prop.** **a. univ.** and without regard to sex, *child*: Mk. xiii. 12; Lk. i. 7; Acts vii. 5; Rev. xii. 4; plur., Mt. vii. 11; x. 21; xv. 26; Mk. vii. 27; xii. 19; Lk. i. 17; xiv. 26; Acts xxi. 5; 2 Co. xii. 14; Eph. vi. 1; Col. iii. 20 sq.; 1 Th. ii. 7, 11; 1 Tim. iii. 4; Tit. i. 6; 2 Jn. 1, 4, 13, and often; with emphasis: to be regarded as true, genuine children, Ro. ix. 7; *τέκνα ἐπαγγελίας*, children begotten by virtue of the divine promise, Ro. ix. 8; accounted as children begotten by virtue of God's promise, Gal. iv. 28; *τὰ τέκνα τῆς σαρκός*, children by natural descent, Ro. ix. 8. in a broader sense (like the Hebr. *בְּנֵי*), *posterity*: Mt. ii. 18; iii. 9; Lk. iii. 8; Acts ii. 39; xiii. 33 (32). with emphasis: genuine posterity, true offspring, Jn. viii. 39; (of women) to be regarded as children, 1 Pet. iii. 6. **β.** spec. a male child, *a son*: Mt. xxi. 28; Acts xxi. 21; Rev. xii. 5; in the voc., in kindly address, Mt. xxi. 28; Lk. ii. 48; xv. 31. **b. metaph.** the name is transferred to that intimate and reciprocal relationship formed between men by the bonds of love, friendship, trust, just as between parents and children; **a.** in affectionate address, such as patrons, helpers, teachers, and the like, employ; voc. *child (son), my child, children*, (Lat. *fili, mi fili*, etc., for *carissime*, etc.): Mt. ix. 2; Mk. ii. 5; x. 24 [here Lchm. *τεκνία*, q. v.]. **β.** just as in Hebrew, Syriac, Arabic, Persian, so in the N. T., pupils or disciples are called *children* of their teachers, because the latter by their instruction nourish the minds of their pupils and mould their characters (see *γεννάω*, 2 b.): Philem. 10; 2 Tim. i. 2; 3 Jn. 4; in affectionate address, Gal. iv. 19 L txt. T Tr WH mrg.; 1 Tim. i. 18; 2 Tim. ii. 1; with *ἐν κυρίῳ* added, 1 Co. iv. 17; *ἐν πίστει*, 1 Tim. i. 2; *κατὰ κοινὴν πίστιν*, Tit. i. 4, (*בְּנֵי הַיְיָ*, *sons* i. e. disciples of the prophets, 1 K. xxi. (xx.) 35; 2 K. ii. 3, 5, 7; among the Persians, '*sons of the Magi*' i. e. their pupils). **γ.** *τέκνα τοῦ θεοῦ*, *children of God*,—in the O. T. of 'the people of Israel' as especially dear to God: Is. xxx. 1; Sap. xvi. 21;—in the N. T., in Paul's writings, *all who are animated by the Spirit of God* (Ro. viii. 14) and thus are closely related to God: Ro. viii. 16 sq. 21; Eph. v. 1; Phil. ii. 15; those to whom, as dearly beloved of God, he has appointed salvation by Christ, Ro. ix. 8; in the writings of John, *all who ἐκ θεοῦ ἐγενήθησαν* (have been begotten of God, see *γεννάω*, 2 d.): Jn. i. 12 sq.; 1 Jn. iii. 1 sq. 10; v. 2; those whom God knows to be qualified to obtain the nature and dignity of his children, Jn. xi. 52. [Cf. Westcott on the Epp. of St.

John, pp. 94, 120; "In St. Paul the expressions 'sons of God', 'children of God', mostly convey the idea of liberty (see however Phil. ii. 15), in St. John of guilelessness and love; in accordance with this distinction St. Paul uses υἱοί as well as τέκνα, St. John τέκνα only" (Bp. Lightf.); cf. υἱὸς τοῦ θεοῦ, 4.] δ. τέκνα τοῦ διαβόλου, those who in thought and action are prompted by the devil, and so reflect his character: 1 Jn. iii. 10. c. metaph. and Hebraistically, one is called τέκνον of anything who depends upon it, is possessed by a desire or affection for it, is addicted to it; or who is liable to any fate; thus in the N. T. we find a. children of a city, i. e. its citizens, inhabitants, (Jer. ii. 30; Joel ii. 23; 1 Macc. i. 38; υἱοὶ Σιών, Ps. cxlix. 2): Mt. xxiii. 37; Lk. xiii. 34; xix. 44; Gal. iv. 25. β. τέκνα τῆς σοφίας, the votaries of wisdom, those whose souls have, as it were, been nurtured and moulded by wisdom: Mt. xi. 19 (where T Tr txt. WH have hastily adopted ἐργων for τέκνων; cf. Keim ii. p. 369 [Eng. trans. iv. p. 43 sq.; per contra, see Tdf.'s note and WH. App. ad loc.]); Lk. vii. 35; τέκνα ὑπακοῆς, those actuated by a desire to obey, obedient, 1 Pet. i. 14; τοῦ φωτός, both illumined by the light and loving the light, Eph. v. 8. γ. κατάρας τέκνα, exposed to cursing, 2 Pet. ii. 14; τῆς ὀργῆς, doomed to God's wrath or penalty, Eph. ii. 3; cf. Steiger on 1 Pet. i. 14; W. 238 (223); [B. 161 (141)]. In the same way ἐκγονος is used sometimes in Grk. writ.; as, ἐκ. ἀδικίας, δειλίας, Plat. legg. 3 p. 691 c.; 10 p. 901 e.

[Syn. τέκνον, υἱός: τ. and υἱ. while concurring in pointing to parentage, differ in that τ. gives prominence to the physical and outward aspects, υἱ. to the inward, ethical, legal. Cf. b. γ. above; υἱὸς τοῦ θεοῦ, fin.; παῖς, fin. and reff. (esp. that to Höhne).]

τεκνο-τροφέω, -ω: 1 aor. ἐτεκνοτρόφησα; (τεκνοτρόφος, and this from τέκνον and τρέφω); to bring up children: 1 Tim. v. 10. (φέρει ὕδωρ, ὅταν τεκνοτροφή, sc. the bee, Aristot. h. a. 9, 40 [27], 14 [p. 625^b, 20].) *

τέκτων, -ονος, ὄ, (τεκεῖν, τίκτω); akin to τέχνη, τεύχω, hence prop. 'begetter' [Curtius § 235], fr. Hom. down, Sept. for ὄργη; a worker in wood, a carpenter: Mt. xiii. 55; Mk. vi. 3 [see WH. App. on the latter pass.].*

τέλειος, -α, -ον, (τέλος), in classic Grk. sometimes also -ος, -ον, (cf. W. § 11, 1), fr. Hom. down, Sept. several times for ὁψῆ, ὀψῆ, etc.; prop. brought to its end, finished; wanting nothing necessary to completeness; perfect: ἔργον, Jas. i. 4; ἡ ἀγάπη, 1 Jn. iv. 18; ὁ νόμος, Jas. i. 25; [δῶρημα, Jas. i. 17]; τελειότερα σκηνή, a more perfect (excellent) tabernacle, Heb. ix. 11; τὸ τέλειον, substantively, that which is perfect: consummate human integrity and virtue, Ro. xii. 2 [al. take it here as an adj. belonging to θέλημα]; the perfect state of all things, to be ushered in by the return of Christ from heaven, 1 Co. xiii. 10; of men, full-grown, adult; of full age, mature, (Aeschyl. Ag. 1504; Plat. legg. 11 p. 929 c.): Heb. v. 14; τέλ. ἀνὴρ (Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 4 sq.; 8, 7, 6; Philo de cherub. § 32; opp. to παιδιον ἡπίων, Polyb. 5, 29, 2; for other exx. fr. other auth. see Bleek, Brief a. d. Hebr. ii. 2 p. 133 sq.), μέχρι . . . εἰς ἄνδρα τέλειον, until we rise to the same level of

knowledge which we ascribe to a full-grown man, until we can be likened to a full-grown man, Eph. iv. 13 (opp. to ἡπίων, 14); τέλειοι ταῖς φρεσὶ (opp. to παιδία and ἡπιόζοντες ταῖς φρεσὶ), 1 Co. xiv. 20 [here A. V. men]; absol. οἱ τέλειοι, the perfect, i. e. the more intelligent, ready to apprehend divine things, 1 Co. ii. 6 [R. V. mrg. full-grown] (opp. to ἡπίων ἐν Χριστῷ, iii. 1; in simple opp. to ἡπίων, Philo de legg. alleg. i. § 30; for ἡπίων, opp. to μανθάνων, 1 Chr. xxv. 8; [cf. Bp. Lightf. on Col. i. 28; Phil. iii. 15]); of mind and character, one who has reached the proper height of virtue and integrity: Mt. v. 48; xix. 21; Phil. iii. 15 [cf. Bp. Lightf. u. s.]; Jas. i. 4; in an absol. sense, of God: Mt. v. 48; τέλειος ἀνὴρ, Jas. iii. 2 (τέλ. δίκαιος, Sir. xlv. 17); as respects understanding and goodness, Col. iv. 12; τέλ. ἀνθρώπος ἐν Χριστῷ, Col. i. 28 [cf. Bp. Lightf. u. s. SYN. see δλόκληρος, and Trench § xxii.].*

τελειότης, -ητος, ἡ, (τέλειος, q. v.), perfection; a. i. e. the state of the more intelligent: Heb. vi. 1 [here R. V. mrg. full growth]. b. perfection: (τῆς ἀγάπης, Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 50, 1 [where see Harnack]); absol. moral and spiritual perfection, Col. iii. 14 [A. V. perfectness], on which pass. see σύνδεσμος, 1. (Prov. xi. 3 Alex.; Judg. ix. 16, 19; Sap. vi. 16; xii. 17; Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 53, 5; Plat. deff. p. 412 b. d.; [Aristot. phys. 3, 6 p. 207^a, 21; 8, 7 p. 261^a, 36]; Antonin. 5, 15.) [Cf. reff. s. v. τέλειος, and B. Hartung, Der Begriff der τελειότης im N. T. (4to. Leipz. 1881).]*

τελειώω (in prof. auth. also τελέω, which Hdt. uses everywhere [and which is "the prevailing form in Attic prose" (L. and S.)]; other writ. use both forms indifferently), -ω: 1 aor. ἐτελείωσα; pf. τετελείωκα; Pass. (or Mid.), pres. τετελείωμαι; pl. τετελείωμαι; 1 aor. ἐτελείωθη; (τέλειος); fr. Hdt., Soph., Thuc., and Plat. down; equiv. to τέλειον ποιῶ, to make perfect or complete; 1. to carry through completely; to accomplish, finish, bring to an end: τὸν δρόμον, Acts xx. 24; τὸ ἔργον, Jn. iv. 34; v. 36; xvii. 4, (Neh. vi. 16; τὸν ὄκνον, 2 Chr. viii. 16); τὰς ἡμέρας, Lk. ii. 43; mid. [pres. cf. B. 38 (33)] τετελείωμαι, I finish, complete, what was given me to do, Lk. xiii. 32 [some (so A. V.) take it here as pass., I am perfected (understanding it of his death; cf. Ellicott, Life of our Lord, Lect. vi. p. 242 n.¹; Keim ii. 615 n.¹)]. 2. to complete (perfect), i. e. add what is yet wanting in order to render a thing full: τὴν ἀγάπην, pass., 1 Jn. ii. 5; iv. 12, 17; ἡ δύναμις μου ἐν ἀσθενείᾳ τελειοῦται, my power shows itself most efficacious in them that are weak, 2 Co. xii. 9 R G; ἐκ τῶν ἔργων ἡ πίστις ἐτελείωθη, by works faith was perfected, made such as it ought to be, Jas. ii. 22; τετελείωται τις ἐν τῇ ἀγάπῃ, one has been made perfect in love, his love lacks nothing, 1 Jn. iv. 18 (οἱ τελειωθέντες ἐν ἀγάπῃ, Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 50, 3; [τελειώσαι τὴν ἐκκλησίαν σου ἐν τῇ ἀγάπῃ σου, 'Teaching' etc. 10, 5]); ἵνα ὄσι τετελειωμένοι εἰς ἓν, that they may be perfected into one, i. e. perfectly united, Jn. xvii. 23. τινὰ, to bring one's character to perfection: ἤδη τετελείωμαι, I am already made perfect, Phil. iii. 12 (Sap. iv. 13; ὁ ψυχῆ . . . ὅταν τελειωθῆς καὶ βραβεῖων καὶ στεφάνων ἀξιωθῆς, Philo de legg.

alleg. 3, 23; ψυχή . . . τελειωθείσα ἐν ἀρετῶν ἄλλοις καὶ ἐπὶ τὸν ὄρον ἐφικομένη τοῦ καλοῦ, id. de somn. 1, 21; i. q. *to be found perfect*, Sir. xxxiv. (xxxii.) 10.

3. *to bring to the end (goal) proposed: οὐδέν*, Heb. vii. 19; *τινά*, [to perfect or consummate] i. e. *to raise to the state befitting him: so of God exalting Jesus to the state of heavenly majesty*, Heb. ii. 10; in pass., Heb. v. 9; vii. 28; *to raise to the state of heavenly blessedness* those who put their faith in the expiatory death of Christ, pass., Heb. xi. 40; xii. 23, ([Act. Petr. et Paul. § 88, ed. Tdf. p. 39; Act. Barnab. § 9, id. p. 68; cf. 'Teaching' etc. 16, 2]; with μαρτυρίῳ added, of the death of the apost. Paul, Euseb. h. e. 2, 22, 2 [cf. Heinichen's note on 7, 15, 5]); *to make one meet for future entrance on this state and give him a sure hope of it even here on earth*, Heb. x. 1, 14; *τινά κατὰ συνείδησιν*, Heb. ix. 9; cf. *Bleek*, Brief an d. Hebr. ii. 1 p. 297 sqq.; *C. R. Köstlin*, Lehrbegriff des Evang. u. der Briefe Johannis (Berl. 1843) p. 421 sqq.; *Riehm*, Lehrbegriff des Hebr.-Br., § 42, p. 340 sqq.; *Pfeiderer*, Paulinismus, p. 344 sq. [Eng. trans. ii. p. 72 sqq.].

4. *to accomplish*, i. e. *bring to a close or fulfilment* by event: *τὴν γραφήν*, the prophecies of Scripture, pass., Jn. xix. 28 [cf. W. 459 (428); B. § 151, 20].*

τελείως, (τέλειος), adv., *perfectly, completely*: 1 Pet. i. 13. [Plat., Isocr., Aristot., etc.; cf. W. 463 (431).]*

τελειώσας, -εως, ἦ, (τελειώω), *a completing, perfecting; a fulfilment, accomplishment*; the event which verifies a promise (see τελειώω, 4): Lk. i. 45 [Judith x. 9; Philo de vit. Moys. iii. § 39]. b. *consummation, perfection*, (see τελειώω, 3): Heb. vii. 11. (In various senses in Aristot., Theophr., Diod.) [Cf. reff. s. v. τελειώω, 3.]*

τελειωτής, -οῦ, δ, (τελειώω), (Vulg. *consummator*), *a perfecter: τῆς πίστεως*, one who has in his own person raised faith to its perfection and so set before us the highest example of faith, Heb. xii. 2. The word occurs nowhere else.*

τελειοφώω, -ῶ; (τελειοφόρος, fr. τέλος and φέρω); *to bring to (perfection or) maturity* (sc. καρπούς): Lk. viii. 14. (Used alike of fruits, and of pregnant women and animals bringing their young to maturity; 4 Macc. xiii. 19; Theophr., Geop., Philo, Diod., Joseph., al.; [Ps. lxiv. (lxxv.) 10 Symm.].)*

τελευτάω, -ῶ; 1 aor. ἐτελεύτησα; pf. ptc. τετελευτηκώς (Jn. xi. 39 L T Tr WH); (τελευτή); fr. Hom. down; 1. trans. *to finish; to bring to an end or close: τὸν βίον*, to finish life, *to die*, often fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down. 2. intrans. [cf. B. § 130, 4] *to have an end or close, come to an end; hence to die*, very often so fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down (Sept. for מָוַת), and always in the N. T.: Mt. ii. 19; ix. 18; xxii. 25; Mk. ix. 44, 46 [(these two vss. T WH om. Tr br.)], 48; Lk. vii. 2; Jn. xi. 39 L T Tr WH; Acts ii. 29; vii. 15; Heb. xi. 22; θανάτῳ τελευτάω (in imitation of the Hebr. מָוַת מָוַת, Ex. xxi. 12, 15-17, etc.), [A. V. *let him die the death* i. e.] *let him surely die* [W. 339 (319); B. § 133, 22], Mt. xv. 4; Mk. vii. 10.*

τελευτή, -ης, ἦ, (τελέω), *end* [see τέλος, 1 a. init.]; *the end of life, decease, death*: Mt. ii. 15 (and often in Grk. writ. fr. Pind. and Thuc. down; Sept. for מָוַת; with

βίωσω added, Hom. II. 7, 104; τοῦ βίου, Hdt. 1, 30, and often in Attic writ.)*

τέλω, -ῶ; 1 aor. ἐτέλεσα [cf. W. § 13, 3 c.]; pf. τετέλεκα (2 Tim. iv. 7); Pass., pres. 3 pers. sing. τελείται (2 Co. xii. 9 L T Tr WH); pf. τετέλεσμαι; 1 aor. ἐτέλεσθην; 1 fut. τελεσθήσομαι; (τέλος); fr. Hom. down; 1. *to bring to a close, to finish, to end: ἔτη*, pass., *passed, finished*, Rev. xx. 3, 5, 7, ([so fr. Hom. and Hes. down; Aristot. h. a. 7, 1 init. p. 580, 14 ἐν τοῖς ἔτεσι τοῖς δις ἐπτά τετελεσμένοις]; τριῶν τελουμένων ἡμερῶν, Lucian. Alex. 38); τὸν δρόμον (Hom. II. 23, 373, 768; Soph. Electr. 726), 2 Tim. iv. 7; τοὺς λόγους, Mt. vii. 28 L T Tr WH; xix. 1; xxvi. 1; τὰς παραβολάς, Mt. xiii. 53; [ἄρχῃ τελεσθῶσιν αἱ πληγαί, Rev. xv. 8]; a rare use is τελεῖν τὰς πόλεις, i. e. *your flight or journey through the cities [R. V. ye shall not have gone through the cities, etc.]*, Mt. x. 23 (similar are ἀνείω τοὺς τόπους, Polyb. 5, 8, 1; τὰ ἔλη, 3, 79, 5; consummare Italiam, Flor. 1, (13) 18, 1; explere urbes, Tibull. 1, 4, 69; conficere aequor immensum, Verg. Georg. 2, 541; also xii. signorum orbem, Cic. nat. deor. 2, 20, 52); with the ptc. of a verb (like ἄρχομαι, πάνομαι, cf. W. § 45, 4 a.; B. § 144, 14), Mt. xi. 1. 2. *to perform, execute, complete, fulfil*, (so that the thing done corresponds to what has been said, the order, command, etc.), i. e. a. with special reference to the subject-matter, *to carry out the contents of a command: τὸν νόμον*, Ro. ii. 27 [cf. W. 134 (127)]; Jas. ii. 8; τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν (i. e. τὸ ἐπιθυμούμενον), Gal. v. 16. β. with reference also to the form, *to do just as commanded*, and generally involving a notion of time, *to perform the last act which completes a process, to accomplish, fulfil: ἅπαντα (πάντα) τὰ κατὰ νόμον*, Lk. ii. 39; τὴν μαρτυρίαν, the duty of testifying, Rev. xi. 7; τὸ μυστήριον, pass. Rev. x. 7 [cf. W. 277 (260)]; τὸ βάπτισμα, pass. Lk. xii. 50; πάντα, pass. Jn. xix. 28 [the distinction betw. τελέω and τελειώω may be seen in this vs.]; τοὺς λόγους (τὰ ῥήματα) τοῦ θεοῦ, pass. Rev. xvii. 17; ἅπαντα (πάντα) τὰ γεγραμμένα, Acts xiii. 29; pass., Lk. xviii. 31 [see γράφω, 2 c.]; with ἐν ἐμοί (in me) added, in my experience, Lk. xxii. 37; ἐν πληγαῖς, in the infliction of calamities, Rev. xv. 1; τετέλεσται, [A. V. *it is finished*] everything has been accomplished which by the appointment of the Father as revealed in the Scriptures I must do and bear, Jn. xix. 30. i. q. τελειώω, 2, q. v. (made perfect): 2 Co. xii. 9 L T Tr WH. 3. *to pay: τὰ δίδαγμα*, Mt. xvii. 24; φόρους, Ro. xiii. 6, (τὸν φόρον, Plat. Alc. 1 p. 128 a.; τὰ τέλη, often in Attic writ.). [COMP.: ἀπο-, δια-, ἐκ-, ἐπι-, συν- τελέω.]*

τέλος, -ους, τό, [cf. Curtius § 238], fr. Hom. down, Sept. mostly for γῆ; 1. *end*, i. e. a. *termination, the limit at which a thing ceases to be*, (in the Grk. writ. always of the end of some act or state, but not of the end of a period of time, which they call τελευτή; in the Scriptures also of a temporal end; an end in space is everywhere called πέρας): τῆς βασιλείας, Lk. i. 33; ζωῆς, Heb. vii. 3; τοῦ καταργουμένου, 2 Co. iii. 13; τὰ τέλη τῶν αἰώνων, 1 Co. x. 11 (τέλος τῶν ἡμερῶν, Neh. xiii. 6; τῶν ἐπτά ἑτῶν, 2 K. viii. 3; ἀρχὴ καὶ τέλος καὶ μεσότης χρόνων,

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Sap. vii. 18); i. q. he who puts an end to: τέλος νόμου Χριστός, Christ has brought the law to an end (πᾶσιν ἔστιν ἀνθρώποις τέλος τοῦ βίου θάνατος, Dem. 1306, 25), Ro. x. 4; cf. Fritzsche ad loc., vol. ii. p. 377 sq. πάντων τὸ τέλος, the end of all things (i. e. of the present order of things), 1 Pet. iv. 7; also in the phrases ὡς τέλους, 1 Co. i. 8; 2 Co. i. 13; μέχρι τέλους, Heb. iii. 6 [Tr mrg. WH br. the cl.], 14; ἄχρι τέλους, Heb. vi. 14; Rev. ii. 26. What 'end' is intended the reader must determine by the context; thus, τὸ τέλος denotes the end of the Messianic pangs (*dolores Messiae*; see ὠδίν) in Mt. xxiv. 6, 14, (opp. to ἀρχὴ ὠδίνων); Mk. xiii. 7 (cf. 9); Lk. xxi. 9; τὸ τέλος in 1 Co. xv. 24 denotes either the end of the eschatological events, or the end of the resurrection i. e. the last or third act of the resurrection (to include those who had not belonged to the number of οἱ τοῦ Χριστοῦ ἐν τῇ παρουσίᾳ αὐτοῦ), 1 Co. xv. 24 cf. 23; see De Wette ad loc.; Weizel in the Theol. Stud. u. Krit. for 1836, p. 978; Grimm in the Zeitschr. f. wissenschaftl. Theol. for 1873, p. 388 sqq.; [yet cf. *Heinrici* in Meyer (6te Aufl.) ad loc.]. εἰς τέλος, — to the very end appointed for these evils, Mt. x. 22; xxiv. 13; Mk. xiii. 13; also at the end, at last, finally, Lk. xviii. 5 (Vulg. in novissimo) [i. e. lest at last by her coming she wear me out; but al. take it i. q. Hebr. נֶגְזַל (cf. Job xiv. 20 etc. see Trommius) and connect it with the ptep., lest by her coming to the last i. e. continually; see ὑποπιάζω, sub fin.]; Jn. xiii. 1 [al. to the uttermost, completely (cf. our to the very last); see Westcott, and Weiss (in Meyer 6te Aufl.) ad loc.; Grimm on 2 Macc. viii. 29], cf. ἀγαπάω, sub fin., (Xen. oec. 17, 10; Hes. opp. 292; Hdt. 3, 40; 9, 37; Soph. Phil. 409; Eur. Ion 1615; Ael. v. h. 10, 16); to the (procurement of their) end, i. e. to destruction [A. V. to the uttermost (cf. reff. u. s.)], 1 Th. ii. 16 (for ἡλὲθ, 2 Chr. xii. 12); τέλος ἔχειν, to have an end, be finished, (often in Grk. writ.), Lk. xxii. 37 [al. give τέλος here the sense of fulfilment (cf. τελέω, 2)]; i. q. to perish, Mk. iii. 26. τὸ δὲ τέλος, adverbially, finally (*denique vero*): 1 Pet. iii. 8 (Plat. legg. 6 p. 768 b.; καὶ τό γε τέλος, ibid. 5 p. 740 e.; but generally in prof. auth. τέλος in this sense wants the article; cf. Passow ii. p. 1857a; [L. and S. s. v. I. 4 a.]). b. the end i. e. the last in any succession or series: (ἡ) ἀρχὴ καὶ (τὸ) τέλος, of God, who by his perpetuity survives all things, i. e. eternal, Rev. i. 8 Rec.; xxi. 6; xxii. 13. c. that by which a thing is finished, its close, issue: Mt. xxvi. 58; final lot, fate, as if a recompense: with a gen. of the thing, Ro. vi. 21 sq.; Heb. vi. 8; 1 Pet. i. 9; with a gen. of the person whom the destiny befalls, 2 Co. xi. 15; Phil. iii. 19; 1 Pet. iv. 17; τοῦ κυρίου (gen. of author), the closing experience which befell Job by God's command, Jas. v. 11 (referring to Job xlii. [esp. 12]). d. the end to which all things relate, the aim, purpose: 1 Tim. i. 5 (often so in philos. fr. Plat. de rep. 6 p. 494 a. down; cf. Fritzsche on Rom. ii. p. 378). 2. toll, custom, [i. e. an indirect tax on goods; see φόρος and κήσος]: Mt. xvii. 25; Ro. xiii. 7, (Xen., Plat., Polyb., Aeschin., Dem., al.: 1 Macc. x. 31; xi. 35).*

τελώνης, -ου, ὁ, (fr. τέλος [(q. v. 2)] tax, and ἀνέομαι to buy; cf. δημοσιώτης, ὀψώνης, δεκατώνης), fr. Arstph., Aeschin., Aristot., Polyb. down; 1. a renter or farmer of taxes (Lat. *publicanus*); among the Romans usually a man of equestrian rank. 2. a tax-gatherer, collector of taxes or tolls, (Vulg. *publicanus* incorrectly; [so A. V. *publican*]), one employed by a publican or farmer-general in collecting the taxes. The tax-collectors were, as a class, detested not only by the Jews but by other nations also, both on account of their employment and of the harshness, greed, and deception, with which they prosecuted it; (hence they are classed by Artem. oneir. 1, 23; 4, 57, with καπήλοις καὶ τοῖς μετὰ ἀναυδεῖας ζῶσι καὶ λησταῖς καὶ λυγοκρούσταῖς καὶ παραλογισταῖς ἀνθρώποις; Leian. necyom. c. 11 puts together μοιχοί, πορνοβοσκαὶ καὶ τελώναι καὶ κόλακες καὶ συκοφάνται [Theophr. charact. 6 (περὶ ἀπονοίας) πανδοχεῦσι, καὶ πορνοβοσκῆσαι, καὶ τελωνῆσαι]: Mt. v. 46, 47 Rec.; x. 3; Lk. iii. 12; v. 27, 29; vii. 29; xviii. 10, 11, 13; the plur. is joined with ἀμαρτωλοί, Mt. ix. 10 sq.; [xi. 19]; Mk. ii. 15 sq.; Lk. v. 30; vii. 34; xv. 1; with πόρκα, Mt. xxi. 31 sq.; ὁ ἔθνηκος κ. ὁ τελώνης, Mt. xviii. 17. Cf. Win. RWB. s. v. Zoll, Zöllner; [BB. DD. s. v. Publican; Wetstein on Mt. v. 46; Eidersheim, Jesus the Messiah, i. 515 sqq.]*

τελώνιον, -ου, τό, (τελώνης, cf. δεκατώνιον); [1. customs, toll: Strabo 16, 1, 27. 2.] toll-house, place of toll, tax-office: the place in which the tax-collector sat to collect the taxes [Wiclif, *tolbothe*]: Mt. ix. 9; Mk. ii. 14; Lk. v. 27.*

τέρας, gen. τέρατος, pl. τέρατα (cf. κέρας, init.), τό, (apparently akin to the verb τηρέω; accordingly something so strange as to cause it to be 'watched' or 'observed'; [others connect it with ἀστήρ, ἀστραπή, etc., hence 'a sign in the heavens'; Vaniček p. 1146; Curtius § 205]; see Fritzsche, Ep. ad Rom. iii. p. 270), fr. Hom. down, Sept. for Πηΐς, a prodigy, portent; miracle [A. V. wonder] performed by any one; in the N. T. it is found only in the plur. and joined with σημεῖα; for the passages see σημεῖον, p. 574*.

Τέρτιος, -ου, ὁ, Tertius, an amanuensis of the apostle Paul: Ro. xvi. 22. [B. D. s. v.]*

Τέρτυλλος, -ου, ὁ, Tertullus, a Roman orator: Acts xxiv. 1 sq. [See ῥήτωρ.]*

τεσσαράκοντα R G, but several times [i. e. betw. 8 and 14] in Lchm. and everywhere in T WH (and Tr, exc. Rev. xxi. 17) τεσσαράκοντα (a form originally Ionic [yet cf. B. as below]; see Kühner § 187, 5; B. 28 (25) sq.; cf. W. 43; [Tdf. Proleg. p. 80; WH. App. p. 150]), αὐ, αὐ, αὐ, indecl. numeral, forty: Mt. iv. 2; Ml. i. 13; Lk. iv. 2; Jn. ii. 20; etc.

[τεσσαρακοντα-δύο, forty-two: Rev. xi. 2 Rec.^{bas}; xiii. 5 Rec.^{bas} eis.*]

τεσσαρακονταετής (T Tr WH τεσσερ-, see τεσσαράκοντα; L T accent -έτης, see ἑκατονταετής), -έτις, (τεσσαράκοντα, and ἔτος), of forty years, forty years old: Acts vii. 23; xiii. 18. (Hes. opp. 441).*

[τεσσαρακοντα-τέσσαρες, -ων, forty-four: Rev. xxi. 17 Rec.^{bas} eis.*]

τέσσαρες, -ων, οί, αί, τέσσαρα, τέ, gen. τεσσάρων, dat. τέσσαρσιν, ([Lchm. reads τέσσαρες 7 times to 33, Tdf. 6 to 35, Tr 6 to 33, WH 6 to 34; Lchm. sometimes has τέσσαρα, T Tr WH always; L Tr sometimes have τέσσαρες (see WH. App. p. 150)]; but no editor adopts ε in the gen. or dat.; see τεσσαράκοντα and reff.), four: Mt. xxiv. 31; Mk. ii. 3; Lk. ii. 37; Jn. xi. 17; Acts x. 11; Rev. iv. 4, etc.

τεσσαρες-και-δέκατος, -η, -ον, the fourteenth: Acts xxvii. 27, 33.*

[τεσσαρ- see τεσσαρ- (cf. Meisterhans § 21, 4)]

τεταρτατος, -α, -ον, (τέταρτος), an ordinal numeral, used in answer to the question on what day? one who does or suffers a thing till the fourth day or on the fourth day: τεταρταίος ἐστιν, i. e. he has been four days in the tomb, or it is the fourth day since he was buried, [A. V. he hath been dead four days], Jn. xi. 39 (ἤδη γὰρ ἦσαν πεμπταίος, already five days dead, Xen. an. 6, 4 (2), 9).*

τέταρτος, -η, -ον, (fr. τέταρες), the fourth: Mt. xiv. 25; Mk. vi. 48; Acts x. 30; Rev. iv. 7, etc. [From Hom. down.]

τετρα-, in composition i. q. τέτρα, Aeolic [Doric rather] for τέσσαρα.

[τετρααρχέω, see τετραρχέω.]

[τετραάρχη, see τετράρχης.]

τετράγωνος, -ον, (fr. τέτρα, q. v., and γώνος [i. e. γωνία]), quadrangular, square; [A. V. four-square] (Vulg. in quadro positus): Rev. xxi. 16. (Sept.; Hdt., Plat., Aristot., Polyb., Plut., al.)*

τετράδιον, -ον, τό, (τετράς, the number four), a quaternion (τὸ ἐκ τεσσάρων συνεστός, Suid.): τῶν στρατιωτῶν, a guard consisting of four soldiers (for among the Romans this was the usual number of the guard to which the custody of captives and prisons was intrusted; two soldiers were confined with the prisoner and two kept guard outside), Acts xii. 4, where the four quaternions mentioned were on guard one at a time during each of the four watches. (Philo in Flacc. § 13 i. e. ed. Mang. vol. ii. p. 533, 25.)*

τετρακισ-χίλιοι, -αι, -α, (τετράκισ and χίλιοι), four thousand: Mt. xv. 38; xvi. 10; Mk. viii. 9, 20; Acts xxi. 38. [(Hdt., Arstph., Thuc., al.)]*

τετρακόσιοι, -αι, -α, (fr. τετράκισ, and the term. -όσιοι indicating one hundred; [cf. G. Meyer, Gr. Gram. § 16 f.]), four hundred: Acts v. 36; vii. 6; xiii. 20; Gal. iii. 17. [(Hdt., Thuc., Xen., al.)]*

τετράμηνος, -ον, (fr. τέτρα, q. v., and μήν; cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 549), of four months, lasting four months: τετράμηνός ἐστιν sc. χρόνος, Jn. iv. 35, where Rec. τετράμηνός ἐστιν, as in Judg. xix. 2 Alex.; xx. 47. (Thuc., Aristot., Polyb., Plut., al.)*

τετραπλός, (-ούς, -ή (-ῆ), -όν (-ούν), (fr. τέτρα, and πλός, to which corresponds the Lat. plus in duplus, triplus, fr. ΠΑΕΩ [but cf. Vaniček p. 501]), quadruple, fourfold: Lk. xix. 8. (Sept.; Xen., Joseph., Plut., al.)*

τετράπους, -ουν, gen. -οδος, (fr. τέτρα, q. v., and πούς a foot), fr. Hdt. and Thuc. down, four-footed: neut. plur. sc. beasts, Acts x. 12; xi. 6; Ro. i. 23. (Sept. for τετραπόδι.)*

τετραρχέω [T WH τετραρχ. (see WH. App. p. 145)], -ᾶ; (τετράρχης, q. v.), to be governor of a tetrarchy, be tetrarch: with a gen. of the region, Lk. iii. 1. [(Joseph. b. j. 3, 10, 7.)]*

τετράρχης [T WH τετραάρχης; see the preceding word, and cf. Tdf. Proleg. p. 117], -ου, ὁ, (fr. τέτρα, q. v., and ἄρχω), a tetrarch; i. e. 1. a governor of the fourth part of any region. Thus Strabo, 12 p. 567, states that Galatia was formerly divided into three parts, each one of which was distributed into four smaller subdivisions each of which was governed by 'a tetrarch'; again, in lib. 9 p. 430, he relates that Thessaly, before the time of Philip of Macedon, had been divided into four 'tetrarchies' each of which had its own 'tetrarch'.

2. the word lost its strict etymological force, and came to denote the governor of a third part or half of a country, or even the ruler of an entire country or district provided it were of comparatively narrow limits; a petty prince [cf. e. g. Plut. Anton. 56, 3, i. p. 942 a.]. Thus Antony made Herod (afterwards king) and Phasael, sons of Antipater, tetrarchs of Palestine, Joseph. ant. 14, 13, 1. After the death of Herod the Great, his sons, Archelaus styled an ethnarch but Antipas and Philip with the title of 'tetrarchs', divided and governed the kingdom left by their father; Joseph. ant. 17, 11, 4. Cf. Fischer, De vitiiis etc. p. 428; Win. RWB. s. v. Tetrarch, and esp. Keim in Schenkel v. p. 487 sqq. The tetrarch Herod Antipas is mentioned in Mt. xiv. 1; Lk. iii. 19; ix. 7; Acts xiii. 1.*

τεύχω, see τυγχάνω.

τεφρώω, -ᾶ: 1 aor. ptc. τεφρώσας; (τέφρα ashes); to reduce to ashes: 2 Pet. ii. 6. (Aristot. [?], Theophr., Dio Cass., Philo, Antonin., al.)*

τέχνη, -ης, ἡ, (fr. τεκείν, see τέκτων), fr. Hom. down, art: univ. Rev. xviii. 22 [here A. V. craft]; of the plastic art, Acts xvii. 29; of a trade (as often in Grk. writ.), Acts xviii. 3.*

τεχνίτης, -ου, ὁ, (τέχνη), fr. Soph. [(?), Plato], Xen. down, Sept. several times for ἔργη, an artificer, craftsman: Acts xix. 24, 38; Rev. xviii. 22; of God the framer of the higher and eternal course of things, Heb. xi. 10 (of God the architect of the world, Sap. xiii. 1, where cf. Grimm, Exeget. Hdbch. p. 234 [cf. also Trench, Syn. § cv.; Piper, Monumentale Theol. § 26]).*

τήκω: fr. Hom. down; to make liquid; pass. to become liquid, to melt; to perish or be destroyed by melting: 2 Pet. iii. 12, where for the pres. 3 pers. sing. τήκεται Lchm. gives the fut. τικήσεται [see WH on the pass. and in their App. p. 171], cf. Is. xxxiv. 4 τικήσονται πάντα αἱ δυνάμεις τῶν οὐρανῶν. [Cf. Veitch s. v.]*

τηλαυγός, adv., (fr. the adj. τηλαυγής, far-shining, fr. τῆλε afar, and αὐγή radiance), at a distance and clearly: Mk. viii. 25 [where T WH mrg. δηλαυγός, q. v.] (adj., Job xxxvii. 20; Ps. xviii. (xix.) 9; and esp. in the Grk. poets fr. Pind. down; τηλαυγέστερον ὄραν, Diod. 1, 50.)*

τηλικούτος, -αῖτη, -ούτο, (fr. τηλικός and οὔτος [but then (it is urged) it should have been τηλιχούτος; hence

better connected with αὐτός; ai. al. Cf. *Butm. Ausf. Spr.* § 79 A. 4; Kühner § 173, 6; Vaniček p. 268; L. and S. s.v. οἶδος, init.], in Attic writ. fr. Aeschyl. down; 1. of such an age; used of any age, of so great an age, so old; also so young. 2. of so great a size, in bulk: πλοία, Jas. iii. 4. 3. intensively, such and so great (Lat. *tantus talisque*): 2 Co. i. 10; Heb. ii. 3; Rev. xvi. 18.*

τηρέω, -ῶ; impf. ἐτήρουν; fut. τηρήσω; 1 aor. ἐτήρησα; pf. τετήρηκα, 3 pers. plur. τετηρήκασιν (Jn. xvii. 6 R G) and τετήρηκαν (ibid. L T Tr WH, [see γίνομαι, init.]); Pass., pres. τηρούμαι; impf. ἐτηρούμην; pf. τετήρημαι; 1 aor. ἐτηρήθην; (τηρός, found only once, Aeschyl. suppl. 248, where it is doubtful whether it means 'guarding' or 'watching'), fr. Pind., Soph., Thuc. down; Sept. several times for רָצַץ, רָצַץ, etc.; to attend to carefully, take care of; i. e.

a. prop. to guard: τινά, a prisoner, Mt. xxvii. 36, 54; Acts xvi. 23; pass., Acts xii. 5; [xxiv. 23]; xxv. 4, 21 [*]; τί, xii. 6; οἱ τηρούντες, [(R.V.) the watchers] the guards, Mt. xxviii. 4 (Cant. iii. 3). b. metaph. to keep, one in that state in which he is, τὴν ἑαυτοῦ παρθένον, his own virgin daughter, sc. as a virgin i. e. unmarried, 1 Co. vii. 37; ἑαυτόν, himself such as he is, i. e. begotten of God, 1 Jn. v. 18 [but here T Tr WH αὐτόν]; with a pred. accus. added: ἄγρον, 1 Tim. v. 22; ἀσπίλον ἀπὸ τοῦ κόσμου, Jas. i. 27; ἀβαρῆ τιν, 2 Co. xi. 9, (ἀπλοῦν, Antonin. 6, 30; τινὰ ἀμειψον τῷ θεῷ, Sap. x. 5); τί with a pred. accus. 1 Tim. vi. 14 [but see in c. below]; pass. τηρούμαι, with an adv., ἀμειψως, 1 Th. v. 23; with a dat. of the pers., Χριστῷ, devoted to Christ, [W. 421 (392)], Jude 1; τηρεῖν τινα ἐν τινι, to keep in i. e. cause one to persevere or stand firm in a thing: ἐν τῷ δνόματι θεοῦ (see p. 447^b bot.), Jn. xvii. 11 sq.; ἐν ἀγάπῃ θεοῦ, Jude 21; τινὰ ἐκ τινος, by guarding to cause one to escape in safety out of etc.: ἐκ τοῦ ποιηροῦ, out of the power and assaults of Satan, Jn. xvii. 15 [cf. B. 327 (281); W. 410 (383)]; ἐκ τῆς ὥρας τοῦ πειρασμοῦ, Rev. iii. 10. to keep: i. e. not to leave, τὴν ἀρχήν, Jude 6; not to throw away, τὰ ἱμάτια, Rev. xvi. 15. to hold firmly: τὴν ἐνότητα τοῦ πνεύματος, Eph. iv. 3; anything as a mental deposit, τὴν πίστιν, 2 Tim. iv. 7; Rev. xiv. 12 [cf. W. 536 (499); B. 78 (68)]. to show one's self to be actually holding a thing fast, i. e.

c. to observe: sc. πῶς κτλ. Rev. iii. 3; τί, Mt. xxiii. 3; Acts xxi. 25 [Rec.]; τὴν παράδοσιν, Mk. vii. 9 [WH (rejected) mrg. στήσητε] (τὰ ἐκ παραδόσεως τῶν πατέρων, Joseph. antt. 13, 10, 6); τὸν νόμον, Acts xv. 5 and Rec. in 24; Jas. ii. 10; τὸ σάββατον, the command respecting sabbath-keeping, Jn. ix. 16; τὰς ἐντολάς (of either God or Christ), Mt. xix. 17; Jn. xiv. 15, 21; xv. 10; 1 Jn. ii. 3 sq.; iii. 22, 24; v. 2 (where L T Tr WH ποιῶμεν); v. 3; Rev. xii. 17; xiv. 12 [see above, b. fin.]; τὴν ἐντολήν, 1 Tim. vi. 14 [see in b. above; πάντα ὅσα ἐνετελάμην, Mt. xxviii. 20]; τὸν λόγον, either of Christ or of God, Jn. viii. 51 sq. 55; xiv. 23; xv. 20; xvii. 6; 1 Jn. ii. 5; Rev. iii. 8; τοὺς λόγους, of Christ, Jn. xiv. 24; τὸν λόγον τῆς ὑπομονῆς μου (i. e. Ἰησοῦ), Rev. iii. 10; τὰ ἔργα μου, the works that I command, Rev. ii. 26; τοὺς

λόγους τῆς προφητείας, Rev. xxii. 7; τοῦ βαβυλίου τοῦτου, Rev. xxii. 9; τὰ ἐν τῇ προφητείᾳ γεγραμμένα, Rev. i. 3; cf. Lipsius, Paulin. Rechtfertigungsl. p. 194 sq. d.

to reserve: τινὰ εἰς τι, to undergo something, 2 Pet. ii. 4 [cf. W. 342 (321)]; εἰς τὴν τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ διάγνωσιν, Acts xxv. 21*; Jude 6; τινὰ εἰς ἡμέραν κρίσεως, 2 Pet. ii. 9; τοὺς οὐρανούς πυρὶ (to be burned with fire) εἰς ἡμέραν κρίσεως, 2 Pet. iii. 7; τὶ εἰς τινα, a thing for one's advantage, 1 Pet. i. 4; τὶ εἰς ἡμέραν τινά, to be used some day for some purpose, Jn. xii. 7; τὶ ἕως ἄρτι, Jn. ii. 10; τὶ with the dat. of the pers., for rewarding or punishing one, pass., 2 Pet. ii. 17; Jude 13. [COMP. : δια-, παρα-, συν-τηρέω.]*

[SYN. τηρέω, φυλάσσω: τηρ. to watch or keep, φυλ. to guard; τηρ. expresses watchful care and is suggestive of present possession, φυλ. indicates safe custody and often implies assault from without; τηρ. may mark the result of which φυλ. is the means (e.g. Jn. xvii. 12 where the words occur together, cf. Wisd. x. 5). See Westcott on Jn. viii. 51; Schmidt ch. 208, esp. § 4.]

τήρησις, -εως, ἡ, (τηρέω); a. a watching: of prisoners (Thuc. 7, 86); the place where prisoners are kept, a prison, [R. V. ward]: Acts iv. 3; v. 18. b. a keeping, i. e. complying with, obeying: τῶν ἐντολῶν, 1 Co. vii. 19; Sir. xxxv. (xxxii.) 23; νόμων, Sap. vi. 19.*

Τιβεριάς, -άδος, ἡ, (fr. Τιβέριος), a city of Galilee, near the Lake of Gennesaret, which Herod Antipas, tetrarch of Galilee, greatly enlarged [but see BB.DD. s. v. and esp. Schürer, Neutest. Zeitgesch. p. 234 note] and beautified, and named Tiberias in honor of Tiberius Caesar (Joseph. antt. 18, 2, 3). It is now called Tubariyeh, a poor and wretched town of about 3000 inhabitants, swarming with fleas for which the place is notorious throughout Syria: Jn. vi. 1, 23; xxi. 1. Cf. Robinson ii. 380-394; Win. RWB. s. v.; Rüetschi in Herzog ed. 1 xvi. 161; Weizsäcker in Schenkel v. 526 sq.; [Mühlau in Riehm p. 1661 sq.]; Bäckker pp. 367-369.*

Τιβέριος, -ου, ὁ, Tiberius, the Roman emperor (fr. [Aug. 19] A. D. 14 to [March 16] A. D. 37) in whose reign Christ was crucified: Lk. iii. 1.*

τιθεω, i. q. τίθημι, q. v.

τίθημι, 3 pers. plur. τιθέασιν (Mt. v. 15; [W. § 14, 1 a.; B. 44 (38)]); impf. (fr. τιθεώ) 3 pers. sing. ἐτίθει (2 Co. iii. 13), 3 pers. plur. ἐτίθουν (Mk. vi. 56 [R G L]; Acts iii. 2; iv. 35) [and (T Tr WH in Mk. l. c.) ἐτίθεισαν. cf. B. 45 (39); WH. App. p. 167]; fut. θήσω; 1 aor. ἔθηκα; 2 aor. (ἔθην) subj. θῶ, [impv. 2 pers. plur. θέτε, Lk. xxi. 14 L T Tr WH (for R G 2 aor. mid. impv. θέσθε)], inf. θείναι, ptc. θεῖς; pf. τέθεικα; Pass., pres. 3 pers. sing. τίθεται (Mk. xv. 47 R G); pf. 3 pers. sing. τέθειται (Mk. xv. 47 L T Tr WH); 1 aor. ἐτίθην; 2 aor. mid. ἐθέμην (2 pers. sing. ἔθου, Acts v. 4); (see ἐπιτίθημι); fr. Hom. down; Sept. mostly for θῶ and θῶν, ἵθῶ, ἵθῶν and ἵθῶν, ἵθῶν, etc.; 1. to set, put, place, i. e. causative of κείσθαι; hence a. to place or lay: τί, as θεμελίον, [Lk. vi. 48]; xiv. 29; 1 Co. iii. 10 sq. (θεμελίον, Hom. II. 12, 29); λίθον, Ro. ix. 33; 1 Pet. ii. 6; τί, opp. to αἴρειν, Lk. xix. 21 sq. (cf. Xen. oec. 8, 2); τινὶ πρόσκομμα [or (acc. to WH mrg.) σκάνδαλον], Ro. xiv. 13; τὶ εἰς τι, Lk. xi. 33 [W.

238 (228)]; *τινά πού, ὄπον, ἐκεί, [ὄς]*, of the dead laid to rest somewhere, Mk. xv. 47; xvi. 6; [Lk. xxiii. 55]; Jn. xi. 34; xix. 42; xx. 2, 13, 15; *ἐν* with dat. of the place, Mt. xxvii. 60; Mk. vi. 29; [xv. 46 L Tr WH]; Lk. xxiii. 53; Jn. xix. 41; Acts vii. 16; ix. 37; *εἰς μνημεῖον*, Acts xiii. 29; Rev. xi. 9; (in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down, very often of the laying away or depositing anywhere of the bones or ashes of the dead; like Lat. *ponere* i. q. *sepelire*, cf. Klotz, Handwörterb. d. Lat. Spr. ii. 822^b; [Harpers' Lat. Dict. s. v. pono, I. B. 10]). *τι* or *τινά ἐπί τινας*, [Lk. viii. 16^b L T Tr WH]; Acts v. 15; Jn. xix. 19; [Rev. x. 2 G L T Tr WH]; *ἐπί τῆ*, [Mk. iv. 21 L T Tr WH; viii. 25 Tr txt. WH]; 2 Co. iii. 13; Rev. x. 2 [Rec.]; *ἐπί τινα*, to put upon one, τὰς χεῖρας, Mk. x. 16; [τὴν δεξιάν, Rev. i. 17 G L T Tr WH]; *τι ὑπό τι*, Mt. v. 15; Mk. iv. 21; Lk. xi. 33; *ὑποκάτω τινός*, Lk. viii. 16; *τινά ὑπό τοὺς πόδας* (see *πούς*), 1 Co. xv. 25 [cf. W. 523 (487)]; *τι παρὰ τοὺς πόδας τ.* to lay at one's feet, Acts iv. 35, 37 [here Tdf. πρὸς]; v. 2; *τινά ἐνώπιόν τ.* Lk. v. 18; metaph. *ἐπί τινα τὸ πνεῦμα*, i. e. to imbue one with, Mt. xii. 18. Mid. *to have one put or placed: τινά εἰς φυλακὴν*, to order one to be put in prison, Acts xii. 4; *ἐν (τῇ) φυλακῇ*, Mt. xiv. 3 [here L T Tr WH ἀποτίθ.]; Acts v. 25, (Gen. xli. 10; xlii. 17, 30; [B. 329 (283); W. 414 (386)]); *εἰς τήρησιν*, Acts iv. 3; *ἐν τηρήσει*, Acts v. 18. *to place for one's self: as βουλῆν*, to lay a plan [A. V. *advised*], Acts xxvii. 12 (Judg. xix. 30; *βουλὰς ἐν ψυχῇ μου*, Ps. xii. (xiii.) 3); *τὰ μέλη*, to set, dispose, 1 Co. xii. 18; [*καιροὺς ἐν τῇ ἰδίᾳ ἐξουσίᾳ*, set within his own authority, Acts i. 7 (so R. V. txt.; but al. refer it to 2 below)]; *τι εἰς τὰ ὦτά μου*, to receive [A. V. *let sink*] into the ears, i. e. to fix in the mind, Lk. ix. 44; *εἰς τὴν καρδίαν*, to propose to one's self, to purpose, foll. by an inf. Lk. xxi. 14 [R G]; also *τι ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ*, to lay a thing up in one's heart to be remembered and pondered, Lk. i. 66; [xxi. 14 L T Tr WH], (1 S. xxi. 12; [W. § 2, 1 c., and B. as above]); to propose to one's self something [A. V. *conceived this thing in thine heart*], Acts v. 4; also *ἐν τῷ πνεύματι*, foll. by an inf. [A. V. *to purpose in the spirit*], Acts xix. 21; *to place (or posit) for the execution of one's purpose, θέμενος ἐν ἡμῖν τὸν λόγον τῆς καταλλαγῆς*, since he has placed (deposited) in our minds the doctrine concerning reconciliation (sc. to be made known to others), 2 Co. v. 19. *b. to put down, lay down; i. e. a. to bend downwards: τὰ γόνατα*, to bend or bow the knees, to kneel, Mk. xv. 19; Lk. xxii. 41; Acts vii. 60; ix. 40; xx. 36; xxi. 5, (Lat. *genua pono*, Ovid. fast. 2, 438; Curt. 8, 7, 13). *β.* like Lat. *pono* (cf. Klotz s. v.; [Harpers' Dict. s. v. I. B. 9]), *to lay off or aside, to wear or carry no longer: τὰ ἱμάτια* (Lat. *vestes pono*), Jn. xiii. 4 (Plut. Alc. 8); *τὴν ψυχὴν*, to lay down, give up, one's life, Jn. x. 17 sq.; with *ὑπέρ τινος* added, Jn. x. 11, 15; xiii. 37 sq.; xv. 13; 1 Jn. iii. 16, (ἔθηκε [or τίθεικεν] τὴν σάρκα αὐτοῦ κύριος, Barn. ep. 6, 3 [irrelevant; see the passage]; unlike the Lat. phrases *vitam ponere*, Cic. ad fam. 9, 24, 4; Propert. eleg. 2, 10, 43; [*animam ponere*], Sil. Ital. 10, 303; *spiritum ponere*, Val. Max. 7, 8, 8, since these phrases mean only to die;

more like the expression *prius animam quam odium deponere*, Nep. Hann. 1, 3). *γ. to lay by, lay aside money: παρ' ἐαυτῷ*, 1 Co. xvi. 2. *ο. to set on (serve) something to eat or drink: οἶνον*, Jn. ii. 10 (Xen. mem. 3, 14, 1; so also Lat. *pono*; cf. Klotz u. s. p. 822^a; [Harpers' Dict. s. v. I. B. 8]). *δ. to set forth, something to be explained by discourse: τὴν βασιλείαν τ. θεοῦ ἐν παραβολῇ*, Mk. iv. 30 L txt. T Tr txt. WH (on this pass. see παραβολή, 2). *2. to make (Lat. constiluo), τινά with a pred. acc.: τινά ὑποπόδιον*, Mt. xxii. 44 [where L T Tr WH ὑποκάτω, put underneath]; Mk. xii. 86 [WH ὑποκάτω]; Lk. xx. 43; Acts ii. 35; Heb. i. 13; x. 13, (fr. Ps. cix. (cx.) 1); add, Ro. iv. 17 (fr. Gen. xvii. 5); Heb. i. 2; pass., 1 Tim. ii. 7; 2 Tim. i. 11; *τί* with a pred. acc.: 1 Co. ix. 18 (in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down, often in the poets, rarely in prose writ., as Ael. v. h. 13, 6; Lcian. dial. marin. 14, 2; in the O. T. cf. Gen. xvii. 5; Lev. xxvi. 31; Is. v. 20; Sap. x. 21; 2 Macc. v. 21; 3 Macc. v. 43). Mid. *to make (or set) for one's self or for one's use: τινά with a pred. acc.*, Acts xx. 28; 1 Co. xii. 28, (in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down, even in prose, *to make one one's own*, as *τινά φίλον* to make one a friend, see Passow p. 1893^a; [L. and S. s. v. B. I.]). *τιθένα τινά εἰς τι*, to appoint one to (destine one to be) anything, pass., 1 Pet. ii. 8; *ω. εἰς τι* instead of the pred. acc. (Hebraistically [cf. W. 228 (214); B. § 131, 7]), Acts xiii. 47 fr. Is. xlix. 6 (Jer. i. 5). Mid. *to appoint for one's use: τινά εἰς διακονίαν*, to appoint one to one's service, 1 Tim. i. 12 [W. § 45, 4 fin.]; *to appoint with one's self or in one's mind: τινά εἰς ὀργήν*, to decree one to be subject to wrath, 1 Th. v. 9; [to this use many refer Acts i. 7, see ἐξουσία 1, and ἐν, I. 5 d. β.; cf. 1 a. above]. *τιθένα τινά ἴνα*, Jn. xv. 16; *τιθένα τὸ μέρος τινός μετὰ τινος* (see μέρος, 1), Mt. xxiv. 51; Lk. xii. 46. *3. to set, fix, establish, (Lat. statuo); a. to set forth (Germ. aufstellen): ὑπόδειγμα*, 2 Pet. ii. 6. *b. to establish, ordain, (Germ. festsetzen, anordnen): νόμον*, to enact, Gal. iii. 19 Grsb. (very often in prof. auth. fr. Hdt. down, both in the act. and the mid.; cf. Passow s. v. III. 3 b.; [L. and S. s. v. A. III. 5]). [COMP. : ἀνα-, προσ-ανα-, ἀπο-, δια-, ἀντι-δια-, ἐκ-, ἐπι-, συν-επι-, κατα-, συν-κατα-, μετα-, παρα-, περι-, προ-, προσ-, συν-, ὑπο- τίθημι.] * *τίκτω*; fut. *τέξομαι*; 2 aor. *ἔτεκον*; 1 aor. pass. *ἐτέχθη*; fr. Hom. down; Sept. for *רָחַץ*; *to bring forth, bear, produce* (fruit from the seed); prop., of women giving birth: absol., Lk. i. 57 [B. 267 (230)]; ii. 6; Jn. xvi. 21; Gal. iv. 27; Heb. xi. 11 Rec.; Rev. xii. 2, 4; *υἶόν*, Mt. i. 21, 23, 25; Lk. i. 31; ii. 7; Rev. xii. 5, 13; pass., Mt. ii. 2; Lk. ii. 11; of the earth bringing forth its fruits: *βοτάνην*, Heb. vi. 7 (Eur. Cycl. 333; *γαίαν, ἢ τὰ πάντα τίκτεται*, Aeschyl. Cho. 127; *γῆς τῆς πάντα τικτούσης*, Philo opif. m. § 45, who draws out at length the comparison of the earth to a mother). metaph. *to bear, bring forth: ἁμαρτίαν*, in the simile where *ἡ ἐπιθυμία* is likened to a female, Jas. i. 15 (*ἀρετὴν*, Plat. conv. p. 212 a.). * *τίλλω*; impf. *ἔτιλλον*; fr. Hom. down; *to pluck, pluck off: στάχυας*, Mt. xii. 1; Mk. ii. 23 [on this cf. p. 524^b top]; Lk. vi. 1.*

Τιμαῖος (τιμῆ fr. Chald. כרמ, Hebr. כרמ, to be unclean), -ου, ὁ, *Timaeus*, the name of a man : Mk. x. 46.*

τιμάω, -ῶ; fut. τιμήσω; 1 aor. ἐτίμησα; pf. pass. ptcp. τετιμημένος; 1 aor. mid. ἐτιμησάμην; (τιμή); fr. Hom. down; 1. to estimate, to fix the value; mid. to fix the value of something belonging to one's self (Vulg. *ap-pretio*; cf. *Hagen*, Sprachl. Erörterungen zur Vulgata, Freib. 1863, p. 99): τινά, [R. V. to price], Mt. xxvii. 9 (on which see ἀπό, I. 2); Sept. for תִּמְּוּ, Lev. xxviii. 8, 12, 14. 2. to honor [so uniformly A. V.], to have in honor, to revere, venerate; Sept. for רָבַד: God, Mt. xv. 8; Mk. vii. 6; Jn. v. 23; viii. 49; Christ, Jn. v. 23; parents, Mt. xv. 4 sq.; xix. 19; Mk. vii. 10; x. 19; Lk. xviii. 20; Eph. vi. 2; other men, 1 Tim. v. 3; 1 Pet. ii. 17; with πολλαῖς τιμαῖς added, to honor with many honors, Acts xxviii. 10; of God, rewarding Christians with honor and glory in his kingdom, Jn. xii. 26. [COMP.: ἐπιτιμάω.]*

τιμή, -ῆς, ἡ, (fr. τίω, to estimate, honor, pf. pass. τέτιμαι), fr. Hom. down, Sept. for תִּמְּוּ (a valuing, rating), תִּמְּוּ, תִּמְּוּ, תִּמְּוּ; 1. a valuing by which the price is fixed; hence the price itself: of the price paid or received for a person or thing bought or sold, with a gen. of the pers. Mt. xxvii. 9; with a gen. of the thing, Acts v. 2 sq.; plur., Acts iv. 34; xix. 19; τιμὴ αἵματος, the price paid for killing, [cf. 'blood-money'], Mt. xxvii. 6; ἡγοράσθητε τιμῆς, (not gratis, but) with a price, i. e. (contextually, with emphasis) at a great price [B. § 132, 13; yet see W. 595 (553)], 1 Co. vi. 20 [here Vulg. *magno pretio*]; vii. 23; ἀντίσθαι τιμῆς ἀργυρίου, to buy for a price reckoned in silver, i. e. for silver, Acts vii. 16; thing prized [A. V. honor], Rev. xxi. 24 [Rec.], 26. 2. honor which belongs or is shown to one: the honor of one who outranks others, pre-eminence, δόξα κ. τιμῆ, Heb. ii. 7, 9; 2 Pet. i. 17; in the doxologies: τῷ θεῷ (sc. ἔσω [cf. B. § 129, 22 Rem.]) τιμὴ or ἡ τιμῆ, 1 Tim. i. 17; vi. 16; Rev. v. 13; vii. 12; xix. 1 Rec.; the honor which one has by reason of the rank and state of the office which he holds, Heb. v. 4 (and often in Grk. writ.; cf. Bleek on Heb. l. c.); veneration: δίδου, λαβεῖν, τιμὴν, Rev. iv. 9, 11; v. 12; deference, reverence, Ro. xii. 10; xiii. 7; 1 Tim. v. 17; vi. 1; honor appearing in the rewards of the future life, Ro. ii. 7, 10; 1 Pet. i. 7; praise of which one is judged worthy, 1 Pet. ii. 7 [here R. V. txt. *preciousness* (cf. 1 above)]; mark of honor, πολλαῖς τιμαῖς τιμᾶν τινα, Acts xxviii. 10; univ. in phrases: ἐν τιμῇ, honorably, 1 Th. iv. 4 (on this pass. see κράομαι); οὐκ ἐν τιμῇ τιμῆ, not in any honor, i. e. worthy of no honor, Col. ii. 23 [al. value; see πλῆσμονή]; εἰς τιμὴν, Ro. ix. 21; 2 Tim. ii. 20 sq., (on these pass. see σκεῦος, 1); περιτιθέναι τιμὴν, 1 Co. xii. 23 (see περιτίθημι, b.); τιμὴν ἀπονέμειν τινί, to show honor to one, 1 Pet. iii. 7; δίδου τιμὴν, 1 Co. xii. 24; ἔχειν τιμὴν, to have honor, be honored, Jn. iv. 44; Heb. iii. 3.*

τίμος, -α, -ον, (τιμή), fr. Hom. down; a. prop. held as of great price, i. e. precious: λίθος, Rev. xvii. 4; xviii. 12, 16; xxi. 19; plur. 1 Co. iii. 12 [R. V. *costly stones*]; compar. τιμώτερος, 1 Pet. i. 7 Rec.; superl. τιμώτατος, Rev. xviii. 12; xxi. 11.

b. metaph. held in honor, esteemed, especially dear: Heb. xiii. 4; τιμῆ, to one, Acts v. 34; xx. 24 [here with a gen. also, acc. to the text of T Tr WH (οὐδενὸς λόγου etc. *not worth a word*; cf. Meyer ad loc.)]; καρπὸς τῆς γῆς, Jas. v. 7; αἷμα, 1 Pet. i. 19; ἐπαγγέλματα, 2 Pet. i. 4.*

τιμότης, -ητος, ἡ, (τίμος); a. prop. preciousness, costliness; an abundance of costly things: Rev. xviii. 19. b. metaph. worth, excellence: Aristot. de partit. an. 1, 5 [p. 644^b, 32]; eth. Nic. 10, 7 fin. [p. 1178^a, 1]; διαφέρουσι τιμότητι αἱ ψυχὰι καὶ ἀτιμία ἀλλήλων, de gen. anim. 2, 3 [p. 736^b, 31].*

Τιμόθεος, -ου, ὁ, voc. Τιμόθεε (1 Tim. vi. 20; cf. Krüger § 16 Anm. 2; [W. § 8, 2 c.; B. 12]), *Timothy*, a resident of Lystra, apparently, whose father was a Greek and mother a Jewess, Acts xvi. 1 sqq. He was Paul's companion in travel, and fellow-laborer: Acts xvii. 14 sq.; xviii. 5; xix. 22; xx. 4; Ro. xvi. 21; 1 Co. iv. 17; xvi. 10; 2 Co. i. 1, 19; Phil. i. 1; ii. 19; Col. i. 1; 1 Th. i. 1; iii. 2, 6; 2 Th. i. 1; 1 Tim. i. 2, 18; vi. 20; 2 Tim. i. 2; Philem. 1; Heb. xiii. 23.*

Τίμων [on the accent cf. W. § 6, 1, L.], -ωνος, ὁ, *Timon*, one of the seven deacons of the church at Jerusalem: Acts vi. 5.*

τιμωρέω, -ῶ; 1 aor. pass. ἐτιμωρήθην; (fr. τιμωρός, and this fr. τιμή and οὐρος, see θυρωρός); fr. Soph. and Hdt. down; prop. to be a guardian or avenger of honor; hence 1. to succor, come to the help of: τιμῆ, one, Soph., Hdt., Thuc., al. 2. to avenge: τιμῆ, one, Hdt., Xen., al. 3. in the N. T. τιμωρῶ τινα, to take vengeance on one, to punish: Acts xxii. 5; xxvi. 11, (Soph. O. R. 107; in Grk. writ. the mid. is more com. in this sense).*

τιμωρία, -ας, ἡ, (τιμωρός, see τιμωρέω); 1. a rendering help; assistance, [(Hdt., Thuc., al.)]. 2. vengeance, penalty, punishment: Heb. x. 29 (Prov. xix. 29; xxiv. 22; in the Grk. writ. fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down). [SYN. see κολασίς, fin.]*

τίω: fut. τίσω; fr. Hom. down; to pay, to recompense: δίκην, to pay penalty, suffer punishment, 2 Th. i. 9 (Plat. Phaedo p. 81 d.; Theaet. p. 177 a.; Ael. v. h. 13, 2; δίκας, id. 1, 24; θωήν, Hom. Od. 2, 198; ποιός, Pind. Ol. 2, 106; ζημίαν, Sept. Prov. xxvii. 12). [COMP.: ἀποτίω.]*

τίς, neut. τί, gen. τίνος, interrogative pronoun, [fr. Hom. down]; 1. who, which, what? Sept. τίς for τί, τί for τί; a. used Adjectively, in a direct question: τίς βασιλεύς, Lk. xiv. 31; τίς γυνή, Lk. xv. 8; τί περισσόν, Mt. v. 47; τί σημεῖον, Jn. ii. 18, and many other passages. in an indirect question, 1 Th. iv. 2, etc.; τίνα ἢ ποῖον καιρὸν, 1 Pet. i. 11; used instead of a pred. in a direct quest., τίς (sc. ἔστιν) ἡ αἰτία, Acts x. 21; τίς καὶ ποσότης ἡ γυνή, Lk. vii. 39; add, Ro. iii. 1; 1 Co. ix. 18, etc.; neut., Mt. xxiv. 3; Mk. v. 9; in an indir. quest. with the optative, Lk. viii. 9; τίς foll. by ἄν, Jn. xiii. 24 R G; Acts xxi. 33 [R G]; τί with the optative, Lk. xv. 26 [Tr WH add ἄν, so L. br.]; xviii. 36 [L. br. Tr. br. WH mrg. add ἄν]; with the indicative, Eph. i. 18; b. used alone or Substantively: in a direct quest., τίς

Rev. xviii. 12; xxi. 11. b. metaph. held in honor, esteemed, especially dear: Heb. xiii. 4; τιμῆ, to one, Acts v. 34; xx. 24 [here with a gen. also, acc. to the text of T Tr WH (οὐδενὸς λόγου etc. *not worth a word*; cf. Meyer ad loc.)]; καρπὸς τῆς γῆς, Jas. v. 7; αἷμα, 1 Pet. i. 19; ἐπαγγέλματα, 2 Pet. i. 4.*

τιμότης, -ητος, ἡ, (τίμος); a. prop. preciousness, costliness; an abundance of costly things: Rev. xviii. 19. b. metaph. worth, excellence: Aristot. de partit. an. 1, 5 [p. 644^b, 32]; eth. Nic. 10, 7 fin. [p. 1178^a, 1]; διαφέρουσι τιμότητι αἱ ψυχὰι καὶ ἀτιμία ἀλλήλων, de gen. anim. 2, 3 [p. 736^b, 31].*

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Τίμων [on the accent cf. W. § 6, 1, L.], -ωνος, ὁ, *Timon*, one of the seven deacons of the church at Jerusalem: Acts vi. 5.*

τιμωρέω, -ῶ; 1 aor. pass. ἐτιμωρήθην; (fr. τιμωρός, and this fr. τιμή and οὐρος, see θυρωρός); fr. Soph. and Hdt. down; prop. to be a guardian or avenger of honor; hence 1. to succor, come to the help of: τιμῆ, one, Soph., Hdt., Thuc., al. 2. to avenge: τιμῆ, one, Hdt., Xen., al. 3. in the N. T. τιμωρῶ τινα, to take vengeance on one, to punish: Acts xxii. 5; xxvi. 11, (Soph. O. R. 107; in Grk. writ. the mid. is more com. in this sense).*

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ἐπίδειξεν ὑμῖν φύγειν; Mt. iii. 7; Lk. iii. 7; Rev. xviii. 18, etc.; τίς, Mt. xxii. 20, 28; Mk. xii. 16; τίς, Lk. xiii. 18; τίς, Jn. xviii. 4, 7; τί θέλεις μοι δοῦναι; Mt. xxvi. 15; τί in an indirect quest., foll. by the indicative, Mt. vi. 3; Jn. xiii. 12; 1 Co. xiv. 16; Rev. ii. 7, 11, 17, and very often; foll. by the aor. subjunc., Mt. vi. 25; Lk. xii. 11, etc.; foll. by the optative w. ἄν, Lk. i. 62; vi. 11, etc. Emphatic words get prominence by being placed before the pronoun [B. § 151, 16]: ὑμεῖς δὲ τίνα με λέγετε εἶναι, Mt. xvi. 15; Mk. viii. 29; Lk. ix. 20; καὶ ἡμεῖς τί ποιήσομεν (or ποιήσωμεν), Lk. iii. 14; οὗτος δὲ τίς, Jn. xxi. 21 [cf. e. β.]; add, Jn. i. 19; viii. 5; ix. 17; Acts xix. 15; Ro. ix. 19^b [cf. W. 274 (257)], 20; xiv. 4, 10; Eph. iv. 9; Jas. iv. 12; exx. fr. Grk. writ. are given in Passow p. 1908^b; [L. and S. s. v. B. I. 1 b.]. A question is often asked by τίς as the leading word, when the answer expected is "no one": Acts viii. 33; Ro. vii. 24; viii. 33 sq.; ix. 19; x. 16; xi. 34 sq.; 1 Co. ix. 7; 2 Co. xi. 29; Heb. i. 5, 13. τίς εἰ μὴ, *who . . . save (or but)*, (i. e. *no one but*), Mk. ii. 7; Lk. v. 21; Ro. xi. 15; 1 Co. ii. 11; Heb. iii. 18; 1 Jn. ii. 22; v. 5. c. two questions are blended into one: τίς τί ἀρῆ, *what each should take*, Mk. xv. 24; τίς τί διεπραγματεύσατο, Lk. xix. 15 [not Tr WH]; ἐγὼ δὲ τίς ἤμην δυνατὸς κωλύσαι τὸν θεόν; *who was I? was I able to withstand God?* Acts xi. 17; cf. W. § 66, 5, 3; Passow p. 1909^a; *Ast*, *Lex. Platon.* iii. p. 394; *Franz V. Frützsche*, *Index ad Lcian. dial. deor.* p. 164; the same constr. occurs in *Lat. writ.*; cf. *Ramshorn*, *Lat. Gram.* p. 567. τίς is joined with conjunctions: καὶ τίς, Mk. x. 26; Lk. x. 29; xviii. 26; Rev. vi. 17, (see καὶ, I. 2 g.); τίς ἄρα, see ἄρα, 1; τίς οὖν, Lk. x. 36 [here Tr WH om. L Tr br. οὖν]; 1 Co. ix. 18. τίς with a partitive gen.: Mt. xxii. 28; Mk. xii. 23; Lk. x. 36; Acts vii. 52; Heb. i. 5, 13; with ἐκ and a gen. of the class, Mt. vi. 27; Lk. xiv. 28; Jn. viii. 46; in an indir. quest. with the optat., Lk. xxii. 23 [cf. W. § 41 b. 4 c.]; with ἄν added, Lk. ix. 46. d. in indir. questions the neuter article is sometimes placed before the pronouns τίς and τί; see δ, II. 10 a. e. Respecting the neuter τί the following particulars may be noted: α. τί οὐτοί σου καταμαρτυροῦσιν; a condensed expression for τί τοῦτό ἐστιν, ὃ οὐτοί σου καταμ.; Mt. xxvi. 62; Mk. xiv. 60, (B. 251 (216) explains this expression differently); also τί τοῦτο ἀκούω περὶ σοῦ; [(R.V.)] *what is this (that) I hear of thee?* (unless preference be given to the rendering, 'why do I hear this of thee' [see under β. below]), Lk. xvi. 2; cf. *Bornemann* ad loc.; [W. § 66, 5, 3]. β. τί πρὸς ἡμᾶς; sc. ἐστίν, *what is that to us?* [W. 586 (545)]; B. 138 (121), Mt. xxvii. 4; Jn. xxi. 22; τί ἐμὸι κ. σοί; see ἐγώ, 4; τί μοι etc. *what have I to do with etc.* 1 Co. v. 12; τί σοι or ὑμῖν δοκεῖ; [*what thinkest thou etc.*], Mt. xvii. 25; xxii. 17, 42; xxvi. 66; Jn. xi. 56 (here before ὅτι supply in thought δοκεῖ ὑμῖν, to introduce a second question [R. V. *What think ye? That he will not come etc.*]). τί θέλεις; and τί θέλεις; foll. by a subjunc., *our what wilt thou (that) I should etc.*: Mt. xx. 32 [here *Lehm. br. inserts ἵνα*]; Mk. x. 51; xv. 12 [WH om. Tr br. θέλ.]; Lk. xviii. 41; 1 Co. iv. 21; τί with the deliberative subj.:

Mt. vi. 31; xxvii. 22; Mk. iv. 30 [here L mrg. T Tr txt. WH πῶς]; Lk. xii. 17; xiii. 18; Jn. xii. 27; τί foll. by a fut.: Acts iv. 16 (where L ed. ster. T Tr WH ποιήσωμεν); 1 Co. xv. 29; τί (sc. ἐστίν [B. 358 (307)]; W. § 64, 2 a.) ὅτι etc., *how is it that etc.* i. e. *why etc.*, Mk. ii. 16 R G L; Lk. ii. 49; Acts v. 4, 9; τί γέγονεν, ὅτι etc. [R. V. *what is come to pass that etc.*], Jn. xiv. 22; οὗτος δὲ τί (sc. ἔσται or γενήσεται [W. 586 (546)]; B. 394 (338)), *what will be his lot?* Jn. xxi. 21 (cf. Acts xii. 18 τί ἄρα ὁ Πέτρος ἐγένετο; Xen. *Hell.* 2, 3, 17 τί ἔσοσθε ἢ πολιτεία). τί i. q. διὰ τί, *why? wherefore?* (*Matthiae* § 488, 8; *Krüger* § 46, 3 Anm. 4; [W. § 21, 3 N. 2]); Mt. vi. 28; vii. 3; Mk. ii. 7 sq.; xi. 3; Lk. ii. 48; vi. 41; xii. 57; xxiv. 38; Jn. vii. 19; xviii. 23; Acts xiv. 15; xxvi. 8; Ro. iii. 7; ix. 19 sq.; 1 Co. iv. 7; x. 30; xv. 29 sq.; Gal. iii. 19; v. 11; Col. ii. 20, and often. ἵνα τί or ἵναί, see s. v. p. 305^a. διὰ τί [or διατί (see διά, B. II. 2 a. p. 134^b)], *why? wherefore?* Mt. ix. 11, 14; xiii. 10; Mk. vii. 5; xi. 31; Lk. xix. 23, 31; Jn. vii. 45; xiii. 37; Acts v. 3; 1 Co. vi. 7; 2 Co. xi. 11; Rev. xvii. 7, and often. εἰς τί, *to what? to what end? to what purpose?* Mt. xiv. 31; xxvi. 8; Mk. xiv. 4; xv. 34, (Sap. iv. 17; Sir. xxxix. 21). τί οὖν, etc. *why then, etc.*: Mt. xvii. 10; xix. 7; xxvii. 22; Mk. xii. 9; Lk. xx. 15; Jn. i. 25; see also in οὖν, b. a.; τί οὖν ἐροῦμεν, see *ibid.* τί γάρ; see γάρ, II. 5. γ. Hebraistically for πῶς, *how, how greatly, how much*, with adjectives and verbs in exclamations [W. § 21 N. 3; cf. B. 254 (218)]: Mt. vii. 14 G L Tr; Lk. xii. 49 [on this see εἰ, I. 4 fin.], (Ps. iii. 2; 2 S. vi. 20; Cant. i. 10; τί πολὺ τὸ δαυθόν σου; Symm. Pa. xxx. 19). 2. equiv. to πρότερος, -α, -ον, *whether of two, which of the two*: Mt. xxi. 31; xxiii. 17 [here L τί; see below]; xxvii. 17, 21; Lk. xxii. 27; neut. τί, Mt. ix. 5; [xxiii. 17 *Lehm.*, 19]; Mk. ii. 9; Lk. v. 23; Phil. i. 22; cf. *Ast*, *Lex. Plat.* iii. p. 394; *Matthiae* § 488, 4; W. 169 (159). 3. equiv. to ποῖος, -α, -ον, *of what sort, what (kind)*: Mk. i. 27; vi. 2; Lk. iv. 36; viii. 9; xxiv. 17; Jn. vii. 36; Acts xvii. 19; 1 Co. xv. 2; Eph. i. 18 sq. Cf. *Hermann* on *Viger* p. 731. 4. By a somewhat inaccurate usage, yet one not unknown to Grk. writ., it is put for the relatives ὅς and ὅστις: thus, τίνα (L T Tr WH τί) με ὑπονοεῖτε εἶναι, οὐκ εἰμι ἐγώ (where one would expect ὄν), Acts xiii. 25; δοθήσεται ὑμῖν, τί λαλήσετε [-σητε T Tr WH; L br. thecl.], Mt. x. 19; ἐτοίμασον, τί δευπνήσω, Lk. xvii. 8; [οἶδα τίνας ἐξελεξάμην, Jn. xiii. 18 T Tr txt. WH]; esp. after ἔχειν (as in the Grk. writ.): οὐκ ἔχουσι, τί φάγωσιν, Mt. xv. 32; Mk. vi. 36; viii. 1 sq.; cf. W. § 25, 1; B. 251 (216); on the distinction betw. the *Lat. habeo quid* and *habeo quod* cf. *Ramshorn*, *Lat. Gram.* p. 565 sq.

τίς, neut. τί, gen. τινός, indefinite (enclitic) pronoun (bearing the same relation to the interrog. τίς that τοῦ, πῶς, ποῖός do to the interrogatives ποῦ, πῶς, πόσος); 1. a certain, a certain one; used of persons and things concerning which the writer either cannot or will not speak more particularly; a. joined to nouns substantive, as well as to adjectives and to numerals used substantively; as, *Σαμαρείτης τίς*, Lk. x. 33; *λεπτός*, Lk. i. 5; x. 31; *ἀσῆρ*, Lk. viii. 27; Acts iii. 2; viii. 9; xiv. 8, ἀσῆρ-

τος, Mt. xviii. 12; Lk. x. 30; Acts ix. 33; plur. Jude 4; *ρόπος*, Lk. xi. 1; Acts xxvii. 8; *κόμη*, Lk. x. 38; xvii. 12, and in many other pass.; with proper names (as *τις Σίμων*), Mk. xv. 21; Lk. xxiii. 26; Acts ix. 43; xxi. 16; xxv. 19. *δύο τινές* with a partit. gen., Lk. vii. 18 (19); Acts xxiii. 23; *ἕτερος*, Acts viii. 34; plur. Acts xxvii. 1; it indicates that the thing with which it is connected belongs to a certain class and resembles it: *ἀπαρχήν τινα*, a kind of firstfruits, Jas. i. 18, cf. W. § 25, 2 a; joined to adjectives of quality and quantity, it requires us to conceive of their degree as the greatest possible; as, *φοβερὰ τις ἐκδοχή*, a certain fearful expectation, Heb. x. 27, where see Delitzsch [or Alford] (*δευῆ τις δύναμις*, Xen. mem. 1, 3, 12; other exx. fr. the Grk. writ. are given in W. § 25, 2 c.; [L. and S. s. v. A. II. 8]; Matthiae § 487, 4; [Bnhdy. p. 442]; *incredibilis quidam amor*, Cic. pro Lig. c. 2, 5); *μέγας τις*, Acts viii. 9. b. it stands alone, or substantively: univ. *τις* one, a certain one, Mt. xii. 47 [but WH in mrg. only]; Lk. ix. 49, 57; xiii. 6, 23; Jn. xi. 1; Acts v. 25; xviii. 7; plur. *τινές*, certain, some: Lk. xiii. 1; Acts xv. 1; Ro. iii. 8; 1 Co. iv. 18; xv. 34; 2 Co. iii. 1; Gal. ii. 12; 2 Th. iii. 11; 1 Tim. i. 3, 19; iv. 1; v. 15; vi. 10; 2 Pet. iii. 9; *τινές ἐν ὑμῖν*, some among you, 1 Co. xv. 12; a participle may be added,—either with the article, *τινές* of etc., Lk. xviii. 9; 2 Co. x. 2; Gal. i. 7; or without it, 1 Tim. vi. 21; *τις* and *τινές* with a partit. gen.: Lk. xi. 1; xiv. 15; 2 Co. x. 12. 2. a. joined to nouns and signifying some: *χρόνον τινά*, some time, a while, 1 Co. xvi. 7; *ἡμέρας τινές*, some (or certain) days, Acts ix. 19; x. 48; xv. 36; xvi. 12; xxiv. 24; xxv. 13; *μέρος τι*, Lk. xi. 36 [here WH mrg. br. *τι*]; Acts v. 2; 1 Co. xi. 18; *τι βρώσιμον*, Lk. xxiv. 41; add, Mk. xvi. 18; Jn. v. 14; Acts xvii. 21; xxiii. 20; xxviii. 21; Heb. xi. 40; *βραχύ τι*, Acts v. 34 (where L T Tr WH om. *τι*); Heb. ii. 7; *περισσότερόν τι*, 2 Co. x. 8; *μικρόν τι*, 2 Co. xi. 16; it serves modestly to qualify or limit the measure of things, even though that is thought to be ample or large [cf. 1 a. sub fin.]: *κοινωνία τις*, a certain contribution, Ro. xv. 26; *καρπός*, Ro. i. 13; *χάρισμα*, ibid. 11. with a participle, *ἀθετήσας τις*, if any one has set at nought, Heb. x. 28 [but this ex. belongs rather under the next head]. b. standing alone, or used substantively, and signifying some one, something; any one, anything: univ., Mt. xii. 29; Mk. ix. 30; xi. 16; Lk. viii. 46; Jn. ii. 25; vi. 46; Acts xvii. 25; Ro. v. 7; 1 Co. xv. 35; 2 Co. xi. 20 sq.; Heb. iii. 4; Jas. ii. 18; 2 Pet. ii. 19, etc.; *τις ἐξ ὑμῶν*, Jas. ii. 16; *ἐξ ὑμῶν τις*, Heb. iii. 13; with a partitive gen., Lk. vii. 36; xi. 45; 1 Co. vi. 1; neut. *τι* with a partit. gen., Acts iv. 32; Ro. xv. 18; Eph. v. 27. *εἷς τις*, see *εἷς*, 3 p. 187*. it answers not infrequently to the indefinite one (Germ. *man*, French *on*): Mk. viii. 4; Jn. ii. 25; xvi. 30; Ro. viii. 24; Heb. v. 12 (where some [viz. R G T Tr (cf. W. 169 (160); R. V. mrg. *which* be the *rudiments* etc.; cf. c. below)] incorrectly read *τίνα* [yet cf. B. 268 (230) note, cf. 260 (223) note]), etc.; cf. Matthiae § 487, 2. *εἶ τις*, see *εἶ*, III. 16; *ἐάν τις*, *τινος*, etc.: Mt. xxi. 3; xxiv. 23; Mk. xii. 19; Lk. xvi. 31; Jn. vi. 51; vii. 17; viii. 51 sq.; ix. 22, 31; x. 9;

xi. 9 sq. 57; xii. 26, 47; Acts ix. 2 [here Tdf. *ἄν*]; xiii. 41; 1 Co. v. 11; viii. 10; x. 28; Col. iii. 13; 1 Tim. i. 8; 2 Tim. ii. 5, 21; Jas. ii. 14; v. 19; 1 Jn. ii. 15; iv. 20; v. 16; Rev. iii. 20; xxii. 18 sq.; *ἄν τινων*, Jn. xx. 23 [here Lchm. *ἐάν*]; *ἐάν μή τις*, Jn. iii. 3, 5; xv. 6; Acts viii. 31; οὐ . . . *τις*, *not . . . any one*, i. e. *no one*, Jn. x. 28; *οἷτε . . . τις*, Acts xxviii. 21; *οὐδέ . . . τις*, Mt. xi. 27; xii. 19; οὐκ . . . *ὑπό τινος*, 1 Co. vi. 12; *μή τις*, *lest any (man)*, Mt. xxiv. 4; Mk. xiii. 5; Acts xxvii. 42; 1 Co. i. 15; xvi. 11; 2 Co. viii. 20; xi. 16; xii. 6; Eph. ii. 9; 1 Th. v. 15; Heb. iv. 11; xii. 15; *hath any (one)*, Jn. iv. 33 [cf. *μή τις*, 2]; *μή τινα*, 2 Co. xii. 17; *πρὸς τὸ μὴ . . . τινα*, 1 Th. ii. 9; *ὥστε . . . μή τινα*, Mt. viii. 28; like the Lat. *aliquis*, it is used with the verb *εἶναι* emphatically: *to be somebody*, i. e. somebody of importance, some eminent personage, [W. § 25, 2 c.; B. § 127, 16], Acts v. 36 (see exx. fr. the Grk. writ. in Passow s. v. B. II. 2 d.; [L. and S. ibid. A. II. 5]; on the phrase *τι εἶναι* see e. β. below). Plur. *τινές*, some (of that number or class of men indicated by the context): Mk. xiv. 4, 65; Lk. xxi. 5; Jn. xiii. 29; *τινές* are distinguished from *οἱ πάντες*, 1 Co. viii. 7; ix. 22. *τινές* with an anarthrous participle, Mk. xv. 57; Lk. xiii. 1; *ταῦτά τινες ἦτε*, such (of this sort) were some of you, 1 Co. vi. 11 [cf. *οἶστος*, I. 2 d.]; *τινές* with a partitive gen., Mt. ix. 3; xii. 38; xxviii. 11; Mk. vii. 1 sq.; xii. 13; Lk. vi. 2; xix. 39; Acts v. 15; xvii. 18, 28, and often; foll. by *ἐκ* and a partit. gen., Lk. xi. 15; Jn. vi. 64; vii. 25, 44; ix. 16; xi. 37, 46; Acts xi. 20; xv. 24, etc.; Paul employs *τινές* by meiosis in reference to many, when he would mention something censurable respecting them in a mild way: Ro. iii. 3; 1 Co. x. 7–10. c. Sometimes the subject *τις*, *τινές*, or the object *τινά*, *τινός*, is not added to the verb, but is left to be understood by the reader (cf. B. § 132, 6; [W. §§ 58, 2; 64, 4]): before the partit. gen. Acts xxi. 16; before *ἀπό*, Mt. xxvii. 9 (1 Macc. vii. 33); before *ἐκ*, Mt. xxiii. 34; Lk. xxi. 16; [Jn. i. 24 T Tr WH (cf. R. V. mrg.); vii. 40 L T Tr WH (cf. R. V. mrg.)]; xvi. 17; [2 Jn. 4; Rev. ii. 10]. [Other exx. of its apparent omission are the following: as subject,—of a finite verb (W. § 58, 9 b. β.; B. § 129, 19): *φησὶ*, 2 Co. x. 10 R G T Tr txt. WH txt.; *ὅταν λαλή τὸ ψεῦδος*, Jn. viii. 44 (acc. to one interpretation; see R. V. marg.); of an infin.: *οὐ χρεῖαν ἔχετε γράφειν ὑμῖν*, 1 Th. iv. 9 R G T Tr txt. WH; *χρεῖαν ἔχετε τοῦ διδάσκειν ὑμᾶς, τίνα* etc. Heb. v. 12 R G T Tr (but see 2 b. above). as object: *δός μοι πνεῖν*, Jn. iv. 7; cf. Mk. v. 43. See Kühner § 352 g.; Krüger § 55, 3, 21.] d. It stands in partitions: *τις . . . ἕτερος δέ*, one . . . and another, 1 Co. iii. 4; plur. *τινές (μὲν) . . . τινές (δέ)*, Lk. ix. 7 sq.; Acts xvii. 18; Phil. i. 15; cf. Passow s. v. B. II. 2 e.; [L. and S. ibid. A. II. 11. c.]. e. Besides what has been already adduced, the foll. should be noticed respecting the use of the neut. *τι*; a. univ. anything, something: Mt. v. 23; Mk. viii. 23; Lk. xi. 54; Acts xxv. 5, 11; 1 Co. x. 31, and very often; *οὐδέ . . . τί* neither . . . anything, 1 Tim. vi. 7. β. like the Lat. *aliquid* it is used emphatically, equiv. to something of consequence, something extraordinary (cf. b. above): in

the phrase *εἶναι τι*, 1 Co. iii. 7; Gal. ii. 6; vi. 3; cf. Passow s. v. B. II. 2 d.; [L. and S. s. v. A. II. 5]; and on the Lat. *aliquid esse* see Klotz, Handwörterb. d. Lat. Spr. i. 298^b; [Harpers' Dict. s. v. *aliquis*, II. C. 1] (on the other hand, in 1 Co. x. 19 *τι εἶναι* means to be anything, *actually to exist*); *εἰδέναι* [L T Tr WH *ἐγνωκένας*] *τι*, i. e. much, 1 Co. viii. 2.

3. As respects the Position of the word, when used adjectively it stands—now before its noun (*τις ἀνὴρ*, Acts iii. 2; xiv. 8; *τις μαθητής*, Acts ix. 10; *τις ἐτέρου*, Acts xxvii. 1; *τι ἀγαθόν*, Jn. i. 47); now, and indeed far more frequently, after it, as *λεπείς τις*, Lk. i. 5; x. 31; *ἀνὴρ τις*, Lk. viii. 27, etc., etc. *Τις*, used substantively, is found at the beginning of a sentence in Mt. xxvii. 47; Lk. vi. 2; Jn. xiii. 29; 1 Tim. v. 24; Phil. i. 15; cf. W. § 25, 2 Note, and 559 (520). The particle *δέ* may stand betw. it and its substantive (as *Σαμαρείτης δέ τις*), as in Lk. x. 33, 38; Acts viii. 9; Heb. x. 27.

Τίτιος, -ου, ὁ, the praenomen of a certain Corinthian, a Jewish proselyte, also surnamed *Justus*: Acts xviii. 7 T Tr br. WH (see *Τίτρος*).*

τίτλος, -ου, ὁ, a Lat. word, a *title*; an inscription, giving the accusation or crime for which a criminal suffered: Jn. xix. 19, 20, and after it Ev. Nic. c. 10, 1 fin. (Sueton. Calig. c. 32 *praecedente titulo qui causam poenae indicaret*; again, Domit. c. 10 *canibus obiectum cum hoc titulo: impie locutus parmlularius*.)*

Τίτρος [Rec.* in the subscription, *Τίτρος*; cf. *Lipsius*, Gram. Unters. p. 42 sq.; *Tdf.* Proleg. p. 108; *Pape*, Eigennamen, s. v.; W. § 6, 1 m.], -ου, ὁ, *Titus*, a Gentile Christian, Paul's companion in some of his journeys and assistant in Christian work: 2 Co. ii. 13; vii. 6, 13 sq.; viii. 6, 16, 23; xii. 18; Gal. ii. 1, 3; 2 Tim. iv. 10; Tit. i. 4. He is not mentioned in the Book of Acts. But since *Titus* is the praenomen, perhaps he appears in the Acts under his second, or, if he was a Roman, under his third name; cf. Rückert on 2 Cor. p. 410. He is by no means, however, to be identified (after *Wieseler*, Com. ii. d. Brief a. d. Galater, p. 573 sq. [also his Chron. d. apost. Zeit. p. 204]) with the Titus of Acts xviii. 7, even if the reading (of some authorities [see *Tdf.*'s note ad loc.]) *Τίρου* [see *Τίτιος* above] *Ἰούστρον* be the true one.*

τίω, a form from which some N. T. lexicons [e. g. Wahl, Bretschneider, Robinson, Bloomfield, Schirlitz, Harting, al.] incorrectly derive *τίσουσιν* in 2 Th. i. 9; see *τίω*.

τοιγαροῦν, (fr. the enclitic *τοί* or *τό*, *γάρ*, and *οὖν*, Germ. *doch denn nun*; cf. Delitzsch on Heb. xii. 1; [Ellicott on 1 Th. iv. 8]), a particle introducing a conclusion with some special emphasis or formality, and generally occupying the first place in the sentence, *wherefore then*, *for which reason*, *therefore*, *consequently*: 1 Th. iv. 8; Heb. xii. 1, (for *ἰβ-γγ*, Job xxii. 10; xxiv. 22; 4 Macc. i. 34; vi. 28 var.; xiii. 15; Soph., Xen., Plato, sqq.); cf. *Klotz* ad Devar. ii. 2 p. 738.*

τοῖγε in *καίτοιγε*, see *γέ*, 3 f.

τοῖων, (fr. the enclitic *τοί* and *ὄν*), fr. Pind. [and

Hdt.] down, *therefore, then, accordingly*; contrary to the use of the more elegant Grk. writ., found at the beginning of the sentence (cf. *Lob.* ad Phryn. p. 342 sq.; [W. 559 (519 sq.); B. § 150, 19]); Heb. xiii. 13 (Is. iii. 10; v. 13); as in the better writ., after the first word: Lk. xx. 25 [yet T Tr WH put it first here also]; 1 Co. ix. 26 and Rec. in Jas. ii. 24, (Sap. i. 11; viii. 9; 4 Macc. i. 13, 15 sqq.).*

τούσδε, τοιάδε, τοιόνδε, (*τοῖος* and *δέ*), fr. Hom. down, *such*, generally with an implied suggestion of something excellent or admirable: 2 Pet. i. 17.*

τοιούτος, τοιάτη, τοιούτο and *τοιούτον* (only this second form of the neut. occurs in the N. T., and twice [but in Mt. xviii. 5 T WH have *-το*]), (fr. *τοῖος* and *οὗτος* [al. say lengthened fr. *τοῖος* or connected with *αἰτός*; cf. *τηλικούτος*]), [fr. Hom. down], *such as this, of this kind or sort*;

a. joined to nouns: Mt. ix. 8; xviii. 5; Mk. iv. 33; vi. 2; vii. 8 [here T WH om. Tr br. the cl.], 13; ix. 37 [here *Tdf.* *τούτων*]; Jn. ix. 16; Acts xvi. 24; 1 Co. v. 1; xi. 16; 2 Co. iii. 4, 12; xii. 3; Heb. vii. 26; viii. 1; xii. 3; xiii. 16; Jas. iv. 16.

b. *οἷος* . . . *τοιούτος*: Mk. xiii. 19; 1 Co. xv. 48; 2 Co. x. 11; *τοιούτος* . . . *οἷος*, Acts xxvi. 29; *τοιούτος ὡς ὅς* etc. Philem. 9 [where see Bp. Lightft.].

c. used substantively, a. without an article: Jn. iv. 23; neut. *μηδὲν τοιούτων*, Acts xxi. 25 Rec.; plur., Lk. ix. 9; xiii. 2 [here T Tr txt. WH *ταῦτα*]. β. with the article, *ὁ τοιούτος* *one who is of such a character, such a one*, [B. § 124, 5; W. 111 (106); Krüger § 50, 4, 6; Kühner on Xen. mem. i. 5, 2; Ellicott on Gal. v. 21]; Acts xxii. 22; 1 Co. v. 5, 11; 2 Co. ii. 6 sq.; x. 11; xii. 2, 5; Gal. vi. 1; Tit. iii. 11; plur., Mt. xix. 14; Mk. x. 14; Lk. xviii. 16; Jn. viii. 5; Ro. [ii. 14 Lmrg.]; xvi. 18; 1 Co. vii. 28; xvi. 16, 18; 2 Co. xi. 13; Phil. ii. 29; 2 Th. iii. 12; 1 Tim. vi. 5 Rec.; 3 Jn. 8; neut. plur., Acts xix. 25; Ro. i. 32; ii. 2 sq.; 1 Co. vii. 15; Gal. v. 21, 23; Eph. v. 27; Heb. xi. 14.*

τοιχος, -ου, ὁ, fr. Hom. down, Sept. often for *רִיב*, a wall [esp. of a house; cf. *τείχος*]: Acts xxiii. 3.*

τόκος, -ου, ὁ, (fr. *τίκτω*, pf. *τέτοκα*); l. *birth*; a. *the act of bringing forth*. b. *that which has been brought forth, offspring*; (in both senses from Homer down). 2. *interest of money, usury*, (because it multiplies money, and as it were 'breeds' [cf. e. g. Merchant of Venice i. 3]): Mt. xxv. 27; Lk. xix. 23, (so in Grk. writ. fr. Pind. and Arstph. down; Sept. for *ἰψῆ*).*

τολμάω, -ῶ; impf. 3 pers. sing. *ἐτόλμα*, plur. *ἐτόλμων*; fut. *τολήσω*; 1 aor. *ἐτόλμησα*; (*τόλμα* or *τόλμη* ['daring'; Curtius § 236]); fr. Hom. down; *to dare*;

a. *not to dread or shun through fear*: foll. by an inf., Mt. xxii. 46; Mk. xii. 34; Lk. xx. 40; Jn. xxi. 12 [W. § 65, 7 b.]; Acts v. 19; vii. 32; Ro. xv. 18; 2 Co. x. 12; Phil. i. 14; Jude 9; *τολμήσας εἰσῆλθεν*, took courage and went in, Mk. xv. 43 [Hdian. 8, 5, 22; Plut. vit. Cam. 22, 6].

b. *to bear, endure; to bring one's self to*; [cf. W. u. s.]: foll. by an inf., Ro. v. 7; 1 Co. vi. 1. c. absol. *to be bold; bear one's self boldly, deal boldly*: 2 Co. xi. 21; *ἐπί τινα*, against one, 2 Co. x. 2. [Comp. *δαστολμάω*.]*

[Syn. *τολμάω*, *θαρρέω*: *θ.* denotes confidence in one's own strength or capacity, *τ.* boldness or daring in undertaking; *θ.* has reference more to the character, *τ.* to its manifestation. Cf. Schmidt ch. 24, 4; ch. 141. The words are found together in 2 Co. x. 2.]

τολμηρότερον, (neut. compar. from the adj. *τολμηρός*), [Thuc., sqq.], *more boldly*: Ro. xv. 15 [L ed. ster. Tr txt. WH *-τέρως*; W. 243 (228)].*

τολμητής, -οῦ, *ὁ*, (*τολμάω*), *a daring man*: 2 Pet. ii. 10. (Thuc. 1, 70; Joseph. b. j. 3, 10, 2; Philo de Joseph. § 38, Plut., Lcian.)*

τομάτερος, -α, -ον, (compar. fr. *τομός* cutting, sharp, and this fr. *τέμνω*), *sharper*: Heb. iv. 12 ([Pseudo-] Phocylid. vs. 116 [(Gnom. Poet. Graec. ed. Brunck p. 116)] *ὄπλον τοι λόγος ἀνδρὶ τομάτερόν ἐστι σιδήρου*; add, Timon in Athen. 10 p. 445 e.; Lcian. Tox. 11).*

τόπον, -ου, τό, fr. Hom. down, Sept. often for *πῦρ*, *a bow*: Rev. vi. 2.*

τοπάκιον, -ου, τό, (neut. of the adj. *τοπάκιος*, fr. *τόπαζος*), *topaz*, a greenish-yellow precious stone (our chrysolith [see BB. DD., esp. Riehm a. v. Edelsteine 18]): Rev. xxi. 20 (Diod., Strab.; Sept. for *πῦρ*, Ex. xxviii. 17; xxxvi. 17 (xxxix. 10); Ezek. xxviii. 18. The Grk. writ. more commonly use the form *τόπαζος*).*

τόπος, -ου, ὁ, in Attic fr. Aeschyl. and his contemporaries on; Sept. *τοπος*; *place*; i. e.

1. prop. any portion of space marked off, as it were, from surrounding space; used of a. an inhabited place, as a city, village, district: Lk. iv. 37; x. 1; Acts xii. 17; xvi. 3; xxvii. 2, 8; 1 Co. i. 2; 2 Co. ii. 14; 1 Th. i. 8; Rev. xviii. 17 [G L T Tr WH]; *τὸν τόπον καὶ τὸ ἕθνος*, the place which the nation inhabit, i. e. the holy land and the Jewish people, Jn. xi. 48 (cf. 2 Macc. v. 19 sq.); *τόπος ἄγιος*, the temple (which the Sept. of Is. lx. 13 calls *ὁ ἄγιος τόπος τοῦ θεοῦ*), Mt. xxiv. 15. of a house, Acts iv. 31. of uninhabited places, with adjectives: *ἐρημος*, Mt. xiv. 13, 15; Mk. i. 35; vi. 31 sq.; Lk. iv. 42; ix. 10 RGL, 12; *πεδινός*, Lk. vi. 17; *ἀνδρος*, plur., Mt. xii. 43; Lk. xi. 24. of any place whatever: *κατὰ τόπους*, [R. V. *in divers places*] i. e. the world over [but see *κατά*, II. 3 a. a.], Mt. xxiv. 7; Mk. xiii. 8; [*ἐν παντὶ τόπῳ*, 2 Th. iii. 16 Lchm.]; of places in the sea, *τραχεῖς τόποι*, Acts xxvii. 29 [R. V. *rocky ground*]; *τόπ. διθάλασσος*, [A. V. *place where two seas meet*], *ibid.* 41. of that 'place' where what is narrated occurred: Lk. x. 32; xix. 5; xxii. 40; Jn. v. 13; vi. 10; xviii. 2. of a place or spot where one can settle, abide, dwell: *ἐτοιμάζειν τινὶ τόπον*, Jn. xiv. 2 sq., cf. Rev. xii. 6; *ἔχειν τόπον*, a place to dwell in, Rev. i. c.; *οὐκ ἦν αὐτοῖς τόπος ἐν τῷ καταλύματι*, Lk. ii. 7; *διδόναι τινὶ τόπον*, to give one place, give way to one, Lk. xiv. 9^a; *τόπος οὐχ εὐρέθη αὐτοῖς*, Rev. xx. 11; of the seat which one gets in any gathering, as at a feast, Lk. xiv. 10; *τὸν ἔσχατον τόπον κατέχειν*, *ibid.* 9^b; of the place or spot occupied by things placed in it, Jn. xx. 7. the particular place referred to is defined by the words appended: — by a genitive, *τόπ. τῆς βασάνου*, Lk. xvi. 28; *τῆς καταπαύσεως*, Acts vii. 49; *κρανίου*, Mt. xxvii. 33; Mk. xv. 22; Jn. xix. 17; [*τὸν τόπον τῶν ἤλων*, Jn. xx. 25^b L T Tr mrg.]; — by the addition of *οὐ*, *ἔπου*,

ἐφ' or *ἐν φ'*, foll. by finite verbs, Mt. xxviii. 6; Mk. xvi. 6; Jn. iv. 20; vi. 23; x. 40; xi. 6, 30; xix. 41; Acts vii. 33; Ro. ix. 26; — by the addition of a proper name: *τόπος λεγόμενος*, or *καλούμενος*, Mt. xxvii. 33; Mk. xv. 22; Lk. xxiii. 33; Jn. xix. 13; Rev. xvi. 16; *ὁ τόπος τινός*, the place which a person or thing occupies or has a right to: Rev. ii. 5; vi. 14; xii. 8; where a thing is hidden, *τῆς μαχαίρας* i. e. its sheath, Mt. xxvi. 52. the abode assigned by God to one after death wherein to receive his merited portion of bliss or of misery: (*ὁ ἴδιος τόπος* (*τινός*), univ. Ignat. ad Magnes. 5, 1 [cf. *ὁ αἰώμιος τόπος*, Tob. iii. 6]); applied to Gehenna, Acts i. 25 (see *ἴδιος*, 1 c.); *ὁ ὀφειλόμενος τόπος*, of heaven, Polyc. ad Philip. 9, 2; Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 5, 4; also *ὁ ἄγιος τόπος*, *ibid.* 5, 7; [*ὁ ὀρισμένος τ. Barn.* ep. 19, 1; Act. Paul et Thecl. 28; see esp. Harnack's note on Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 5, 4].

b. a place (passage) in a book: Lk. iv. 17 (*καὶ ἐν ἄλλῳ τόπῳ φησὶν*, Xen. mem. 2, 1, 20 [(but this is doubtful; cf. L. and S. s. v. I. 4; yet cf. Kühner ad loc.); Philo de Joseph. § 26; Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 8, 4]; in the same sense *χώρα* in Joseph. antt. 1, 8, 3).

2. metaph. a. *the condition or station held by one in any company or assembly*: *ἀναπληροῦν τὸν τόπον τοῦ ἰδιώτου*, [R. V. *fill the place of the unlearned*], 1 Co. xiv. 16; *τῆς διακονίας ταύτης καὶ ἀποστολῆς*, [R. V. *the place in this ministry, etc.*], Acts i. 25 L T Tr WH.

b. *opportunity, power, occasion for acting*: *τόπον λαμβάνειν τῆς ἀπολογίας*, opportunity to make his defence, Acts xxv. 16 (*ἔχειν τ. ἀπολογίας*, Joseph. antt. 16, 8, 5); *τόπον δίδου τῇ ὀργῇ* (sc. *τοῦ θεοῦ*), Ro. xii. 19; *τῷ διαβόλῳ*, Eph. iv. 27, (*τῷ ἰατρῷ*, to his curative efforts in one's case, Sir. xxxviii. 12; *νόμῳ ὑψίστου*, *ibid.* xix. 17; *τόπον δίδου τινὶ τινὶ*, foll. by an inf., *ibid.* iv. 5); *τόπ. μετανοίας εὐρίσκειν*, Heb. xii. 17, on this pass. see *εὐρίσκειν*, 3 (*διδόναι*, Sap. xii. 10; Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 7, 5; Lat. *locum relinquere paenitentiae*, Liv. 44, 10; 24, 26; [Plin. ep. ad Trai. 96 (97), 10 cf. 2]; *ἔχειν τόπον μετανοίας*, Tat. or. ad Graec. 15 fin.; *διὰ τὸ μὴ καταλείπεσθαί σφισι τόπον ἐλέους μηδὲ συγγνώμης*, Polyb. 1, 88, 2); *τόπον ἔχειν* sc. *τοῦ εὐαγγελίσσασθαι*, Ro. xv. 23; τ. *ζητεῖν*, with a gen. of the thing for which influence is sought among men: *διαθήκης*, pass. Heb. viii. 7 [(cf. *μέμφομαι*)].

[Syn. *τόπος* 1, *χώρα*, *χωρίον*: *τόπ.* *place*, indefinite; a portion of space viewed in reference to its occupancy, or as appropriated to a thing; *χώρα* *region, country*, extensive; space, yet bounded; *χωρίον* *parcel of ground* (Jn. iv. 5), circumscribed; a definite portion of space viewed as enclosed or complete in itself; *τόπος* and *χωρίον* (plur., R. V. *lands*) occur together in Acts xxviii. 7. Cf. Schmidt ch. 41.]

τοσοῦτος, -αῦτη, -οὔτο (Heb. vii. 22 L T Tr WH) and -οὔτον, (fr. *τόσος* and *οὔτος*; [al. say lengthened fr. *τόσος*: cf. *τηλικούτος*, init.]), *so great*; with nouns: of quantity, *τοσ. πλοῦτος*, Rev. xviii. 17 (16); of internal amount, *πίπτεις*, Mt. viii. 10; Lk. vii. 9; [*ὅσα ἐδόξασεν ἑαυτῆν, τοσοῦτον δότε βασανισμὸν*, Rev. xviii. 7]; of size, *μέφος*, Heb. xii. 1; plur. *so many*: *ἰχθύες*, Jn. xxi. 11; *σημεῖα*, Jn. xii. 37; *γένη φωνῶν*, 1 Co. xiv. 10; *ἔτη*, Lk. xv. 29 [(here A. V. *these many*)], (in prof. writ., esp. the Attic, we often find *τοσοῦτος καὶ τοῦτος* and the reverse; see Hein-

dorf on Plat. Gorg. p. 34; Passow p. 1923^b; [L. and S. s. vv.]; foll. by *ὥστε*, *so many as to be able*, etc. [B. 244 (210), Mt. xv. 33; of time: *so long*, χρόνος, [Jn. xiv. 9]; Heb. iv. 7; of length of space, τὸ μήκος τοσοῦτόν ἐστιν ὅσον etc. Rev. xxi. 16 Rec.; absol., plur. *so many*, Jn. vi. 9; neut. plur. [*so many things*], Gal. iii. 4; τοσοῦτου, *for so much* (of price), Acts v. 8 (9); dat. τοσοῦτω, preceded or followed by ὅσῳ (as often in the Grk. writ. fr. Hdt. down [W. § 35, 4 N. 2]), *by so much*: τοσ. κρείττων, *by so much better*, Heb. i. 4; τοσοῦτω μᾶλλον ὅσῳ etc. Heb. x. 25; καθ' ὅσον . . . καθὰ τοσοῦτον, *by how much . . . by so much*, Heb. vii. 22.*

τότε, demonstr. adv. of time, (fr. the neut. art. τό, and the enclit. τέ [q. v.]; answering to the relative *στε* [Kühner § 506, 2 c.]), fr. Hom. down, *then*; *at that time*; a. *then i. e. at the time when the things under consideration were taking place*, (of a concomitant event): Mt. ii. 17 (τότε ἐπληρώθη); iii. 5, 13; xii. 22, 38; xv. 1; xix. 13; xx. 20; xxvii. 9, 16; Ro. vi. 21; foll. by a more precise specification of the time by means of an added participle, Mt. ii. 16; Gal. iv. 8; opp. to οὖν, Gal. iv. 29; Heb. xii. 26; δ τότε κόσμος, *the world that then was*, 2 Pet. iii. 6. b. *then i. e. when the thing under consideration had been said or done, thereupon*; so in the historical writers (esp. Matthew), *by way of transition from one thing mentioned to another which could not take place before it* [W. 540 (503); B. § 151, 31 fin.]: Mt. iv. 1, 5; xxvi. 14; xxvii. 38; Acts i. 12; x. 43; xxi. 33; not infreq. of things which took place immediately afterwards, so that it is equiv. to *which having been done or heard*: Mt. ii. 7; iii. 15; iv. 10 sq.; viii. 26; xii. 45; xv. 28; xvii. 19; xxvi. 36, 45; xxvii. 26 sq.; Lk. xi. 26; τότε οὖν, Jn. xi. 14 [Lchm. br. οὖν]; xix. 1, 16; xx. 8; εὐθέως τότε, Acts xvii. 14; τότε preceded by a more definite specification of time, as μετὰ τὸ ψωμίον, Jn. xiii. 27; or by an aor. ptep. Acts xxviii. 1. ὅτε . . . τότε, etc., *when . . . then*: Mt. xiii. 26; xxi. 1; Jn. xii. 16; ὡς . . . τότε, etc., Jn. vii. 10; xi. 6; preceded by a gen. absol. which specifies time, Acts xxvii. 21. ἀπὸ τότε *from that time on*, see ἀπό, I. 4 b. p. 58^b. c. of things future; *then* (at length) when the thing under discussion takes place (or shall have taken place): τότε simply, Mt. xxiv. 23, 40; xxv. 1, 34, 37, 41, 44 sq.; opp. to ἄρτι, 1 Co. xiii. 12; καὶ τότε, Mt. vii. 23; xvi. 27; xxiv. 10, 14, 30; Mk. xiii. 21, 26 sq.; Lk. xxi. 27; 1 Co. iv. 5; Gal. vi. 4; 2 Th. ii. 8; καὶ τότε preceded by πρώτου, Mt. v. 24; vii. 5; Lk. vi. 42. ὄραν (with a subjunc. pres.) . . . τότε, etc. *when . . . then*, etc. [W. § 60, 5], 2 Co. xii. 10; 1 Th. v. 3; ὄραν (with an aor. subj. i. q. Lat. fut. pf.) . . . τότε, etc., Mt. ix. 15; xxiv. 16; xxv. 31; Mk. ii. 20; xiii. 14; Lk. v. 35; xxi. 20 sq.; Jn. ii. 10 [TWH om. L Tr br. τότε]; viii. 28; 1 Co. xv. 28, 54; xvi. 2; Col. iii. 4. Of the N. T. writ. Matthew uses τότε most frequently, ninety-one times [so Holtzmann, Syn. Evang. p. 293]; rather, eighty-nine times acc. to R T, ninety times acc. to G L Tr WII]; it is not found in [Eph., Phil., Philem., the Past. Epp., the Epp. of Jn., Jas., Jude], the Rev.

τοῦναντίον (by crasis for τὸ ἐναντίον [B. 10]), [(Arstph., Thuc., al.)], *on the contrary, contrariwise*, (Vulg. *e contrario*), accus. used adverbially [W. 230 (216)]: 2 Co. ii. 7; Gal. ii. 7; 1 Pet. iii. 9.*

τοῦνομα (by crasis for τὸ ὄνομα [B. 10; WH. App. p. 145]), [fr. Hom. II. 3, 235 down], *the name*; accus. absol. [B. § 131, 12; W. 230 (216) cf. ὄνομα, 1] *by name*: Mt. xxvii. 57.*

τουτίστι [cf. W. p. 45; B. 11 (10)] for τοῦτ' ἔστι, and this for τοῦτό ἐστι, see εἰμί, II. 3.

τράγος, -ου, ὄ, fr. Hom. down, *a he-goat*: plur., Heb. ix. 12 sq. 19; x. 4.*

τράπεζα, -ης, ἡ, (fr. τέτρα, and πίζα a foot), fr. Hom. down, Sept. for ἡγῆζ, *a table*; 1. a. *a table on which food is placed, an eating-table*: Mt. xv. 27; Mk. vii. 28; Lk. xvi. 21; xix. 23; xxii. 21, 30; the table in the temple at Jerusalem on which the consecrated loaves were placed (see πρόθεσις, 1), Heb. ix. 2. b. *equiv. to the food placed upon the table* (cf. Fritzsche on Add. to Esth. iv. 14): παρατίθεναι τράπεζαν, (like the Lat. mensam apponere [cf. our 'to set a good table'], *to set a table, i. e. food, before one* (Thuc. 1, 130; Ael. v. h. 2, 17), Acts xvi. 34; διακονεῖν ταῖς τραπέζαις (see διακονίω, 3), Acts vi. 2. c. *a banquet, feast*, (fr. Hdt. down): Ro. xi. 9 (fr. Ps. lxxviii. (lxxix.) 23); μετέχειν τραπέζης δαιμονίων, *to partake of a feast prepared by* [(?) see below] *demons* (the idea is this: the sacrifices of the Gentiles inure to the service of demons who employ them in preparing feasts for their worshippers; accordingly one who participates in those feasts, enters into communion and fellowship with the demons); κυρίου, *to partake of a feast prepared by* [(?) see below] *the Lord* (just as when he first instituted the supper), 1 Co. x. 21 [but it seems more natural to take the genitives δαμ. and κυρ. simply as possessive (cf. W. 189 (178); B. § 127, 27), and to modify the above interpretation accordingly]. 2. *the table or stand of a money-changer, where he sits, exchanging different kinds of money for a fee (agio), and paying back with interest loans or deposits*, (Lys., Isocr., Dem., Aristot., Joseph., Plut., al.): Mt. xxi. 12; Mk. xi. 15; Jn. ii. 15; τὸ ἀργύριον δίδου ἐπὶ (τὴν) τράπεζαν, *to put the money into a (the) bank at interest*, Lk. xix. 23.*

τραπέζιτης [-ζείτης TWH; see WH. App. p. 154, and cf. εἰ, ε], -ου, ὄ, (τράπεζα, q. v.), *a money-changer, broker, banker, one who exchanges money for a fee, and pays interest on deposits*: Mt. xxv. 27. (Cebet. tab. 31; [Lys., Dem., Joseph., Plut., Artem., al.]*)

τραῦμα, -τος, τό, (TPAQ, TPQΩ, τιτρώσκω, *to wound*, akin to θραύω), *a wound*: Lk. x. 34. (From Aeschyl. and Hdt. down; Sept. several times for γῆρ.)*

τραυματίζω: 1 aor. ptep. τραυματίσας; pf. pass. ptep. τετραυματισμένος; (τραῦμα); fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down, *to wound*: Lk. xx. 12; Acts xix. 16.*

τραχηλίξω: (τράχλος); 1. *to seize and twist the neck or throat*; used of combatants who handle thus their antagonists (Philo, Plut., Diog. Laërt., al.). 2. *to bend back the neck of the victim to be slain, to lay bare or expose by bending back*; hence trop. *to lay bare*,

uncover, expose: pf. pass. ptcp. τετραχλισμένος τινί, laid bare, laid open, made manifest to one, Heb. iv. 13.*

τράχηλος, -ου, ὁ, [allied w. τρέχω; named from its movableness; cf. Vaníček p. 304], fr. Eur. and Arstph. down, Sept. chiefly for τριχ, also for ηγγ, etc., the neck: Mt. xviii. 6; Mk. ix. 42; Lk. xv. 20; xvii. 2; Acts xv. 10; xx. 37; τὸν ἑαυτοῦ τράχηλον ὑποτιθέναι (sc. ὑπὸ τὸν σιδήρον), [A.V. to lay down one's own neck i. e.] to be ready to incur the most imminent peril to life, Ro. xvi. 4.*

τραχύς, -εῖα, -ύ, fr. Hom. down, rough: ὄδοί, Lk. iii. 5; τόποι, rocky places (in the sea), Acts xxvii. 29.*

Τραχωνίτις, -ιδος, ἡ, Trachonitis, a rough [(Grk. τραχύς)] region, tenanted by robbers, situated between Antilibanus [on the W.] and the mountains of Batanaea [on the E.], and bounded on the N. by the territory of Damascus: Lk. iii. 1 (Joseph. antt. 16, 9, 3 and often). [See Porter in BB. DD.]*

τρεῖς, οἱ, αἱ, τρία, τά, three: Mt. xii. 40; Mk. viii. 2; Lk. i. 56; Jn. ii. 19, and often. [From Hom. down.]*

Τρεῖς Ταβέρναι, see ταβέρναι.

τρέμω; used only in the pres. and impf.; fr. Hom. down; to tremble: Mk. v. 33; Lk. viii. 47; Acts ix. 6 Rec.; with a ptcp. (cf. W. § 45, 4 a.; [B. § 144, 15 a.]), to fear, be afraid, 2 Pet. ii. 10. [SYN. see φοβέω, fin.]*

τρέφω; 1 aor. ἔθρεψα; Pass., pres. τρέφομαι; pf. ptcp. τεθραμμένος; fr. Hom. down; to nourish, support; to feed: τινά, Mt. vi. 26; xxv. 37; Lk. xii. 24; Acts xii. 20; Rev. xii. 6, 14; to give suck, Lk. xxiii. 29 L T Tr WH; to faller, Jas. v. 5 [here A. V. nourish]. to bring up, nurture, Lk. iv. 16 [here T WH mrg. ἀνατρέφω] (1 Macc. iii. 33; xi. 39, and often in prof. auth.). [COMP.: ἀνα-, ἐκ-, ἐν-τρέφω.]*

τρέχω; impf. ἔτρεχον; 2 aor. ἔδραμον; fr. Hom. down; Sept. for τριγ; to run; a. prop.: of persons in haste, Mk. v. 6; Jn. xx. 2, 4; with a telic inf. Mt. xxviii. 8; δραμών with a finite verb, Mt. xxvii. 48; Mk. xv. 36; Lk. xv. 20; τρέχω ἐπὶ with an acc. of place, Lk. xxiv. 12 [T om. L Tr br. WH reject the vs.]; εἰς πόλεμον, Rev. ix. 9; of those who run in a race-course (ἐν σταδίῳ), 1 Co. ix. 24, 26. b. metaph.: of doctrine rapidly propagated, 2 Th. iii. 1 [R. V. run]; by a metaphor taken from the runners in a race, to exert one's self, strive hard; to spend one's strength in performing or attaining something: Ro. ix. 16; Gal. v. 7; εἰς κενόν, Gal. ii. 2 [W. 504 (470); B. § 148, 10]; Phil. ii. 16; τὸν ἀγῶνα, Heb. xii. 1 (see ἀγών, 2); the same expression occurs in Grk. writ., denoting to incur extreme peril, which it requires the exertion of all one's efforts to overcome, Hdt. 8, 102; Eur. Or. 878; Alc. 489; Electr. 883; Iph. Aul. 1456; Dion. Hal. 7, 48, etc.; miserabile currunt certamen, Stat. Theb. 3, 116. [COMP.: εἶσ-, κατα-, περι-, προ-, προσ-, συν-, ἐπι-συν-, ὑπο-τρέχω.]*

τρήμα, -ατος, τό, (τιτράω, τίτρημι, ΤΡΑΩ, to bore through, pierce), a perforation, hole: βελόνης, Lk. xviii. 25 L T Tr WH; [ράφιδος, Mt. xix. 24 WH txt.]. (Arstph., Plat., Aristot., Plut., al.)*

τριάκοντα, οἱ, αἱ, τά, (τρεις), thirty: Mt. xiii. 8; Mk. iv. 8; Lk. iii. 23, etc. [From Hom. down.]*

τριακόσιοι, -αι, -α, three hundred: Mk. xiv. 5, Jn. xii. 5. [From Hom. down.]*

τριβόλος, -ου, ὁ, (τριβω and βάλλω, [(cf. βέλος), three-pointed]), a thistle, a prickly wild plant, hurtful to other plants: Mt. vii. 16; Heb. vi. 8. (Arstph., al.; Sept. for τριγγ, Gen. iii. 18; Hos. x. 8; for τριγγ thorns, Prov. xxii. 5.) [Cf. B. D. s. v. Thorns and Thistles, 4; Ldw, Aram. Pflanzennamen, § 302.]*

τριβὸς, -ου, ἡ, (τριβω to rub), a worn way, a path: Mt. iii. 3; Mk. i. 3; Lk. iii. 4, fr. Is. xl. 3. (Hom. hymn. Merc. 448; Hdt., Eur., Xen., al.; Sept. for τριγγ, τριγγ, ηγγ, etc.)*

τριετία, -ας, ἡ, (τρεις and ἔτος), a space of three years: Acts xx. 31. (Theophr., Plut., Artem. oneir. 4, 1; al.)*

τριβή; to squeak, make a shrill cry, (Hom., Hdt., Aristot., Plut., Iclian., al.): trans. τοὺς ὀδόντας, to grind or gnash the teeth, Mk. ix. 18; κατά τῶσος, Ev. Nicod. c. 5.*

τρίμηνος, -ον, (τρεις and μήν), of three months (Soph., Aristot., Theophr., al.); neut. used as subst. a space of three months (Polyb., Plut., 2 K. xxiv. 8): Heb. xi. 23.*

τρίς, (τρεις), adv., thrice: Mt. xxvi. 34, 75; Mk. xiv. 30, 72; Lk. xxii. 34, 61; Jn. xiii. 38; 2 Co. xi. 25; xii. 8; ἐπὶ τρίς [see ἐπί. C. I. 2 d. p. 235* bot.], Acts x. 16; xi. 10. [From Hom. down.]*

τρίστωγος, -ον, (τρεις and στέγη), having three roofs or stories: Dion. Hal. 3, 68; [Joseph. b. j. 5, 5, 5]; τὸ τρίστοιον, the third story, Acts xx. 9 (Gen. vi. 16 Symm.): ἡ τριστέγη, Artem. oneir. 4, 46.*

τρισχιλιοί, -αι, -α, (τρίς and χίλιοι), three thousand: Acts ii. 41. [From Hom. down.]*

τρίτος, -η, -ον, the third: with substantives, Mk. xv. 25; Lk. xxiv. 21; Acts ii. 15; 2 Co. xii. 2; Rev. iv. 7; vi. 5; viii. 10; xi. 14, etc.; τῆ τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ, Mt. xvi. 21; xvii. 23; xx. 19; Mk. ix. 31 [Rec.]; x. 34 Rec.; Lk. xxiv. 46; Acts x. 40; 1 Co. xv. 4; τῆ ἡμέρᾳ τῆ τρίτῃ, Lk. xviii. 33; Jn. ii. 1 [L mrg. Tr WH mrg. τῆ τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ]; ἕως τῆς τρίτης ἡμέρας, Mt. xxvii. 64; τρίτον, acc. masc. substantively, a third [(sc. servant)], Lk. xx. 12; neut. τὸ τρίτον with a gen. of the thing, the third part of anything, Rev. viii. 7-12; ix. 15, 18; xii. 4; neut. adverbially, τὸ τρίτον the third time, Mk. xiv. 41; Jn. xxi. 17; also without the article, τρίτον a third time, Lk. xxiii. 22; τοῦτο τρίτον, this is (now) the third time (see οὗτος, II. d.), Jn. xxi. 14; 2 Co. xii. 14 [not Rec.*]; xiii. 1; τρίτον in enumerations after πρῶτον, δεύτερον, in the third place, thirdly, 1 Co. xii. 28; ἐκ τρίτου, a third time [W. § 51, d.], Mt. xxvi. 44 [L Tr mrg. br. ἐκ τρίτου].

τρίχινος, -η, -ον, (θρίξ, q. v.), made of hair (Vulg. cilicinus): Rev. vi. 12 [see σάκκος, b.]. (Xen., Plat., Sept., al.)*

τριχός, see θρίξ.

τρόμος, -ου, ὁ, (τρέμω), fr. Hom. down, a trembling, quaking with fear: Mk. xvi. 8; μετὰ φόβου κ. τρόμου, with fear and trembling, used to describe the anxiety of one who distrusts his ability completely to meet all requirements, but religiously does his utmost to fulfil his duty, 2 Co. vii. 15; Eph. vi. 5; Phil. ii. 12; ἐν φ. κ. ἐν τρ. (Is. xix. 16), 1 Co. ii. 3 (φόβος and τρόμος are joined in

Gen. ix. 2; Ex. xv. 16; Deut. [ii. 25]; xi. 25, etc.; *ἐν φ. . . ἐν τρ.* Ps. ii. 11). [SYN. cf. φοβέω, fin.]*

τροπή, -ης, ἡ, (fr. *τρέπω* to turn), a turning: of the heavenly bodies, Jas. i. 17 (on this see ἀποσκίασμα); often so in the Grk. writ. fr. Hom. and Hes. down [see L. and S. s. v. 1]; cf. Job xxxviii. 33; Sap. vii. 18; Deut. xxxiii. 14; [*Soph. Lex. s. v.*].*

τρόπος, -ου, ὁ, (fr. *τρέπω*, see *τροπή*), fr. [Pind.], Aeschyl. and Hdt. down; 1. a manner, way, fashion: *ὁν τρόπον*, as, even as, like as, [W. § 32, 6; B. § 131, 12]: Mt. xxiii. 37; Lk. xiii. 34; Acts i. 11; vii. 28; 2 Tim. iii. 8, (Gen. xxvi. 29; Ex. xiv. 13; [Deut. xi. 25; Ps. xlii. 2]; Ezek. xlii. 7; xlv. 6; Mal. iii. 17; Xen. mem. 1, 2, 59; anab. 6, 1 (3), 1; Plat. rep. 5 p. 466 e.); *τὸν δμοιον τούτους τρόπον*, [in like manner with these], Jude 7; *καθ' ὃν τρόπον*, as, Acts xv. 11; xxvii. 25; *κατὰ πάντα τρόπον*, Ro. iii. 2; *κατὰ μηδένα τρόπον*, in no wise, 2 Th. ii. 3 (4 Macc. iv. 24; x. 7; *κατὰ οὐδένα τρόπον*, 2 Macc. xi. 31; 4 Macc. v. 16); *παντὶ τρόπῳ*, Phil. i. 18 (1 Macc. xiv. 35, and very often in the Grk. writ.); also *ἐν παντὶ τρόπῳ*, 2 Th. iii. 16 [here Lchm. *ἐν π. τόπῳ*; cf. W. § 31, 8 d.]. 2. manner of life, character: Heb. xiii. 5 [R. V. mrg. 'turn of mind'; (cf. *τοὺς τρόπους κυρίου ἔχειν*, 'Teaching' 11, 8)].*

τροποφορέω, -ῶ: 1 aor. *ἐτροποφόρησα*; (fr. *τρόπος*, and *φέρω* to bear); to bear one's manners, endure one's character: *τινά*, Acts xiii. 18 R Tr txt. WH (see their App. ad loc.), after codd. * B etc.; Vulg. *mores eorum sustinuit*; (Cic. ad Attic. 13, 29; Schol. on Arstph. ran. 1432; Sept. Deut. i. 31 cod. Vat.; [Orig. in Jer. 248; Apost. constt. 7, 36 (p. 219, 19 ed. Lagarde)]; see *τροφοφορέω*.*

τροφή, -ης, ἡ, (*τρέφω*, 2 pf. *τέτροφα*), food, nourishment: Mt. iii. 4; vi. 25; x. 10; xxiv. 45; Lk. xii. 23; Jn. iv. 8; Acts ii. 46; ix. 19; xiv. 17; xxvii. 33 sq. 36, 38; Jas. ii. 15; of the food of the mind, i. e. the substance of instruction, Heb. v. 12, 14. (Tragg., Xen., Plat., sqq.; Sept. for *ἰσχυρῆ*, *ἰσχυρῆ*, *ἰσχυρῆ*, etc.)*

Τρόφιμος [on its accent cf. W. § 6, 1 l.], -ου, ὁ, *Trophimus*, an Ephesian Christian, a friend of the apostle Paul: Acts xx. 4; xxi. 29; 2 Tim. iv. 20.*

τροφός, -οῦ, ὁ, (*τρέφω*; see *τροφή*), a nurse: 1 Th. ii. 7. (From Hom. down; for *ἡγεγῆς*, Gen. xxxv. 8; 2 K. xi. 2; Is. xlix. 23.)*

τροφοφορέω, -ῶ: 1 aor. *ἐτροποφόρησα*; (*τροφός* and *φέρω*); to bear like a nurse or mother, i. e. to take the most anxious and tender care of: *τινά*, Acts xiii. 18 G L T Tr mrg. [R. V. mrg. *bear as a nursing-father*] (Deut. i. 31 cod. Alex. etc.; 2 Macc. vii. 27; Macar. hom. 46, 3 and other eccles. writ.); see *τροποφορέω*.*

τροχιά, -ᾶς, ἡ, (*τροχός*, q. v.), a track of a wheel, a rut; a track, a path: *τροχιάς ὁρθῶς ποῖσατε τοῖς ποσίν ὑμῶν*, i. e. follow the path of rectitude, do right, Heb. xii. 13 after Prov. iv. 26 (where for *ἡγεγῆς*, as in ii. 15; iv. 11; v. 6, 21; in some of the later poets equiv. to *τροχός*).*

τροχός, -οῦ, ὁ, (*τρέχω*), fr. Hom. down, a wheel: Jas. iii. 6 (on this pass. see *γένεσις* 3; [cf. W. 54 (53)]).*

τρέβλιον [so T (cf. Proleg. p. 102) WH; -βλιον R G L Tr] (on the accent see Passow s. v.; [Chandler § 350;

Göttling p. 408]), -ου, τό, a dish, a deep dish [cf. B. D. s. v. Dish]: Mt. xxvi. 23; Mk. xiv. 20. (Arstph., Plut., Leian, Ael. v. h. 9, 37; Sept. for *ἡγεγῆς*, for which also in Joseph. antt. 3, 8, 10; Sir. xxxiv. (xxxii.) 14.)*

τρογῶν, -ῶ; 1 aor. *ἐτρογῆσα*; (fr. *τρίγη* [lit. 'dryness'] fruit gathered ripe in autumn, harvest); fr. Hom. down; Sept. several times for *ῥῥῥ*, *ῥῥῥ*, *ῥῥῥ*; to gather in ripe fruits; to gather the harvest or vintage: as in the Grk. writ., with acc. of the fruit gathered, Lk. vi. 44; Rev. xiv. 18; or of the plant from which it is gathered, Rev. xiv. 19.*

τρογῶν, -όνος, ἡ, (fr. *τρίζω* to murmur, sigh, coo, of doves; cf. *γογγύζω*, a turtle-dove: Lk. ii. 24. (Arstph., Theocr., al.; Ael. v. h. 1, 15; Sept. for *ῥῥ*).)*

τρομαλιά, -ᾶς, ἡ, (i. q. *τρήμα*, or *τρήμη*, fr. *τρώω* to wear away, perforate), a hole, [eye of a needle]: Mk. x. 25, and R G in Lk. xviii. 25. (Judg. xv. 11; Jer. xiii. 4; xvi. 16; Sotad. in Plut. mor. p. 11 a. [i. e. de educ. puer. § 14]; Geop.)*

τρήμμα, -τος, τό, (*τρύπῳ* to bore), a hole, [eye of a needle]: Mt. xix. 24 [here WH txt. *τρήμα*, q. v.]. (Arstph., Plut., Geop., al.)*

Τρύφαινα, -ης, ἡ, (*τρύφῳ*, q. v.), *Tryphæna*, a Christian woman: Ro. xvi. 12. [B. D. s. v.; Bp. Lghtft. on Phil. p. 175 sq.]*

τρύφῳ, -ῶ: 1 aor. *ἐτρύφησα*; (*τρυφή*, q. v.); to live delicately, live luxuriously, be given to a soft and luxurious life: Jas. v. 5. (Neh. ix. 25; Is. lxvi. 11; Isocr., Eur., Xen., Plat., sqq.) [COMP. *ἐν-τρύφῳ*. SYN. cf. Trench § liv.]*

τρυφή, -ης, ἡ, (fr. *θρίπτω* to break down, enervate; pass. and mid. to live softly and delicately), softness, effeminacy, luxurious living: Lk. vii. 25; 2 Pet. ii. 13. (Eur., Arstph., Xen., Plato, sqq.; Sept.)*

Τρυφῶσα, -ης, ἡ, (*τρύφῳ*, q. v.), *Tryphosa*, a Christian woman: Ro. xvi. 12. [See reff. under *Τρύφαινα*.]*

Τρώας, and (so L T WH [see I, ι and reff. in *Pape*, Eigennamen, s. v.]) *Τρωάς*, -ᾶδος, ἡ, [on the art. with it see W. § 5, b.], *Troas*, a city near the Hellespont, formerly called *Ἀντιγόνη Τρ.*, but by Lysimachus *Ἀλεξάνδρεια ἡ Τρ.* in honor of Alexander the Great; it flourished under the Romans [and with its environs was raised by Augustus to a *colonia juris italici*, 'the Troad'; cf. Strab. 13, 1, 26; Plin. 5, 33]; Acts xvi. 8, 11; xx. 5 sq.; 2 Co. ii. 12; 2 Tim. iv. 13. [B. D. s. v.]*

Τρωγύλιον (so Ptolem. 5, 2, 8), or *Τρωγίλιον* [(better *-γύλιον*; see WH. App. p. 159)] (so Strab. 14, p. 636), -ου, τό, *Trogyllium*, the name of a town and promontory of Ionia, not far from the island Samos, at the foot of Mt. Mycale, between Ephesus and the mouth of the river Maeander: Acts xx. 15 R G. [Cf. B. D. s. v.]*

τρέγω; to gnaw, craunch, chew raw vegetables or fruits (as nuts, almonds, etc.): *ἀγρωστω*, of mules, Hom. Od. 6, 90, and often in other writers of animals feeding; also of men fr. Hdt. down (as *σῦκα*, Hdt. 1, 71; *βότρυς*, Arstph. eqq. 1077; blackberries, Barn. ep. 7, 8 [where see Harnack, Cunningham, Müller]; *κρόμων μετὰ δειπνῶν*, Xen. conv. 4, 8); univ. to eat: absol. (*δύο τρέγομεν*

ἀδελφοί, we mess together, Polyb. 32, 9, 9) joined with *πίνει*, Mt. xxiv. 38 (so also Dem. p. 402, 21; Plut. symp. 1, 1, 2; Ev. Nicod. c. 15, p. 640 ed. Thilo [p. 251 ed. Tdf.]); τὸν ἄρτον, Jn. xiii. 18 (see ἄρτος 2 and ἐσθίω b.); figuratively, Jn. vi. 58; τὴν σάρκα, the 'flesh' of Christ (see σάρξ, 1), Jn. vi. 54, 56 sq.*

τυγχάνω; 2 aor. ἔτυχον; pf. (Heb. viii. 6) τέτευχα [so cod. B], and (so L T Tr mrg. WH cod. K) τέτυχα a later and rarer form (which not a few incorrectly think is everywhere to be regarded as a clerical error; B. 67 (59); Kühner § 343 s. v.; [Veitch s. v.; Phryn. ed. Lob. p. 595; WH. App. p. 171]), in some texts also τετύχηκα (a form com. in the earlier writ. [Rutherford, New Phryn. p. 483 sq., and reff. as above]); a verb in freq. use fr. Hom. down; "est Lat. attingere et contingere; Germ. treffen, c. accus. i. q. etwas erlangen, neut. es trifft sich." Ast, Lex. Platon. s. v.; hence 1. trans. a. prop. to hit the mark (opp. to ἀμαρτάνειν to miss the mark), of one discharging a javelin or arrow, (Hom., Xen., Lcian.). b. trop. to reach, attain, obtain, get, become master of: with a gen. of the thing (W. 200 (188)), Lk. xx. 35 [W. 609 (566)]; Acts xxiv. 2 (8); xxvi. 22; xxvii. 3; 2 Tim. ii. 10; Heb. viii. 6; xi. 35.

2. intrans. to happen, chance, fall out: εἰ τύχοι (if it so fall out), it may be, perhaps, (freq. in prof. auth.), 1 Co. xiv. 10, where see Meyer; or, considered in ref. to the topic in hand, it may be i. q. to specify, to take a case, as, for example, 1 Co. xv. 37, (Vulg. in each pass. ut puta; [cf. Meyer u. s.]); τυχόν, adverbially, perhaps, it may be, 1 Co. xvi. 6 (cf. B. § 145, 8; [W. § 45, 8 N. 1]; see exx. fr. Grk. writ. in Passow s. v. II. 2 b.; [L. and S. s. v. B. III. 2; Soph. Lex. s. v.]). to meet one; hence ὁ τυχών, he who meets one or presents himself unsought, any chance, ordinary, common person, (see Passow s. v. II. 2; [L. and S. s. v. A. II. 1 b.; Soph. Lex. s. v.]): οὐ τυχών, not common, i. e. eminent, exceptional, [A. V. special], Acts xix. 11; xxviii. 2, (3 Macc. iii. 7); to chance to be: ἡμῶν τυγχάνοντα, half dead as he happened to be, just as he was, Lk. x. 30 RG. [COMP.: ἐν, ὑπερ-εν, ἐπι, παρα-, συν-τυχάνω.]*

τυμπανίζω: (τύμπανον); 1. to beat the drum or timbrel. 2. to torture with the tympanum, an instrument of punishment: ἐτυμπανίσθησαν (Vulg. distenti sunt), Heb. xi. 35 [R. V. were tortured (with marg. Or. beaten to death)] (Plut. mor. p. 60 a.; joined with ἀνασκοποῦν, Lcian. Jup. trag. 19); the tympanum seems to have been a wheel-shaped instrument of torture, over which criminals were stretched as though they were skins, and then horribly beaten with clubs or thongs [cf. our 'to break upon the wheel'; see Eng. Dicts. s. v. Wheel]; cf. [Bleek on Heb. u. s.]; Grimm on 2 Macc. vi. 19 sq.*

τυπικῶς, (fr. the adj. τυπικός, and this fr. τύπος), adv., by way of example (prefiguratively): ταῦτα τυπικῶς συμβαινόν ἐκείνοις, these things happened unto them as a warning to posterity [R. V. by way of example], 1 Co. x. 11 L T Tr WH. (Eccles. writ.)*

τύπος, -ου, ὁ, (τύπτω), fr. [Aeschyl. and] Hdt. down;

1. the mark of a stroke or blow; print: τῶν ἤλων, Jn. xx. 25*, 25^b [where L T Tr mrg. τόπον], (Athen. 13 p. 585 c. τοῦς τύπους τῶν πηγῶν ἰδοῦσα). 2. a figure formed by a blow or impression; hence univ. a figure, image: of the images of the gods, Acts vii. 43 (Amos v. 26; Joseph. antt. 1, 19, 11; 15, 9, 5). [Cf. κύριοι τύπος θεοῦ, Barn. ep. 19, 7; 'Teaching' 4, 11.] 3. form: διδασχῆς, i. e. the teaching which embodies the sum and substance of religion and represents it to the mind, Ro. vi. 17; i. q. manner of writing, the contents and form of a letter, Acts xxiii. 25 (3 Macc. iii. 30). 4. an example;

a. in the technical sense, viz. the pattern in conformity to which a thing must be made: Acts vii. 44; Heb. viii. 5, (Ex. xxv. 40). β. in an ethical sense, a dissuasive example, pattern of warning: plur. of ruinous events which serve as admonitions or warnings to others, 1 Co. x. 6, 11 RG; an example to be imitated: of men worthy of imitation, Phil. iii. 17; with a gen. of the pers. to whom the example is offered, 1 Tim. iv. 12; 1 Pet. v. 3: τύπον ἑαυτὸν δίδόναι τινί, 2 Th. iii. 9; γενέσθαι τύπον [τύπους R L mrg. WH mrg.; cf. W. § 27, 1 note] τινί, 1 Th. i. 7; παρέχεσθαι ἑαυτὸν τύπον καλῶν ἔργων, to show one's self an example of good works, Tit. ii. 7. γ. in a doctrinal sense, a type i. e. a person or thing prefiguring a future (Messianic) person or thing: in this sense Adam is called τύπος τοῦ μέλλοντος sc. Ἀδάμ, i. e. of Jesus Christ, each of the two having exercised a pre-eminent influence upon the human race (the former destructive, the latter saving), Ro. v. 14.*

τύπτω; impf. ἔτυπον; pres. pass. inf. τύπτεσθαι; fr. Hom. down; Sept. for πῆν; to strike, smite, beat (with a staff, a whip, the fist, the hand, etc.): τινά, Mt. xxiv. 49; Lk. xii. 45; Acts xviii. 17; xxi. 32; xxiii. 3: τὸ στόμα τινί, Acts xxiii. 2; τὸ πρόσωπόν τινος, Lk. xxii. 64 [here L br. T Tr WH om. the cl.]; τινά ἐπὶ [Tdf. eis] τὴν σιαγόνα, Lk. vi. 29; εἰς τ. κεφαλὴν τινος, Mt. xxvii. 30; [τὴν κεφαλὴν τινος, Mk. xv. 19]; ἑαυτῶν τὰ στήθη (Lat. plangere pectora), of mourners, to smite their breasts, Lk. xxiii. 48; also τ. εἰς τὸ στήθος, Lk. xviii. 13 [but G L T Tr WH om. eis]. God is said τύπτειν to smite one on whom he inflicts punitive evil, Acts xxiii. 3 (Ex. viii. 2; 2 S. xxiv. 17; Ezek. vii. 9; 2 Macc. iii. 39). to smite metaph. i. e. to wound, disquiet: τὴν συνείδησίν τινος, one's conscience, 1 Co. viii. 12 (ἵνα τί τύπτει σε ἡ καρδία σου; 1 S. i. 8; τὸν δὲ ἄχος ὄξυ κατὰ φρένα τύψε βαλείαν, Hom. Π. 19, 125; Καμβύσεα ἔτυψε ἡ ἀληθῆ ἢ τῶν λόγων, Hdt. 3, 64).*

Τύραννος, -ου, ὁ, Tyrannus, an Ephesian in whose school Paul taught the gospel, but of whom we have no further knowledge [cf. B. D. s. v.]: Acts xix. 9.* τυρβάζω: pres. pass. τυρβάζομαι; (τύρβη, Lat. turba, confusion; [cf. Curtius § 250]); [fr. Soph. down]; to disturb, trouble: prop. τὸν πηλόν, Arstph. vesp. 257; trop. in pass. to be troubled in mind, disquieted: περὶ πολλά, Lk. x. 41 RG (with the same constr. in Arstph. pax 1007; μὴ ἄγαν τυρβάζου, Nilus epist. 2, 258).*

Τύριος, -ου, ὁ, ἡ, a Tyrian, inhabitant of Tyre: Acts xii. 20. (Hdt., al.)*

Τύρος, -ου, ἡ, (Hebr. **צור** or **צ'ר**; fr. Aram. **צור** a rock), *Tyre*, a Phœnician city on the Mediterranean, very ancient, large, splendid, flourishing in commerce, and powerful by land and sea. In the time of Christ and the apostles it was subject to the Romans, but continued to possess considerable wealth and prosperity down to A. D. 1291. It is at present an obscure little place containing some five thousand inhabitants, part Mohammedans part Christians, with a few Jews (cf. Bäderer's *Palestine* p. 425 sq.; [Murray's ditto p. 370 sq.]). It is mentioned Acts xxi. 3, 7, and (in company with Sidon) in Mt. xi. 21 sq.; xv. 21; Lk. vi. 17; x. 13 sq.; Mk. iii. 8; vii. 24 (where T om. Tr mrg. WH br. καὶ Σιδῶνος), 31. [BB. DD.]*

τυφλός, -οῦ, ὁ, (**τύφω**, to raise a smoke; hence prop. 'darkened by smoke'), fr. Hom. down, Sept. for **τυγ**, *blind*; a. prop.: Mt. ix. 27 sq.; xi. 5; Mk. viii. 22 sq.; x. 46; Lk. vii. 21 sq.; xiv. 13, 21; Jn. ix. 1 sq. 13; x. 21, etc. b. as often in prof. auth. fr. Pind. down, mentally *blind*: Mt. xv. 14; xxiii. 17, 19, 24, 26; Jn. ix. 39-41; Ro. ii. 19; 2 Pet. i. 9; Rev. iii. 17.

τυφλῶς, -ῶ: 1 aor. ἐτύφλωσα; pf. τετύφλωκα; fr. [Pind. and] Hdt. down; to *blind, make blind*; in the N. T. metaph. to *blunt the mental discernment, darken the mind*:

Jn. xii. 40; 1 Jn. ii. 11; τὰ **νοήματα**, 2 Co. iv. 4, (τῆν ψυχὴν τυφλωθεῖην, Plat. Phaedo p. 99 e.)*

τυφῶω, -ῶ: Pass., pf. τετύφωμαι; 1 aor. ptep. τυφωθείς; (**τύφος**, smoke; pride); prop. to *raise a smoke, to wrap in a mist*; used only metaph. 1. to *make proud, puff up with pride, render insolent*; pass. to *be puffed up with haughtiness or pride*, 1 Tim. iii. 6 (Strab., Joseph., Diog. Laërt., al.). 2. to *blind with pride or conceit, to render foolish or stupid*: 1 Tim. vi. 4; pf. ptep. *beclouded, besotted*, 2 Tim. iii. 4, (Dem., Aristot., Polyb., Plut., al.)*

τύφος: (**τύφος**, smoke); fr. Hdt. down; to *cause or emit smoke* (Plaut. *fumifico*), *raise a smoke*; pass. (pres. ptep. τυφόμενος) to *smoke* (Vulg. *fumigo*): Mt. xii. 20.*

τυφωνικός, -ή, -όν, (**τυφῶν** [cf. Chandler ed. 1 § 659], a whirlwind, hurricane, typhoon), *like a whirlwind, tempestuous*: **ἄνεμος**, Acts xxvii. 14.*

Τύχικος [so WH; W. § 6, 1 l.] but RGLT Tr **Τυχικός** (*Lipsius*, Gram. Unters. p. 30; [Tdf. Proleg. p. 103; Chandler § 266]), -ου, ὁ, *Tychicus*, an Asiatic Christian, friend and companion of the apostle Paul: Acts xx. 4; Eph. vi. 21; Col. iv. 7; 2 Tim. iv. 12; Tit. iii. 12. [See Bp. Lghtft. on Col. l. c.; B. D. s. v.]*

τυχόν, see **τυγχάνω**, 2.

Τ

[T, υ: on the use and the omission of the mark of diaeresis with, see Tdf. Proleg. p. 108; *Lipsius*, Gram. Untersuch. p. 136 sqq.; cf. *Scrivener*, Collation of Cod. Sin. etc. 2d ed. p. xxxviii.]

τάκινθος, -η, -ον, (**τάκινθος**), of *hyacinth, of the color of hyacinth*, i. e. of a red color bordering on black (Hesych. **τάκινθινον· ὑπομελανίζον**): Rev. ix. 17 (Hom., Theocr., Leian., al.; Sept.)*

τάκινθος, -ου, ὁ, *hyacinth*, the name of a flower (Hom. and other poets; Theophr.), also of a precious stone of the same color, i. e. dark-blue verging towards black [A. V. *hyacinth* (so R. V. with mrg. *sapphire*); cf. B. D. s. v. *hyacinth*; Riehm s. v. *Edelsteine* 9] (Philo, Joseph., Galen, Heliod., al.; Plin. h. n. 37, 9, 41): Rev. xxi. 20.*

τάλιος, -η, -ον, (**τάλος**, q. v.), in a fragment of Corinna and occasionally in the Grk. writ. fr. Arstph. down, of *glass or transparent like glass*, glassy: Rev. iv. 6; xv. 2.*

τάλος, -ου, ὁ, [prob. allied w. **ἕει, ἕετος** (q. v.); hence 'rain-drop', Curtius § 604; Vaniček p. 1046; but al. make it of Egypt. origin (cf. L. and S. s. v.)], fr. Hdt. ([§. 24] who writes **τέλος**; [cf. W. 22]) down; 1. any *stone transparent like glass*. 2. *glass*: Rev. xxi. 18, 21.*

ὑβρίζω; 1 aor. ὑβρισα; Pass., 1 aor. ptep. ὑβρισθείς; 1 fut. ὑβρισθήσομαι; (**ὑβρις**); fr. Hom. down; 1. intrans. to *be insolent*; to *behave insolently, wantonly, outrageously*.

2. trans. to *act insolently and shamefully towards one* (so even Hom.), to *treat shamefully*, [cf. W. § 32, 1 b. β.]: Mt. xxii. 6; Lk. xviii. 32; Acts xiv. 5; [1 Th. ii. 2]; of one who injures another by speaking evil of him, Lk. xi. 45. [COMP.: ἐν-υβρίζω.]*

ὑβρις, -εως, ἡ, (fr. ὑπέρ [(see Curtius p. 540)]; cf. Lat. *superbus*, Eng. 'uppishness'), fr. Hom. down, Sept. for ὑβρις, ὑβρις, ὑβρις, etc.; a. *insolence; impudence, pride, haughtiness*.

b. a *wrong springing from insolence, an injury, affront, insult* [in Grk. usage the mental injury and the wantonness of its infliction being prominent; cf. *Cope* on Aristot. rhet. 1, 12, 26; 2, 2, 5; see ὑβριστής]; prop., plur. 2 Co. xii. 10 (Hesych. ὑβρις· τραύματα, ἀνειδη); trop. *injury inflicted by the violence of a tempest*: Acts xxvii. 10, 21, (τῆν ἀπὸ τῶν ὄμβρων ὑβριν, Joseph. antt. 3, 6, 4; δεισάσα θαλάττης ὑβριν, Anthol. 7, 291, 3; [cf. Pind. Pyth. 1, 140]).*

ὑβριστής, -οῦ, ὁ, (**ὑβρίζω**), fr. Hom. down, an *insolent man, 'one who, uplifted with pride, either heaps insulting language upon others or does them some shameful act of*

wrong' (*Fritzsche*, Ep. ad Rom. i. p. 86; [cf. *Trench*, Syn. § xxix.; *Schmidt* ch. 177; *Cope* on *Aristot. rhet.* 2, 2, 5 (see ὕβρις)]: Ro. i. 30; 1 Tim. i. 13.*

ὕγαινω; (ὕγις); fr. Hdt. down; to be sound, to be well, to be in good health: prop., Lk. v. 31; vii. 10; xv. 27; [3 Jn. 2]; metaph. the phrase ὑγαινεῖν ἐν τῇ πίστει [B. § 133, 19] is used of one whose Christian opinions are free from any admixture of error, Tit. i. 13; τῇ πίστει, τῇ ἀγάπῃ, τῇ ὑπομονῇ, [cf. B. u. s.], of one who keeps these graces sound and strong, Tit. ii. 2; ἡ ὑγαινοῦσα διδασκαλία, the sound i. e. true and incorrupt doctrine, 1 Tim. i. 10; 2 Tim. iv. 3; Tit. i. 9; ii. 1; also λόγοι ὑγαινοῦντες (Philo de Abrah. § 38), 1 Tim. vi. 3; 2 Tim. i. 13, (ὕγαινοῦσαι περὶ θεῶν δόξαι καὶ ἀληθείαι, *Plut. de aud. poet.* c. 4).*

ὕγις, -ές, acc. ὑγιῆ (four times in the N. T., Jn. v. 11, 15; vii. 23; Tit. ii. 8; for which ὑγιᾶ is more com. in Attic [cf. *Meisterhans* p. 66]), fr. Hom. down, sound: prop. [A. V. whole], of a man who is sound in body, Mt. xv. 31 [WH only in mrg., but Tr br. in mrg.]; Acts iv. 10; γίνομαι, Jn. v. 4 [R L], 6, 9, 14; ποιεῖν τινα ὑγιῆ (Hdt., Xen., Plat., al.), to make one whole i. e. restore him to health, Jn. v. 11, 15; vii. 23; ὑγιῆς ἀπό etc. sound and thus free from etc. (see ἀπό, I. 3 d.), Mk. v. 34; of the members of the body, Mt. xii. 13; Mk. iii. 5 Rec.; Lk. vi. 10 Rec.; metaph. λόγος ὑγ. [A. V. sound speech] i. e. teaching which does not deviate from the truth (see ὑγαινω), Tit. ii. 8 (in the Grk. writ., often equiv. to whole-some, fit, wise: μῦθος, II. 8, 524; λόγος οὐκ ὑγιῆς, Hdt. 1, 8; see other exx. in *Passow* s. v. 2; [L. and S. s. v. II. 2 and 3]).*

ὕγρός, -ά, -όν, (ὕω to moisten; [but al. fr. a different r. meaning 'to moisten', fr. which also Lat. umor, umidus; cf. *Vaniček* p. 867; *Curtius* § 158]), fr. Hom. down, damp, moist, wet; opp. to ξηρός (q. v.), full of sap, green: ξύλον, Lk. xxiii. 31 (for βῆρ sappy, in Job viii. 16).*

ὕδρια, -ας, ἡ, (ὕδωρ), a vessel for holding water; a water-jar, water-pot: Jn. ii. 6 sq.; iv. 28. (*Arstph.*, Athen., al.; Sept. for ἡρ. [Cf. *Rutherford*, *New Phryn.* p. 23].)*

ὕδροποτέω, -ῶ; (ὕδροπότης); to drink water, [be a drinker of water; W. 498 (464)]: 1 Tim. v. 23. (Hdt. 1, 71; Xen., Plat., Lcian., Athen., al.; Ael. v. h. 2, 38).*

ὕδρωπικός, -ή, -όν, (ὕδρωψ, the dropsy, i. e. internal water), dropsical, suffering from dropsy: Lk. xiv. 2. (*Hipp.*, [Aristot.], *Polyb.* 13, 2, 2; [al.].)*

ὕδωρ, (ὕω [but cf. *Curtius* § 300]), gen. ὕδατος, τό, fr. Hom. down, Hebr. מַיִם, water: of the water in rivers, Mt. iii. 16; Rev. xvi. 12; in wells, Jn. iv. 7; in fountains, Jas. iii. 12; Rev. viii. 10; xvi. 4; in pools, Jn. v. 3 sq. [R L], 7; of the water of the deluge, 1 Pet. iii. 20; 2 Pet. iii. 6 [W. 604 sq. (562)]; of water in any of earth's repositories, Rev. viii. 10 sq.; xi. 6; ὁ ἄγγελος τῶν ὑδάτων, Rev. xvi. 5; of water as a primary element, out of and through which the world that was before the deluge arose and was compacted, 2 Pet. iii. 5. plur. τὰ ὕδατα, of the waves of the Lake of Galilee, Mt. xiv. 28 sq.; (so also the sing. τὸ ὕδωρ in Lk. viii. 25); of the waves of

the sea, Rev. i. 15; xiv. 2, (on both these pass. see φωνή, 1); πολλὰ ὕδατα, many springs or fountains, Jn. iii. 23; fig. used of many peoples, Rev. xvii. 1, as the seer himself explains it in vs. 15, cf. Nah. ii. 8; of a quantity of water likened to a river, Rev. xii. 15; of a definite quantity of water drawn for drinking, Jn. ii. 7; ποτήριον ὕδατος, Mk. ix. 41; for washing, Mt. xxvii. 24; Lk. vii. 44; Jn. xiii. 5; Heb. x. 22 (23); τὸ λουτρὸν τοῦ ὕδατος, of baptism, Eph. v. 26 [cf. W. 138 (180)]; κεράμιον ὕδατος, Mk. xiv. 13; Lk. xxii. 10. in opp. to other things, whether elements or liquids: opp. to τῷ πνεύματι κ. πυρὶ [cf. B. § 133, 19; W. 217 (204), 412 (384)], Mt. iii. 11; Lk. iii. 16; to πνεύματι alone, Jn. i. 26, 31, 33; Acts i. 5, (in all these pass. the water of baptism is intended); to τῷ πυρὶ alone, Mt. xvii. 15; Mk. ix. 22; to τῷ οἴνῳ, Jn. ii. 9; iv. 46; to τῷ αἵματι, Jn. xix. 34; Heb. ix. 19; 1 Jn. v. 6, 8. Allegorically, that which refreshes and keeps alive the soul is likened to water, viz. the Spirit and truth of God, Jn. iv. 14 sq. (ὕδωρ σοφίας, *Sir.* xv. 3); on the expressions ὕδωρ ζωῆς, τὸ ὕδωρ τ. ζωῆς, ζῶσαι πηγὰι ὑδάτων, see ζῶω, II. a. and ζωή, 2 b. p. 274*.

ἕτερός, -οῦ, ὁ, (ὕω to rain), fr. Hom. down, Sept. for ἕτερος and ἕτερος, rain: Acts xiv. 17; xxviii. 2; Heb. vi. 7; Jas. v. 7 (where L T Tr WH om. ἕτερον; on this pass. see ὄψιμος and πρώτος); *ibid.* 18; Rev. xi. 6.*

υιοθεσία, -ας, ἡ, (fr. υἱός and θέσις, cf. ὁδοθεσία, νομοθεσία; in prof. auth. fr. *Pind.* and Hdt. down we find θετός υἱός or θετός παῖς, an adopted son), adoption, adoption as sons (*Vulg. adoptio filiorum*): [*Diod.* l. 31 § 27, 5 (vol. x. 31, 13 *Dind.*); *Diog. Laërt.* 4, 53; *Inscrr.* In the N. T. it is used to denote a. that relationship which God was pleased to establish between himself and the Israelites in preference to all other nations (see υἱός τοῦ θεοῦ, 4 init.): Ro. ix. 4. b. the nature and condition of the true disciples of Christ, who by receiving the Spirit of God into their souls become the sons of God (see υἱός τοῦ θεοῦ, 4): Ro. viii. 15; Gal. iv. 5; Eph. i. 5; it also includes the blessed state looked for in the future life after the visible return of Christ from heaven; hence ἀπεκδέχεσθαι υιοθεσίαν, to wait for adoption, i. e. the consummate condition of the sons of God, which will render it evident that they are the sons of God, Ro. viii. 23, cf. 19.*

υἱός, -οῦ, ὁ, fr. Hom. down, Sept. for ἡ and Chald. בֶּן, a son (male offspring); 1. prop. a. rarely of the young of animals: Mt. xxi. 5 (*Ps.* xxviii. (xxix.) 1; *Sir.* xxxviii. 25); generally of the offspring of men, and in the restricted sense, male issue (one begotten by a father and born of a mother): Mt. x. 37; Lk. i. 13; [xiv. 5 L T Tr WH]; Acts vii. 29; Gal. iv. 22, etc.; ὁ υἱός τινος, Mt. vii. 9; Mk. ix. 17; Lk. iii. 2; Jn. i. 42 (43), and very often. as in Grk. writ., υἱός is often to be supplied by the reader [W. § 30, 3 p. 593 (551)]: as τὸν τοῦ Ζεβεδαιοῦ, Mt. iv. 21; Mk. i. 19. plur. υἱοί τινος, Mt. xx. 20 sq.: Lk. v. 10; Jn. iv. 12; Acts ii. 17; Heb. xi. 21, etc. with the addition of an adj., as πρωτότοκος, Mt. i. 25, [R G]; Lk. ii. 7; μονογενής, Lk. vi. 12. οἱ υἱοί, genuine sons, are distinguished fr. οἱ νόθοι in Heb. xii. 8. i. q. τέκνον

with ἄρσην added, *a man child* [B. 80 (70)], Rev. xii. 5; of one (actually or to be) regarded as a son, although properly not one, Jn. xix. 26; Acts vii. 21; Heb. xi. 24; in kindly address, Heb. xii. 5 fr. Prov. iii. 11 (see τέκνον, a. β.).

b. in a wider sense (like θυγάτηρ, τέκνον), *a descendant, one of the posterity of any one*: τῶός, Mt. i. 20; δ υἱός Δαυιδ, of the Messiah, Mt. xxii. 42, 45; Mk. xii. 35, 37; Lk. xx. 41, 44; of Jesus the Messiah, Mt. ix. 27; xii. 23; xv. 22; xx. 30 sq.; xxi. 9, 15; Mk. x. 47 sq.; Lk. xviii. 38 sq. plur. υἱοί τῶος, Mt. xxiii. 31; Heb. vii. 5; υἱοί Ἰσραήλ, Israelites [the children of Israel], Mt. xxvii. 9; Acts ix. 15; x. 36; 2 Co. iii. 7, 13; Heb. xi. 21 sq.; Rev. ii. 14; vii. 4; xxi. 12, (see Ἰσραήλ); υἱοί Ἀβραάμ, sons of Abraham, is trop. applied to those who by their faith in Christ are akin to Abraham, Gal. iii. 7.

2. trop. and acc. to the Hebr. mode of speech [W. 33 (32)], υἱός with the gen. of a person is used of one who depends on another or is his follower: οἱ υἱοί of teachers, i. q. pupils (see τέκνον, b. β. [cf. Iren. haer. 4, 41, 2 qui enim ab aliquo edoctus est, verbo filius doctentis dicitur, et ille eius pater]), Mt. xii. 27; Lk. xi. 19; τοῦ πονηροῦ, who in thought and action are prompted by the evil one and obey him, Mt. xiii. 38; υἱός διαβόλου, Acts xiii. 10; with the gen. of a thing, one who is connected with or belongs to a thing by any kind of close relationship [W. § 34, 3 N. 2; B. § 132, 10]: υἱοί τοῦ νυμφῶνος (see νυμφών), Mt. ix. 15; Mk. ii. 19; Lk. v. 34, (τῆς ἄκρας, the garrison of the citadel, 1 Macc. iv. 2; in Ossian 'a son of the hill' i. e. 'a hunter', 'a son of the sea' i. e. 'a sailor'; cf. Jen. Lit. Zeit. for 1836 No. 58 p. 462 sq.); τοῦ αἰῶνος τούτου, those whose character belongs to this age [is 'worldly'], Lk. xvi. 8; xx. 34; τῆς ἀπειθείας, i. e. ἀπειθεῖς, Eph. ii. 2; v. 6; Col. iii. 6 [here T Tr WH om. L br. the cl.], (ἀνομίας, Ps. lxxxviii. (lxxxix.) 23; τῆς ὑπερηφανίας, 1 Macc. ii. 47); βροντῆς, who resemble thunder, thundering, (see βοαεργές), Mk. iii. 17; τοῦ φωτός, instructed in evangelical truth and devotedly obedient to it, Lk. xvi. 8; Jn. xii. 36; with καὶ τῆς ἡμέρας added, 1 Th. v. 5; τῆς ἀναστάσεως, sharers in the resurrection, Lk. xx. 36; παρακλήσεως, Acts iv. 36; one to whom any thing belongs: as υἱοί τῶν προφητῶν κ. τῆς διαθήκης, those to whom the prophetic and covenant promises belong, Acts iii. 25; for whom a thing is destined, as υἱοί τῆς βασιλείας, Mt. viii. 12; xiii. 38; τῆς ἀπωλείας, Jn. xvii. 12; 2 Th. ii. 3; one who is worthy of a thing, as γέεννης, Mt. xxiii. 15; εἰρήνης, Lk. x. 6, (θανάτου, 1 S. xx. 31; 2 S. xii. 5; תָּוֹרָה יְיָ, Sept. ἀξίος πληγῶν, Deut. xxv. 2). [SYN. see τέκνον.]

υἱός τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, Sept. for אֱנוֹשׁ יְיָ, Chald. שְׂרָפָא יְיָ, *son of man*; it is 1. prop. a periphrasis for 'man', esp. com. in the poet. bks. of the O. T., and usually carrying with it a suggestion of weakness and mortality: Num. xxiii. 19; Job xvi. 21; xxv. 6; Ps. viii. 5; Is. li. 12; Sir. xvii. 30 (25), etc.; often in Ezekiel, where God addresses the prophet by this name, as ii. 1, 3; iii. 1 (ii. 10), etc.; plur. אֱנוֹשִׁים יְיָ (because אֱנוֹשׁ wants the plur.), υἱοί τῶν ἀνθρώπων, Gen. xi. 5; 1 S. xxvi. 19; Ps. x. (xi.) 4; Prov. viii. 31, etc. So in the N. T.: Mk. iii. 28; Eph.

iii. 5, (Sap. ix. 6); sing. ὁμοῦς υἱῶν αὐθρ. [like unto a son of man], of Christ in the apocalyptic vision, Rev. i. 13 [here υἱόν T WH txt.]; xiv. 14 [υἱόν T WH], (after Dan. vii. 13).

2. In Dan. vii. 13 sq., cf. 18, 22, 27, the appellation *son of man* (שְׂרָפָא יְיָ) symbolically denotes the fifth kingdom, universal and Messianic; and by this term its *humanity* is indicated in contrast with the barbarity and ferocity of the four preceding kingdoms (the Babylonian, the Median, the Persian, the Macedonian) typified under the form of beasts (vs. 2 sqq.). But in the book of Enoch (written towards the close of the 2d cent. before Christ [but cf. B. D. (esp. Am. ed.)]; Lipsius in Dict. of Chris. Biog. s. v.; Dillmann in Herzog (ed. 2, vol. xii. p. 350 sq.); Schodde, Book of Enoch, p. 20 sqq.]) the name 'son of man' is employed to designate the person of the Messiah: 46, 2 sq.; 48, 2; 62, 7. 9. 14; 63, 11; 69, 26 sq.; 70, 1; 71, 17. (The chapters in which the name occurs are the work, if not of the first author of the book (as Ewald and Dillmann think [but see B. D. Am. ed. p. 740^b; and Herzog as above p. 351]), at least of a Jewish writer (cf. Schürer, Neutest. Zeitgesch. § 32 V. 2 p. 626), certainly not (as Hilgenfeld, Volkmar, Keim, and others imagine) of a Christian interpolator.) In the language of the Jews in Jn. xii. 34 the titles Χριστός and υἱός τοῦ ἀνθρώπου are used as synonyms.

3. The title δ υἱός τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, *the Son of Man*, is used by Jesus of himself (speaking in the third person) in Mt. viii. 20; ix. 6; x. 23; xi. 19; xii. 8, 32, 40; xiii. 37, 41; xvi. 13, 27 sq.; xvii. 9, 12, 22; xviii. 11 Rec.; xix. 28; xx. 18, 28; xxiv. 27, 30, 37, 39, 44; xxiv. 30 (twice); xxv. 13 Rec., 31; xxvi. 2, 24, 45, 64; Mk. ii. 10, 28; viii. 31, 38; ix. 9, 12, 31; x. 33, 45; xiii. 26; xiv. 21, 41, 62; Lk. v. 24; vi. 5, 22; vii. 34; ix. 22, 26, 44, 56 Rec., 58; xi. 30; xii. 8, 10, 40; xvii. 22, 24, 26, 30; xviii. 8, 31; xix. 10; xxi. 27, 36; xxii. 22, 48, 69; xxiv. 7; Jn. i. 51 (52); iii. 13 sq.; vi. 27, 53, 62; viii. 28; xii. 23, 34; xiii. 31, (once without the article, Jn. v. 27), doubtless in order that (by recalling Dan. vii. 13 sq. — not, as some suppose, Ps. viii. 5) he might thus intimate his Messiahship (as is plain from such pass. as ὄψεσθε τ. υἱ. τ. ἀνθρ. . . ἐρχόμενον ἐπὶ τῶν νεφελῶν τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, Mt. xxvi. 64; Mk. xiv. 62, cf. Dan. vii. 13; τὸν υἱ. τ. ἀνθρ. ἐρχόμενον ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ αὐτοῦ, Mt. xvi. 28; ὅταν καθίσῃ ὁ υἱ. τ. ἀνθρ. ἐπὶ θρόνου δόξης αὐτοῦ, Mt. xix. 28); and also (as appears to be the case at least fr. Mk. ii. 28, where δ υἱός τοῦ ἀνθρώπου stands in emphatic antithesis to the repeated δ ἄνθρωπος preceding), that he might designate himself as the head of the human race, *the man κατ' ἐξοχὴν*, the one who both furnished the pattern of the perfect man and acted on behalf of all mankind. Christ seems to have preferred this to the other Messianic titles, because by its lowliness it was least suited to foster the expectation of an earthly Messiah in royal splendor. There are no traces of the application of the name to Jesus in the apostolic age except in the speech of Stephen, Acts vii. 56, and that of James, the brother of Jesus, in a fragment from Hegesippus given in Eus. h. e. 2, 23 (25), 13,

each being a reminiscence of the words of Jesus in Mt. xxvi. 64, (to which may be added, fr. the apostolic fathers, Ignat. ad Ephes. 20, 2 ἐν Ἰησοῦ Χριστῷ τῷ κατὰ σάρκα ἐκ γένους Δαυὶδ, τῷ υἱῷ ἀνθρώπου καὶ υἱῷ θεοῦ). This disuse was owing no doubt to the fact that the term did not seem to be quite congruous with the divine nature and celestial majesty of Christ; hence in Barn. ep. 12, 10 we read, Ἰησοῦς οὐχ υἱὸς ἀνθρώπου (i. e. like Joshua), ἀλλ' υἱὸς τοῦ θεοῦ [cf. Harnack's note on the pass.]. On this title, see esp. Holtzmann in Hilgenfeld's Zeitschr. für wissenschaftl. Theol., 1865, p. 212 sqq.; Keim ii. p. 65 sqq. [(Eng. trans. vol. iii. p. 79 sqq.); Immer, Theol. d. N. T. p. 105 sqq.; Westcott, Com. on Jn. p. 33 sq.; and other reff. in Meyer on Mt. viii. 20; B. D. Am. ed. s. v. Son of Man].*

υἱὸς τοῦ θεοῦ, son of God; 1. in a physical sense, in various applications: originating by direct creation, not begotten by man,—as the first man Adam, Lk. iii. 38; Jesus, begotten of the Holy Ghost without the intervention of a human father, Lk. i. 35; in a heathen sense, as uttered by the Roman centurion of Jesus, a 'demigod' or 'hero', Mt. xxvii. 54; Mk. xv. 39.

2. in a metaphysical sense, in various applications: plur., of men, who although the issue of human parents yet could not come into being without the volition of God, the primary author of all things, Heb. ii. 10, cf. vss. 11, 13; of men as partaking of immortal life after the resurrection, and thus becoming more closely related to God, Lk. xx. 36; of angels, as beings superior to men, and more closely akin to God, Deut. xxxii. 43; for אֱלֹהִים בְּרִיָּה in Sept. of Gen. vi. 2, 4; Ps. xxviii. (xxix.) 1; lxxxviii. (lxxxix.) 7 (a phrase which in Job i. 6; ii. 1; xxxviii. 7 is translated ἄγγελοι θεοῦ); in the highest sense Jesus Christ is called ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ θεοῦ as of a nature superhuman and closest to God: Ro. i. 4; viii. 3; Gal. iv. 4; and esp. in the Ep. to the Heb., i. 2 (1), 5, 8; iii. 6; iv. 14; v. 5, 8; vi. 6; vii. 3, 28; x. 29. [Cf. B. D. s. v. Son of God, and reff. in Am. ed.]

3. in a theocratic sense: of kings and magistrates, as vicegerents of God the supreme ruler, 2 S. vii. 14; Ps. ii. 7; υἱοὶ ὑψίστου, Ps. lxxxii. (lxxxiii.) 6; πρωτότοκος (sc. τοῦ θεοῦ), of the king of Israel, Ps. lxxxviii. (lxxxix.) 28. In accordance with Ps. ii. 7 and 2 S. vii. 14, the Jews called the Messiah ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ θεοῦ pre-eminently, as the supreme representative of God; and equipped for his office with the fulness of the Holy Spirit, i. e. endued with divine power beyond any of the sons of men, Enoch 105, 2. In the N. T. it is used of Jesus—in the utterances of the devil, Mt. iv. 3, 6; Lk. iv. 3, 9; in passages where Jesus is addressed by this title by others, Mt. viii. 29; xiv. 33; xxvii. 40, 43; Mk. iii. 11; v. 7; Lk. iv. 41; viii. 28; xxii. 70; Jn. xix. 7; Acts viii. 37 Rec.; ix. 20; xiii. 33; υἱὸς τοῦ ὑψίστου, Lk. i. 32; in the language of Jesus concerning himself, Mt. xxviii. 19; Jn. ix. 35; x. 36, cf. Mt. xxi. 37 sq.; Mk. xii. 6; besides, in Rev. ii. 18; ὁ υἱ. τ. θ., (ὁ) βασιλεὺς τοῦ Ἰσραὴλ, Jn. i. 49 (50); ὁ Χριστὸς ὁ υἱ. τ. θ., Mt. xxvi. 63; Jn. xi. 27; Ἰησοῦς Χριστὸς υἱ. τ. θ. [L. Tr WH marg. om. τοῦ] θ. Mk. i. 1 [here TWH txt. om.

(see WH. App. p. 23)]; ὁ Χριστὸς ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ εὐλογητοῦ, Mk. xiv. 61; with the added ethical idea of one who enjoys intimate intercourse with God: ὁ Χριστὸς ὁ υἱ. τ. θεοῦ ζῶντος, Mt. xvi. 16, and Rec. in Jn. vi. 69. in the solemn utterances of God concerning Jesus: ὁ υἱὸς μου ὁ ἀγαπητός, Mt. iii. 17; xvii. 5; Mk. i. 11; ix. 7; Lk. iii. 22; ix. 35 [R G L txt.]; 2 Pet. i. 17, cf. Mt. ii. 15.

4. in an ethical sense with very various reference; those whom God esteems as sons, whom he loves, protects and benefits above others: so of the Jews, Deut. xiv. 1; Sap. xii. 19 sqq.; xviii. 4; υἱοὶ καὶ θυγατέρες τοῦ θεοῦ, Is. xliiii. 6; Sap. ix. 7; πρωτότοκος τοῦ θεοῦ, Ex. iv. 22; in the N. T. of Christians, Ro. ix. 26; Rev. xxi. 7; those whose character God, as a loving father, shapes by chastisement, Heb. xii. 5–8; those who revere God as their father, the pious worshippers of God, Sap. ii. 13 [here παῖς κυρίου], 18; those who in character and life resemble God (Sir. iv. 10 υἱοὶ ὑψίστου; [cf. Epict. dissert. 1, 9, 6]): Mt. v. 9, 45; υἱοὶ ὑψίστου, Lk. vi. 35; υἱοὶ κ. θυγατέρες, spoken of Christians, 2 Co. vi. 18; those who are governed by the Spirit of God, Ro. viii. 14 (δοῦλοι πνεύματι θεοῦ ἄγονται, οὗτοι υἱοὶ εἰσι τοῦ θεοῦ), repose the same calm and joyful trust in God which children do in their parents, Ro. viii. 14 sqq.; Gal. iii. 26; iv. 6 sq., and hereafter in the blessedness and glory of the life eternal will openly wear this dignity of sons of God, Ro. viii. 19 (ἀποκάλυψις τῶν υἱῶν τοῦ θεοῦ), cf. 1 Jn. iii. 2, (see τέκνον, b. γ. [and reff.]). pre-eminently of Jesus, as enjoying the supreme love of God, united to him in affectionate intimacy, privy to his saving counsels, obedient to the Father's will in all his acts: Mt. xi. 27; Lk. x. 22; Jn. iii. 35 sq.; v. 19 sq. In many passages of the writings of John and of Paul, this ethical sense so blends with the metaphysical and the theocratic, that it is often very difficult to decide which of these elements is predominant in a particular case: Jn. i. 34; iii. 17; v. 21–23, 25 sq.; vi. 40; viii. 35 sq.; xi. 4; xiv. 13; xvii. 1; 1 Jn. i. 3, 7; ii. 22–24; iii. 8, 23; iv. 10, 14 sq.; v. 5, 9–13, 20; 2 Jn. 3, 9; Ro. i. 3, 9; v. 10; viii. 3, 29, 32; 1 Co. i. 9; xv. 28; 2 Co. i. 19; Gal. i. 16; ii. 20; Eph. iv. 13; 1 Th. i. 10; ὁ υἱὸς τῆς ἀγάπης αὐτοῦ (i. e. God's), Col. i. 13; ὁ Χριστὸς ὁ υἱ. τ. θ. Jn. xx. 31; ὁ μονογενὴς υἱ., Jn. i. 18 [here Tr WH μονογ. θεός, L marg. δ μ. θ. (see μονογ. and reff.)]; iii. 18; ὁ υἱ. τ. θ. ὁ μονογ., iii. 16; 1 Jn. iv. 9, (see μονογενής). It can hardly be doubted that a reverent regard for the transcendent difference which separates Christ from all those who by his grace are exalted to the dignity of sons of God led John always to call Christians τέκνα τοῦ θεοῦ, not as Paul does υἱοὶ and τέκνα τοῦ θεοῦ indiscriminately; the like reverence moved Luther to translate the plur. υἱοὶ τ. θ. everywhere by Kinder Gottes; [cf., however, τέκνον, b. γ. and reff.]. This appellation is not found in 2 Th., Phil., Philem., the Pastoral Epp., nor in 1 Pet. or in the Ep. of James.*

ἄλη, -ης, ἡ, a forest, a wood; felled wood, fuel: Jas. iii. 5. (From Hom. down; Sept.)*

ἡμεῖς, see σύ.

*Ἰμάναιος [on its accent cf. W. § 6, 1 L; Chandler

§ 253], -ου, ὁ, (Υμῖν, -ένος, ὁ, the god of marriage), *Hy-menaeus*, a heretic, one of the opponents of the apostle Paul: 1 Tim. i. 20; 2 Tim. ii. 17. [B. D. s. v.]*

ἡμέτερος, -α, -ον, (ὕμεῖς), possess. pron. of the 2d pers. plur., *your, yours*; a. *possessed by you*: with substantives, Jn. viii. 17; 2 Co. viii. 8 [Rec.¹² ἡμετ.]; Gal. vi. 13; neut. τὸ ὑμ. substantively, opp. to τὸ ἀλλότριον, Lk. xvi. 12 [(WH txt. τὸ ἡμέτ.); cf. W. § 61, 3 a.]. b. *allotted to you*: ὑμ. σωτηρία, Acts xxvii. 34; τὸ ὑμ. εἶδος, Ro. xi. 31; ὁ καιρὸς ὁ ὑμέτ., the time appointed, oppose, for you, Jn. vii. 6; as a predicate, ὑμετέρα ἐστὶν ἡ βασιλεία τοῦ θεοῦ, Lk. vi. 20. c. *proceeding from you*: τὸν ὑμέτ. sc. λόγον, Jn. xv. 20; [1 Co. xvi. 17 L T Tr WH txt.].

d. objectively (see ἐμός, c. β.; [W. § 22, 7; B. § 132, 3]): ὑμετέρα (Rec.¹² ἡμετ.) καύχησις, *glorying in you*, 1 Co. xv. 31. [On the use of the word in the N. T. cf. B. § 127, 21.]*

ὕμνῳ, -ῶ: impf. ὕμνον; fut. ὑμνήσω; 1 aor. ptp. ὑμνήσας; (ὕμνος); fr. Hes. down; Sept. often for ἡἷη, ἡἷη, ἡἷη, ἡἷη; 1. trans. *to sing the praise of, sing hymns to*: τινά, Acts xvi. 25; Heb. ii. 12. 2. intrans. *to sing a hymn, to sing*: Mt. xxvi. 30; Mk. xiv. 26, (in both pass. of the singing of the paschal hymns; these were Pss. cxiii.-cxviii. and Ps. cxxxvi., which the Jews call the 'great Hallel', [but see *Ginsburg* in *Kitto* s. v. Hallel, *Edersheim*, *The Temple* etc. p. 191 sq.; Buxtorf (ed. Fischer) p. 314 sq.]; Ps. lxiv. (lxv.) 13 (14); 1 Macc. xiii. 47.*

ὕμνος, -ου, ὁ, in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down, *a song in praise of gods, heroes, conquerors*, [cf. *Trench* as below, p. 297], but in the *Scriptures of God; a sacred song, hymn*: plur., Eph. v. 19; Col. iii. 16. (1 Macc. iv. 33; 2 Macc. i. 30; x. 7; [Jud. xvi. 13], etc.); of the Psalms of David, Joseph. antt. 7, 12, 3; for ἡἷη, Ps. xxxix. (xl.) 4; lxiv. (lxv.) 2; for ἡἷη, Is. xlii. 10.)*

[Syn. ὕμνος, ψαλμός, φθῆ: φθῆ is the generic term; ψαλμ. and ὕμν. are specific, the former designating a song which took its general character from the O. T. 'Psalms' (although not restricted to them, see 1 Co. xiv. 15, 26), the latter a song of praise. "While the leading idea of ψαλμ. is a musical accompaniment, and that of ὕμν. praise to God, φθῆ is the general word for a song, whether accompanied or unaccompanied, whether of praise or on any other subject. Thus it was quite possible for the same song to be at once ψαλμός, ὕμνος and φθῆ" (Bp. Lghtft. on Col. iii. 16). The words occur together in Col. iii. 16 and Eph. v. 19. See *Trench*, Syn. § lxxviii.]

ὑπάγω; impf. ὑπήγον; 1. trans. *to lead under, bring under*, (Lat. *subducere*); so in various applications in the Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down; once in the Scriptures, ὑπήγαγε κύριος τὴν θάλασσαν, for ἡἷη, he caused to recede, drove back, the sea, Ex. xiv. 21. 2. in the N. T. always intrans. (less freq. so in prof. auth. fr. Hdt. down), (Lat. *se subducere*) *to withdraw one's self, to go away, depart*, [cf. ἄγω, 4; and see B. 204 (177)]; absol., Mk. vi. 33; Lk. viii. 42 (where L Tr mrg. πορεύεσθαι); xvii. 14; Jn. viii. 21; xiv. 5, 28, (Tob. xii. 5); οἱ ἐρχόμενοι καὶ οἱ ὑπάγοντες, *coming and going*, Mk. vi. 31; ὑπάγει κ. παλεῖ, Mt. xiii. 44; ὑπήγον κ. ἐπίστεινον, Jn. xii.

11; [ἵνα ὑπάγητε κ. καρπὸν φέρετε, Jn. xv. 16]; ἀφήμι τινα ὑπάγειν, *to permit one to depart freely wherever he wishes*, Jn. xi. 44; xviii. 8; ὑπάγει is used by one in dismissing another: Mt. [iv. 10 R T Tr WH]; viii. 13; xx. 14; Mk. [ii. 9 Tdf.]; vii. 29; x. 52; with εἰς εἰρήνην added, Mk. v. 34; ὑπάγετε ἐν εἰρήνῃ, Jas. ii. 16; or in sending one somewhere to do something, Lk. x. 3; plur. Mt. viii. 32; with oriental circumstantiality (see ἀπίσθημι, II. 1 c.) ὑπάγει is prefixed to the imperatives of other verbs: Mt. v. 24; viii. 4; [xviii. 15 G L T Tr WH]; xix. 21; xxi. 28; xxvii. 65; xxviii. 10; Mk. i. 44; x. 21; xvi. 7; Jn. iv. 16; ix. 7; Rev. x. 8; with καὶ inserted, Mt. xviii. 15 Rec.; Mk. vi. 38 [T Tr WH om. Tr br. καὶ]; Rev. xvi. 1. Particularly, ὑπάγω is used to denote the final departure of one who ceases to be another's companion or attendant, Jn. vi. 67; euphemistically, of one who departs from life, Mt. xxvi. 24; Mk. xiv. 21. with designations of place: ποῦ (for ποῖ [W. § 54, 7; B. 71 (62)]), Jn. xii. 35; xiv. 5; xvi. 5; 1 Jn. ii. 11; opp. to ἐρχεσθαι, *to come*, Jn. iii. 8; viii. 14; ὅπου (for ὅπου [W. and B. u. s.]), Jn. viii. 21 sq.; xiii. 33, 36; xiv. 4; Rev. xiv. 4; ἐκεῖ, Jn. xi. 8; πρὸς τὸν πέμψαντά με, πρὸς τὸν πατέρα, πρὸς τὸν θεόν, *to depart (from earth) to the father (in heaven)* is used by Jesus of himself, Jn. vii. 33; xiii. 3; xvi. 5, 10, 16 [T Tr WH om. L br. the cl.], 17; foll. by εἰς with an acc. of the place, Mt. ix. 6; xx. 4, 7; Mk. ii. 11; xi. 2; xiv. 13; Lk. xix. 30; Jn. vi. 21 [cf. B. 283 (243)]; vii. 3; ix. 11; xi. 31; εἰς ἀχμαλωσίαν, Rev. xiii. 10; εἰς ἀπόλειαν, Rev. xvii. 8, 11; foll. by εἰς w. an acc. of the place and πρὸς τινα, Mt. xxvi. 18; Mk. v. 19; ὑπάγω ἐπὶ τινα, Lk. xii. 58; ὑπάγω with an inf. denoting the purpose, Jn. xxi. 8; μετὰ τινος with an acc. of the way, Mt. v. 41. On the phrase ὑπάγει ὀπίσω μου [Mt. iv. 10 G L br.; xvi. 23; Mk. viii. 33; Lk. iv. 8 R L in br.], see ὀπίσω, 2 a. fin.*

ὕπακοή, -ῆς, ἡ, (fr. ὑπακούω, q. v.), *obedience, compliance, submission*, (opp. to παρακοή): absol. εἰς ὑπακοήν, *unto obedience* i. e. to obey, Ro. vi. 16 [cf. W. 612 (569); B. § 151, 28 d.]; *obedience rendered to any one's counsels*: with a subject. gen., 2 Co. vii. 15; x. 6; Philem. 21; with a gen. of the object, — of the thing to which one submits himself, τῆς πίστεως (see πίστις, 1 b. a. p. 513^b), Ro. i. 5; xvi. 26; τῆς ἀληθείας, 1 Pet. i. 22; of the person, τοῦ Χριστοῦ, 2 Co. x. 5; the obedience of one who conforms his conduct to God's commands, absol. 1 Pet. i. 2; opp. to ἁμαρτία, Ro. vi. 16; τέκνα ὑπακοῆς, i. e. ὑπήκοοι, 1 Pet. i. 14; with a subjective gen. Ro. xv. 18; an obedience shown in observing the requirements of Christianity, ὑπ. ὑμῶν, i. e. contextually, *the report concerning your obedience*, Ro. xvi. 19; the obedience with which Christ followed out the saving purpose of God, esp. by his sufferings and death: absol. Heb. v. 8; with a gen. of the subject, Ro. v. 19. (The word is not found in prof. auth.; nor in the Sept., except in 2 S. xxii. 36 with the sense of favorable *hearing*; in 2 S. xxiii. 23 Aq. we find ὁ ἐπὶ ὑπακοήν τινος, Vulg. *qui alicui est a secretis*, where it bears its primary and proper signification of *listening*; see ὑπακούω.)*

ὑπακούω; impf. *ὑπήκουον*; 1 aor. *ὑπήκουσα*; fr. Hom. down; *to listen, hearken*; **L.** prop.: of one who on a knock at the door comes to listen who it is, (the duty of the porter), Acts xii. 13 [where A. V. *hearken*, R. V. *answer*] (Xen. symp. 1, 11; Plat. Crito p. 43 a.; Phaedo p. 59 e.; Dem., Lcian., Plut., al.). **2.** *to hearken to a command, i. e. to obey, be obedient unto, submit to*, (so in Grk. writ. fr. Hdt. down): absol. Phil. ii. 12 [cf. W. 594 (552)]; *ὑπήκουσεν ἐξελθεῖν*, [R. V. *obeyed to go out i. e.*] went out obediently, Heb. xi. 8; with a dat. of the pers. (in Grk. writ. also w. a gen.), Mt. viii. 27; Mk. i. 27; iv. 41; Lk. viii. 25; xvii. 6; Ro. vi. 16; Eph. vi. 1, 5; Col. iii. 20, 22; Heb. v. 9; 1 Pet. iii. 6; with a dat. of the thing, *τῇ πίστει* (see *πίστις*, 1 b. a. p. 513^b near top), Acts vi. 7; *ὑπηκούσατε εἰς ὃν παρεδόθητε τύπον διδασχῆς*, by attraction for *τῷ τύπῳ τῆς διδασχῆς εἰς ὃν κτλ.* [W. § 24, 2 b.; cf. *τύπος*, 3], Ro. vi. 17; *τῷ εὐαγγελίῳ*, Ro. x. 16; 2 Th. i. 8; *τῷ λόγῳ*, 2 Th. iii. 14; *τῇ ἁμαρτίᾳ* (Rec.), *ταῖς ἐπιθυμίαις* (L T Tr WH), i. e. to allow one's self to be captivated by, governed by, etc., Ro. vi. 12.*

ὑπανδρος, -ον, (*ὑπό* and *ἀνδρ*), under i. e. subject to a man: *γυνή*, married, Ro. vii. 2. (Num. v. [20], 29; Sir. ix. 9; [Prov. vi. 24]; xli. 21; Polyb. 10, 26, 3; [Diod. 32, 10, 4 vol. v. 50, 17 ed. Dind.]; Plut., Artem., Helioid.)*

ὑπαντάω, -ῶ: 1 aor. *ὑπήνησα*; *to go to meet, to meet*: *τινί*, Mt. viii. 28; Lk. viii. 27; Jn. xi. 20, 30; xii. 18; also L T Tr WH in Mk. v. 2; Jn. iv. 51; and T Tr WH in Mt. xxviii. 9; Acts xvi. 16; [and T in Lk. xvii. 12 (so WH mrg. but without the dat.)]; in a military reference, of a hostile meeting: Lk. xiv. 31 L T Tr WH. (Pind., Soph., Eur., Xen., Joseph., Plut., Hdtian., al.)*

ὑπαντησις, -εως, ἡ, (*ὑπαντάω*), a going to meet: Jn. xii. 13, and L T Tr WH in Mt. viii. 34 [B. § 146, 3] and xxv. 1 [cf. B. l. c.]. (Judg. xi. 34; Joseph. antt. 11, 8, 4; App. b. c. 4, 6.)*

ὑπαρξίς, -εως, ἡ, (*ὑπάρχω*, q. v.), [fr. Aristot. down], possessions, goods, wealth, property, (i. q. *τὰ ὑπάρχοντα*): Acts ii. 45; Heb. x. 34, (for *ὑπάρχοντα*, 2 Chr. xxxv. 7; Dan. xi. 24 Theodot.; for *ὑπάρχοντα*, Ps. lxxvii. (lxxviii.) 48; Jer. ix. 10; for *ὑπάρχοντα*, Prov. xviii. 11; xix. 14; Polyb., Dion. Hal., Diod., Plut., Artem.)*

ὑπάρχω; impf. *ὑπῆρχον*; **1.** prop. *to begin below, to make a beginning*; univ. *to begin*; (Hom., Aeschyl., Hdt., sqq.). **2.** *to come forth, hence to be there, be ready, be at hand*, (Aeschyl., Hdt., Pind., sqq.): univ. and simply, Acts xix. 40 [cf. B. § 151, 29 note]; xxvii. 12, 21; *εἶν τινι*, to be found in one, Acts xxviii. 18; with a dat. of the pers. *ὑπάρχει μοί τι*, *something is mine, I have something*: Acts iii. 6; iv. 37; xxviii. 7; 2 Pet. i. 8 (where Lchm. *παρόντα*; Sir. xx. 16; Prov. xvii. 17; Job ii. 4, etc.); *τὰ ὑπάρχοντά τι*, one's substance, one's property, Lk. viii. 3; xii. 15 L txt. T Tr WH; Acts iv. 32, (Gen. xxxi. 18; Tob. iv. 8; Dio C. 38, 40); also *τὰ ὑπ. τι*, Mt. xix. 21; xxiv. 47; xxv. 14; Lk. xi. 21; xii. 15 R G L mrg., 33, 44 [here L mrg. Tr mrg. the dat.]; xiv. 33; xvi. 1; xix. 8; 1 Co. xiii. 3; Heb. x. 34, (often in Sept. for *ὑπάρχοντα*, *ὑπάρχοντα*; Sir. xli. 1; Tob. i. 20, etc.; *τὰ ἴδια ὑπάρχοντα*, Polyb. 4, 3, 1). **3.** *to be,*

with a predicate nom. (as often in Attic) [cf. B. § 144, 14, 15 a., 18; W. 350 (328)]: as *ἄρχων τῆς συναγωγῆς ὑπῆρχεν*, Lk. viii. 41; add, Lk. ix. 48; Acts vii. 55; viii. 16; xvi. 3; xix. 36; xxi. 20; 1 Co. vii. 26; xii. 22; Jas. ii. 15; 2 Pet. iii. 11; the ptep. with a predicate nom., *being i. e. who is etc., since or although he etc. is*: Lk. xvi. 14; xxiii. 50; Acts ii. 30; iii. 2; xiv. 8 Rec.; xvii. 24; [xxii. 3]; Ro. iv. 19; 1 Co. xi. 7; 2 Co. xvii. 17; xii. 16; Gal. i. 14; ii. 14; plur., Lk. xi. 13; Acts xvii. 20, 37; xvii. 29; 2 Pet. ii. 19. *ὑπάρχω* foll. by *ἐν* w. a dat. of the thing, *to be contained in*, Acts x. 12; *to be in a place*, Phil. iii. 20; in some state, Lk. xvi. 23; *ἐν τῇ ἐξουσίᾳ τινός*, to be left in one's power or disposal, Acts v. 4; *ἐν ἱματισμῷ ἐνδόξῳ καὶ τρυφῇ*, to be gorgeously apparelled and to live delicately, Lk. vii. 25; *ἐν μορφῇ θεοῦ ὑπάρχω*, to be in the form of God (see *μορφῇ*), Phil. ii. 6 [here R. V. mrg. Gr. *being originally* (?); yet cf. 1 Co. xi. 7)]; foll. by *ἐν* with a dat. plur. of the pers., *among*, Acts iv. 34 R G; 1 Co. xi. 18. *ὑπ. μακρὰν ἀπό τι*, Acts xvii. 27; *πρὸς τῆς σωτηρίας*, to be conducive to safety, Acts xxvii. 34. [COMP.: *προ-ὑπάρχω*.]*

ὑπαίτω; fr. Hom. down; to resist no longer, but *to give way, yield*, (prop. of combatants); metaph. *to yield to authority and admonition, to submit*: Heb. xiii. 17.*

ὑπαντιος, -α, -ον; **a.** *opposite to; set over against*: *ἵπποι ὑπεν. ἀλλήλοις*, meeting one another, Hes. scut. 347. **b.** trop. (Plat., Aristot., Plut., al.), *opposed to, contrary to*: *τινί*, Col. ii. 14 [where see Bp. Lghtft.]; *ὁ ὑπεν.* as subst. (Xen., Polyb., Plut.), *an adversary*, Heb. x. 27, cf. Sept. Is. xxvi. 11, (Sept. for *נֶגֶד*, *נֶגֶד*); often in the O. T. Apocr.*

ὑπέρ, [cf. Eng. *up, over*, etc.], Lat. super, *over*, a preposition, which stands before either the gen. or the acc. according as it is used to express the idea of state and rest or of motion over and beyond a place.

I. with the GENITIVE; cf. W. 382 (358) sq. **1.** prop. of place, i. e. of position, situation, extension: *over, above, beyond, across*. In this sense it does not occur in the N. T.; but there it always, though joined to other classes of words, has a tropical signification derived from its original meaning. **2.** i. q. Lat. *pro, for*, i. e. *for one's safety, for one's advantage or benefit*, (one who does a thing for another, is conceived of as standing or bending 'over' the one whom he would shield or defend [cf. W. u. s.]): *προσεύχομαι ὑπέρ τ.* Mt. v. 44; Lk. vi. 28 [T Tr mrg. WH *περί* (see 6 below)]; Col. i. 3 L Tr WH mrg. (see 6 below); [Jas. v. 16 L Tr mrg. WH txt.], 9; *εἰχομαι*, Jas. v. 16 [R G T Tr txt. WH mrg.]; after *δέομαι*, Acts viii. 24; and nouns denoting prayer, as *δέησις*, Ro. x. 1; 2 Co. i. 11; ix. 14; Phil. i. 4; Eph. vi. 19; *προσευχῇ*, Acts xii. 5 (here L T Tr WH *περί* [see 6 below]); Ro. xv. 30; 1 Tim. ii. 1, 2; *εἶναι ὑπέρ τ.* (opp. to *κατὰ τι*), *to be for one i. e. to be on one's side, to favor and further one's cause*, Mk. ix. 40; Lk. ix. 50; Ro. viii. 31, cf. 2 Co. xiii. 8; *τὸ ὑπέρ τ.* that which is for one's advantage, Phil. iv. 10 [but see *ἀναβάλλω* and *φρονέω*, fin.]; *ἐντυγχάνω* and *ὑπερευτυγχάνω*, Ro. viii. 26 R G, 27, 34; Heb. vii. 25, cf. ix. 24; *λέγω*, Acts xxvi. 1

R WH txt. [see 6 below]; *μεριμνῶ*, 1 Co. xii. 25; *ἀγρυπνῶ*, Heb. xiii. 17; *ἀγωνίζομαι ἐν ταῖς προσευχαῖς*, Col. iv. 12, cf. Ro. xv. 30; *π्रेसβεύω*, Eph. vi. 20; 2 Co. v. 20; with subst.: *ζῆλος*, 2 Co. vii. 7; [Col. iv. 13 Rec.]; *πόνος*, Col. iv. 13 [G L T Tr WH]; *σπουδῆ*; 2 Co. vii. 12; viii. 16; *διάκονος*, Col. I. 7; to offer offerings for, Acts xxi. 26; to enter the heavenly sanctuary for (used of Christ), Heb. vi. 20; *ἀρχιερέα καθίστασθαι*, Heb. v. 1; after the ideas of suffering, dying, giving up life, etc.: Ro. ix. 3; xvi. 4; 2 Co. xii. 15; after *τὴν ψυχὴν τιθέναι* (*ὑπὲρ τινος*), in order to avert ruin, death, etc., from one, Jn. x. 11; xiii. 37 sq.; of Christ dying to procure salvation for his own, Jn. x. 15; xv. 13; 1 Jn. iii. 16; Christ is said *τὸ αἷμα αὐτοῦ ἐκχύνειν*, pass., Mk. xiv. 24 L T Tr WH [see 6 below]; Lk. xxii. 20 [WH reject the pass.]; *ἀπολέσθαι*, Jn. xviii. 14 Rec.; *ἀποθνήσκειν*, Jn. xi. 50 sq.; [xviii. 14 L T Tr WH]; Acts xxi. 13; Ro. v. 7; of Christ undergoing death for man's salvation, Ro. v. 6, 8; xiv. 15; 1 Th. v. 10 [here T Tr WH txt. *περὶ* (see 6 below)]; 1 Pet. iii. 18 L T Tr WH txt.; *γενέσθαι θανάτου*, Heb. ii. 9; *σταυρωθῆναι*, 1 Co. i. 13 (here L txt. Tr mrg. WH mrg. *περὶ* [see 6 below]); [of God giving up his Son, Ro. viii. 32]; *παράδιδόναι τὰ ἐαυτὸν*, Gal. ii. 20; Eph. v. 2, 25; *διδόναι ἐαυτὸν*, Tit. ii. 14; with a predicate accus. added, *ἀντιλutron*, 1 Tim. ii. 6; *τὸ σῶμα αὐτοῦ δίδόναι*, pass. Lk. xxii. 19 [WH reject the pass.], cf. 1 Co. xi. 24; *τυθῆναι* (*θυθῆναι*, see *θύω*, init.), 1 Co. v. 7; *παθεῖν*, 1 Pet. ii. 21; iii. 18 [R G WH mrg.; iv. 1 R G]; *ἀγιάζειν ἐαυτὸν*, Jn. xvii. 19. Since what is done for one's advantage frequently cannot be done without acting in his stead (just as the apostles teach that the death of Christ inures to our salvation because it has the force of an expiatory sacrifice and was suffered in our stead), we easily understand how *ὑπέρ*, like the Lat. *pro* and our *for*, comes to signify 3. *in the place of, instead of*, (which is more precisely expressed by *ἀντι*; hence the two prepositions are interchanged by Irenaeus, adv. haer. 5, 1, τῷ ἰδίῳ αἵματι λυτρωσαμένου ἡμῶς τοῦ κυρίου καὶ δόντος τὴν ψυχὴν ὑπὲρ τῶν ἡμετέρων ψυχῶν καὶ τὴν σάρκα τὴν ἐαυτοῦ ἀντὶ τῶν ἡμετέρων σαρκῶν): *ἵνα ὑπὲρ σοῦ μοι διακοῆ*, Philem. 13; *ὑπὲρ τῶν νεκρῶν βαπτίζεσθαι* (see *βαπτίζω*, fin.), 1 Co. xv. 29; [add, Col. i. 7 L txt. Tr txt. WH txt.]; in expressions concerning the death of Christ: *εἰς ὑπὲρ πάντων ἀπέθανεν* (for the inference is drawn *ἄρα οἱ πάντες ἀπέθανον*, i. e. all are reckoned as dead), 2 Co. v. 14 (15), 15; add, 21; Gal. iii. 13. [On this debated sense of *ὑπέρ*, see Meyer and Van Hengel on Ro. v. 6; Ellicott on Gal. and Philem. ll. cc.; Wieseler on Gal. i. 4; Trench, Syn. § lxxxii.; W. 383 (358) note.] Since anything whether of an active or passive character which is undertaken on behalf of a person or thing is undertaken 'on account of' that person or thing, *ὑπέρ* is used 4. of the impelling or moving cause; *on account of, for the sake of*, any person or thing: *ὑπὲρ τῆς τοῦ κόσμου ζωῆς*, to procure (true) life for mankind, Jn. vi. 51; *to do or suffer anything ὑπὲρ τοῦ δόματος θεοῦ, Ἰησοῦ, τοῦ κυρίου*: Acts v. 41; ix. 16; xv. 26; xxi. 3; Ro. i. 5; 3 Jn. 7; *πάσχειν ὑπὲρ τοῦ Χριστοῦ*, Phil. i.

29; *ὑπὲρ τῆς βασιλείας τοῦ θεοῦ*, 2 Th. i. 5; *στενοχωρία ὑπὲρ τοῦ Χριστοῦ*, 2 Co. xii. 10 [it is better to connect *ὑπέρ* etc. here with *εὐδοκῶ*]; *ἀποθνήσκειν ὑπὲρ θεοῦ*, Ignat. ad Rom. 4. examples with a gen. of the thing are, Jn. xi. 4; Ro. xv. 8; 2 Co. i. 6; xii. 19; *ὑπὲρ τῆς εὐδοκίας*, to satisfy (his) good-pleasure, Phil. ii. 13; with a gen. of the pers., 2 Co. i. 6; Eph. iii. 1, 13; Col. i. 24; *δοξάζειν, εὐχαριστεῖν ὑπὲρ τ.* (gen. of the thing), Ro. xv. 9; 1 Co. x. 30; *ὑπὲρ πάντων*, for all favors, Eph. v. 20; *εὐχαριστεῖν ὑπὲρ* with a gen. of the pers., Ro. i. 8 (here L T Tr WH *περὶ* [see 6 below]); 2 Co. i. 11; Eph. i. 16; *ἀγῶνα ἔχειν ὑπὲρ* with a gen. of the pers. Col. ii. 1 L T Tr WH [see 6 below]; *ὑπὲρ (τῶν) ἀμαρτιῶν (or ἀνομιμῶν)*, to offer sacrifices, Heb. v. 1, 3 (here L T Tr WH *περὶ* [see 6 below]); vii. 27; ix. 7; x. 12; *ἀποθανεῖν*, of Christ, 1 Co. xv. 3; *ἐαυτὸν δούνα*, Gal. i. 4 R WH txt. [see 6 below]. 5. Like the Lat. *super* (cf. *Klotz*, HWB. d. Lat. Spr. ii. p. 1497^b; [Harpers' Lat. Dict. s. v. II. B. 2 b.]), it freq. refers to the object under consideration, *concerning, of, as respects, with regard to*, (cf. B. § 147, 21); exx. fr. prof. auth. are given in W. 383 (358 sq.); so after *καυχᾶσθαι, καύχημα, καύχησις*, [R. V. *on behalf of*]; 2 Co. v. 12; vii. 4, 14; viii. 24; ix. 2 sq.; xii. 5; 2 Th. i. 4 [here L T Tr WH *ἐγ-* (or *ἐν-*) *καυχᾶσθαι*]; *φυσουῖσθαι*, 1 Co. iv. 6 [al. refer this to 4 above; see Meyer ed. *Heinrici* (cf. *φυσίω*, 2 fin.)]; *ἐλπὶς*, 2 Co. i. 7 (6); *ἀγνοεῖν*, 8 (here L T Tr WH mrg. *περὶ* [see 6 below]); *φρονεῖν*, Phil. i. 7 (2 Macc. xiv. 8); *ἑρωτᾶν*, 2 Th. ii. 1; *κράζειν*, to proclaim concerning, Ro. ix. 27; [*παρακαλεῖν*, 1 Th. iii. 2 G L T Tr WH (see 6 below)]; after *εἰπεῖν*, Jn. i. 30 L T Tr WH [see 6 below]; (so after verbs of saying, writing, etc., 2 S. xviii. 5; 2 Chr. xxxi. 9; Joel i. 3; Judith xv. 4; 1 Esdr. iv. 49; 2 Macc. xi. 35); *εἶρε ὑπὲρ Τίτου*, whether inquiry be made about Titus, 2 Co. viii. 23; *ὑπὲρ τούτου*, concerning this, 2 Co. xii. 8. 6. In the N. T. Mss., as in those of prof. auth. also, the prepositions *ὑπέρ* and *περὶ* are confounded, [cf. W. 383 (358) note; § 50, 3; B. § 147, 21; Kühner § 435, I. 2 e.; Meisterhans § 49, 12; also Wieseler or Ellicott on Gal. as below; Meyer on 1 Co. xv. 3, (see *περὶ* I. c. δ.)]; this occurs in the foll. pass.: Mk. xiv. 24; [Lk. vi. 28]; Jn. i. 30; Acts xii. 5; xxvi. 1; Ro. i. 8; 1 Co. i. 13; 2 Co. i. 8; Gal. i. 4; Col. i. 3; ii. 1; [1 Th. iii. 2; v. 10]; Heb. v. 3. [For *ὑπὲρ ἐκ περισσοῦ* or *ὑπὲρ ἐπερισσοῦ*, see *ὑπερεπερισσοῦ*.] II. with the ACCUSATIVE (cf. W. § 49, e.); *over, beyond, away over; more than*; 1. prop. of the place 'over' or 'beyond' which, as in the Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down; not thus used in the N. T., where it is always 2. metaph. of the measure or degree exceeded [cf. B. § 147, 21]; a. univ.: *εἶναι ὑπὲρ πάντα*, to be above i. e. superior to one, Mt. x. 24; Lk. vi. 40; *τὸ ὄνομα τὸ ὑπὲρ πᾶν ὄνομα sc. ὁ*, the name superior to every (other) name, Phil. ii. 9; *κεφαλὴν ὑπὲρ πάντα sc. οὐσαν*, the supreme head or lord [A. V. *head over all things*], Eph. i. 22; *ὑπὲρ δούλων ὄντα*, more than a servant, Philem. 16; *more than* [R. V. *beyond*], *ibid.* 21; *ὑπὲρ πάντα*, above (i. e. more and greater than) all, Eph.

iii. 20* ; ὑπὲρ τὴν λαμπρότητα τοῦ ἡλίου, above (i. e. surpassing) the brightness of the sun, Acts xxvi. 13 ; more (to a greater degree) than, φλεῖν τινα ὑπὲρ τινα, Mt. x. 37 (exx. fr. prof. auth. are given by Fritzsche ad loc.) ; beyond, 1 Co. iv. 6 ; 2 Co. xii. 6 ; ὑπὲρ δὲ δύνασθε, beyond what ye are able, beyond your strength, 1 Co. x. 13 [cf. W. 590 (549)] ; also ὑπὲρ δύναμιν, 2 Co. i. 8 ; opp. to κατὰ δύναμιν (as in Hom. Il. 3, 59 κατ' αἶσαν, οὐδ' ὑπὲρ αἶσαν, cf. 6, 487 ; 17, 321. 327), 2 Co. viii. 3 (where L T Tr WH παρὰ δύναμιν). b. with words implying comparison : προκόπτειν, Gal. i. 14 ; of the measure beyond which one is reduced, ἡττᾶσθαι, 2 Co. xii. 13 [W. § 49 e.], (πλεονάζω, 1 Esdr. viii. 72 ; περισσεύω, 1 Macc. iii. 30 ; ὑπερβάλλω, Sir. xxv. 11) ; after comparatives i. q. than, Lk. xvi. 8 ; Heb. iv. 12, (Judg. xi. 25 ; 1 K. xix. 4 ; Sir. xxx. 17) ; cf. W. § 35, 2 ; [B. § 147, 21]. c. ὑπὲρ is used adverbially ; as, ὑπὲρ ἐγώ [L ὑπερεγώ (cf. W. 46 (45)), WH ὑπερ ἐγώ (cf. W. § 14, 2 Note)], much more (or in a much greater degree) I, 2 Co. xi. 23 ; cf. Kypke ad loc. ; W. 423 (394). [For ὑπὲρ λίαν see ὑπερλίαν.]

III. In COMPOSITION ὑπὲρ denotes 1. over, above, beyond : ὑπεράνω, ὑπερέκεινα, ὑπερεκτείνω. 2. excess of measure, more than : ὑπερεκπερισσοῦ, ὑπερνηκίω. 3. aid, for ; in defence of : ὑπερεντυγχάνω. Cf. Viger. ed. Hermann p. 668 ; Fritzsche on Rom. vol. i. p. 351 ; [Ellis-cott on Eph. iii. 20].*

ὑπερ-αἶρω : pres. mid. ὑπεραίρομαι ; (ὑπὲρ and αἶρω) ; to lift or raise up over some thing ; mid. to lift one's self up, be exalted, be haughty : 2 Co. xii. 7 [R. V. to be exalted overmuch] ; ἐπὶ τινα, above one, 2 Th. ii. 4 ; with a dat. incom. τινί, to carry one's self haughtily to, behave insolently towards one, 2 Macc. v. 23 ; (very variously in prof. auth. fr. Aeschyl. and Plato down).*

ὑπερακμος, -ον, (Vulg. superadultus) ; 1. beyond the ἀκμή or bloom of life, past prime, (Plat. de rep. 5 p. 460 e. ἀρ' οὐν σοὶ ξυδοκεῖ μέτριος χρόνος ἀκμῆς τὰ εἴκοσιν ἔτη γυναικί, ἀνδρὶ δὲ τὰ τριάκοντα) : Eustath. 2. overripe, plump and ripe, (and so in greater danger of defilement) : of a virgin [R. V. pas. the flower of her age], 1 Co. vii. 36.*

ὑπεράνω, (ὑπὲρ and ἄνω), adv., above : τινός [cf. W. § 54, 6], above a thing, — of place, Eph. iv. 10 ; Heb. ix. 5 ; of rank and power, Eph. i. 21. (Sept. ; [Aristot.], Polyb., Joseph., Plut., Lucian., Ael., al., [W. § 50, 7 Note 1 ; B. § 146, 4].)*

ὑπεραυξάνω ; to increase beyond measure ; to grow exceedingly : 2 Th. i. 3. [Andoc., Galen, Dio Cass., al.]*

ὑπερβαίνω ; fr. Hom. down ; to step over, go beyond ; metaph. to transgress : δίκην, νόμους, etc., often fr. Hdt. and Pind. down ; absol. to overstep the proper limits i. e. to transgress, trespass, do wrong, sin : joined with ἀμαρτάνειν, Hom. Il. 9, 501 ; Plat. rep. 2 p. 366 a. ; spec. of one who defrauds another in business, overreaches, (Luth. zu weit greifen), with καὶ πλεονεκτεῖν added, 1 Th. iv. 6 [but see πρᾶγμα, b.].*

ὑπερβαλλόντως, (fr. the ptc. of the verb ὑπερβάλλω, as ὄνω. fr. ὄνω), above measure : 2 Co. xi. 23. (Job xv. 11 ; Xen., Plat., Polyb., al.)*

ὑπερβάλλω ; fr. Hom. down ; 1. trans. to surpass in throwing ; to throw over or beyond any thing. 2.

intrans. to transcend, surpass, exceed, excel ; ptc. ὑπερβάλλων, excelling, exceeding ; Vulg. [in Eph. i. 19 ; iii. 19] supereminens ; (Aeschyl., Hdt., Eur., Isocr., Xen., Plat., al.) : 2 Co. iii. 10 ; ix. 14 ; Eph. i. 19 ; ii. 7 ; with a gen. of the object surpassed (Aeschyl. Prom. 923 ; Plat. Gorg. p. 475 b. ; cf. Matthiae § 368, 2), ἡ ὑπερβάλλουσα τῆς γνώσεως ἀγάπη Χριστοῦ, the love of Christ which passeth knowledge, Eph. iii. 19 [cf. W. 346 (324) note].* ὑπερβολή, -ῆς, ἡ, (ὑπερβάλλω, q. v.), fr. Hdt. [8, 112, 4] and Thuc. down ; 1. prop. a throwing beyond. 2. metaph. superiority, excellence, pre-eminence, [R. V. exceeding greatness] : with a gen. of the thing, 2 Co. iv. 7 ; xii. 7 ; καθ' ὑπερβολήν, beyond measure, exceedingly, pre-eminently : Ro. vii. 13 ; 1 Co. xii. 31 [cf. W. § 54, 2 b. ; B. § 125, 11 fin.] ; 2 Co. i. 8 ; Gal. i. 13, (4 Macc. iii. 18 ; Soph. O. R. 1196 ; Isocr. p. 84 d. [i. e. πρὸς Φιλ. 5] ; Polyb. 3, 92, 10 ; Diod. 2, 16 ; 17, 47) ; καθ' ὑπ. εἰς ὑπερβολήν, beyond all measure, [R. V. more and more exceedingly], 2 Co. iv. 17.*

ὑπερ-εγώ [Lchm.], i. q. ὑπὲρ ἐγώ (see ὑπὲρ, II. 3 c.) : 2 Co. xi. 23. Cf. W. 46 (45).*

ὑπερ-εἶδον ; (see εἶδω) ; fr. Hdt. and Thuc. down ; to overlook, take no notice of, not attend to : τί, Acts xvii. 30.*

ὑπερέκεινα, (i. q. ὑπὲρ ἐκεῖνα, like ἐπέκεινα, i. q. ἐπ' ἐπίω [W. § 6, 1 l.]), beyond : τὰ ὑπ. τιμω, the regions lying beyond the country of one's residence, 2 Co. x. 16 [cf. W. § 54, 6]. (Byzant. and eccles. writ. ; ἐπέκεινα ῥήτορες λέγουσι . . . ὑπερέκεινα δὲ μόνον οἱ σύρφακες, Thom. Mag. p. 336 [W. 463 (431)].)*

ὑπερ-εκ-περισσοῦ, [Rec. ὑπὲρ ἐκπερ. and in Eph. ὑπὲρ ἐκ περ. ; see περισσός, 1], adv., (Vulg. [in Eph. iii. 20] superabundanter), superabundantly ; beyond measure ; exceedingly : 1 Th. v. 13 R G WH txt. ; iii. 10 ; [exceeding abundantly foll. by ὑπὲρ i. q.] far more than, Eph. iii. 20 [B. § 132, 21]. Not found elsewhere [exc. in Dan. iii. 22 Ald., Compl. Cf. B. § 146, 4].*

ὑπερ-εκ-περισσῶς, adv., beyond measure : 1 Th. v. 13 L T Tr WH mrg. [R. V. exceeding highly] ; see ἐκπερισσῶς. (Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 20, 11).*

ὑπερ-εκ-τείνω ; to extend beyond the prescribed bounds, stretch out beyond measure, stretch out overmuch : 2 Co. x. 14 [cf. W. 474 (442)]. (Anth. 9, 643, 6 acc. to the emendation of Wm. Dind. ; Greg. Naz., Eustath.)*

ὑπερ-εκ-χύνω (-ύνω, L T Tr WH ; see ἐκχέω, init.) ; to pour out beyond measure ; pass. to overflow, run over, (Vulg. supereffluo) : Lk. vi. 38 ; Joel ii. 24 [Alex., etc.]. (Not found elsewhere).*

ὑπερ-εν-τυγχάνω ; to intercede for one : ὑπὲρ τινός [W. § 52, 4, 17], Ro. viii. 26 ; on this pass. see πνεῦμα p. 523* (Eccl. writ.)*

ὑπερ-έχω ; fr. Hom. down ; 1. trans. to have or hold over one (as τὴν χεῖρα, of a protector, with a gen. of the pers. protected) ; so in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down ; Joseph. antt. 6, 2, 2). 2. intrans. to stand out, rise above, overtop, (so prop. first in Hom. Il. 3, 210) ; met

a. *to be above, be superior in rank, authority, power*: βασιλεῖ ὡς ὑπερέχοντι, [A. V. as supreme], 1 Pet. ii. 13; ἐξουσίας ὑπερέχουσαι, of magistrates (A. V. higher powers), Ro. xiii. 1 (οἱ ὑπερέχοντες, substantively, the prominent men, rulers, Polyb. 28, 4, 9; 30, 4, 17; of kings, Sap. vi. 6).

b. *to excel, to be superior*: τινός, better than [cf. B. § 132, 22], Phil. ii. 3 (Sir. xxxvi. 7; Xen. venat. 1, 11; Plat. Menex. p. 237 d.; Dem. p. 689, 10; Diod. 17, 77); *to surpass*: τινά or τί [cf. B. § 130, 4], Phil. iv. 7; τὸ ὑπερέχον, subst. the excellency, surpassing worth [cf. W. § 34, 2], Phil. iii. 8.*

ὑπερηφανία, -ας, ἡ, (ὑπερήφανος, q. v.), *pride, haughtiness, arrogance*, the characteristic of one who, with a swollen estimate of his own powers or merits, looks down on others and even treats them with insolence and contempt: Mk. vii. 22. (From Xen. and Plat. down; Sept. for ἡρη and ἡρη; often in the O. T. Apocr.)*

ὑπερήφανος, -ον, (fr. ὑπέρ and φαίνομαι, with the connective [or Epic extension (cf. Curtius § 392)] φ; cf. ὑπερ φερής, δυσ ηλεγής, ταν ηλεγής, εὐ η γενής), fr. Hes. down; 1. *showing one's self above others, overtopping, conspicuous above others, pre-eminent*, (Plat., Plut., al.).

2. *especially in a bad sense, with an overweening estimate of one's means or merits, despising others or even treating them with contempt, haughty*, [cf. Westcott, Epp. of St. John, p. 64^b]: Ro. i. 30; 2 Tim. iii. 2; opp. to ταπεινοί, Jas. iv. 6; 1 Pet. v. 5, (in these two pass. after Prov. iii. 34); with διανοία καρδίας added, Lk. i. 51. (Sept. for ἡ, οἷ, ἡρη, etc.; often in the O. T. Apocr.) [See Trench, Syn. § xxix.; Schmidt ch. 176, 8.]*

ὑπερλίαν (formed like ὑπεράγαν, ὑπέρευ), and written separately ὑπέρ λίαν (so R Tr [cf. W. § 50, 7 Note; B. § 146, 4]), *over much; pre-eminently*: οἱ ὑπερλίαν ἀπόστολοι, the most eminent apostles, 2 Co. xi. 5; xii. 11.*

ὑπερ-νικῶς, -ῶς; (Cyprian supervinco); *to be more than a conqueror, to gain a surpassing victory*: Ro. viii. 37. (Leon. tactic. 14, 25 νικᾷ κ. μὴ ὑπερνικᾷ; Socrat. h. e. 3, 21 νικᾷν καλόν, ὑπερνικᾷν δὲ ἐπιφθονον. Found in other eccl. writ. Euseb. h. e. 8, 14, 15, uses ὑπερ ἐκ νικᾷν.)*

ὑπέρ-ογκος, -ον, (ὑπέρ, and ὄγκος a swelling), *over-swollen*; metaph. *immoderate, extravagant*: λαλεῖν, φθέγγεσθαι, ὑπέρογκα, [A. V. great swelling words] expressive of arrogance, Jude 16; 2 Pet. ii. 18; with ἐπὶ τὸν θεόν added, Dan. xi. 36 Theodot., cf. Sept. Ex. xviii. 22, 26. (Xen., Plat., Joseph., Plut., Lcian., Ael., Arr.)*

ὑπεροχή, -ης, ἡ, (fr. ὑπέροχος, and this fr. ὑπερέχω, q. v.), *prop. elevation, pre-eminence, superiority*, (prop. in Polyb., Plut., al.); metaph. *excellence* (Plat., Aristot., Polyb., Joseph., Plut., al.): οἱ ἐν ὑπερ. sc. ὄντες, [R. V. those that are in high place], of magistrates, 1 Tim. ii. 2 (ἐν ὑπερ. κείσθαι, to have great honor and authority, 2 Macc. iii. 11); καθ' ὑπεροχὴν λόγου ἢ σοφίας, [A. V. with excellency of speech or of wisdom l. e.] with distinguished eloquence or wisdom, 1 Co. ii. 1.*

ὑπερ-περισσύνω: 1 aor. ὑπερπερίσσεισα; Pres. pass. ὑπερπερισσεύομαι; (Vulg. superabundo); *to abound beyond measure, abound exceedingly*: Ro. v. 20; pass. (see περισσύνω, 2), *to overflow, to enjoy abundantly*: with a

dat. of the thing, 2 Co. vii. 4. (Moschion de pass. mulier. p. 6, ed. Dewez; Byzant. writ.)*

ὑπερ-περισσύνω, adv., *beyond measure, exceedingly*: Mk. vii. 37. Scarcely found elsewhere.*

ὑπερ-πλεονάζω: 1 aor. ὑπερπλέονασα; (Vulg. super-abundo); *to be exceedingly abundant*: 1 Tim. i. 14 (τὸν ὑπερπλεονάζοντα ἀέρα, Heron. spirit. p. 165, 40; several times also in eccl. writ. [ὑπερπλεονάζει absol. overflows, Herm. mand. 5, 2, 5]; *to possess in excess, ἐὰν ὑπερπλεονάζῃ ὁ ἄνθρωπος, ἐξαμαρτάνει*, Ps. Sal. v. 19).*

ὑπερ-υψώω, -ῶ: 1 aor. ὑπερύψωσα; (Ambros. super-exalto); metaph. a. *to exalt to the highest rank and power, raise to supreme majesty*: τινά, Phil. ii. 9; pass. Ps. xcvi. (xcvii.) 9. b. *to extol most highly*: Song of the Three etc. 28 sqq.; Dan. iii. (iv.) 34 Theodot. c. *pass. to be lifted up with pride, exalted beyond measure; to carry one's self loftily*: Ps. xxxvi. (xxxvii.) 35. (Eccl. and Byzant. writ.)*

ὑπερ-φρονέω, -ῶ; (ὑπέρφρων); fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down; *to think more highly of one's self than is proper*: Ro. xii. 3.*

ὑπερφών, -ου, τό, (fr. ὑπερφῶς or ὑπερώϊος, 'upper,' and this fr. ὑπέρ; like πατρώϊος, πατῶφος, fr. πατήρ; [cf. W. 96 (91)]), in the Grk. writ. (often in Hom.) *the highest part of the house, the upper rooms or story where the women resided*; in bibl. Grk. (Sept. for ἡρη), *a room in the upper part of a house, sometimes built upon the flat roof of the house* (2 K. xxiii. 12), whither Orientals were wont to retire in order to sup, meditate, pray, etc.; [R. V. upper chamber; cf. B. D. s. v. House; McC. and S. s. v.]: Acts i. 13; ix. 37, 39; xx. 8, (Joseph. vit. 30).*

ὑπ-έχω; prop. *to hold under, to put under, place underneath*; as τῆν χεῖρα, Hom. Il. 7, 188; Dem., Plat., al.; metaph. *to sustain, undergo*: δίκην, *to suffer punishment*, Jude 7 (very often so in prof. auth. fr. Soph. down; also δίκας, κρίσις, τιμωρίαν, etc.; ζημίαν, Eurip. Ion 1308; 2 Macc. iv. 48).*

ὑπήκοος, -ον, (ἀκοή; see ὑπακούω, 2), fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down, *giving ear, obedient*: Phil. ii. 8; with dat. of the pers. Acts vii. 39; εἰς πάντα, 2 Co. ii. 9.*

ὑπηρέτω, -ῶ; 1 aor. ὑπηρέτησα; fr. Hdt. down; *to be ὑπηρέτης* (q. v.), prop. a. *to act as rower, to row*, (Diod., Ael.). b. *to minister, render service*: τινί, Acts xiii. 36; xx. 34; xxiv. 23.*

ὑπηρέτης, -ου, ὁ, (fr. ὑπό, and ἐρέτης fr. ἐρέσσω to row), fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down; a. *prop. an under rower, subordinate rower*. b. *any one who serves with his hands; a servant*; in the N. T. of the officers and attendants of magistrates as — of the officer who executes penalties, Mt. v. 25; of the attendants of a king, οἱ ὑπ. οἱ ἐμοί, my servants, retinue, the soldiers I should have if I were a king, Jn. xviii. 36; of the servants or officers of the Sanhedrin, Mt. xxvi. 58; Mk. xiv. 54, 65; Jn. vii. 32, 45 sq.; xviii. 3, 12, 22; xix. 6; Acts v. 22, 26; joined with δούλος (Plat. polit. p. 289 c.), Jn. xviii. 18; of the attendant of a synagogue, Lk. iv. 20; of any one ministering or rendering service, Acts xiii. 5. c. *any*

one who aids another in any work; an assistant: of a preacher of the gospel [A. V. minister, q. v. in B. D.], Acts xxvi. 16; ὑπηρεταί λόγου, Lk. i. 2; Χριστοῦ, 1 Co. iv. 1. [SYN. see διάκονος, fin.]*

ὑπνος, -ου, ὁ, [i. e. σῆπνος, cf. Lat. *sopnus, somnus*; Curtius § 391], fr. Hom. down, Hebr. תרד, sleep: prop., Mt. i. 24; Lk. ix. 32; Jn. xi. 13; Acts xx. 9; metaph. ἐξ ὑπνου ἐγερθῆναι (see ἐγείρω, 1), Ro. xiii. 11.*

ὑπό (i. e. Lat. *sub* [Curtius § 393]), prep., under, in prof. auth. used with the gen. dat. and acc., but in the N. T. with the gen. and acc. only. [On the use and the omission of elision with it before words beginning with a vowel, see *WH. App. p. 146**; *Tdf. Proleg. p. iv.* (addenda et emendanda).]

I. with the GENITIVE (cf. *W. 364 (342), 368 sq. (346)*; *B. § 147, 29*), it is used 1. prop. in a local sense, of situation or position under something higher, as ὑπό χθονός, often fr. Hom. down; ὁ ἐπὶ γῆς καὶ ὑπὸ γῆς χουρός, Plat. legg. 5 p. 728 a.; hence 2. metaph. of the efficient cause, as that under the power of which an event is conceived of as being; here the Lat. uses *a* or *ab*, and the Eng. *by*; thus a. after passive verbs, — with the gen. of a person: Mt. i. 22; ii. 15 sq.; Mk. i. 5; ii. 3; [viii. 31 L T Tr WH]; Lk. ii. 18; [vi. 18 Rec.]; Jn. x. 14 R G; xiv. 21; Acts iv. 11; xv. 4; [xxii. 30 L T Tr WH]; Rom. xv. 15 [R G L]; 1 Co. i. 11; 2 Co. i. 4, 16; Gal. i. 11; Eph. ii. 11; Phil. iii. 12; 1 Th. i. 4; 2 Th. ii. 13; Heb. iii. 4, and in many other pass.; φωνῆς ἐνεχθείσης ὑπὸ τῆς μεγαλοπρεποῦς δόξης, when a voice was brought by the majestic glory [cf. R. V. mrg.], i. e. came down to him from God, 2 Pet. i. 17; after γίνωμαι, to be done, effected, Lk. ix. 7 R L in br.; xiii. 17; xxiii. 8; Eph. v. 12; γίνεταί τινι ἐπιβουλή, Acts xx. 3; ἡ ἐπιτιμία ἡ ὑπὸ τῶν πλειόνων, sc. ἐπιτιμηθεῖσα, 2 Co. ii. 6; — with the gen. of a thing: Mt. viii. 24; xi. 7; xiv. 24; Lk. vii. 24; viii. 14 [see πορεύω, fin.]; Jn. viii. 9; Acts xxvii. 41; Ro. iii. 21; xii. 21; 1 Co. x. 29; 2 Co. v. 4; Eph. v. 13; Col. ii. 18; Jas. i. 14; ii. 9; iii. 4, 6; 2 Pet. ii. 7, 17; Jude 12; Rev. vi. 13. b. with neuter verbs, and with active verbs which carry a passive meaning: πάσχειν ὑπὸ τινος, Mt. xvii. 12; Mk. v. 26; 1 Th. ii. 14, (Hom. Il. 11, 119; Thuc. 1, 77; Xen. symp. 1, 9; Cyr. 6, 1, 36; Hier. 7, 8); ἀπολέσθαι, to perish, 1 Co. x. 9 sq. (very often in prof. auth. fr. Hdt. 3, 32 on); ὑπομένειν τι, Heb. xii. 3 [cf. ἀντιλογία, 2]; λαμβάνειν sc. πληγὰς, to be beaten, 2 Co. xi. 24; after a term purely active, of a force by which something is bidden to be done: ἀποκτείνειν ἐν βομφαίᾳ καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν θηρίων τῆς γῆς, by the wild beasts, Rev. vi. 8 [cf. ix. 18 Rec.], (so ὄλεσε θυμὸν ὑφ' Ἐκτορος, Hom. Il. 17, 616; cf. Matthiae ii. p. 1393; [B. 341 (293)]).

II. with the ACCUSATIVE (*W. § 49, k.*); 1. of motion, in answer to the question 'whither?': to come ὑπὸ τὴν στέγην, Mt. viii. 8; Lk. vii. 6; ἐπισυνάγειν, Mt. xxiii. 37; Lk. xiii. 34; with verbs of putting or placing: Mt. v. 15; Mk. iv. 21; Lk. xi. 33; 1 Co. xv. 25; of placing under or subjecting, Lk. vii. 8; Ro. vii. 14; xvi. 20; 1 Co. xv. 27; Gal. iii. 22; iv. 3; Eph. i. 22;

1 Pet. v. 6; ἔχω τινὰ ὑπ' ἑμαυτῶν, Mt. viii. 9; Lk. vii. 8; γίνεσθαι, born under i. e. subject to, Gal. iv. 4; of falling, trop. Jas. v. 12 [where R* εἰς ὑπόκρισιν].

2. of situation, position, tarrying: after κατασκηνῶν, Mk. iv. 32; κάθημαι, Jas. ii. 3; with the verb εἶναι (to and under) in a local or prop. sense, Jn. i. 48 (49); Acts iv. 12; Ro. iii. 13; 1 Co. x. 1; ἡ ὑπὸ (τῶν) οὐρανῶν sc. χώρα, Lk. xvii. 24; πάσῃ κτίσει τῇ ὑπὸ τὸν οὐρ. sc. οὐρανῶν, Col. i. 23; τὰ ὑπὸ τῶν οὐρανῶν sc. ὄντα, Acts ii. 5, (τὰ ὑπὸ σελήνην, Philo de vit. Moys. ii. § 12); εἶναι ὑπὸ τινα or τι, to be under, i. e. subject to the power of, any person or thing: Ro. iii. 9; vi. 14, 15; 1 Co. ix. 20; Gal. iii. 10, 25; iv. 2, 21; v. 18; 1 Tim. vi. 1; ὑπὸ ἐξουσίαν sc. ὧν, Mt. viii. 9 (where L WH br. read ὑπὸ ἐξ. τασσόμενος [set under authority], so also cod. Sin.); οἱ ὑπὸ νόμον sc. ὄντες, 1 Co. ix. 20; Gal. iv. 5, (ὑπὸ ἔκκληξιν εἶναι, Protev. Jac. 18). τηρεῖν τινα, Jude 6; φρουρεῖσθαι, Gal. iii. 23.

3. of time, like the Lat. *sub* (cf. *sub vesperam*), i. q. about (see exx. fr. the Grk. writ. in Passow p. 2111*; [L. and S. s. v. C. III.]): ὑπὸ τὸν ἄβρον, about day-break, Acts v. 21. This prep. occurs with the accus. nowhere else in the N. T. The apostle John uses it only twice with the gen. (xiv. 21; 3 Jn. 12 — three times, if x. 14 R G is counted [cf. viii. 9]), and once with the accus. (i. 48 (49)).

III. in COMPOSITION ὑπό denotes 1. locality, under: ὑποκάτω, ὑποπόδιον, ὑποπιπάζω, ὑποδέω; of the goal of motion, i. e. ὑπὸ τι, as ὑποδέχομαι (under one's roof); ὑπολαμβάνω (to receive by standing under); ὑποβάλλω, ὑποτίθημι; trop. in expressions of subjection, compliance, etc., as ὑπακούω, ὑπακοή, ὑπήκοος, ὑπόδικος, ὑπανδρος, ὑπάγω, ὑπολείπω, ὑποχωρέω. 2. small in degree, slightly, as ὑποπνέω.

ὑποβάλλω: 2 aor. ὑπέβαλον; [fr. Hom. down]; 1. to throw or put under. 2. to suggest to the mind. 3. to instruct privately, instigate, suborn: τινά, Acts vi. 11 (ὑπεβλήθησαν κατηγοροί, App. bell. civ. 1, 74; Μηρυτῆς τις ὑποβλήγός, Joseph. b. j. 5, 10, 4).*

ὑπογραμμός, -οῦ, ὁ, (ὑπογράφω), prop. 1. a writing-copy, including all the letters of the alphabet, given to beginners as an aid in learning to draw them: Clem. Alex. Strom. 5, 8, 50. Hence 2. an example set before one: 1 Pet. ii. 21 (2 Macc. ii. 28; Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 16, 17; 33, 8; [Philo, fragm. vol. ii. 667 Mang. (vi. 229 Richter)], and often in eccl. writ.; ὁ Παῦλος ὑπομονῆς γενόμενος μέγιστος ὑπογραμμός, Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 5, 7 [where see Bp. Lightft.]).*

ὑπόδειγμα, -τος, τό, (ὑποδείκνυμι, q. v.), a word rejected by the Atticists, and for which the earlier writ. used παράδειγμα; see Lob. ad Phryn. p. 12; [Rutherford, New Phryn. p. 62]. It is used by Xen. r. eq. 2, 2, and among subsequent writ. by Polyb., Philo, Joseph., App., Plut., Hddian., al.; cf. Bleek, Brief a. d. Hebr. ii. 1 p. 554; a. a sign suggestive of anything, delineation of a thing, representation, figure, copy: joined with σκιά, Heb. viii. 5: with a gen. of the thing represented, Heb. ix. 23. b. an example: for imitation, δίδόναι τινί, Jn. xiii. 15; καταλελειμένω, 2 Macc. vi. 28; with a gen. of the thing to

be imitated, Jas. v. 10 (Sir. xlii. 16; 2 Macc. vi. 31); for warning: with a gen. of the thing to be shunned, τῆς ἀπειθείας, Heb. iv. 11; with a gen. of the pers. to be warned, 2 Pet. ii. 6 (τοὺς Ῥωμαίους . . . εἰς ὑπόδειγμα τῶν ἄλλων ἰθὺν καταφλέξει τὴν ἱερὰν πόλιν, Joseph. b. j. 2, 16, 4).*

ὑπο-δείκνυμι: fut. ὑποδείξω; 1 aor. ὑπέδειξα; fr. Hdt. and Thuc. down; Sept. several times for ὑπῆ; 1. prop. to show by placing under (i. e. before) the eyes: ὑπέδειξεν αὐτοῖς τὸν πλοῦτον αὐτοῦ, Esth. v. 11; add, Sir. xlix. 8; [al. give ὑπό in this compound the force of 'privily'; but cf. Fritzsche on Mt. p. 126]. 2. to show by words and arguments, i. e. to teach (for ὑπῆ, 2 Chr. xv. 3) [A. V. freq. to warn]: τινί, foll. by an inf. of the thing, Mt. iii. 7; Lk. iii. 7; to teach by the use of a figure, τινί, foll. by indir. disc., Lk. vi. 47; xii. 5; to show or teach by one's example, foll. by ὅτι, Acts xx. 35; to show i. e. make known (future things), foll. by indir. disc. Acts ix. 16.*

ὑπο-δέχομαι (see ὑπό, III. 1): 1 aor. ὑπεδεξάμην; pf. ὑποδέδειμαι; fr. Hom. down; to receive as a guest: τινά, Lk. xix. 6; Acts xvii. 7; Jas. ii. 25; εἰς τὸν οἶκον, Lk. x. 38. [Cf. δέχομαι, fin.]*

ὑπο-δέω: 1 aor. ὑπέδησα; 1 aor. mid. ὑπεδησάμην; pf. pass. or mid. ptp. ὑποδεδημένος; fr. Hdt. down (in Hom. with tmesis); to under-bind; mostly in the mid. to bind under one's self, bind on; [ptcp. shod]; with an acc. of the thing: σανδάλια, Mk. vi. 9; Acts xii. 8, (ὑποδήματα, Xen. mem. 1, 6, 6; Plat. Gorg. p. 490 e.); with an acc. of the member of the body: τοὺς πόδας with ἐν ἑτοιμασίᾳ added, with readiness [see ἑτοιμασία, 2], Eph. vi. 15 (πόδα σανδάλια, σανδαλίους, Lcian. quom. hist. sit conscrib. 22; Ael. v. h. 1, 18). [Cf. B. § 135, 2.]*

ὑπόδημα, -τος, τό, (ὑποδῖω), fr. Hom. down, Sept. for ὕψ, what is bound under, a sandal, a sole fastened to the foot with thongs: Mt. iii. 11; x. 10; Mk. i. 7; Lk. iii. 16; x. 4; xv. 22; xxii. 35; Jn. i. 27; with τῶν ποδῶν added, Acts vii. 33; xiii. 25, (ποδός, Plat. Alc. 1 p. 128 a.). [See σανδάλιον.]*

ὑπόδικος, -ος, ἰ. q. ὑπὸ δίκην ὄν, under judgment, one who has lost his suit; with a dat. of the pers. debtor to one, owing satisfaction to: τῷ θεῷ, i. e. liable to punishment from God, Ro. iii. 19 [see Morison, Critical Exposition of Romans Third, p. 147 sq.]. (Aeschyl., Plat., Andoc., Lys., Isae., Dem., al.)*

ὑπο-ζύγιος, -α, -ον, ἰ. q. ὑπὸ ζυγῶν ὄν, under the yoke; neut. τὸ ὑπ. as subst. a beast of burden (so fr. Theogn. and Hdt. down); in bibl. Grk. (since the ass was the common animal used by the Orientals on journeys and for carrying burdens [cf. B. D. s. v. Ass, 1]) spec. an ass: Mt. xxi. 5 (Zech. ix. 9); 2 Pet. ii. 16; Sept. for ὑψῶ, an ass.*

ὑπο-ζώννυμι; fr. Hdt. down; to under-gird: τὸ πλοῖον, to bind a ship together laterally with ὑποζώματα (Plat. de rep. 10 p. 616 c.), i. e. with girths or cables, to enable it to survive the force of waves and tempest, Acts xxvii. 17 (where see Overbeck [or Hackett; esp. Smith, Voyage and Shipwreck, etc., pp. 107 sq. 204 sqq. (cf. Βοήθεια)]). (Polyb. 27, 3, 3).*

ὑπο-κάτω, under, underneath: τινός [W. § 54, 6; B. § 146, 1], Mt. xxii. 44 L T Tr WH; Mk. vi. 11; vii. 28; [xii. 36 WH]; Lk. viii. 16; Jn. i. 50 (51); Heb. ii. 8; Rev. v. 3, 13 [Tr mrg. br. the cl.]; vi. 9; xii. 1. (Sept.; Plat., Aristot., Polyb., Diod., Plut., al.) [Cf. W. § 50, 7 N. 1; B. § 146, 4.]*

ὑπο-κρίνομαι; 1. to take up another's statements in reference to what one has decided for one's self (mid. κρίνομαι), i. e. to reply, answer, (Hom., Hdt., al.). 2. to make answer (speak) on the stage, i. e. to personate any one, play a part, (often so fr. Dem. down). Hence 3. to simulate, feign, pretend, (fr. Dem. and Polyb. down): foll. by an acc. with the inf. Lk. xx. 20. (2 Macc. vi. 21, 24; 4 Macc. vi. 15; Sir. xxxv. (xxxiii.) 15; xxxvi. (xxxiii.) 2.) [COMP.: συν-υποκρίνομαι.]*

ὑπό-κρισις, -εως, ἡ, (ὑποκρίνομαι, q. v.); 1. an answering; an answer (Hdt.). 2. the acting of a stage-player (Aristot., Polyb., Dion. Hal., Plut., Lcian., Artem., al.). 3. dissimulation, hypocrisy: Mt. xxiii. 28; Mk. xii. 15; Lk. xii. 1; Gal. ii. 13; 1 Tim. iv. 2; [Jas. v. 12 Rec.*]; 1 Pet. ii. 1 [cf. B. § 123, 2], (2 Macc. vi. 25; Polyb. 35, 2, 13; Lcian. am. 3; Aesop. fab. 106 (284); [Philo, quis rer. div. haeres § 8; de Josepho § 14]).*

ὑπο-κριτής, -οῦ, ὁ, (ὑποκρίνομαι, q. v.); 1. one who answers, an interpreter, (Plat., Lcian.). 2. an actor, stage-player, (Arstph., Xen., Plat., Ael., Hdian.). 3. in bibl. Grk. a dissembler, pretender, hypocrite: Mt. vi. 2, 5, 16; vii. 5; xv. 7; xvi. 3 Rec.; xxii. 18; xxiii. 13 Rec., 14 (13 Tdf.), 15, 23, 25, 27, 29; xxiv. 51; Mk. vii. 6; Lk. vi. 42; xi. 44 R L in br.; xii. 56; xiii. 15. (Job xxxiv. 30; xxxvi. 13, for ἡγῆ profane, impious.) [Mention is made of Heimsöeth, De voce ὑποκριτής comment. (Bonnae, 1874, 4to.).]*

ὑπο-λαμβάνω; 2 aor. ὑπέλαβον; 1. to take up (lit. under [cf. ὑπό, III. 1]) in order to raise, to bear on high, (Hdt. 1, 24); to take up and carry away (ὡσπερ νῆα ἀνεμοὶ ὑπολαμβάνουρες, Stob. serm. 6 p. 79, 17): τινά, Acts i. 9 (see ὀφθαλμός, mid.). 2. to receive hospitably, welcome: τινά, 3 Jn. 8 L T Tr WH (Xen. an. 1, 1, 7). 3. to take up i. e. follow in speech, in order either to reply to or controvert or supplement what another has said (very often so in prof. auth. fr. Hdt. down): ὑπολαμβάνειν, Lk. x. 30 (for ἡγῆ, Job ii. 4; iv. 1; vi. 1; ix. 1; xi. 1; xii. 1, etc.). 4. to take up in the mind, i. e. to assume, suppose: Acts ii. 15; foll. by ὅτι (sc. πλείον ἀγαπήσει), Lk. vii. 43, (Job xxv. 3; Tob. vi. 18; Sap. xvii. 2; 3 Macc. iii. 8; 4 Macc. v. 17 (18) etc., and often in prof. auth. fr. Xen. and Plat. down).*

ὑπό-λεμμα [-λεμμα WH (see their App. p. 154; cf. I, ε)], -τος, τό, a remnant (see κατάλεμμα): Ro. ix. 27 L T Tr WH. (Sept.; Aristot., Theophr., Plut., Galen.)*

ὑπο-λείπω: 1 aor. pass. ὑπελείφθην; fr. Hom. down; Sept. for ὑψῆ and ὑψῆ; to leave behind [see ὑπό, III. 1]; pass. to be left behind, left remaining, Sept. for ὑψῆ and ὑψῆ; used of a survivor, Ro. xi. 3.*

ὑπολήμιον, -ου, τό, (i. e. τὸ ὑπὸ τὴν λημίον, cf. τὸ ὑποζύγιον), a vessel placed under a press (and in the Orient

usually sunk in the earth) to receive the expressed juice of the grapes, a pit: [ἔδρουζεν ὑπολήγιον, R. V. he digged a pit for the winepress], Mk. xii. 1; see λητός [and B. D. s. v. Winepress]. (Demiopr. ap. Poll. 10 (29), 180; Geop.; Sept. for כק, Is. xvi. 10; Joel iii. 13 (iv. 18); Hag. ii. 16; Zech. xiv. 10 Alex.)*

ὑπο-λιμπάνω; (λιμπάνω, less common form of the verb λείπω); to leave, leave behind: 1 Pet. ii. 21. (Themist.; eccl. and Byzant. writ.; to fail, Dion. Hal. 1, 23.)*

ὑπο-μένω; impf. ὑπέμενον; fut. 2 pers. plur. ὑπομενεῖτε; 1 aor. ὑπέμεινα; pf. ptc. ὑπομεμενηκώς; fr. Hom. down; Sept. for קנה, קנה, קנה; 1. to remain i. e. tarry behind: foll. by ἐν with a dat. of the place, Lk. ii. 43; ἐκεῖ, Acts xvii. 14. 2. to remain i. e. abide, not recede or flee; trop. a. to persevere: absol. and emphat., under misfortunes and trials to hold fast to one's faith in Christ [R. V. commonly endure], Mt. x. 22; xxiv. 13; Mk. xiii. 13; 2 Tim. ii. 12 [cf. vs. 10 in b.]; Jas. v. 11; with τῇ θλίψει added, when trial assails [A. V. in tribulation (i. e. dat. of circumstances or condition)], (cf. Kühner § 426, 3 [Jelf § 603, 1]), Ro. xii. 12 (quite different is ὑπομένειν τῷ κυρίῳ, קנה ל' קנה, Lam. iii. 21, 24; Mic. vii. 7; 2 K. vi. 33; קנה ל' קנה, Ps. xxxii. (xxxiii.) 20, to cleave faithfully to [A. V. wait for] the Lord, where the dat. depends on the verb contrary to Grk. usage [cf. W. § 52, 16]). b. to endure, bear bravely and calmly: absol., ill-treatment, 1 Pet. ii. 20; εἰς παιδείαν, i. e. εἰς τὸ παιδεύεσθαι, [for or unto chastening], Heb. xii. 7 acc. to the reading of L T Tr WH which is defended at length by Delitzsch ad loc. [and adopted by Riehm (Lehrbegriff u. s. w. p. 758 note), Alford, Moulton, al.], but successfully overthrown [?] by Fritzsche (De conformatione N. Ti. critica quam Lchm. edidit, p. 24 sqq.) [and rejected by the majority of commentators (Bleek, Lünemann, Kurtz, al.)]. with an acc. of the thing, 1 Co. xiii. 7; 2 Tim. ii. 10; Heb. x. 32; xii. 2 sq. 7 R G; Jas. i. 12.*

ὑπο-μνησκω; fut. ὑπομνήσω; 1 aor. inf. ὑπομνήσαι; 1 aor. pass. ὑπεμνήσθην; fr. Hom. down; [cf. our 'suggestion', see ἀνάμνησις]; 1. actively, to cause one to remember, bring to remembrance, recall to mind: τί (to another), 2 Tim. ii. 14; τινά τι, Jn. xiv. 26 (Thuc. 7, 64; Xen. Hier. 1, 3; Plat., Isocr., Dem.); with implied censure, 3 Jn. 10; τινά περί τινος, to put one in remembrance, admonish, of something: 2 Pet. i. 12 (Plat. Phaedr. p. 275 d.); τινά, foll. by εἶ, Jude 5 (Xen. mem. 3, 9, 8; Plat. de rep. 5 p. 452 c.; Ael. v. h. 4, 17); τινά, foll. by an inf. (indicating what must be done), Tit. iii. 1 (Xen. hipparch. 8, 10). 2. passively, to be reminded, to remember: τινός, Lk. xxii. 61.*

ὑπό-μνησις, -εως, ἡ, (ὑπομνήσκω), fr. Eur., Thuc., Plat. down; a. transitively, (Vulg. *commonitio*), a reminding (2 Macc. vi. 17): ἐν ὑπομνήσει, by putting you in remembrance, 2 Pet. i. 13; iii. 1 [W. § 61 3 b.]. b. intrans. remembrance: with a gen. of the obj. 2 Tim. i. 5 [(R. V. having been reminded of etc.); al. adhere to the trans. sense (see Ellicott, Huther, Holtzmann ad loc.)]. SYN. see ἀνάμνησις, fin.]*

ὑπο-μονή, -ῆς, ἡ, (ὑπομένω); 1. steadfastness, constancy, endurance, (Vulg. in 1 Th. i. 3 *sustinentia*, in Jas. v. 11 *sufferentia*), in the N. T. the characteristic of a man who is unswerved from his deliberate purpose and his loyalty to faith and piety by even the greatest trials and sufferings: Lk. viii. 15; xxi. 19; Ro. v. 3 sq.; xv. 4 sq.; 2 Co. vi. 4; xii. 12; Col. i. 11; 2 Th. i. 4; 1 Tim. vi. 11; 2 Tim. iii. 10; Tit. ii. 2; Heb. x. 36; Jas. i. 3 sq.; v. 11; 2 Pet. i. 6; Rev. ii. 2 sq. 19; xiii. 10; xiv. 12, (cf. 4 Macc. i. 11; ix. 8, 30; xv. 30 (27); xvii. 4, 12, 23); with a gen. of the thing persevered in [W. § 30, 1 fin.]: τοῦ ἔργου ἀγαθοῦ, Ro. ii. 7; τῆς ἐλπίδος, 1 Th. i. 3 [cf. B. 155 (136)]; δι' ὑπομονῆς, [with patience (cf. W. § 51, 1 b.) i. e.] patiently and steadfastly, Ro. viii. 25; Heb. xii. 1. 2. a patient, steadfast waiting for; [al. question this sense in the New Test., and render the gen. by 'characterizing', 'in respect to', etc.]: Χριστοῦ (gen. of the obj.), the return of Christ from heaven, 2 Th. iii. 5; Rev. i. 9 (where L T Tr WH ἐν Ἰησοῦ [which is in Jesus]); iii. 10, (cf. Ps. xxxviii. (xxxix.) 8; for ὑποκ, expectation, hope, 2 Esdr. x. 2; Jer. xiv. 8; xvii. 13; for ὑποκ, hope, Ps. [ix. 19]; lxi. (lxii.) 6; lxx. (lxxi.) 5; [Job xiv. 19]; for ὑποκ, Prov. x. 28 Symm.; ὑπομένειν τινά, Xen. an. 4, 1, 21; App. b. civ. 5, 81). 3. a patient enduring, sustaining: τῶν παθημάτων, 2 Co. i. 6 (Ἀύτης, Plat. defin. p. 412 c.; θανάτου, Plut. Pelop. 1). [SYN. see μακροθυμία, fin.]*

ὑπο-νοέω, -ῶ, impf. ὑπονόουν; fr. Hdt. down; to suppose, surmise: Acts xxv. 18; foll. by an acc. with the inf., Acts xiii. 25 [(cf. τίς, 4)]; xxvii. 27.*

ὑπόνοια, -ας, ἡ, (ὑπονοέω), fr. Thuc. down, a surmising: 1 Tim. vi. 4.*

ὑπο-πιάω, a later form of ὑποπιέω, to keep down, keep in subjection: 1 Co. ix. 27 Tdf. ed. 7 after the faulty reading of some Mss. for ὑποπιάω, q. v. Cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 461; [Soph. Lex. s. v.; W. § 5, 1 d. 5; see ἀμφιάζω].*

ὑπο-πλέω: 1 aor. ὑπέπλευσα; (Vulg. *subnavigo*); to sail under, i. e. to sail close by, pass to the leeward of: with the acc. of the place, Acts xxvii. 4, 7. (Dio Cass., Dio Chr., al.)*

ὑπο-πνέω: 1 aor. ὑπέπνευσα; a. to blow underneath (Aristot.). b. to blow softly [see ὑπό, III. 2]: Acts xxvii. 13.*

ὑποπόδιον, -ου, τό, (ὑπό and ποῖς), a footstool (Lat. *suppeditaneum*): Mt. v. 35; Acts vii. 49 (fr. Is. lxvi. 1); Jas. ii. 3; τινά τινά ὑποπ. τῶν ποδῶν τινος, to make one the footstool of one's feet, i. e. to subject, reduce under one's power, (a metaph. taken from the practice of conquerors who placed their feet on the necks of their conquered enemies): Mt. xxii. 44 R G; Mk. xii. 36 [here WH ὑποκάτω τῶν π.]; Lk. xx. 43; Acts ii. 35; Heb. i. 13; x. 13, after Ps. cix. (cx.) 2. (Lcian., Athen., al.; Sept. for עַד; [cf. W. 26].)*

ὑπό-στασις, -εως, ἡ, (ὑφίστημι), a word very com. in Grk. auth., esp. fr. Aristot. on, in widely different senses, of which only those will be noticed which serve to illustrate N. T. usage; 1. a setting or placing

under; thing put under, substructure, foundation: Ps. lxxviii. (lxxix.) 3; τοῦ οἴκου, Ezek. xliii. 11; τοῦ τάφου, Diod. 1, 66.

2. *that which has foundation, is firm; hence, a. that which has actual existence; a substance, real being*: τῶν ἐν ἀέρι φαντασμάτων τὰ μὲν ἔστι κατ' ἔμφασιν, τὰ δὲ καθ' ὑπόστασιν, Aristot. de mundo, 4, 19 p. 395*, 30; φαντασίαν μὲν ἔχει πλούτου, ὑπόστασιν δὲ μὴ, Artem. oneir. 3, 14; (ἡ αἰγὴ) ὑπόστασιν ἰδίων οὐκ ἔχει, γενῶνται δὲ ἐκ φλογός, Philo de incorruptibil. mundi § 18; similarly in other writ. [cf. Soph. Lex. s. v. 5; L. and S. s. v. III. 2].

b. *the substantial quality, nature, of any pers. or thing*: τοῦ θεοῦ [R. V. *substance*], Heb. i. 3 (Sap. xvi. 21; ἴδε . . . τίνας ὑποστάσεις ἢ τίνας εἶδους τυγχάνουσιν οὐς ἐρεῖτε καὶ νομίζετε θεούς, Epist. ad Diogn. 2, 1; [cf. Suicer, Thesaur. s. v.]).

c. *steadiness of mind, firmness, courage, resolution, (οἱ δὲ ῥόδιαι θεωροῦντες τὴν τῶν Βυζαντινῶν ὑπόστασιν, Polyb. 4, 50, 10; οὐχ οὕτω τὴν δύναμιν, ὡς τὴν ὑπόστασιν αὐτοῦ καὶ τολμῶν καταπεπληγμένων τῶν ἐναντίων, id. 6, 55, 2; add, Diod. 16, 32 sq.; Joseph. antt. 18, 1, 6); confidence, firm trust, assurance*: 2 Co. ix. 4; xi. 17; Heb. iii. 14; xi. 1, (for ἡγήρη, Ruth i. 12; Ezek. xix. 5; for ἡγήρη, Ps. xxxviii. (xxxix.) 8). Cf. Bleek, Br. an d. Hebr. ii. 1 pp. 60 sqq. 462 sqq.; Schlatter, Glaube im N. T. p. 581.*

ὑποστῆλλω: impf. ὑπέστειλλον; 1 aor. mid. ὑπεστελάμην; 1. Act. *to draw down, let down, lower*: ἰσθίον, Pind. Isthm. 2, 59; *to withdraw, [draw back]*: ἐμαυτόν, of a timid person, Gal. ii. 12 ([cf. Bp. Lghtft. ad loc.]; often so in Polyb.). 2. Mid. *to withdraw one's self, i. e. to be timid, to cower, shrink*: of those who from timidity hesitate to avow what they believe, Heb. x. 38 (fr. Habak. ii. 4 [cf. W. 523 (487)]); *to be unwilling to utter from fear, to shrink from declaring, to conceal, dissemble*: foll. by τοῦ with the inf. [W. 325 (305); B. 270 (232)], Acts xx. 27; οὐδέν, ibid. 20, (often so in Dem.; cf. Reiske, Index graecit. Dem. p. 774 sq.; Joseph. vit. § 54; b. j. 1, 20, 1).*

ὑποστολή, -ῆς, ἡ, (ὑποστῆλλω, q. v.), prop. *a withdrawing (Vulg. subtractio)*, [in a good sense, Plut. anim. an corp. aff. sint pej. § 3 sub fin.]; *the timidity of one stealthily retreating*: οὐκ ἴσμεν ὑποστολῆς (see εἰμί, IV. 1 g.), we have no part in shrinking back etc., we are free from the cowardice of etc. [R. V. *we are not of them that shrink back etc.*], Heb. x. 39 (λάβρα τὰ πολλὰ καὶ μεθ' ὑποστολῆς ἐκακούρησεν, Joseph. b. j. 2, 14, 2; ὑποστολήν ποιοῦνται, antt. 16, 4, 3).*

ὑποστρέφω; impf. ὑπέστρεφον; fut. ὑποστρέψω; 1 aor. ὑπέστρεψα; fr. Hom. down; Sept. for ציב; 1. trans. *to turn back, to turn about*: as ἔππους, Hom. Il. 5, 581. 2. intrans. *to turn back i. e. to return*: absol., Mk. xiv. 40 [here L WH πάλιν ἐλθὼν Tr ἐλθὼν]; Lk. ii. 20 (here Rec. ἐπιστρέφ.), 43; viii. 37, 40; ix. 10; x. 17; xvii. 15; xix. 12; xxiii. 48, 56; Acts viii. 28; foll. by an inf. of purpose, Lk. xvii. 18; foll. by διὰ with a gen. of place, Acts xx. 3; εἰς with an acc. of place, Lk. i. 56; ii. 39 [here T Tr mrg. WH ἐπιστρέφ.], 45; iv. 14; vii. 10; viii. 39; xi. 24; xxiv. 33, 52; Acts i. 12; viii. 25; xiii. 13; xiv. 21; xxi. 6; xxii. 17; xxiii. 32; Gal. i. 17; εἰς

διαθοράν, Acts xiii. 34; ἀπό with a gen. of place, Lk. iv. 1; xxiv. 9 [WH br. ἀπό etc.]; ἀπό with a gen. of the business, Heb. vii. 1; ἐκ with a gen. of place, Acts xii. 25; ἐκ τῆς ἀγίας ἐντολῆς, of those who after embracing Christianity apostatize, 2 Pet. ii. 21 T Tr WH, but Lchm. (against the authorities) εἰς τὰ ὀπίσω ἀπὸ τῆς etc.*

ὑποστρέννυμι and ὑποστρενωύω (later forms, found in Plut., Themist., Athen., al., for the earlier ὑποστορέννυμι and ὑποστορόνυμι): impf. 3 pers. plur. ὑπεστρέννον; *to strewe, spread under*: τί, Lk. xix. 36 (Is. lviii. 5).*

ὑποταγή, -ῆς, ἡ, 1. *the act of subjecting* (Dion. Hal.). 2. *obedience, subjection*: 2 Co. ix. 13 (on which see ὁμολογία, b.); Gal. ii. 5; 1 Tim. ii. 11; iii. 4.*

ὑποτάσσω: 1 aor. ὑπέταξα; Pass., pf. ὑπέταγμα; 2 aor. ὑπέταγην; 2 fut. ὑποταγήσομαι; pres. mid. ὑποτάσσομαι; *to arrange under, to subordinate*; *to subject, put in subjection*: τινί τι or τινά, 1 Co. xv. 27*; Heb. ii. 5; Phil. iii. 21; pass., Ro. viii. 20 [see διά, B. II. 1 b.]; 1 Co. xv. 27* sq.; 1 Pet. iii. 22; τινά or τὶ ὑπὸ τοὺς πόδας τινός, 1 Co. xv. 27*; Eph. i. 22; ὑποκάτω τῶν ποδῶν τινός, Heb. ii. 8; mid. *to subject one's self, to obey*; *to submit to one's control*; *to yield to one's admonition or advice*: absol., Ro. xiii. 5; 1 Co. xiv. 34 [cf. B. § 151, 30]; τινί, Lk. ii. 51; x. 17, 20; Ro. viii. 7; xiii. 1; 1 Co. xiv. 32; xvi. 16; Eph. v. 21 sq. [but in 22 G T WH txt. om. Tr mrg. br. ὑποτάσσω.], 24; Col. iii. 18; Tit. ii. 5, 9; iii. 1; 1 Pet. ii. 18; iii. 1, 5; v. 5; 2 aor. pass. with mid. force, *to obey* [R. V. *subject one's self*, B. 52 (46)], Ro. x. 3; impv. *obey, be subject*: Jas. iv. 7; 1 Pet. ii. 13; v. 5; 3 fut. pass. Heb. xii. 9. (Sept.; [Aristot.], Polyb., Plut., Arr., Hdian).*

ὑποτίθημι: 1 aor. ὑπέθηκα; pres. mid. ptep. ὑποτιθέμενος; fr. Hom. down; *to place under* (cf. ὑπό, III. 1): τί, Ro. xvi. 4 (on which see τράχηλος). Mid. metaph. *to supply, suggest, (mid. from one's own resources)*; with a dat. of the pers. and acc. of the thing: ταῦτα, these instructions, 1 Tim. iv. 6. (Often so in prof. auth. fr. Hom. down).*

ὑποτρέχω: 2 aor. ὑπέδραμον; fr. Hom. down; prop. *to run under*; in N. T. once, viz. of navigators, *to run past a place on the shore, and therefore in a higher position* (see ὑποπλέω): ἡσιόων, Acts xxvii. 16 [R. V. *running under the lee of*; cf. Hackett ad loc.].*

ὑποτίπτωσι, -εως, ἡ, (ὑποτυπώω, to delineate, outline); a. *an outline, sketch, brief and summary exposition*, (Sext. Empir., Diog. Laërt., al.). b. *an example, pattern*: πρὸς ὑποτ. τῶν μελλόντων πιστεύειν κτλ. for an example of those who should hereafter believe, i. e. to show by the example of my conversion that the same grace which I had obtained would not be wanting also to those who should hereafter believe, 1 Tim. i. 16; the pattern placed before one to be held fast and copied, model: ὑγιαίνοντων λόγων, 2 Tim. i. 13.*

ὑποφέρω; 1 aor. ὑπήνεγκα; 2 aor. inf. ὑπεφεγκεῖν; fr. Hom. down; *to bear by being under, bear up* (a thing placed on one's shoulders); trop. *to bear patiently, to endure*, (often so fr. Xen. and Plat. down): τί, 1 Co. x.

13; 2 Tim. iii. 11; 1 Pet. ii. 19. (Prov. vi. 33; Ps. lxxviii. (lxix.) 8; Mic. vii. 9; Job ii. 10.)*

ὑπο-χωρέω, -ῶ; 1 aor. ὑπεχώρησα; fr. Hom. down; to go back [see ὑπό, III. 1 fin.]; to withdraw: eis τόπον ἔρημον, Lk. ix. 10; with ἐν and a dat. of the place (see ἐν, I. 7), Lk. v. 16 [cf. W. § 50, 4 a.; B. 312 (268)].*

ὑπωπιάζω; (fr. ὑπόπιον, compounded of ὑπό and ὄψ, ὀπός, which denotes a. that part of the face which is under the eyes; b. a blow in that part of the face; a black and blue spot, a bruise); prop. to beat black and blue, to smite so as to cause bruises and livid spots, (Aristot. rhet. 3, 11, 15 p. 1413^a, 20; Plut. mor. p. 921 f.; Diog. Laërt. 6, 89): τὸ σῶμα, like a boxer I buffet my body, handle it roughly, discipline it by hardships, 1 Co. ix. 27; metaph. (πόλλεις ὑπωπιασμέναι, cities terribly scourged and afflicted by war, bearing the marks of devastation, Arstph. pax 541) to give one intolerable annoyance ['beat one out', 'wear one out'], by entreaties [cf. τέλος, 1 a.], Lk. xviii. 5 (cf. aliquem rogando obtundat, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 6).*

ὑς, ὄς, ὄ, ἦ, fr. Hom. down, Sept. several times for ὕψη, a swine: 2 Pet. ii. 22.*

ὑσσωπός [on the breathing see WH. App. p. 144; Lchm. (in both his edd.) spells it with one σ in Jn.], -ου, ἦ, (Hebr. ὕסס, Ex. xii. 22; Num. xix. 6, 18, etc.), hyssop, a plant a bunch of which was used by the Hebrews in their ritual sprinklings: Heb. ix. 19; ὑσσωπός, i. q. καλάμω ὑσσωπών, Jn. xix. 29. Cf. Win. RWB. s. v. Ysop; Arnold in Herzog xviii. p. 337 sq.; Furrer in Schenkel v. 685 sq.; [Riehm p. 1771 sq.; Ldw, Aram. Pflanzennamen, § 93; Tristram, Nat. Hist. etc. p. 455 sq.; B. D. s. v. (esp. Am. ed.)].*

ὑστερέω, -ῶ; 1 aor. ὑστέρησα; pf. ὑστέρηκα; Pass., pres. ὑστεροῦμαι; 1 aor. ptc. ὑστερηθείς; (ὑστερος); 1. Act. to be ὑστερος i. e. behind; i. e. a. to come late or too tardily (so in prof. auth. fr. Hdt. down): Heb. iv. 1; to be left behind in the race and so fail to reach the goal, to fall short of the end; with ἀπό and the gen. indicating the end, metaph. fail to become a partaker: ἀπό τῆς χάριτος, Heb. xii. 15 [al. render here fall back (i. e. away) from; cf. W. § 30, 6 b.; B. 322 (276) sq. cf. § 132, 5] (Eccl. vi. 2). b. to be inferior, in power, influence, rank, 1 Co. xii. 24 (where L T Tr WH pass. ὑστερομένω); in virtue, τί ἐτι ὑστερῶ; in what am I still deficient [A. V. what lack I yet (cf. B. § 131, 10)], Mt. xix. 20 (Sir. li. 24; ἵνα γνῶ τί ὑστερῶ ἐγώ, Ps. xxxviii. (xxxix.) 5; μηδ' ἐν ἄλλω μηδενὶ μέρει ἀρετῆς ὑστεροῦντας, Plat. de rep. 6 p. 484 d.); μηδέν or οὐδέν foll. by a gen. (depending on the idea of comparison contained in the verb [B. § 132, 22]) of the person, to be inferior to [A. V. to be behind] another in nothing, 2 Co. xi. 5; xii. 11. c. to fail, be wanting, (Diosc. 5, 86): Jn. ii. 3 [not Tdf.]; ἐν σοι [T WH Tr mrg. σε (cf. B. u. s.)] ὑστερεῖ, Mk. x. 21. d. to be in want of, lack: with a gen. of the thing [W. § 30, 6], Lk. xxii. 35 (Joseph. antt. 2, 2, 1). 2. Pass. to suffer want [W. 260 (244)]: Lk. xv. 14; 2 Co. xi. 9 (8); Heb. xi. 37, (Sir. xi. 11); opp. to περισσεύειν, to abound, Phil. iv. 12; τωός, to be devoid [R. V. fall

short] of, Ro. iii. 23 (Diod. 18, 71; Joseph. antt. 15, 6, 7); ἐν τινι, to suffer want in any respect, 1 Co. i. 7, opp. to πλουτίζεσθαι ἐν τινι, ibid. 5; to lack (be inferior) in excellence, worth, opp. to περισσεύειν, [A. V. to be the worse . . . the better], 1 Co. viii. 8. [COMP.: ἀφυστέρῶ].*

ὑστέρημα, -τος, τό, (ὑστερέω); a. deficiency, that which is lacking: plur. with a gen. of the thing whose deficiency is to be filled up, Col. i. 24 (on which see ἀνταναπληρώω, and θλίψις sub fin.); 1 Th. iii. 10; τὸ ὑστ. with a gen. [or its equiv.] of the pers., the absence of one, 1 Co. xvi. 17 [ὑμ. being taken objectively (W. § 22, 7); B. § 132, 3]; al. take ὑμ. subjectively and render that which was lacking on your part]; τὸ ὑμῶν ὑστ. τῆς πρός με λειτουργίας, your absence, owing to which something was lacking in the service conferred on me (by you), Phil. ii. 30. b. in reference to property and resources, poverty, want, destitution: Lk. xxi. 4; 2 Co. viii. 14 (13); ix. 12; xi. 9, (Ps. xxxiii. (xxxiv.) 10; Judg. xviii. 10, etc.; eccl. writ.).*

ὑστέρησις, -ως, ἡ, (ὑστερέω), want, poverty: Mk. xii. 44; καθ' ὑστέρησιν, on account of want, Phil. iv. 11 [cf. κατά, II. 3 c. γ. p. 328^b bot.]. (Eccl. writ.).*

ὑστερος, -α, -ον, latter, later, coming after: ἐν ὑστεροῖς καιροῖς, 1 Tim. iv. 1; ὁ ὑστ. i. q. the second, Mt. xxi. 31 L T Tr WH, but cf. Fritzsche's and Meyer's crit. notes [esp. WH. App.] ad loc. Neut. ὑστερον, fr. Hom. down, adverbially, afterward, after this, later, lastly, used alike of a shorter and of a longer period: Mt. iv. 2; xxi. 29, 32, 37; xxv. 11; xxvi. 60; Mk. xvi. 14; Lk. iv. 9 Rec.; [xx. 32 L T Tr WH]; Jn. xiii. 36; Heb. xii. 11; with a gen. after one, Mt. xxii. 27; Lk. xx. 32 [R G].*

ὑφαίνω; fr. Hom. down; Sept. for ὕψη; to weave: Lk. xii. 27 T WH (rejected) mrg.*

ὑψαντός, -ή, -όν, (ὑφαίνω, q. v.), fr. Hom. down; wove: Jn. xix. 23. (For ὕψη, Ex. xxxvi. 30 (xxxix. 22); xxxvi. 35 (xxxix. 27); for ὕψη, Ex. xxvi. 31, etc.).*

ὑψηλός, -ή, -όν, (ὑψι on high, ὕψος), [fr. Hom. down], high; lofty; a. prop. of place: ὄρος, Mt. i. 8; xvii. 1; Mk. ix. 2; Lk. iv. 5 R G L br.; Rev. xxi. 10: τείχος, Rev. xxi. 12; neut. τὰ ὑψηλά (the heights of heaven; Sept. for οὐρανός, Ps. xcii. (xciii.) 4; cxii. (cxiii.) 5; Is. xxxiii. 5; lvii. 15), heaven [A. V. on high; cf. B. § 124, 8 d.], Heb. i. 3; exalted on high: ὑψηλότερος τῶν οὐρανῶν, [made higher than the heavens], of Christ raised to the right hand of God, Heb. vii. 26 (cf. Eph. iv. 10); μετὰ βραχίονος ὑψηλοῦ, with a high (uplifted) arm, i. e. with signal power, Acts xiii. 17 (Sept. often ἐν βραχίονι ὑψηλῶ for ἡνῆθη πῆνη, as in Ex. vi. 6; Deut. v. 15). b. metaph. eminent, exalted: in influence and honor, Lk. xvi. 15; ὑψηλά φρονεῖν, to set the mind on, to seek, high things (as honors and riches), to be aspiring, Ro. xii. 16; also Ro. xi. 20 L mrg. T Tr WH; 1 Tim. vi. 17 T WH mrg.; (Leian. Icaromen. 11, Hermet. 5).*

ὑψηλοφρονέω, -ῶ; (ὑψηλόφρων, and this fr. ὑψηλός and φρήν); to be high-minded, proud: Ro. xi. 20 [R G L txt.]; 1 Tim. vi. 17 [R G L Tr WH txt.], (Schol. ad Pind. Pyth. 2, 91). In Grk. writ. μεγαλοφρονεῖν is more common.*

ὑψιστος, -η, -ος, (superl.; fr. ὑψι on high), in Grk. writ. mostly poetic, *highest, most high*; a. of place: neut. τὰ ὑψιστα (Sept. for מְרוֹמִים, the highest regions, 1. e. heaven (see ὑψηλός, a.), Mt. xxi. 9; Mk. xi. 10; Lk. ii. 14; xix. 38, (Job xvi. 19; Is. lvii. 15). b. of rank: of God, ὁ θεὸς ὁ ὑψιστος, the most high God, Mk. v. 7; Lk. viii. 28; Acts xvi. 17; Heb. vii. 1; [Gen. xiv. 18; Philo de leg. ad Gaium § 23]; and simply ὁ ὑψιστος, *the Most High*, Acts vii. 48; and without the article (cf. B. § 124, 8 b. note; [WH. Intr. § 416]), Lk. i. 32, 35, 76; vi. 35, and very often in Sir.; (Hebr. מְרוֹמִים, מְרוֹמִים, מְרוֹמִים, מְרוֹמִים; Ζεὺς ὑψιστος, Pind. Nem. 1, 90; 11, 2; Aeschyl. Eum. 28).*

ὑψος, -ους, τό, fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down, Sept. for מְרוֹמִים, מְרוֹמִים, מְרוֹמִים, etc., *height*: prop. of measure, Eph. iii. 18; Rev. xxi. 16; of place, heaven [A. V. on high], Eph. iv. 8 (fr. Ps. lxxvii. (lxxviii.) 19); Lk. i. 78; xxiv. 49; metaph. *rank, high station*: Jas. i. 9 (Job v. 11; 1 Macc. i. 40; x. 24; ὑψος ἀρετῆς, Plut. Popl. 6).*

ὑψώω, -ῶ; fut. ὑψώσω; 1 aor. ὑψώσα; Pass., 1 aor. ὑψώθη; 1 fut. ὑψωθήσομαι; (ὑψος); [Batr. 81; Hippocr., al.]; Sept. very often for מְרוֹמִים, also for מְרוֹמִים, מְרוֹמִים, etc.; to lift up on high, to exalt, (Vulg. exalto): τινά or τί, prop. of place, Jn. iii. 14; used of the elevation of Jesus on the cross, Jn. iii. 14; viii. 28; xii. 34; with ἐκ τῆς γῆς added, to remove from (lit. out of) the earth by crucifixion (ὑψοῦν τινα foll. by ἐκ, Ps. ix. 14), Jn. xii. 32 (the Evangelist himself interprets the word of the lifting up upon the cross, but a careful comparison of viii. 28 and xii. 32 renders it probable that Jesus spoke of the heavenly exaltation which he was to attain by the crucifixion (cf. xii. 23 sqq., xiii. 31 sqq., Lk. xxiv. 26), and employed the Aramaic word מְרוֹמִים, the ambiguity of which allowed it to be understood of the crucifixion; cf. Bleek,

Beiträge zur Evangelienkritik, p. 231 sq.; [the 'lifting up' includes death and the victory over death; the passion itself is regarded as a glorification; cf. Westcott ad loc.]; τινά ἕως τοῦ οὐρανοῦ (opp. to καταβιβάζειν [or καταβαίνειν] ἕως ἔδου), metaph. to raise to the very summit of opulence and prosperity, pass., Mt. xi. 23; Lk. x. 15, [al. understand exaltation in privilege as referred to in these pass. (see va. 21 in Mt.)]; simply τινά, to exalt, to raise to dignity, honor, and happiness: Lk. i. 52 (where opp. to ταπεινῶ); Acts xiii. 17; to that state of mind which ought to characterize a Christian, 2 Co. xi. 7; to raise the spirits by the blessings of salvation, Jas. iv. 10; 1 Pet. v. 6; ἐμυαντόν, to exalt one's self (with haughtiness and empty pride), (opp. to ταπεινῶ), Mt. xxiii. 12; Lk. xiv. 11; xviii. 14;—in these same pass. ὑψωθήσεται occurs, he shall be raised to honor. By a union of the literal and the tropical senses God is said ὑψώσαι Christ τῇ δεξιᾷ αὐτοῦ, Acts v. 31; pass. Acts ii. 33; the dative in this phrase, judged according to Greek usage, hardly bears any other meaning than with (by means of) his right hand (his power) [R. V. txt.]; but the context forbids it to denote anything except at (to) the right hand of God [so R. V. mrg.]; hence the opinion of those who has great probability who regard Peter's phrase as formed on the model of the Aramaean מְרוֹמִים; cf. Bleek, Einl. in das N. T. ed. 1, p. 346 [but see W. 214 (201), 215 (202); Meyer ad loc. COMP.: ὑπερ-ὑψώω].*

ὑψωμα, -τος, τό, (ὑψώω), *thing elevated, height*: prop. of space, opp. to βάθος, Ro. viii. 39 (τοῦ ἀέρος, Philo de praem. et poen. § 1; ὅταν ὑψωμα λάβῃ μέγιστον ὁ ἥλιος, Plut. mor. p. 782 d.); spec. elevated structure i. e. barrier, rampart, bulwark: 2 Co. x. 5. [Sept. (in Jud. x. 8; xiii. 4, actively); cod. Ven. for 'heave-offering' in Lev. vii. 14, 33; Num. xviii. 24 sqq.]*

Φ

φάγος, -ου, ὁ, (φάγω), *a voracious man, a glutton*, (it is a subst., and differs fr. φαγός the adj.; cf. φηγός, φειδός; see Fritzsche on Mark p. 790 sqq., but cf. Lipsius, Gram. Untersuch. p. 28; W. § 16, 3 c. a., [and § 6, 1 i.; esp. Chandler § 280]): joined with ἀνοπήτης, Mt. xi. 19; Lk. vii. 34.*

φάγω, see ἐσθίω.

φαιλόνης (so Rec.^{cras} ^{steph}) or φελόνης (with most Mss. including cod. Sin., Rec.^{bez} ^{els} G L T Tr [WH (cf. their Intr. § 404 and App. p. 151; W. Dindorf in Steph. Thes. s. v. φανδλής, col. 583)]), by metath. for the more com. φανδλής (found in [Epict. 4, 8, 24]; Artem. oneir. 3, 3; 5, 29; Pollux 7, (13) 61; Athen. 3 p. 97), -ου, ὁ, Lat.

paenula, a travelling-cloak, used for protection against stormy weather: 2 Tim. iv. 13, where others erroneously understand it to mean a case or receptacle for books as even the Syriac renders it ܦܢܘܠܐ ܕܟܬܒܐ.*

φαίω; [1 aor. act. subjunc. 3 pers. sing. φάνη, L T W H in Rev. viii. 12; xviii. 23, (see below and ἀναφαίω; W § 15 s. v.; B. 41 (35))]; Pass., pres. φαίνομαι; 2 aor. ἐφάνην; 2 fut. φανήσομαι and (in 1 Pet. iv. 18) φανούμαι (cf. Kühner § 343 s. v.; [Veitch s. v.]); (φάω); in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down; to bring forth into the light, cause to shine; to show. In bibl. Grk. 1. Active intransitively, to shine, shed light, (which the Grks. [commonly

(cf. L. and S. s. v. A. Π.) express by the passive), Sept. for $\gamma\alpha\pi\tau$: τὸ φῶς φαίνει, Jn. i. 5; 1 Jn. ii. 8; δ λύχνος, Jn. v. 35; 2 Pet. i. 19, (1 Macc. iv. 50; Gen. i. 17); δ ἥλιος, Rev. i. 16; δ ἥλ. καὶ ἡ σελήνη, Rev. xxi. 23; ἡ ἡμέρα, Rev. viii. 12 Rec. 2. Passive, a. to shine, be bright or resplendent: ἡ ἡμέρα, Rev. viii. 12 Tr [(see above); xviii. 23 R G Tr—but see Veitch s. v.; moreover, the foll. exx. should be brought under the next head; see Meyer on Phil. ii. 15]; ὡς φωστῆρες, Phil. ii. 15; δ ἀστὴρ, Mt. ii. 7; ἡ ἀστραπή, Mt. xxiv. 27. b. to become evident, to be brought forth into light, come to view, appear: Mt. xxiv. 30; opp. to ἀφανίζεσθαι, Jas. iv. 14; of the appearance of angels: τινί, Mt. i. 20; ii. 13, 19, (2 Macc. iii. 33; x. 29; xi. 8; of God, Joseph. antt. 7, 7, 3; for $\tau\eta\rho$) in ref. to the same, Num. xxiii. 3); of those restored to life, Lk. ix. 8; τινί, Mk. xvi. 9; of growing vegetation, to come to light, Mt. xiii. 26; univ. to appear, be seen: φανόμενα, Heb. xi. 3; impersonally, φαίνεται, it is seen, exposed to view: οὐδέποτε ἐφάνη οὕτως ἐν τῷ Ἰσραὴλ, never was it seen in such (i. e. so remarkable) a fashion—never was such a sight seen—in Israel, Mt. ix. 33. c. to meet the eyes, strike the sight, become clear or manifest, with a predicate nom. (be seen to be) [cf. B. § 144, 15 a., 18]: Mt. vi. 16, 18; xxiii. 27 sq.; 2 Co. xiii. 7; ἵνα (sc. ἡ ἁμαρτία) φανῆ ἁμαρτία (equiv. to ἁμαρτωλός), Ro. vii. 13; with the dat. of the pers. added, Mt. vi. 5 (sc. προσευχόμενοι praying); to be seen, appear: δ ἁμαρτωλὸς ποῦ φανείται; i. e. he will nowhere be seen, will perish, 1 Pet. iv. 18. d. to appear to the mind, seem to one's judgment or opinion: τί ὑμῖν φαίνεται, [A. V. what think ye], Mk. xiv. 64 (1 Esdr. ii. 18 (21)); ἐφάνησαν ἐνώπιον αὐτῶν ὡσεὶ ἡλιοί, Lk. xxiv. 11 [W. § 33 f.; B. § 133, 3. SYN. see δοκέω, fin.]*

Φάλεκ [L. txt. Tr WH Φάλεκ (but see Tdf. Proleg. p. 104); L. mrg. Φάλεγ], δ, Peleg, (גִּלְגַּל 'division'), son of Eber (Gen. x. 25): Lk. iii. 35.*

φανερὸς, -ός, -όν, (φαίνομαι), fr. [Pind.], Hdt. down, apparent, manifest, evident, known, (opp. to κρυπτός and ἀπόκρυφος): Gal. v. 19; ἐν πᾶσιν, among all, 1 Tim. iv. 15 Rec.; ἐν αὐτοῖς, in their minds, Ro. i. 19; τινί, dat. of the pers., manifest to one, of a pers. or thing that has become known, Acts iv. 16; vii. 13; [1 Tim. iv. 15 G L T Tr WH]; φανερόν γίνεσθαι: Mk. vi. 14; [Lk. viii. 17]; 1 Co. iii. 13; xiv. 25; ἐν ὑμῖν, among you, 1 Co. xi. 19; ἐν with a dat. of the place, Phil. i. 13 [see πραιτόριον, 3]; φανερόν ποιεῖν τινα, [A. V. to make one known, i. e.] disclose who and what he is, Mt. xii. 16; Mk. iii. 12; εἰς φανερόν ἐλθεῖν, to come to light, come to open view, Mk. iv. 22; Lk. viii. 17; ἐν τῷ φανερῷ, in public, openly (opp. to ἐν τῷ κρυπτῷ), Mt. vi. 4 Rec., 6 R G, [18 Rec.]; Ro. ii. 28 [here A. V. outward, outwardly]. manifest i. e. to be plainly recognized or known: foll. by ἐν with a dat. of the thing in (by) which, 1 Jn. iii. 10. [SYN. see δηλός, fin.]*

φανερῶ, -ῶ; fut. φανερῶσω; 1 aor. ἐφανέρωσα; Pass., pres. φανερούμαι; pf. πεφανέρωμαι; 1 aor. ἐφανέρωθην; 1 fut. φανερωθήσομαι; (φανερὸς); to make manifest or visible or known what has been hidden or unknown, to

manifest, whether by words, or deeds, or in any other way; a. with an acc. of the thing: pass., Mk. iv. 22; Eph. v. 13; Rev. iii. 18; τὰ ἔργα τινός, pass. Jn. iii. 21; with ἐν τινι added, Jn. ix. 3; τὴν δόξαν αὐτοῦ, of Christ, Jn. ii. 11; sc. τὴν γνώσιν, 2 Co. xi. 6 L T Tr WH; τὰς βουλὰς τῶν καρδιῶν, of God as judge, 1 Co. iv. 5; τὴν ὁσμὴν τῆς γνώσεως αὐτοῦ δι' ἡμῶν ἐν παντὶ τόσῳ, 2 Co. ii. 14; τὴν σπουδὴν ὑμῶν ἐνώπιον τοῦ θεοῦ, pass. 2 Co. vii. 12; τὴν ζωὴν τοῦ Ἰησοῦ ἐν τῷ σώματι, ἐν τῇ θνητῇ σαρκί, pass. 2 Co. iv. 10 sq.; χάρις τοῦ θεοῦ φανερωθεῖσα διὰ τῆς ἐπιφανείας τοῦ Χριστοῦ, 2 Tim. i. 10; pass. used of something hitherto non-existent but now made actual and visible, realized, 1 Jn. iii. 2 (Germ. verwirklicht werden, in die Erscheinung treten); ὁδός, Heb. ix. 8 (cf. iter per Alpes patefieri volebat, Caes. bell. gall. 3, 1); to bring to light or make manifest, by the advent, life, death, resurrection, of Jesus Christ: τὸ μυστήριον, pass. Ro. xvi. 26; with τοῖς ἀγίοις added, Col. i. 26; to make known by teaching: τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ θεοῦ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις, Jn. xvii. 6; τὸ μυστήριον τοῦ Χριστοῦ, Col. iv. 4; τὸν λόγον αὐτοῦ, of God giving instruction through the preachers of the gospel, Tit. i. 3; τὸ γνωστὸν τοῦ θεοῦ αὐτοῖς, of God teaching the Gentiles concerning himself by the works of nature, Ro. i. 19; pass. δικαιοσύνη θεοῦ (made known in the gospel [cf. δικαιοσύνη, 1 c. p. 149^b bot.]). Ro. iii. 21; pass. to become manifest, be made known: ἐν τούτῳ sc. ὅτι etc. herein that, etc. [see οἶτος, 1 b. 2.], 1 Jn. iv. 9; τὰ δικαιώματα τοῦ θεοῦ, Rev. xv. 4. b. with an acc. of the person, to expose to view, make manifest, show one: ἐαυτὸν τῷ κόσμῳ, of Christ coming forth from his retirement in Galilee and showing himself publicly at Jerusalem, Jn. vii. 4; τοῖς μαθηταῖς, of the risen Christ, Jn. xxi. 1; pass. to be made manifest, to show one's self, appear: ἐμπροσθεν τοῦ βήματος τοῦ Χριστοῦ, 2 Co. v. 10; of Christ risen from the dead, τοῖς μαθηταῖς αὐτοῦ, Jn. xxi. 14; Mk. xvi. 14; with ἐν ἐτέρᾳ μορφῇ added, Mk. xvi. 12 (absol. φανερωθεῖς, Barn. ep. 15, 9); of Christ previously hidden from view in heaven but after his incarnation made visible on earth as a man among men, Heb. ix. 26 (opp. to δεύτερον ὀφθήσεσθαι, of his future return from heaven, ibid. 28); 1 Pet. i. 20; 1 Jn. iii. 5, 8; with ἐν σαρκί added, 1 Tim. iii. 16, (Barn. ep. 5, 6; 6, 7. 9. 14 etc.); ἡ ζωὴ (the life embodied in Christ; the centre and source of life) ἐφανέρωθη, 1 Jn. i. 2; of Christ now hidden from sight in heaven but hereafter to return visibly, Col. iii. 4 (cf. 3); 1 Pet. v. 4; 1 Jn. ii. 28; [cf. Westcott on the Epp. of St. John p. 79 sq.]. of Christians, who after the Saviour's return will be manifested ἐν δόξῃ [see δόξα, III. 4 b.], Col. iii. 4. Pass. to become known, to be plainly recognized, thoroughly understood: who and what one is, τινί, Jn. i. 31; what sort of person one is, τῷ θεῷ, 2 Co. v. 11; ἐν ταῖς συνειδήσεσιν ὑμῶν, ibid.; φανερούμαι foll. by ὅτι, 2 Co. iii. 3; 1 Jn. ii. 19; ἐν παντὶ φανερωθέντες ἐν πᾶσιν εἰς ὑμᾶς, in every way made manifest (such as we are) among all men to you-ward, 2 Co. xi. 6 [but L T Tr WH give the act. φανερώσαντες, we have made it manifest]. (Hdt., Dion. Hal., Dio Cass., Joseph.) [SYN. see ἀποκαλύπτω, fin.]*

φανερῶς, (see φανερός), [fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down], adv., manifestly; i. e. a. plainly, clearly: *ἰδεῖν τῶνα*, Acts x. 3. b. openly: Mk. i. 45; opp. to *ἐν κρυπτῷ*, Jn. vii. 10.*

φανέρωσις, -εως, ἡ, (φανερῶς), manifestation: with a gen. of the object, 1 Co. xii. 7; 2 Co. iv. 2. ([Aristot. de plantis 2, 1 and 9; also for *φανέρωσις* (Sept. δῆλωσις) Lev. viii. 8 cod. Ven.] Eccles. writ.; Hesych.) [SYN. see ἀποκαλύπτω, fin.]*

φάνος, -ου, ὁ, (φαῖνω), a torch [A. V. lantern; Hesych. Ἄττικοι δὲ λυχνούκον ἐκάλεον δ' ἡμεῖς σὺν φανῶν; cf. Phryn. p. 59 and Lob.'s note; Rutherford, New Phryn. p. 131; Athen. 15 p. 699 d. sqq. and Casaubon's notes ch. xviii. see λαμπάς and reff.]: Jn. xviii. 3. (Arstph., Xen., Dion. Hal., Plut., al.)*

Φανουήλ, (φανουήλ i. e. πρόσωπον θεοῦ), indecl., Phanuel, the father of Anna the prophetess: Lk. ii. 36.*

φανταίω: (φαῖνω); pres. pass. pter. φανταζόμενος; fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down; to cause to appear, make visible, expose to view, show: τὸ φανταζόμενον, the appearance, sight, Heb. xii. 21.*

φάντασια, -ας, ἡ, show, showy appearance, display, pomp: Acts xxv. 23. (Polyb. 15, 25, 5, etc.; [Diod. 12, 83]; al.)*

φάντασμα, -τος, τό, (φαντάζω), an appearance; spec. an apparition, spectre: Mt. xiv. 26; Mk. vi. 49. (Aeschyl., Eur., Plat., Dion. Hal., Plut., al.; Sap. xvii. 14 (15).)*

φάραγξ, -αγγος, ἡ, a valley shut in by cliffs and precipices; a ravine: Lk. iii. 5. (Alcm., Eur., Thuc., Dem., Polyb., al.; Sept.)*

Φαραώ, (φαραώ); in Joseph. antt. 2, 13 and 14 Φαραώθης [also Φαραών, -ώνος, 8, 6, 2, etc.], ὁ, [indecl. B. 15 (14)], Pharaoh, the common title of the ancient kings of Egypt (ὁ φαραὼν κατ' Αἰγυπτίους βασιλεῖα σημαίνει, Joseph. antt. 8, 6, 2 [acc. to Ebers (in Riehm s. v. Pharaon) the name is only the Hebr. form of the Egyptian per-āa denoting (as even Horapollon 1, 62 testifies) great house, a current title of kings akin to the Turkish "sublime porte"; al. al.; see BB. DD. s. v.]: Acts vii. 13, 21; Ro. ix. 17; Heb. xi. 24; Φαραώ with βασιλεὺς Αἰγύπτου added in apposition (as if Φαραώ were a proper name, as sometimes in the O. T.: *פַּרְעֹה קִרְיָהוּ*, 1 K. iii. 1; ix. 16; 2 K. xvii. 7; Is. xxxvi. 8, etc.; 1 Esdr. i. 23), Acts vii. 10. Cf. *Vaihinger* in Herzog xi. p. 490 sqq.; [Ebers in Riehm u. s.]*)

Φαρίσ [on its accent see *Tdf. Proleg.* p. 104], ὁ, (φάρσ) a breach, Gen. xxxviii. 29), Perez [A. V. Phares], a son of Judah by Tamar his daughter-in-law: Mt. i. 3; Lk. iii. 33.*

Φαρισαῖος, -ου, ὁ, a Pharisee, a member of the sect or party of the Pharisees (Syr. *ܦܪܝܫܝܐ*, rabbinic *פְּרִישִׁי*, fr. *פָּרַשׁ* 'to separate', because deviating in their life from the general usage; Suidas s. v. quotes Cedrenus as follows, *Φαρισαῖοι, οἱ ἐρημνεύμενοι ἀφορισμένοι· παρὰ τὸ μερῆξεν κ. ἀφορίξεν ἑαυτοὺς τῶν ἄλλων ἐπάντων εἰς τὸ καθαρίσθαι τοῦ βίου καὶ ἀκριβέστατον, καὶ εἰς τὸ τοῦ νόμου*

ἰσχύματα). The first and feeble beginnings of this sect seem to be traceable to the age immediately succeeding the return from exile. In addition to the books of the O. T. the Pharisees recognized in oral tradition (see *παράδοσις*, 2) a standard of belief and life (Joseph. antt. 13, 10, 6; Mt. xv. 1; Mk. vii. 3). They sought for distinction and praise by the observance of external rites and by the outward forms of piety, such as ablutions, fastings, prayers, and alms-giving; and, comparatively negligent of genuine piety, they prided themselves on their fancied good works. They held strenuously to a belief in the existence of good and evil angels, and to the expectation of a Messiah; and they cherished the hope that the dead, after a preliminary experience either of reward or of penalty in Hades, would be recalled to life by him and be requited each according to his individual deeds. In opposition to the usurped dominion of the Herods and the rule of the Romans, they stoutly upheld the theocracy and their country's cause, and possessed great influence with the common people. According to Josephus (antt. 17, 2, 4) they numbered more than 6000. They were bitter enemies of Jesus and his cause; and were in turn severely rebuked by him for their avarice, ambition, hollow reliance on outward works, and affectation of piety in order to gain notoriety: Mt. iii. 7; v. 20; vii. 29 Lchm.; ix. 11, 14, 34; xii. 2, 14, 24, 38 Lchm. om.; xv. 1, 12; xvi. 1, 6, 11 sq.; xix. 3; xxi. 45; [xxii. 15, 34, 41]; xxiii. 2, 13-15, 23, 25-27, 29; xxvii. 62; Mk. ii. 16, 18, 24; iii. 6; vii. 1, 3, 5; viii. 11, 15; [ix. 11 L in br. T]; x. 2; xii. 13; Lk. v. 17, 21, 30, 33; vi. 2, 7; vii. 30, 36 sq. 39; xi. 37-39, 42-44 [but in 44 G T Tr WH om. L br. the cl.], 53; xii. 1; xiii. 31; xiv. 1, 3; xv. 2; xvi. 14; xvii. 20; xviii. 10 sq.; xix. 39; Jn. i. 24; iii. 1; iv. 1; vii. 32, 45, 47 sq.; viii. 3, 13; ix. [13], 15 sq. 40; xi. 46 sq. 57; xii. 19, 42; xviii. 3; Acts v. 34; xv. 5; xxiii. 6-9; xxvi. 5; Phil. iii. 5. Cf. *Win.* RWB. s. v. Phariseer; *Reuss* in Herzog xi. p. 496, and the works referred to above s. v. *Σαδδουκαῖος*, fin. [esp. Sieffert's dissertation in Herzog ed. 2 (vol. xiii. p. 210 sqq.) and the copious reff. at its close]. An admirable idea of the opinions and practices of the Pharisees may be gathered also from *Paret*, Ueber d. Pharisäismus des Josephus, in the Theol. Stud. u. Krit. for 1856, No. 4, p. 809 sqq.*

φαρμακία [WH *κία*, so T (exc. in Gal. v. 20; cf. the Proleg. p. 88); see I, ε], -ας, ἡ, (φαρμακεῖω); a. the use or the administering of drugs (Xen. mem. 4, 2, 17). b. poisoning (Plat., Polyb., al.): Rev. ix. 31 [here WH txt. Tr mrg. *φαρμάκων*; many interpp. refer the pass. to next head]. c. sorcery, magical arts, often found in connection with idolatry and fostered by it: Gal. v. 20 [where see Bp. Lightf.] (Sap. xii. 4; xviii. 13; for *μαγικῶν*, Is. xlvi. 9; for *μαγίαν*, Ex. vii. 22; viii. 18; for *μαγίαν*, Ex. vii. 11); trop. of the deceptions and seductions of idolatry, Rev. xviii. 23.*

φαρμακεύς, -έως, ὁ, (φαρμακῶν), one who prepares or uses magical remedies; a sorcerer: Rev. xxi. 8 Rev. (Soph., Plat., Joseph., Lcian., Plut., al.)*

{ φάρμακον, -ου, τό, fr. Hom. down, a drug; an enchantment: Tr mrg. WH txt. in Rev. ix. 21 (R. V. sorceries), for φαρμακεία, q. v. (in b.).* }

φαρμακός, -ή, -όν, (φαρμάσσω [to use a φάρμακον]), [fr. Arstph. down]; 1. pertaining to magical arts. 2.

ὁ φαρμακός, subst., i. e. φαρμακός, q. v.: Rev. xxi. 8 GL T Tr WH; xxii. 15. (Sept. several times for ἡψζρ).*

φάσις, -εως, ἡ, (fr. φαίνω); 1. in the Attic orators, the exposure of (informing against) those who have embezzled the property of the state, or violated the laws respecting the importation or exportation of merchandise, or defrauded their wards. 2. univ. a disclosure of secret crime (κοινῶς δὲ φάσις ἐκαλοῦντο πᾶσαι αἱ μνηστεῖς τῶν λαθρονότων ἀδικημάτων, Pollux 8, 6, 47): Susan. 55 Theod.; of information by report [A. V. tidings], Acts xxi. 31.*

φάσκω; impf. ἔφασκον; (ΦΑΩ, φημί); fr. Hom. down; to affirm, allege, to pretend or profess: foll. by the acc. with the inf., Acts xxiv. 9; xxv. 19; with the inf. and an acc. referring to the subject, Rev. ii. 2 Rec.; foll. by an inf. with a subject nom., Ro. i. 22.*

φάσκη, -ης, ἡ, ([πατέρομαι to eat; Vanček p. 445]), a crib, manger: Lk. ii. 7, 12, 16; xiii. 15. (From Hom. down; Sept. for דִּיבָה, Job xxxix. 9; Prov. xiv. 4; Ia. i. 8; plur. for דִּיבָהָ, Hab. iii. 17).*

φαῦλος, -η, -ων, (akin to Germ. *fau*l and *flau*), easy, slight, ordinary, mean, worthless, of no account; ethically, bad, wicked, base (Theogn. [?], Eur., Xen., Plat., Plut.): Jas. iii. 16; φαῦλόν τι λέγειν περὶ τινος, Tit. ii. 8; φαῦλα πράσσειν, [R. V. to do ill], Jn. iii. 20; τὰ φ. πράσσειν opp. to τὰ ἀγαθὰ ποιεῖν, Jn. v. 29; φαῦλον (opp. to ἀγαθόν) πράσσειν, Ro. ix. 11 L T Tr WH; 2 Co. v. 10 T Tr txt. WH. [See Trench, Syn. § lxxxiv].*

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φέγγος, -ους, τό, (akin to φαίνω), fr. Aeschyl. and Pind. down, light: of the moon, Mt. xxiv. 29; Mk. xiii. 24; of a candle or lamp, Lk. xi. 33 R G T Tr mrg. [cf. ἀστραπή, ib. vs. 36]. (Joel ii. 10; iii. (iv.) 15 (20); Ezek. i. 4, 13, 27; Hos. vii. 6).*

[Syn.: ἀύγη, φέγγος, φῶς: φῶς light—the general term, (of the light of a fire in Mk. xiv. 54; Lk. xxii. 56); φέγγος a more concrete and emphatic term (cf. Lk. xi. 33), the bright sunshine, the beam of light, etc.; ἀύγη a still stronger term, suggesting the fiery nature of the light; used of shooting, heating, rays. A Greek spoke of ἥλιου φῶς, φέγγος, αὐγή; or, φωτὸς φέγγος, αὐγή; or, φέγγος αὐγή; but these formulas are not reversible. Schmidt ch. 33; cf. Trench § xlvi.]

φείδομαι; fut. φείσομαι; 1 aor. ἐφείσάμην; depon. mid.; fr. Hom. down; Sept. for לָמַךְ, דָּיַךְ, יָשַׁךְ (to keep back); to spare: absol. 2 Co. xiii. 2; τινός, to spare one [W. § 30, 10 d.; B. § 132, 15], Acts xx. 29; Ro. viii. 32; xl. 21; 1 Co. vii. 28; 2 Co. i. 23; 2 Pet. ii. 4 sq.; to abstain [A. V. forbear], an inf. denoting the act abstained from being supplied from the context: καυχᾶσθαι, 2 Co. xii. 6 (μὴ φείδου—sc. διδάσκων—εἰ ἔχεις διδάσκων, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 35; with the inf. added, λέγειν κακά, Eur. Or. 393; δραῖσαι τι τῶν τυραννικῶν, Plat. de rep. 9 p. 574 b.).*

φευδόμενος, (fr. the ptc. φειδόμενος), adv., sparingly: 2 Co. ix. 6 (mildly, Plut. Alex. 25).*

φελόνης, see φαλόνης.

φέρω; (allied to Germ. *füh*ren, *fäh*ren, [Eng. *bear*, etc. Scotch *baire*n, etc. etc.; cf. Curtius § 411]); impf. ἔφερον; Pass., pres. φέρομαι; impf. ἐφερόμην; fut. ἐτέξω (Jn. xxi. 18; Rev. xxi. 26); 1 aor. ἤνεγκα, ptc. ἐτέγκας; 2 aor. inf. ἐνεγκεῖν (Mt. vii. 18 T WH); 1 aor. pass. ἤνέχθη (2 Pet. i. 17, 21); [cf. WH. App. p. 164; B. 68 (60); W. 90 (85 sq.); esp. Veltch p. 668 sq.]; fr. Hom. down; Sept. for נָשַׁךְ and נָשַׁךְ; to bear, i. e. 1. to carry;

a. to carry some burden: τὸν σταυρὸν προσθέν τινος, Lk. xxiii. 26; to bear with one's self (which the Grk. writ. express by the mid.), [A. V. to bring]: τί, Lk. xxiv. 1; Jn. xix. 39. b. to move by bearing; pass. like the Lat. *feror* i. q. *moveor*, to be conveyed or borne, with a suggestion of speed or force (often so in prof. auth. fr. Hom. down): of persons borne in a ship over the sea, [A. V. to be driven], Acts xxvii. 15, 17; of a gust of wind, to rush, Acts ii. 2 (cf. Jer. xviii. 14); φωνὴ ἐνεχθεῖσα, was brought, came, 2 Pet. i. 17. 18 (see ὑπό, I. 2 a.); of the mind, to be moved inwardly, prompted, ὑπὸ πνεύματος ἁγίου, 2 Pet. i. 21; φέρομαι ἐπὶ τι [R. V. press on], Heb. vi. 1. c. acc. to a less freq. use: τὸν σταυρὸν φέρων, i. e. uphold (keep from falling): φέρον τὰ πάντα τῷ ῥήματι τῆς δυνάμεως αὐτοῦ, of God [the Son] the preserver of the universe, Heb. i. 3 (so in the Targums and Rabbinical writ. כְּבַר is often used, e. g. וְכָבַדְתָּ כְּבֹדִי, of God; οὐ δύνησομαι ἐγὼ μόνος φέρων τὸν λαὸν τούτων, Num. xi. 14, cf. 11; add, Deut. i. 9, for נָשַׁךְ; ὁ τὰ μὴ [μὲν] ὄντα φέρων καὶ τὰ πάντα γενῶν, Philo. rer. div. haer. § 7; fr. native Grk. writ. we have φέρων τὴν πόλιν, Plut. Lucull. 6; cf. Bleek, Brief a. d. Hebr. ii. 1 p. 70 sq.). 2.

to bear i. e. endure (exx. without number in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down; cf. Passow s. v. B. I. 3; [L. and S. s. v. A. III.]); τὸν ὀνειδισμόν, Heb. xiii. 13; τί, to endure the rigor of a thing, Heb. xii. 20; τινά, to bear patiently one's conduct, or to spare one (abstain from punishing or destroying), Ro. ix. 22. 3. to bring, bring to, bring forward; a. prop.: τινά, Acts v. 16; τί, Mk. [vi. 27 R G T Tr WH]; xi. 2 T Tr WH; xii. 16; Lk. xv. 23; Acts iv. 34, 37; v. 2; 2 Tim. iv. 13; τινά πρὸς τινα, Mk. i. 32; ii. 3 [T Tr mrg. WH]; ix. 17 [W. 278 (262)], 19 sq.; [τινὰ ἐπὶ τινα, Lk. xii. 11 T Tr mrg.]; τινά τινα, Mk. vii. 32; viii. 22; [τινὰ ἐπὶ τινος, Lk. v. 18]; τί τινα, Mk. xii. 15; Jn. ii. 8; with ὅδε added, Mt. xiv. 18 [here Tr mrg. br. ὅδε]; xvii. 17; τί πρὸς τινα, Mk. xi. 7 [T Tr WH]; τί εἰς with an acc. of the place, Rev. xxi. 24, 26; τί ἐπὶ πίνακι, Mt. xiv. 11; Mk. vi. [27 Lehm.], 28; ἀπὸ τινος (a part of [see ἀπό, I. 2]), Jn. xxi. 10; φέρω τινί φαγεῖν, Jn. iv. 33. b. to move to, apply: τὸν δάκτυλον, τὴν χεῖρα, ὅδε, εἰς with an acc. of the place, [A. V. reach], Jn. xx. 27. fig., φέρεται ὑμῖν τι, a thing is offered (lit. 'is being brought') to you: ἡ χάρις, 1 Pet. i. 13. c. to bring by announcing: διδαχὴν, 2 Jn. 10 (τινὶ ἀγγελίην, μῦθον, λόγον, φήμην, etc., in Hom., Pind., al.); to announce (see Passow s. v. p. 2231*; [L. and S. s. v. A. IV. 4]): θάνατον, Heb. ix. 16. d. to bear i. e. bring forth, produce; a. prop.: καρπὸν, [Mt. vii. 18 T WH, 18 T]; Mk. iv. 8 [on ἐν ἐξήκορτα etc. WH txt.

to bear i. e. endure (exx. without number in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down; cf. Passow s. v. B. I. 3; [L. and S. s. v. A. III.]); τὸν ὀνειδισμόν, Heb. xiii. 13; τί, to endure the rigor of a thing, Heb. xii. 20; τινά, to bear patiently one's conduct, or to spare one (abstain from punishing or destroying), Ro. ix. 22. 3. to bring, bring to, bring forward; a. prop.: τινά, Acts v. 16; τί, Mk. [vi. 27 R G T Tr WH]; xi. 2 T Tr WH; xii. 16; Lk. xv. 23; Acts iv. 34, 37; v. 2; 2 Tim. iv. 13; τινά πρὸς τινα, Mk. i. 32; ii. 3 [T Tr mrg. WH]; ix. 17 [W. 278 (262)], 19 sq.; [τινὰ ἐπὶ τινα, Lk. xii. 11 T Tr mrg.]; τινά τινα, Mk. vii. 32; viii. 22; [τινὰ ἐπὶ τινος, Lk. v. 18]; τί τινα, Mk. xii. 15; Jn. ii. 8; with ὅδε added, Mt. xiv. 18 [here Tr mrg. br. ὅδε]; xvii. 17; τί πρὸς τινα, Mk. xi. 7 [T Tr WH]; τί εἰς with an acc. of the place, Rev. xxi. 24, 26; τί ἐπὶ πίνακι, Mt. xiv. 11; Mk. vi. [27 Lehm.], 28; ἀπὸ τινος (a part of [see ἀπό, I. 2]), Jn. xxi. 10; φέρω τινί φαγεῖν, Jn. iv. 33. b. to move to, apply: τὸν δάκτυλον, τὴν χεῖρα, ὅδε, εἰς with an acc. of the place, [A. V. reach], Jn. xx. 27. fig., φέρεται ὑμῖν τι, a thing is offered (lit. 'is being brought') to you: ἡ χάρις, 1 Pet. i. 13. c. to bring by announcing: διδαχὴν, 2 Jn. 10 (τινὶ ἀγγελίην, μῦθον, λόγον, φήμην, etc., in Hom., Pind., al.); to announce (see Passow s. v. p. 2231*; [L. and S. s. v. A. IV. 4]): θάνατον, Heb. ix. 16. d. to bear i. e. bring forth, produce; a. prop.: καρπὸν, [Mt. vii. 18 T WH, 18 T]; Mk. iv. 8 [on ἐν ἐξήκορτα etc. WH txt.

see *έν*, I. 5 f.]; Jn. xii. 24; xv. 2, 4 sq. 8, 16; (Hom. Od. 4, 229; Hes. opp. 117; Xen. mem. 2, 1, 28; al.). β. *to bring forward in speech*: *προφητεία*, 2 Pet. i. 21 [A. V. *came*]; *κρίσιν κατά τινος*, 2 Pet. ii. 11; [*κατηγορίαν κατά τινος*, Jn. xviii. 29 R G L Tr (but here T WH om. *κατά*)]; *αἰτιώματα κατά τινος*, Acts xxv. 7 R G [but G om. *κατά τ.*]; *αἰτίας*, ibid. 18 L T Tr WH; (*πάσας αἰτίας*, reasons, Dem. p. 1328, 22; *ἀπολογισμούς*, Polyb. 1, 32, 4). ε. *to lead, conduct*, [A. V. *bring, carry, etc.* (Germ. *führen*)]: *ἐπί* with an acc. of the place, Mk. xv. 22; Acts xiv. 13; (*ἐκεῖ*) *ἔπου*, Jn. xxi. 18; metaph. a gate is said *φέρειν* (Lat. *ferre* [Eng. *lead*]) *εἰς τὴν πόλιν*, Acts xii. 10 (*ὁδὸς φ. εἰς ἱερὸν*, Hdt. 2, 122; *δὲ τῆς ἀγορᾶς ἐς τὸ πρὸς ἡῶ*, id. 2, 138 [cf. L. and S. s. v. A. VII.]). [COMP.: *ἀνα-, ἀπο-, δια-, εἰς-, παρεῖς-, ἐκ-, ἐπι-, κατα-, παρα-, περι-, προ-, προσ-, συν-, ὑπο-φέρω*. SYN. cf. Schmidt ch. 105.]*

φύγω; fut. *φύξομαι*; 2 aor. *ἔφυγον*; fr. Hom. down; Sept. for *ὑν* and *ἠν*; *to flee*, i. e. a. *to flee away, seek safety by flight*: absol., Mt. viii. 33; xxv. 56; Mk. v. 14; xiv. 50; Lk. viii. 34; Jn. x. 12, [13 (here G T Tr txt. WH om. L Tr mrg. br. the cl.)]; Acts vii. 29; foll. by *εἰς* with an acc. of the place, Mt. ii. 13; x. 23; [xxiv. 16, here R G T WH mrg. *ἐπί*]; Mk. xiii. 14; Lk. xxi. 21; [Jn. vi. 15 Tdf.]; Rev. xii. 6; foll. by *ἐπί* with an acc. of the place, Mt. xxiv. 16 [here L Tr WH txt. *εἰς*]; *ἐκ τοῦ πλοίου*, Acts xxvii. 30; foll. by *ἀπό* with a gen. of the place, in a purely local sense, to leave by fleeing, as in Grk. writ. (cf. W. 223 (210); [B. § 131, 1]), Mk. xvi. 8; by *ἀπό* with a gen. of the pers. inspiring fear or threatening danger (after the Hebr.), Jn. x. 5; Jas. i. 7; poetically, *φεύξεται ἀπ' αὐτῶν ὁ θάνατος*, death shall flee from them, opp. to *ζητήσουσι θάνατον*, Rev. ix. 6. b. metaph. *to flee* (*to shun or avoid by flight*) something abhorrent, esp. vices: with an acc. of the thing, 1 Co. vi. 18 (Sap. i. 5; 4 Macc. viii. 18); opp. to *διώκειν*, 1 Tim. vi. 11; 2 Tim. ii. 22; Hebraistically foll. by *ἀπό* with a gen. of the thing, 1 Co. x. 14 (*ἀπὸ ἀμαρτίας*, Sir. xxi. 2). c. *to be saved by flight, to escape safe out of danger*: absol. Heb. xii. 25 R G; with an acc. of the thing, Heb. xi. 34; Hebraistically foll. by *ἀπό* with a gen. — of the thing, Mt. iii. 7; xxiii. 33; Lk. iii. 7; of the pers. Mk. xiv. 52 [T Tr txt. WH om. L Tr mrg. br. *ἀπ' αὐτῶν*]. d. poetically, *to flee away* i. q. *vanish*: *πᾶσα νῆσος ἔφυγε καὶ ὄρη οὐχ εὐρέθησαν*, Rev. xvi. 20; with the Hebraistic addition *ἀπὸ προσώπου τινός* (as in Deut. xxviii. 7; Josh. vii. 4; viii. 5; 2 Chr. x. 2, etc.; see *πρόσωπον*, 1 b. p. 551^b mid.), Rev. xx. 11. [COMP. and SYN.: *ἀποφ.* (emphasizes the inner endeavor or aversion), *διαφ.* (suggests the space which the flight must traverse), *ἐκφ.* (looks rather to the physical possibility), *καταφ.* (points to the place or the person where refuge is sought); Schmidt, Syn. ch. 109.]*

Φήλιξ (Lchm. *Φήλιξ*, [so Tr in Acts xxiv. 22 (by mistake ?)]; cf. Lipsius, Grammat. Untersuch. p. 37; B. 13 (12); [Tdf. Proleg. p. 104; and reff. s. v. *κήρυξ*]), [lit. 'happy', 'fortunate'], -κος, ὁ, (Claudius [but in Tacit. hist. 5, 9 called Antonius]) *Felix*, the eleventh procurator of Judæa, (apparently between A.D. 52 and 60).

He was a freedman of Claudius and his mother Antonia, and the brother of Pallas, the powerful favorite of the emperor. He first married Drusilla [(?) see Dict. of Grk. and Rom. Biogr. s. v. 4], the granddaughter of Cleopatra and Antony; and afterwards Drusilla, the daughter of Herod Agrippa. Acc. to Tacitus "per omnem saevitiam ac libidinem jus regium servili ingenio exercuit", and by his cruelty and injustice he stimulated the rage of the turbulent Jews against the Roman rule. When he had retired from the province and come to Rome, the Jews of Cæsarea accused him before the emperor, but through the intercession of his brother Pallas he was acquitted by Nero (cf. Tacit. hist. 5, 9, 5 sq.; annal. 12, 54; Suet. vit. Claudii, 28; Joseph. antt. 20, 7, 1 sq. and 8, 5 sq.; 7, 9; b. j. 2, 13): Acts xxiii. 24, 26; xxiv. 3, 22, 24 sq. 27; xxv. 14. Cf. Win. RWB. s. v.; Paret in Herzog iv. 354; [V. Schmidt in Herzog ed. 2, iv. 518 sq.]; Overbeck in Schenkel ii. 263 sq.; Schürer, Neutest. Zeitgesch. p. 303 sq. § 19, 4; [Farrar, St. Paul, ch. xli.]*

φήμη, -ης, ἡ, (φημί), *fame, report*: Mt. ix. 26; Lk. iv. 14. [(From Hom. down.)*

φήμι; impf. *ἔφην*; (fr. *φάω*, to bring forth into the light [cf. Curtius § 407]); hence [fr. Hom. down] prop. *to make known one's thoughts, to declare; to say*: *ἔφη*, he said (once on a time), Mt. xxvi. 61; historical writers, in quoting the words of any one, prefix *φησίν*, *ἔφη*, (Lat. *ait, inquit*): Lk. xxii. 58; Acts viii. 36, and often; *φησίν* and *ἔφη* are used of a person replying, Mt. xiii. 29; Lk. vii. 40; Jn. i. 23; ix. 38; Acts vii. 2, etc.; of one who asks a question, Mt. xxvii. 23; Acts xvi. 30; xxi. 37; *ἔφη μεγάλη τῇ φωνῇ*, Acts xxvi. 24; *ἀποκριθεὶς ἔφη*, Mt. viii. 8; *φησίν* is interjected into the recorded speech of another [cf. W. § 61, 6], Mt. xiv. 8; Acts xxv. 5, 22; xxvi. 25; also *ἔφη*, Acts xxiii. 35; *φησίν*, like the Lat. *ait, inquit*, is employed esp. in the later Grk. usage with an indefinite subject ('impersonally') [cf. *man sagt, on dit, they say*] (inserted in a sentence containing the words of another [cf. W. u. s.]): 2 Co. x. 10 where L Tr mrg. WH mrg. *φασίν* (cf. Passow ii. p. 2238^a; [L. and S. s. v. II. 1]; B. § 129, 19; [W. § 58, 9 b. β.]; § 64, 3]). *φησίν* sc. ὁ θεός, 1 Co. vi. 16 [here Lchm. br. *φησίν*]; Heb. viii. 5; [W. 522 (486 sq.)]. The constructions of the verb are the foll.: *ἔφη αὐτῷ, αὐτοῖς*, he replied to him, to them, Mt. iv. 7; xiii. 28; xxi. 27, etc.; Mk. [ix. 12 T Tr txt. WH]; xiv. 29; Lk. vii. 44; Acts xxvi. 32; *ἀποκριθεὶς αὐτῷ ἔφη*, Lk. xxiii. 3; *ἔφη πρὸς τινα*, Lk. xxii. 70; Acts x. 28; xvi. 37; xxvi. 1; with an acc. of the thing, 1 Co. x. 15, 19; foll. by *ἔτι*, 1 Co. x. 19; *τοῦτο* etc. *ἔτι*, 1 Co. vii. 29 [Rec.^{bes} eis; al. om. *ἔτι*]; xv. 50; foll. by an acc. with inf., Ro. iii. 8. [On its alleged omission, see W. § 64, 7 a. COMP.: *σύμ-φημι*.]

φήμιω: 1 aor. pass. 3 pers. sing. *ἐφημίσθη*; esp. freq. in the poets fr. Hesiod down; *to spread a report, to disseminate by report*: Mt. xxviii. 15 T WH mrg. (after codd. *Δ 33 etc.) for *διεφημι*. q. v.*

Φήστος, -ου, ὁ, (Porcius) *Festus*, a procurator of Judæa, the successor of Felix [c. A.D. 60] (see *Φήλιξ* [and reff.,

esp. Schürer p. 308 sq.]: Acts xxiv. 27; xxv. 1, 4, 9, 12-14, 22-24; xxvi. 24 sq. 32. (Joseph. antt. 20, 8, 9 and 9, 1; b. j. 2, 14, 1.) *

φθάνω: 1 aor. ἔφθασα [W. § 15 s. v.]; pf. ἔφθακα (1 Th. ii. 16 L txt. WH mrg.); fr. Hom. down; 1. to come before, precede, anticipate: ἡμεῖς οὐ μὴ φθάσωμεν (see μί, IV. 2) τοὺς κοιμηθέντας, we shall not get the start of those who have fallen asleep, i. e. we shall not attain to the fellowship of Christ sooner than the dead, nor have precedence in blessedness, 1 Th. iv. 15; ἔφθασεν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς ἡ ὀργή, (God's penal) wrath came upon them unexpectedly, 1 Th. ii. 16; ἔφθασεν ἐφ' ὑμᾶς ἡ βασιλεία τοῦ θεοῦ, the kingdom of God has come upon you sooner than you expected, Mt. xii. 28; Lk. xi. 20; [but all the preceding exx. except the first are referred by the majority of recent interpp. to the foll. head; — a meaning esp. common when the verb is construed with prepositions]. 2.

in the Alex. [and other later] writ. the idea of priority disappears, to come to, arrive at: εἰς τι, Phil. iii. 16; to reach, attain to, a thing, Ro. ix. 31; ἄχρι τῆς, 2 Co. x. 14; (τινί, to a thing, Tob. v. 19; ἕως τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, Test. xii. Patr. p. 530 [i. e. test. Rub. 5 fin.]; ἡ μεγαλωσύνη σου ἐμεγαλύνθη καὶ ἔφθασεν εἰς τὸν οὐρανόν, Dan. 4, 19 Theod. [cf. 17, 25; φθ. ἕως τῶν οὐρανῶν, 2 Chr. xxviii. 9; ἔφθασεν ὁ μὴν ὁ ἔσδομος, 2 Esdr. iii. 1; Philo de mund. opif. § 1; de legg. alleg. iii. 76; de confus. lingg. § 29; Plut. apotheg. Lacon. § 28; de Alex. s. virt. s. fort. orat. ii. 5. Cf. Soph. Lex. s. v.; Geldart, Mod. Greek, p. 206; W. § 2, 1 b.]). [COMP.: προ-φθάνω.] *

φθαρτός, -ή, -όν, (φθείρω), corruptible, perishable, (Vulg. corruptibilis): 1 Co. ix. 25; 1 Pet. i. 23; ἄνθρωπος, i. e. mortal, opp. to ὁ ἀφθαρτος θεός, Ro. i. 23; οὐ φθαροῖς ἀργυρίῳ ἢ χρυσίῳ, not with corruptible things, with silver or gold, 1 Pet. i. 18 [W. § 59, 5 fin.] (χρυσὸς κ. ἀργυρος, οὐσία φθαρταί, Philo de cherub. § 14; οὐκ ἀργυρον οὐδὲ χρυσόν τινα, ἢ ἄλλο τῶν ἐν ὑλαῖς φθαρταῖς, de congr. erudit. grat. § 20); neut. τὸ φθαρόν, that which is liable to corruption, [τὸ φθαρόν τοῦτο this corruptible (A.V.)], 1 Co. xv. 53 sq. (Diod. i. 6; Philo de legg. alleg. 2, 1; de cherub. § 2; [Aristot.], Plut., Sext. Emp., al.; 2 Macc. vii. 16; Sap. ix. 15; xiv. 8.) *

φθέγγομαι; 1 aor. pter. φθεγγάμενος; (φέγγος [but cf. Vaníček p. 1176], ΦΑΩ); depon. mid.; fr. Hom. down; 1. to give out a sound, noise, or cry; used by the Grks. of any sort of sound or voice, whether of man or animal or inanimate object — as of thunder, musical instruments, etc.; [φθέγγ. denotes sound in its relation to the hearer rather than to its cause; the μέγα λαλῶν is a braggart, the μέγα φθεγγόμενος is a lofty orator; Schmid, Syn. ch. 1 § 53]. 2. to proclaim; to speak, utter: Acts iv. 18; ὑπέρογκα, 2 Pet. ii. 18 (ἀδिका, Sap. i. 8); ὑποζύγιον ἄφωνον ἐν ἀνθρωπίνῃ φωνῇ φθεγγάμενον, 2 Pet. ii. 16. [COMP.: ἀπο-φθέγγομαι.] *

φθείρω; fut. φθερώ; 1 aor. ἔφθειρα; Pass., pres. φθείρομαι; 2 aor. ἐφθάρην; 2 fut. φθαρήσομαι; (akin to Germ. verderben); Sept. for πησῖ; [fr. Hom. down]; to corrupt, to destroy: prop. τὸν ναὸν τοῦ θεοῦ (in the opinion of the Jews the temple was corrupted, or 'destroyed',

when any one defiled or in the slightest degree damaged anything in it, or if its guardians neglected their duties; cf. Deyling, Observv. sacrae, vol. ii. p. 505 sqq.), dropping the fig., to lead away a Christian church from that state of knowledge and holiness in which it ought to abide, 1 Co. iii. 17*; τινά, to punish with death, 1 Co. iii. 17*; i. q. to bring to want or beggary (cf. our ruin [A. V. corrupt]), 2 Co. vii. 2; pass. to be destroyed, to perish: ἐν τινί, by a thing, Jude 10; ἐν with a dat. denoting the condition, ἐν τῇ φθορᾷ αὐτῶν, 2 Pet. ii. 12 L T Tr WH. in an ethical sense, to corrupt, deprave: φθείρουσιν ἡθὴ χρηστὰ ὀμλίαι κακαί (a saying of Menander [see ἦθος, 2], which seems to have passed into a proverb [see Wetstein ad loc.; Galaker, Advers. miscel. l. i. c. 1 p. 174 sq.]), 1 Co. xv. 33; the character of the inhabitants of the earth, Rev. xix. 2; pass. φθείρομαι ἀπὸ τινος, to be so corrupted as to fall away from a thing [see ἀπό, I. 3 d.], 2 Co. xi. 3; φθειρόμενον κατὰ τὰς ἐπιθυμίας, [R. V. waxeth corrupti etc.], Eph. iv. 22. [COMP.: δια-, κατα-φείρω.] *

φθίνω-σπωρινός, -ή, -όν, (φθινόπωρον, late autumn; fr. φθίνω to wane, waste away, and ὄπαρα autumn), autumnal (Polyb. 4, 37, 2; Aristot. h. a. 5, 11; [Strab.], Plut.): δένδρα φθίνωσιν. autumn trees, i. e. trees such as they are at the close of autumn, dry, leafless and without fruit, hence ἄκαρπα is added; used of unfruitful, worthless men, Jude 12 [cf. Bp. Lghtf. A Fresh Revision etc. p. 134 sq.]. *

φθόγγος, -ου, ὁ, (φθέγγομαι, q. v.), a musical sound, whether vocal or instrumental (Sap. xix. 17): 1 Co. xiv. 7; Ro. x. 18, in this latter pass. Paul transfers what is said in Ps. xviii. (xix.) 5 to the voices of the preachers of the gospel. (Hom., Tragg., Xen., Plat., al.) *

φθονίω, -ῶ; (φθόνος); fr. Hom. down; to envy: τινί, one, Gal. v. 26 [here L txt. Tr mrg. WH mrg. read the acc. s.; see B. § 132, 15 Rem.; W. § 31, 1 b.]. *

φθόνος, -ου, ὁ, fr. [Pind. and] Hdt. down, envy: Ro. I. 29; Gal. v. 21; 1 Tim. vi. 4; Tit. iii. 3; 1 Pet. ii. 1; διὰ φθόνου, for envy, i. e. prompted by envy [see διά, B. II. 2 b.], Mt. xxvii. 18; Mk. xv. 10; Phil. i. 15, (Dio Cass. 44, 36); πρὸς φθόνον ἐπιποθεῖ τὸ πνεῦμα δὲ κατέκτισεν [but see κατοικίζω] ἐν ἡμῖν; doth the Spirit which took up its abode within us (i. e. the Holy Spirit) long enviously? (see πρὸς, I. 3 g.), Jas. iv. 5 [but? (WH in second mrg.) drop the interrog.]; see on the pass. Grimm in the Theol. Stud. u. Krit. for 1854, p. 934 sqq. [Syn. see ζῆλος, 2 fin.] *

φθορά, -ᾶς, ἡ, (φθείρω), fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down, 1. corruption, destruction, perishing, (opp. to γένεσις, origin, often in Plat., Aristot., Plut.; opp. to σωτηρία, Plat. Phileb. p. 35 e.; for πησῖ, Ps. cii. (ciii.) 4; Jon. ii. 7): Ro. viii. 21 (on which see δουλεία); 2 Pet. ii. 12* [some (cf. R. V. mrg.) take φθ here actively: εἰς φθοράν, to destroy]; ἐν φθορᾷ, in a state of corruption or decomposition (of the body at burial), 1 Co. xv. 42; by meton. that which is subject to corruption, what is perishable, opp. to ἀφθαρσία, ibid. 50; in the Christian sense, the loss of

salvation, eternal misery (which elsewhere is called ἀλώ-
λεια), Col. ii. 22 (see ἀπόχρησις); opp. to ζωὴ αἰώνιος,
Gal. vi. 8, cf. Schott ad loc. 2. in the N. T. in an
ethical sense, corruption i. e. moral decay: 2 Pet. i. 4;
ii. 12^b [some take the word here actively (R. V. txt. in
their destroying), al. refer it to 1 above], 19; with τῆς
ζωῆς added, Sap. xiv. 12.*

φιῶλη, -ης, ἡ, fr. Hom. down, Sept. for ρηρη, a broad,
shallow bowl, deep saucer [Dict. of Antiq. s. v. Patara;
B. D. Am. ed. s. v. Vial]: Rev. v. 8; xv. 7; xvi. 1-4, 8,
10, 12, 17; xvii. 1; xxi. 9.*

φιλάγαθος, -ον, (fr. φίλος and ἀγαθός), loving goodness:
Tit. i. 8. (Sap. vii. 22; Plut. praec. conjug. c. 17; also
comp. Thes. c. Rom. c. 2; [φιλάγαθος οὐ φίλαντος, Aris-
tot. magn. mor. ii. 14 p. 1212^b 18; Polyb. 6, 53, 9; Philo
de vit. Moys. ii. § 2].)*

Φιλαδέλφεια [TWH -ia (cf. Tdf. Proleg. p. 87), see
I, i], -ας, ἡ, Phi adelphia (now Alahshar, Allahschir, [or
Ala-Shehr i. e. "The White City" (Sayce)], a city of
Lydia in Asia Minor, situated near the eastern base
of Mount Tmolus, founded and named by the Per-
gamene king Attalus II. Philadelphus. After the death
of king Attalus III. Philometor, v. c. 133, it together
with his entire kingdom came by his will under the
jurisdiction of the Romans: Rev. i. 11; iii. 7.*

φιλαδελφία, -ας, ἡ, (φιλάδελφος), the love of brothers
(or sisters), brotherly love, (prop., 4 Macc. xiii. 22; xiv.
1; [Philo, leg. ad Gaium § 12]; Joseph. antt. 4, 2, 4;
Lcian. dial. deor. 26, 2; Plut. libell. περὶ φιλαδελφίας;
[cf. Babrius 47, 15]); in the N. T. the love which Chris-
tians cherish for each other as 'brethren' (see ἀδελφός,
4); [love of the brethren] (Vulg. caritas or amor fra-
ternitatis): Ro. xii. 10; 1 Th. iv. 9; Heb. xiii. 1; 1 Pet.
i. 22; 2 Pet. i. 7, cf. 1 Jn. v. 1.*

φιλάδελφος, -ον, (φίλος and ἀδελφός), loving brother or
sister (Soph., Plut., Anthol.); in a broader sense, loving
one like a brother, Xen. mem. 2, 3, 17; loving one's fellow-
countrymen, of an Israelite, 2 Macc. xv. 14; of a Chris-
tian loving Christians, 1 Pet. iii. 8 [R. V. loving as breth-
ren].*

φιλανδρος, -ον, (φίλος and ἀνήρ), [fr. Aeschyl. down
(in other senses)], loving her husband: Tit. ii. 4 (φιλαν-
δρον και σώφρονες γυναῖκες, Plut. praec. conj. c. 28).*

φιλανθρωπία, -ας, ἡ, (φιλάνθρωπος), fr. Xen. and Plat.
down, love of mankind, benevolence, (Vulg. humanitas),
[R. V. kindness]: Acts xxviii. 2; Tit. iii. 4. [Cf. Field,
Otiom Norv. Pars iii. ad ll. cc.]*

φιλανθρώπως, adv., humanely, kindly: Acts xxvii. 3.
(Isocr., Dem., Polyb., Diod., Plut., al.; 2 Macc. ix. 27).*

φιλαργυρία, -ας, ἡ, (φιλάργυρος), love of money, avarice:
1 Tim. vi. 10. (Isocr., Polyb., Ceb. tab. c. 23; Diod. 5,
26; [Diog. Laërt. 6, 50; Stob. flor. 10, 38; Philo de
mut. nom. § 40]; Plut., Lcian., Hdian. 6, 9, 17 (8); 4
Macc. i. 26.) [Cf. Trench, Syn. § xxiv.]*

φιλάργυρος, -ον, (φίλος and ἀργυρος), loving money,
avaricious: Lk. xvi. 14; 2 Tim. iii. 2. (Soph., Xen.,
Plat., al.)*

φιλάυτος, -ον, (φίλος and αὐτός), loving one's self; too

intent on one's own interests, selfish: 2 Tim. iii. 2. (Aris-
tot. [(cf. φιλάγαθος); rhet. 1, 11, 26 (where cf. Cope)
ἀνάγκη πάντας φιλαύτους εἶναι ἢ μᾶλλον ἢ ἦπτον]; Philo,
legg. alleg. 1, 15; Plut., [Epict.], Lcian., Sext. Emp.;
διὰ τὸ φύσει πάντας εἶναι φιλαύτους, Joseph. antt. 3, 8, 1.)
[Cf. Trench, Syn. § xciii.]*

φιλέω, -ῶ; impf. 3 pers. sing. ἐφίλει; 1 aor. ἐφίλησα;
pf. πεφίληκα; (φίλος); fr. Hom. down; 1. to love;
to be friendly to one, (Sept. several times for ρηρη): τινά,
Mt. x. 37; Jn. v. 20 [here L mrg. ἀγαπᾶ]; xi. 3, 36; xv.
19; xvi. 27; xx. 2; xxi. 15-17; 1 Co. xvi. 22; Rev. iii.
19; with ἐν πίστει added, with a love founded in and
springing from faith, Tit. iii. 15; τί, to love i. e. delight
in, long for, a thing: τὴν πρωτοκλισίαν, Mt. xxiii. 6;
ἀσπασμούς, Lk. xx. 46; τὴν ψυχὴν, to be desirous of pre-
serving one's life (opp. to μισεῖν, to hate it when it can-
not be kept without denying Christ), Jn. xii. 25; with
nouns denoting virtues or vices: τὸ ψεῦδος, Rev. xxii.
15 (σοφίαν, Prov. xxix. 3; viii. 17); foll. by an inf., like
the Lat. amo facere, to love to do, i. e. to do with pleasure:
Mt. vi. 5 (Is. lvi. 10; Pind. Nem. 1, 15; Aeschyl. septem
619; Agam. 763; Suppl. 769; Eur. Iph. Taur. 1198;
Rhes. 394; Xen. hipparch. 7, 9; Ael. v. h. 14, 37). 2.
to kiss: τινά, Mt. xxvi. 48; Mk. xiv. 44; Lk. xxii. 41,
(often in the Grk. writ.; Sept. for ρηρη), Gen. xxvii. 26
sq., and often). 3. As to the distinction between
ἀγαπᾶν and φιλεῖν: the former, by virtue of its connec-
tion with ἀγαμαι, properly denotes a love founded in ad-
miration, veneration, esteem, like the Lat. diligere, to
be kindly disposed to one, wish one well; but φιλεῖν de-
notes an inclination prompted by sense and emotion,
Lat. amare; ὁ μὴ του δεόμενος οὐδέ τι ἀγαπήσῃ ἀν. ὁ δὲ μὴ
ἀγαπήσῃ [-πῶν (?)], οὐδ' ἂν φιλοῖ, Plat. Lys. p. 215 b.;
ἐφίλησατε αὐτὸν (Julius Caesar) ὡς πατέρα και ἡγαπήσατε
ὡς εὐεργέτην, Dio Cass. 44, 48; ut scires, eum a me
non diligere solum, verum etiam amari, Cic. ad fam. 13,
47; L. Clodius valde me diligit vel, ut ἐμφατικώτερον
dicam, valde me amat, id. ad Brut. 1. Hence men are
said ἀγαπᾶν God, not φιλεῖν; and God is said ἀγαπήσασαι
τὸν κόσμον (Jn. iii. 16), and φιλεῖν the disciples of Christ
(Jn. xvi. 27); Christ bids us ἀγαπᾶν (not φιλεῖν) τοὺς
ἐχθρούς (Mt. v. 44), because love as an emotion can-
not be commanded, but only love as a choice. Wis-
dom says, τοὺς ἐμὲ φιλοῦντας ἀγαπᾶ, Prov. viii. 17. As
a further aid in judging of the difference between the
two words compare the foll. pass.: Jn. xi. 3, 5, 36; xxi.
15-17; [even in some cases where they might appear
to be used interchangeably (e. g. Jn. xiv. 23; xvi. 27)
the difference can still be traced]. From what has
been said, it is evident that ἀγαπᾶν is not, and cannot
be, used of sexual love [but it is so used occasionally by
the later writers; cf. Plut. Pericl. 24, 12 p. 165 e.; symp.
7 p. 180 b. ὁ ἐρώμενος τὸν ἐραστὴν ἀγαπᾶ; cf. Steph.
Thesaur. i. p. 209 a.; Soph. Lex. s. v. ἀγαπᾶω, 2; Wool-
sey in the Andover Rev. for Aug. 1885, p. 170 sq.]. Cf.
Tittmann, Syn. N. T. i. p. 50 sqq.; Cremer s. v. ἀγαπᾶω
[4te Aufl. p. 9 sq.]; Trench § xii.; [Schmidt ch. 136,
esp. § 6; Cope, Aristot. rhet. vol. I. App. A. (also given

in the Journ. of Philol. for 1868, p. 88 sqq.); also *Höhne* in (Luthardt's) Zeitschr. f. kirchl. Wissensch. u. s. w. for 1882, p. 6 sqq.; esp. Woolsey u. s. COMP.: *καταφιλέω*.] *

φίλη, ἡ, see φίλος, 2.

φιλήδονος, -ον, (φίλος and ἡδονή), *loving pleasure*: 2 Tim. iii. 4. (Polyb. 40, 6, 10; Plut., Lician., al.) *

φίλημα, -τος, τό, fr. Aeschyl. down, *a kiss* (see φιλέω, 2): Lk. vii. 45; xxii. 48, (Prov. xxvii. 6; Cant. i. 2); *ἀγιον*, the kiss with which, as a sign of fraternal affection, Christians were accustomed to welcome or dismiss their companions in the faith: Ro. xvi. 16; 1 Co. xvi. 20; 2 Co. xiii. 12; 1 Th. v. 26; it is also called *φίλημα ἀγάπης*, 1 Pet. v. 14. Cf. *Kahle*, De osculo sancto (Regiom. 1867); [B. D. s. v. Kiss; also Dict. of Christ. Antiq. s. v. Kiss]. *

Φιλήμων, -ονος, ὁ, *Philemon*, of Colossæ, converted to Christianity by Paul (Philem. 19), and the recipient of the lovely little letter which bears his name in the N. T.: Philem. 1. [BB. DD. s. v.; esp. Bp. *Lghtft. Com.* on Col. and Philem., Intr.]. *

Φιλητος ([Chandler § 325; but] R L T Tr Φιλητός, see *Τυχικός* [*Tyf. Proleg.* p. 103]), -ου, ὁ, *Philetus*, a heretic: 2 Tim. ii. 17.*

φίλια, -ας, ἡ, (φίλος), *friendship*: with a gen. of the object, Jas. iv. 4. [(Theogn., Hdt., al.)]. *

Φιλιππίσιος, -ου, ὁ, *a Philippian*: Phil. iv. 15.*

Φιλίπποι, -ων, οἱ, [on the plur. cf. W. § 27, 3], *Philippi*, a city of Macedonia Prima [see B. D. s. v. Macedonia], situated on [near] the northern coast of the Ægean Sea, between the rivers Strymon and Nestus, and the cities Neapolis and Amphipolis. It took its name from Philip I. of Macedon, who built it up from a village called *Κρημίδες*, and adorned and fortified it: Acts xvi. 12 (on this pass. see *κολώνια*); xx. 6; Phil. i. 1; 1 Th. ii. 2. [See Bp. *Lghtft. Com.* on Philip., Intr. iii.]. *

Φίλιππος, -ου, ὁ, *Philip*; 1. a son of Herod the Great by his fifth wife, Cleopatra of Jerusalem (Joseph. antt. 17, 1, 3), and by far the best of his sons. He was tetrarch of Gaulanitis, Trachonitis, Auranitis, Batanæa, and (acc. to the disputed statement of Lk. iii. 1) of Ituræa also [cf. Schürer as below; but see B. D. Am. ed. s. v. Ituræa]; and the founder of the cities of Cæsarea Philippi (in the Decapolis) and Julias. After having lived long in celibacy, he married Salome, the daughter of Herod [Philip, the disinherited; see below] his half-brother (Joseph. antt. 18, 5, 4). He ruled mildly, justly and wisely thirty-seven years, and in A. D. 34 died without issue, leaving a grateful memory of his reign in the minds of his subjects (Joseph. antt. 18, 2, 1 and 4, 6; b. j. 2, 9, 1): Mt. xvi. 13; Mk. viii. 27; Lk. iii. 1; cf. *Keim* in Schenkel iii. p. 40 sqq.; *Schürer*, Neutest. Zeitgesch. § 17, a.; [BB. DD.]. In Mt. xiv. 3; Mk. vi. 17, and Lk. iii. 19 Rec. it is said that his wife was Herodias (see *Ἡρωδιάς*); thus Herod, the son of Herod the Great by Mariamne the daughter of the high-priest Simon (Joseph. antt. 18, 5, 1; b. j. 1, 28, 4), who lived as a private citizen in comparative obscurity and was the first

husband of Herodias (Joseph. antt. 18, 5, 4), seems to have been confounded with Philip, who as a ruler was better known (cf. *Volkmar*, Ueber ein. histor. Irrthum in den Evangg., in Zeller's Theol. Jahrb. for 1846, p. 363 sqq.). Many interpreters (see esp. *Krebs*, Observv. etc. p. 37 sq.; [*Deyling*, Observv. sacr. vol. ii. (ed. 2) p. 342 sqq.]), in vindication of the Evangelists, make the somewhat improbable conjecture that the first husband of Herodias had two names, one a family name Herod, the other a proper name Philip; [yet so *Winer*, RWB. s. v. Philippus, 5; BB. DD.; *Gerlach* in the Zeitschr. f. Luth. Theol. for 1869, p. 32 sq.; Meyer on Mt. l. c.; Weiss on Mk. l. c.].

2. *Philip* of Bethsaida [in Galilee], one of the apostles: Mt. x. 3; Mk. iii. 18; Lk. vi. 14; Jn. i. 43-48 (44-49); vi. 5, 7; xii. 21 sq.; xiv. 8 sq.; Acts i. 13.

3. *Philip*, one of the seven deacons of the church at Jerusalem, and also an 'evangelist' (*εὐαγγελιστής*, q. v.): Acts vi. 5; viii. 5-40; xxi. 8.*

φίλος-θεός, -ου, (φίλος and θεός), *loving* [A. V. *lovers of*] *God*: 2 Tim. iii. 4. ([Aristot. rhet. 2, 17, 6], *Philo*, Lician., al.) *

Φιλόλογος, -ου, ὁ, [lit. 'fond of talk'], *Philologus*, a certain Christian: Ro. xvi. 15. [Cf. Bp. *Lghtft. Com.* on Philip., note on "Cæsar's Household" § 10.]. *

φιλονεικία, -ας, ἡ, (φιλόνεικος, q. v.), *love of eagerness to contend*, (Plat., Plut., Lician., al.; 4 Macc. i. 26); *contention*: Lk. xxii. 24. (2 Macc. iv. 4; Thuc. 8, 76; Joseph. antt. 7, 8, 4; Antonin. 3, 4; in a good sense, *emulation*, Xen., Plat., Dem., Plut., al.) *

φίλο-νεκος, -ου, (φίλος and νείκος *strife*), *fond of strife*, *contentious*: 1 Co. xi. 16. (Pind., Plat., Polyb., Joseph., Plut., al.; in a good sense, *emulous*, Xen., Plat., Plut., al.) *

φίλο-ξενία, -ας, ἡ, (φιλόξενος, q. v.), *love to strangers*, *hospitality*: Ro. xii. 13; Heb. xiii. 2. (Plat., Polyb., al.) *

φίλο-ξενος, -ου, (φίλος and ξένος), fr. Hom. down, *hospitable*, *generous to guests*, [*given to hospitality*]: 1 Tim. iii. 2; Tit. i. 8; 1 Pet. iv. 9.*

φιλο-πρωτεύω; (φιλόπρωτος, fond of being first, striving after the first place; fr. φίλος and πρῶτος: Artem. oneir. 2, 32; Plut. [Alcib. 2, 2]; mor. p. 471 e. [i. e. de tranquil. an. 12; p. 793 e. i. e. an seni sit etc. 18, 8]); *to aspire after pre-eminence, to desire to be first*: 3 Jn. 9. (Several times in eccles. writ.) *

φίλος, -η, -ου, fr. Hom. down, *friendly* [cf. L. and S. s. v. I. and II.]: *φίλον εἶναι τινα*, *to be friendly to one, wish him well*, Acts xix. 31; 1. ὁ φίλος, Sept. for

פֶּלֶא, subst., *a friend*: Lk. vii. 6; xi. 5; xv. 6; xvi. 9; xxiii. 12; Acts xxvii. 3; 3 Jn. 15 (14); joined with *συγγενεῖς*, Lk. xxi. 16; *an associate*, opp. to δούλος, Jn. xv. 15; φίλος ἀναγκαῖος, [A. V. *near friends*] Lat. *necessitate conjuncti*, Acts x. 24; φίλε, *friend*, in kindly address, Lk. xiv. 10; with a gen. of the subject, ὁ φίλος τῶς, Lk. xi. 6, [8]; xii. 4; xiv. 12; xv. 29; Jn. xi. 11; xv. 13 sq.; spec. *he who associates familiarly with one, a companion*, Mt. xi. 19; Lk. vii. 34; ὁ φ. τοῦ νομφίλου, the rabbinical נַפְשִׁי [q. v. in Buxtorf or Levy] (i. e. 'son of

gladness'), one of the bridegroom's friends who on his behalf asked the hand of the bride and rendered him various services in closing the marriage and celebrating the nuptials [B. D. s. v. *Marriage*, III.; *Edersheim*, Jewish Social Life, p. 152; Jn. iii. 29; φίλος τοῦ Καίσαρος, on Caesar's side, loyal to his interests, Jn. xix. 12; θεοῦ, esp. dear to God, peculiarly favored with his intimacy, Jas. ii. 23 ([cf. Harnack and Bp. Lghtft. on Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 10, 1; Rösch in the Zeitschr. f. wissenschaftl. Theol. for 1873, p. 583 sq.]; also in prof. auth. cf. *Grimm*, Exeget. Hdbch. on Sap. vii. 27 p. 164); with a gen. of the thing, one who finds his pleasure in a thing, φίλος τοῦ πλάσμου, Jas. iv. 4. 2. Fem. φίλη, ἡ, a (female) friend: Lk. xv. 9.*

φιλοσοφία, -ας, ἡ, (fr. φιλόσοφος), prop. love (and pursuit) of wisdom; used in the Grk. writ. of either zeal for or skill in any art or science, any branch of knowledge, see Passow s. v. [cf. L. and S. s. v.]. Once in the N. T. of the theology, or rather theosophy, of certain Jewish-Christian ascetics, which busied itself with refined and speculative inquiries into the nature and classes of angels, into the ritual of the Mosaic law and the regulations of Jewish tradition respecting practical life: Col. ii. 8; see Grimm on 4 Macc. i. 1 p. 298 sq.; [Bp. Lghtft. on Col. l. c., and Prof. Westcott in B. D. s. v. *Philosophy*].*

φιλόσοφος, -ου, ὁ, (φίλος and σοφός), a philosopher, one given to the pursuit of wisdom or learning [Xen., Plat., al.]; in a narrower sense, one who investigates and discusses the causes of things and the highest good: Acts xvii. 18. [See reff. under the preceding word.]*

φιλόστοργος, -ου, (φίλος, and στοργή the mutual love of parents and children; also of husbands and wives), loving affection, prone to love, loving tenderly; used chiefly of the reciprocal tenderness of parents and children: τῆ φιλadelphία (dat. of respect) εἰς ἀλλήλους, [R. V. in love of the brethren tenderly affectioned one to another], Ro. xii. 10. (Xen., Plat., Lcian., Ael., al.) Cf. *Fritzsche*, Com. on Rom. vol. iii. p. 69.*

φιλόστοργος, -ου, (φίλος and τέκνον), loving one's offspring or children: joined with φιλανθρώπος (as in Plat. mor. p. 769 e.), of women, Tit. ii. 4. (4 Macc. xv. 3-5; Hdt. 2, 66; Arstph., Eur., Aristot., Plat., Lcian., al.)*

φιλοτιμία, -ου, (φιλότιμος, and this fr. φίλος and τιμή); depon. pass. (with fut. mid.); freq. in Grk. writ. fr. Andoc., Lysias, Xen., Plat. down; a. to be fond of honor; to be actuated by love of honor; from a love of honor to strive to bring something to pass. b. foll. by an inf., to be ambitious to etc., 1 Th. iv. 11; Ro. xv. 20; to strive earnestly, make it one's aim, 2 Co. v. 9.*

φιλόφρων, (φιλόφρων, q. v.), adv., kindly, in a friendly manner, [A. V. courteously]: Acts xxviii. 7. (2 Macc. iii. 9; 4 Macc. viii. 5; occasionally in Grk. writ. fr. [Soph. and] Hdt. down.)*

φιλόφρων, -ου, (φίλος and φρήν), fr. Pind. and Aeschyl. down, friendly, kind: 1 Pet. iii. 8 Rec.*

φύμω, -ε, [inf. φύμω, 1 Pet. ii. 15 WH (see their App. p. 166 and Intr. § 410; B. 44 (38); see ἀποδοκιμάω];

fut. φύμω; 1 aor. ἐφύμωσα: Pass., pf. impv. 2 pers. sing. πεφύμωσο; 1 aor. ἐφύμωθη; (φύμω a muzzle); to close the mouth with a muzzle, to muzzle: prop. βοῖν, the ox, 1 Co. ix. 9 R G L WH txt. (see κημώ); 1 Tim. v. 18, fr. Deut. xxv. 4 where for ορη; (univ. to fasten, compress, τῆ εὐλα τὸν ἀγέλα τινός, Arstph. nub. 592); metaph. to stop the mouth, make speechless, reduce to silence: τινά, Mt. xxii. 34; 1 Pet. ii. 15; pass. to become speechless, hold one's peace, Mt. xxii. 12; Mk. i. 25; iv. 39; Lk. iv. 35, (Joseph. b. j. prooem. § 5; lib. 1, 22, 3; Lcian. de morte peregr. 15; univ. to be kept in check, 4 Macc. i. 35).*

Φλέγων [l. e. 'burning'], -ωνος, ὁ, Phlegon, a Christian at Rome: Ro. xvi. 14.*

φλογεῖω; (φλόξ, q. v.); to ignite, set on fire, (Sir. iii. 30; Ex. ix. 24; Ps. xcvi. (xcvii.) 3; to burn up, 1 Macc. iii. 5; Soph. Philoct. 1199): in fig. disc. to operate destructively, have a most pernicious power, Jas. iii. 6; in the pass. of that in which the destructive influences are kindled, ibid. (see πῦρ, p. 558^b top).*

φλόξ, gen. φλόγος, ἡ, (φλέγω [to burn; cf. Lat. 'flagro', etc.]), fr. Hom. down, Sept. for כִּהָל and כִּהָלָה, a flame: Lk. xvi. 24; on the phrases φλόξ πυρός and πῦρ φλόγος see πῦρ, p. 558.*

φλύαριος, -ῶ, (φλύαρος, q. v.); to utter nonsense, talk idly, prate, (Hdt., Xen., Plat., Isocr., Plut., al.); to bring forward idle accusations, make empty charges, Xen. Hell. 6, 3, 12; joined with βλασφημεῖν, Isocr. 5, 33; τὰ λόγους κωπηροῖς, to accuse one falsely with malicious words, 3 Jn. 10 [A. V. prating against etc.]*

φλύαρος, -ου, (φλύα, 'to boil up,' 'throw up bubbles', of water; and since bubbles are hollow and useless things, 'to indulge in empty and foolish talk'); of persons, uttering or doing silly things, garrulous, babbling, [A. V. tattlers]: 1 Tim. v. 13 [Dion. Hal. de comp. verb. 26, vol. v. 215, 3; al.]; of things, foolish, trifling, vain: φιλοσοφία, 4 Macc. v. 10. (Plat., Joseph. vit. § 31; often in Plut.; Aeschyl. dial. Socr. 3, 13; al.)*

φοβερός, -ῆ, -ῶ, (φοβέω), fr. Aeschyl. down, [fearful l. e.] 1. (actively) inspiring fear, terrible, formidable; Sept. for כָּרָה. 2. (passively) affected with fear, timid; in the N. T., only in the former (active) sense: Heb. x. 27, 31; xii. 21.*

φοβέω, -εῖω: Pass., pres. φοβοῦμαι; impf. ἐφοβοῦμην; 1 aor. ἐφοβήθη; fut. φοβηθήσομαι; (φόβος); fr. Hom. down; to terrify, frighten, Sap. xvii. 9; to put to flight by terrifying (to scare away). Pass. 1. to be put to flight, to flee, (Hom.). 2. to fear, be afraid; Sept. very often for כָּרָה; absol. to be struck with fear, to be seized with alarm: of those who fear harm or injury, Mt. x. 31; xiv. 30; xxv. 25; Mk. v. 33, 36; x. 32; xvi. 8; Lk. viii. 50; xii. 7, 32; Jn. xii. 15; xix. 8; Acts xvi. 38; xxii. 29; [Ro. xiii. 4]; Heb. xiii. 6; 1 Jn. iv. 18; opp. to ἐφθλοφρονεῖν, Ro. xi. 20; of those startled by strange sights or occurrences, Mt. xiv. 27; xvii. 7; xxviii. 5, 10; Mk. vi. 50; Lk. i. 13, 30; ii. 10; ix. 34; [xxiv. 36 L in br.]; Jn. vi. 19, 20; Acts xviii. 9; xxvii. 24, [but in the last two pass. perh. the exhortation has a wider ref.];

Rev. i. 17; with σφόδρα added, Mt. xvii. 6; xxvii. 54; of those struck with amazement, [Mt. ix. 8 L T Tr WH]; Mk. v. 15; Lk. v. 10; viii. 25, 35. with an acc. of the contents [cognate acc.] (see ἀγαπᾶω, sub fin.): φόβον μέγαν, lit. to 'fear a great fear,' fear exceedingly, Mk. iv. 41; Lk. ii. 9, (1 Macc. x. 8); φόβον αὐτῶν, the fear which they inspire [see φόβος, 1], 1 Pet. iii. 14 (Is. viii. 12; τοῦ Ταρτάλου, to be filled with the same fear as Tartalus, Schol. ad Eur. Or. 6); with the synonymous πτήσω (q. v.), 1 Pet. iii. 6. τινά, to fear one, be afraid of one, lest he do harm, be displeased, etc.: Mt. x. 26; xiv. 5; xxi. 26, 46; Mk. xi. 18, 32 [cf. B. § 151, 11]; xii. 12; Lk. xix. 21; xx. 19; xxii. 2; Jn. ix. 22; Acts v. 26 [cf. B. § 139, 48; W. 505 (471)]; ix. 26; Ro. xiii. 3; Gal. ii. 12; τὸν θεόν, God, the judge and avenger, Mt. x. 28; Lk. xii. 5; xxiii. 40, (Ex. i. 17, 21; 1 S. xii. 18); τί, to fear danger from something, Heb. xi. 23, 27; to fear (dread to undergo) some suffering, Rev. ii. 10. in imitation of the Hebr. (פָּרַח), foll. by ἀπό τινος (cf. B. § 147, 3): Mt. x. 28; Lk. xii. 4, (Jer. i. 8, 17; x. 2; Lev. xxv. 2; 1 Macc. ii. 62; viii. 12; Jud. v. 23). as in the Grk. writ., φοβοῦμαι μή, to fear lest, with the subjunc. aor.: Acts [xxiii. 10 L T Tr WH]; xxvii. 17; μήπως, lest perchance, Acts xxvii. 29 [here L μήπω (q. v. 2), al. μήπων (q. v.)]; 2 Co. xi. 3; xii. 20; φοβηθῶμεν (i. q. let us take anxious care) μήποτε τις δοκῇ, lest any one may seem [see δοκέω, 2 fin.], Heb. iv. 1; φοβοῦμαι ὑμᾶς, μήπως σκοπιάκα, Gal. iv. 11 (see μήπως, 1 b.); φοβοῦμαι with an inf. to fear (i. e. hesitate) to do something (for fear of harm), Mt. i. 20; ii. 22; Mk. ix. 32; Lk. ix. 45, (for numerous exx. in the Grk. writ. fr. Aeschyl. down see Passow s. v. 2, vol. ii. p. 2315*; [L. and S. s. v. B. II. 4]). 3. to reverence, venerate, to treat with deference or reverential obedience: τινά, Mk. vi. 20; Eph. v. 33; τὸν θεόν, used of his devout worshippers, Lk. i. 50; xviii. 2, 4; Acts x. 2, 22, 35; [Col. iii. 22 Rec.]; 1 Pet. ii. 17; Rev. xiv. 7; xix. 5; also τὸν κύριον, Col. iii. 22 [G L T Tr WH]; Rev. xv. 4; τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ θεοῦ, Rev. xi. 18, (Deut. iv. 10; v. 29; vi. 2, 13, 24; xiii. 4; xiv. 23 (23); Prov. iii. 7; Ps. xxxiii. (xxxiv.) 10, and many other pass.; very often in Sir., cf. Wahl, Clavis Apocr. V. T. s. v. fin.); οἱ φοβούμενοι τ. θεόν spec. of proselytes: Acts xiii. 16, 26, (see σέβω). COMP.: ἐκ-φοβέω.*

[ΣΥΝ.: ἐκπλασσεσθαι to be astonished, prop. to be struck with terror, of a sudden and startling alarm; but, like our "astonish" in popular use, often employed on comparatively slight occasions, and even then with strengthening particles (as σφόδρα Mt. xix. 25, υπερπερισσῶς Mk. vii. 37); πτοεῖν to terrify, to agitate with fear; τρέμειν to tremble, predominantly physical; φοβεῖν to fear, the general term; often used of a protracted state. Cf. Schmidt ch. 139.]

φοβητρον [or -τρον (so L T Tr WH; see WH. App. p. 149)], -ου, τό, (φοβέω), that which strikes terror, a terror, (cause of) fright: Lk. xxi. 11. (Plat. Ax. p. 367 a.; Hippocr., Leian., al., ["but always in plur." (L. and S.)]; for κλητ., Is. xix. 17.)*

φόβος, -ου, ὁ, (φείβομαι; like φόρος, τρόμος, πάθος, fr. φόρα, τρέμω, πένομαι), fr. Hom. down, Sept. for פָּחַד, פָּחַד,

פָּחַד (terror), פָּחַד (id.); 1. fear, dread, terror, in a subjective sense (οὐδέν ἐστι φόβος εἰ μὴ προδοσίαν τῶν ἀπὸ λογισμοῦ βοηθημάτων, Sap. xvii. 11; προσδοκίαν λέγω κακοῦ τούτου, εἴτε φόβον, εἴτε δέος καλεῖται, Plat. Protag. p. 358 d.): univ., 1 Jn. iv. 18; φόβος ἐπί τινα πίπτει, [Acts xix. 17 L Tr]; Rev. xi. 11 Rec.; ἐπιπίπτει, Lk. i. 12; Acts xix. 17 [R G T WH; Rev. xi. 1, L T Tr WH]; ἐγένετο, Lk. i. 65; Acts v. 5, 11; λαμβάνει τινά, Lk. vii. 16 (Hom. II. 11, 402); γίνεται τινι, Acts ii. 43; πλησθῆναι φόβου, Lk. v. 26; συνέχεσθαι φόβῳ, Lk. viii. 37; ἔχειν φόβον, 1 Tim. v. 20 (Hdt. 8, 12); κατεργάζεσθαι τινι φόβον, 2 Co. vii. 11; φοβεῖσθαι φόβον (see φοβέω, 2), Mk. iv. 41; Lk. ii. 9; with a gen. of the object added, 1 Pet. iii. 14 [so W. § 82, 2; al. subject. gen.]; ἀπὸ φόβου, for fear, Lk. xxi. 26; ἀπὸ τοῦ φόβ. for the fear, with which they were struck, Mt. xiv. 26; with a gen. of the object added, Mt. xxviii. 4; εἰς φόβον, unto (that ye may) fear, Ro. viii. 15; μετὰ φόβου, Mt. xxviii. 8; with καὶ τρόμου added, 2 Co. vii. 15; Eph. vi. 5; Phil. ii. 12; ἐν φόβῳ κ. ἐν τρόμῳ (see τρόμος), 1 Co. ii. 3; τινά ἐν φόβῳ σώσειν (Rec.), ἐλεᾶν (L T Tr WH), with anxious heed lest ye be defiled by the wickedness of those whom ye are rescuing, Jude 23; plur. φόβοι, feelings of fear, fears, [W. 176 (166)], 2 Co. vii. 5; φόβος τινός, gen. of the obj. (our fear of one): τῶν Ἰουδαίων, Jn. vii. 13; xix. 38; xx. 19; βασανισμοῦ, Rev. xviii. 10, 15; θανάτου, Heb. ii. 15 (Xen. mem. 1, 4, 7). In an objective sense, that which strikes terror: φόβος ἀγαθῶν ἔργων, or more correctly (with L T Tr WH) τῷ ἀγαθῷ ἔργῳ, a terror to (or for), Ro. xiii. 3. 2. reverence, respect, (for authority, rank, dignity): Ro. xiii. 7; 1 Pet. ii. 18; iii. 16 (15); ἡ ἐν φόβῳ ἀναστροφὴ, behavior coupled with [cf. ἐν, I. 5 e.] reverence for one's husband, 1 Pet. iii. 2; φόβος with a gen. of the obj.: τοῦ κυρίου, Acts ix. 31; 2 Co. v. 11; Χριστοῦ, Eph. v. 21 [not Rec.]; θεοῦ, Ro. iii. 18; 2 Co. vii. 1; [Eph. v. 21 Rec.]; θεοῦ is omitted as suggested by the context, 1 Pet. i. 17; (often in the O. T. פֶּחַד, פָּחַד and פֶּחַד־לְפָנָי). [ΣΥΝ. see δειλία, δέος, fin.; cf. φοβέω.]*

Φοῖβη, -ης, ἡ, [lit. 'bright', 'radiant'], Phaebe or Phieba, a deaconess of the church at Cenchreae, near Corinth: Ro. xvi. 1 [(see διάκονος, 2 fin.)].*

Φοινίκη, -ης, ἡ, Phœnice or Phœnicia, in the apostolic age a tract of the province of Syria, situated on the coast of the Mediterranean between the river Eleutherus and the promontory of Carmel, some thirty miles long and two or three broad, [but see BB. DD. s. v.]: Acts xi. 19; xv. 3; xxi. 2.*

Φοινίκισσα, see Συροφοίνισσα.

φοινίξ (or, as some prefer to write it, φοίνεξ; cf. W. § 6, 1 c.; [and reff. s. v. κήρυξ]), -ικος, ὁ; I. as an appellative, a palm-tree (fr. Hom. down; Sept. for פָּחַד): τὰ βαῖα τῶν φοιν. (see βαῖον), the branches of the palm-trees, Jn. xii. 13; but φοίνικες itself [A. V. palms] is put for the branches in Rev. vii. 9 (2 Macc. x. 7; xiv. 4; [so Aristot. magn. mor. § 34 p. 1196*, 86]).

II. a prop. name, Phœnix, a city and haven of Crete [B. D. (esp. Am. ed.) s. v. Phœnice]: Acts xxvii. 12.*

φονεύς, -εύς, ὁ, (φόνος), fr. Hom. down, a murderer, a homicide: Mt. xxii. 7; Acts vii. 52; xxviii. 4; 1 Pet. iv. 15; Rev. xxi. 8; xxii. 15; ἀνὴρ φονεύς [cf. ἀνὴρ, 3], Acts iii. 14.*

[SYN.: φονεὺς any murderer,—the genus of which σικάριος the assassin is a species; while ἀνθρωποκτόνος (q. v.) has in the N. T. a special emphasis. Trench § lxxxiii.]

φονεύω; fut. φονεύσω; 1 aor. ἐφόνευσα; (φονεύς); fr. [Pind., Aeschyl.], Hdt. down; Sept. mostly for פָּחַד, also for פָּחַד, פָּחַד, etc.; to kill, slay, murder; absol. to commit murder [A. V. kill]: Mt. v. 21; Jas. iv. 2; οὐ (q. v. 6) φονεύσεις, Mt. v. 21; xix. 18; Ro. xiii. 9, (Ex. xx. 15); μὴ φονεύσης, Mk. x. 19; Lk. xviii. 20; Jas. ii. 11. τινά: Mt. xxiii. 31, 35; Jas. v. 6.*

φόνος, -ου, ὁ, (ΦΕΝΩ; cf. φόβος, init.), fr. Hom. down, murder, slaughter: Mk. xv. 7; Lk. xxiii. 19, 25; Acts ix. 1; Ro. i. 29; ἐν φόνῳ μαχαίρας, Heb. xi. 37 (Ex. xvii. 13; Num. xxi. 24; Deut. xiii. 15; xx. 13); plur. φόνος, murders: Mt. xv. 19; Mk. vii. 21; Gal. v. 21 [T WH om. L Tr br. φόν.]; Rev. ix. 21.*

φορέω, -ῶ; fut. φορέσω [1 Co. xv. 49 R G WH mrg.]; 1 aor. ἐφόρεσα, (later forms for the earlier φορήσω and ἐφόρησα, cf. Btm. Ausf. Spr. ii. 315; Kühner [and esp. Veitch]s. v.; W. § 13, 3 c.; [B. 37 (32)]); (frequent. of φέρω, and differing from it by denoting not the simple and transient act of bearing, but a continuous or habitual bearing; cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 585 sq.; Hermann on Soph. Electr. 715; [Trench § lviii.; Schmidt, ch. 105, 6]; accordingly, ἀγγελίην φέρειν means 'to carry a (single) message', Hdt. 3, 53 and 122; ἀγγελίην φορέειν, 'to serve as (fill the office of) a messenger', Hdt. 3, 34; hence we are said φορεῖν those things which we carry about with us or wear, as e. g. our clothing); fr. Hom. down; to bear constantly, wear: of clothing, garments, armor, etc., Mt. xi. 8; Jn. xix. 5; Ro. xiii. 4 (on this pass. see μάχαιρα, 2); 1 Co. xv. 49 [see above, and WH. Intr. § 404]; Jas. ii. 3, (Sir. xi. 5; xl. 4).*

φόρον, -ου, τό, Lat. forum; see Ἄππιος.

φόρος, -ου, ὁ, (fr. φέρω, hence prop. ὁ φέρεται; cf. φόβος), fr. Hdt. down, Sept. for פָּחַד and (2 Esdr. iv. 20; vi. 8; Neh. v. 4) for פָּחַד, tribute, esp. the annual tax levied upon houses, lands, and persons [cf. Thom. Mag. ed. Ritschl p. 387, 13; Grotius as quoted in Trench § cvii. 7; see τέλος, 2]: φόρον, φόρους δίδονα Καίσαρα, Lk. xx. 22; xxiii. 2, (1 Macc. viii. 4, 7); ἀποδίδοναι, Ro. xiii. 7; τελεῖν, Ro. xiii. 6.*

φορτίω; pf. pass. pter. πεφορτισμένος; (φόρτος, q. v.); to place a burden upon, to load: φορτίζειν τιὰ φορτίον (on the double acc. see B. 149 (130)), to load one with a burden (of rites and unwarranted precepts), Lk. xi. 46; πεφορτισμένος 'heavy laden' (with the burdensome requirements of the Mosaic law and of tradition, and with the consciousness of sin), Mt. xi. 28. (Ezek. xvi. 33; Hes. opp. 692; Lcian. navig. 45; Anthol. 10, 5, 5; eccles. writ.) [COMP.: ἀποφορτίζουμαι].*

φορτίον, -ου, τό, (dimin. of φόρτος, but dimin. only in form not in signif.; cf. Btm. Ausf. Spr. ii. p. 440; [W. § 2, 1 d. fin.]), fr. Hes. down, Sept. for פָּחַד, a burden,

load: of the freight or lading of a ship (often so in Grk. writ. fr. Hes. opp. 645, 695 down), Acts xxvii. 10 G L T Tr WH. Metaph.: of burdensome rites, plur., [Mt. xxiii. 4]; Lk. xi. 46; of the obligations Christ lays upon his followers, and styles a 'burden' by way of contrast to the precepts of the Pharisees the observance of which was most oppressive, Mt. xi. 30 (αὐτὸς μόνος δύναται βαστάσαι Ζήνωνος φορτίον, Diog. Laërt. 7, 5, 4 (171); see ζυγός, 1 b.); of faults, the consciousness of which oppresses the soul, Gal. vi. 5 [yet cf. Bp. Lghtft. ad loc. SYN. see ἕγκος, fin.]*

φόρτος, -ου, ὁ, (fr. φέρω), fr. Hom. down, a load, burden: Acts xxvii. 10 Rec. [of a ship's lading].*

Φορτυνάτος (or Φουρτ. R G), -ου, ὁ, [a Lat. name, 'happy'], Fortunatus, a Christian of Corinth [cf. Bp. Lghtft. on Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 59 (65)]; 1 Co. xvi. 17.*

φραγέλλιον, -ου, τό, (Lat. flagellum; B. 18 (16)), a scourge: Jn. ii. 15.*

φραγέλλω, -ῶ; 1 aor. pter. φραγέλλωσας; [Lat. flagello]; to scourge: τινά, Mt. xxvii. 26; Mk. xv. 15. (Eccles. writ.)*

φραγμός, -οῦ, ὁ, (φράσσω to fence round), a hedge, a fence: Mt. xxi. 33; Mk. xii. 1; Lk. xiv. 23; trop. that which separates, prevents two from coming together, Eph. ii. 14 [A. V. partition], see μεσότοιχον. (Sept. Sir. xxxvi. 30 (27); Hdt., Soph., Thuc., Plut., al.)*

φράζω; 1 aor. impv. φράσον; fr. Hom. down; to indicate plainly, make known, declare, whether by gesture (φωνήσαι μὲν οὐκ εἶχε, τῇ δὲ χειρὶ ἔφραξεν, Hdt. 4, 113), or by writing or speaking, or in other ways; to explain: τιὰ τὴν παραβολήν, the thought shadowed forth in the parable, Mt. xiii. 36 [R G T Tr txt.]; xv. 15. (Twice in Sept. for פָּחַד, Job vi. 24; פָּחַד, xii. 8.)*

φράσσω; 1 aor. ἔφραξα; Pass., 2 aor. subj. 3 pers. sing. φραγῆ; 2 fut. 3 pers. sing. φραγήσεται (2 Co. xi. 10 R^{be} etc. G L T Tr WH); [(allied w. Lat. farcio, Germ. Berg, Eng. borough; cf. Vaniček p. 614); fr. Hom. down]; to fence in, block up, stop up, close up, (τὰ ὄρα τοῦ μὴ ἀκούσαι, Prov. xxi. 13; τὴν ὁδὸν ἐν σκόλοψῳ, Hos. ii. 6; πηγὴν, Prov. xxv. 26; στόματα λεόντων, Heb. xi. 33): ἡ καύχησις αὐτῆ οὐ φραγήσεται, this glorying shall not be stopped, i. e. no one shall get from my conduct an argument to prove that it is empty, 2 Co. xi. 10 [on the reading of Rec. (σφραγίσεται) see σφραγίζω, init.]; trop. to put to silence, [A. V. stop]: τὸ στόμα, Ro. iii. 19.*

φρέαρ, -ατος, τό, fr. the Hom. hymn Cer. 99 and Hdt. 6, 119 down; Sept. for פָּחַד and (in 1 S. xix. 22; 2 S. iii. 26; Jer. xlviii. (xli.) 7, 9) פָּחַד (a pit, cistern), a well: Lk. xiv. 5; Jn. iv. 11 sq.; φρ. τῆς ἀβύσσου, the pit of the abyss (because the nether world is thought to increase in size the further it extends from the surface of the earth and so to resemble a cistern, the orifice of which is narrow), Rev. ix. 1 sq.*

φρεναπατάω, -ῶ; (φρεναπάτης, q. v.): τινά, to deceive any one's mind, Gal. vi. 3 ["more is implied by this word than by ἀπατᾶν, for it brings out the idea of subjective fancies" (Bp. Lghtft. ad loc.); cf. Green, Crit. Notes ad loc.]. (Eccles. and Byzant. writ.)*

φρεναπατης, -ου, ὁ, (φρήν and ἀπάτη), a *mind-deceiver*; Vulg. *seductor*; [A. V. *deceiver*]: Tit. i. 10. (Several times in eccles. writ.)*

φρήν, φρενός, ἡ, plur. φρένες, fr. Hom. down, Sept. several times in Prov. for צָן; 1. *the midriff or diaphragm*, the parts about the heart. 2. *the mind; the faculty of perceiving and judging*: also in the plur.; as, 1 Co. xiv. 20.*

φρίσσω; very often in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down; to be rough, Lat. *horreo*, *horresco*, i. e. 1. to *bristle, stiffen, stand up*: ἔφριξάν μου τρίχες, Job iv. 15 Sept.; with ὀρθά added, Hes. opp. 510; ὀρθός . . . φρίσσει τρίχας (cogn. acc. of the part affected), Hes. scut. 391; with cold, διὰ τὸ ψύχος, Plut. quaest. nat. 13, 2 p. 915 b. 2. to *shudder, to be struck with extreme fear, to be horrified*: absol. Jas. ii. 19; 4 Macc. xiv. 9; like the Lat. *horreo*, *horresco*, constr. with an acc. of the object exciting the fear, Hom. II. 11, 383, and often.*

φρονέω, -ῶ; impf., 1 pers. sing. ἐφρόνουν, 2 pers. plur. ἐφρονεῖτε; fut. 2 pers. plur. φρονήσετε; pres. pass. impv. 3 pers. sing. φρονιόσθω, Phil. ii. 5 R G (see 3 below); (φρήν); fr. Hom. down; 1. to *have understanding, be wise*, (Hom., al.). 2. to *feel, to think*: absol. ὡς νήπιος ἐφρόνουν, 1 Co. xiii. 11; to *have an opinion of one's self, think of one's self*: μὴ ὑπερφρονεῖν παρ' ὃ δέει φρονεῖν, Ro. xii. 3 (μείζον φρονεῖν ἢ κατ' ἄνδρα, Soph. Ant. 768); φρονεῖν εἰς τὸ σωφρονεῖν, [R. V. *so to think as to think soberly*], to be modest, not to let one's opinion (though just) of himself exceed the bounds of modesty, *ibid.*; ὑπὲρ ὃ γέγραπται, in one's opinion of one's self to go beyond the standard prescribed in Scripture, 1 Co. iv. 6 R G [cf. B. 394 sq. (338); W. § 64, 4]. with an acc. of the thing, to *think, judge*: ἃ φρονεῖς, what your opinion is, Acts xxviii. 22; οὐδὲν ἄλλο, Gal. v. 10; τὶ ἐτέρως, Phil. iii. 15; several persons are said φρονεῖν τὸ αὐτό, to be of the same mind, i. e. to agree together, cherish the same views, be harmonious: 2 Co. xiii. 11; Phil. ii. 2; iii. 16 Rec.; iv. 2; with ἐν ἀλλήλοις added, Ro. xv. 5; also τὸ ἐν φρονούστας, having that one mind, Phil. ii. 2 (the phrase τὸ ἐν having reference to τὸ αὐτό; see Meyer [but cf. Bp. Lghtft.] ad loc.); τὶ ὑπὲρ τῶνος, to hold some opinion, judge, think, concerning one, Phil. i. 7; τὸ αὐτὸ εἰς ἀλλήλους, to be of the same mind towards one another, Ro. xii. 16. 3. to *direct one's mind to a thing, to seek or strive for*; τὰ τῶνος, to seek one's interests or advantage; to be of one's party, side with him, (in public affairs, Add. to Esth. viii. 5; 1 Macc. x. 20; Dio Cass. 51, 4; Hdian. 8, 6, 14 (6); for other exx. fr. Xen. [or Hdt. 1, 162 fin] down see Passow s. v. II.; [L. and S. II. 2 c.]; hence τὰ τοῦ θεοῦ and τὰ τῶν ἀνθρ., to be intent on promoting what God wills (spec. his saving purposes), and what pleases men, Mt. xvi. 23; Mk. viii. 33; τὰ τῆς σαρκὸς and τὰ τοῦ πνεύματος (σάρξ [q. v. 4] and πνεῦμα [q. v. p. 522*] being personified), to pursue those things which gratify the flesh, . . . the Holy Spirit, Ro. vii. 5, cf. 6. τὰ ἐπίγεια, Phil. iii. 19; τὰ ἄνω and τὰ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς, Col. iii. 2, (ἀνθρώπινα, θνητά, Aristot. eth. Nic. 10, 7 p. 1177^b, 32); τοῦτο φρονεῖτε (pres. impv.) ἐν ὑμῖν,

[R. V. *have this mind in you*], be intent within yourself on this, Phil. ii. 5 L T Tr WH; pass. φρονεῖται τὶ ἐν τῷ, some habit of thought (expressed by deeds) exists in one, Phil. ii. 5 R G [A. V. *let this mind be in you*]; ὑψηλός (see ὑψηλός, b.). φρονεῖν ἡμέραν, to regard a day, observe it as sacred, Ro. xiv. 6; φρ. ὑπὲρ τῶνος, to take thought, have a care, for one, Phil. iv. 10 [see ἀσθάλλω, fin. COMP.: κατ-, παρ-, περι-, ὑπερ- φρονεῖω.]*

φρόνημα, -τος, τό, (φρονέω, q. v.), what one has in mind, the thoughts and purposes, [A. V. *mind*]: Ro. viii. 6 sq. 27. (Hesych. φρόνημα· βούλημα, θέλημα. In various other senses also fr. Aeschyl. down.)*

φρόνησις, -σεως, ἡ, (φρονέω), *understanding*: joined with σοφία (as 1 K. iv. 25 (29); Dan. i. 17 Theod.; ἡ σοφία ἀνδρὶ τίκεται φρόνησι, Prov. x. 23), Eph. i. 8 [A. V. *prudence*; see σοφία, fin.]; spec. *knowledge and holy love of the will of God* [A. V. *wisdom*], Lk. i. 17 (Sap. iii. 15; Sept. for הַיָּדָע, הַיָּבִיחַ, הַרְבֵּה); used variously by Grk. writ. fr. Soph. and Eur. down.)*

φρόνιμος, -ον, (φρονέω); a. *intelligent, wise* [so A. V. uniformly]: 1 Co. x. 15; opp. to μωρός, 1 Co. iv. 10; opp. to ἀφρων, 2 Co. xi. 19; φρόνιμος παρ' ἑαυτῆ, one who deems himself wise, [A. V. *wise in one's own conceits*], Ro. xi. 25; xii. 16, (Prov. iii. 7). b. *prudent, i. e. mindful of one's interests*: Mt. x. 16; xxiv. 45; Lk. xii. 42; opp. to μωρός, Mt. vii. 24 (cf. 26); xxv. 2, 4, 8 sq. compar. φρονιμώτερος, Lk. xvi. 8. (From Soph., Xen., Plat. down; Sept. for יָבִיחַ, יָבִיחַ, יָבִיחַ.) [ΣΥΝ. see σοφός, fin.]*

φρονίμως, adv., *prudently, wisely*: Lk. xvi. 8. [From Arstph. down.]*

φρονεῖω; (φροντίς ['thought', fr. φρονέω]); fr. Theogn. and Hdt. down; to *think, to be careful; to be thoughtful or anxious*: foll. by an inf. Tit. iii. 8.*

φρουρέω, -ῶ; impf. ἐφρουρούουν; fut. φρουρήσω; Pass., pres. ptc. φρουρούμενος; impf. ἐφρουρούμην; (φρουρέω, contr. fr. προορέω fr. προοράω to see before, foresee); fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down; 1. to *guard, protect by a military guard*, either in order to prevent hostile invasion, or to keep the inhabitants of a besieged city from flight; (often so fr. Thuc. down): τὴν πόλιν, i. e. not *be surrounded the city with soldiers, but by posting sentries he kept the gates guarded*, 2 Co. xi. 32 [R. V. *guarded*], cf. Acts ix. 24. 2. metaph.: τῶνά, pass., ὑπὸ νόμον, under the control of the Mosaic law, that we might not escape from its power, with συγκλεισμένοι [συν(γ)κλειόμενοι L T Tr WH] added, Gal. iii. 23 [R. V. *kept in ward*; cf. Plut. de defect. orac. § 29; Sap. xvii. 15]; to *protect by guarding* (Soph. O. R. 1479), to *keep*: τὰς καρδίας ἐν Χριστῷ, i. e. in close connection with Christ, Phil. iv. 7; τῶνά εἰς τι, by watching and guarding to preserve one for the attainment of something [R. V. *guarded unto etc.*], pass. 1 Pet. i. 5.*

φρουρέω; 1 aor. 3 pers. plur. ἐφρούρασαν; (everywhere in prof. auth. and also in Macc. as a depon. mid. φρουρέσθαι [W. 24]); to *neigh, stamp the ground, prance, snort*: to be high-spirited: prop. of horses (Anthol. 5, 202 4; Callim. lav. Pallad. vs. 2); of men, to take on *lefty airs*,

behave arrogantly, (2 Macc. vii. 34; 3 Macc. ii. 2; Anthol., Diod., Plut., al.; [cf. Wetstein on Acts as below]); active for ψῆγ, to be tumultuous, to rage, Acts iv. 25 fr. Ps. ii. 1.*

φρύγανον, -ον, τό, (fr. φρύγω or φρύσσω, φρύττω, to dry, parch; cf. Lat. frigo, frux, fructus), a dry stick, dry twig; generally in the plur. this word comprises all dry sticks, brush-wood, fire-wood, or similar material used as fuel: Acts xxviii. 3. (Hdt. 4, 62; Arstph., Thuc., Xen., Philo, al.; Sept. for שֶׁבֶט straw, stubble, Is. xl. 24; xli. 2; xlvii. 14; for הַרְרִי bramble, Job xxx. 7.)*

Φρυγία, -ας, ἡ, Phrygia, a region of Asia Minor, bounded by Bithynia, Galatia, Lycaonia, Pisidia, Lydia, and Mysia. Those of its cities mentioned in the N. T. are Laodicea, Hierapolis, and Colossæ: Acts ii. 10; xvi. 6; xviii. 23. [B. D. s. v.; Bp. Lightf. on Col., Intr., diss. i. esp. pp. 17 sq. 23 sq.]*

Φύγελλος and (L T Tr WH [see WH. App. p. 159]) Φύγελος, -ου, ὁ, Phygellus [better Phyg'elus], a Christian, who was with Paul at Rome and deserted him [see B. D. s. v. and the Comm.]: 2 Tim. i. 15.*

φυγή, -ης, ἡ, (φεύγω), fr. Hom. down, flight: Mt. xxiv. 20; Mk. xiii. 18 Rec.*

φυλακή, -ης, ἡ, (φυλάσσω), fr. Hom. down, Sept. for מִשְׁכָּנִי, מִשְׁכָּר, מִשְׁכָּרָה (a prison), מִשְׁכָּרָה (enclosure, confinement), guard, watch, i. e.

a. in an act. sense, a watching, keeping watch: φυλάσσειν φυλακάς, to keep watch, Lk. ii. 8 (often in the Grk. writ. fr. Xen. an. 2, 6, 10, etc.; Plat. legg. 6 p. 758 d. down; [cf. φυλακάς ἔχειν, etc. fr. Hom. (Il. 9, 1 etc.) on]; often also in Sept. for מִשְׁכָּרָה שְׂמֵרָה). b. like the Lat. custodia and more freq. the plur. custodiae (see Klotz, Hdwrch. [or Harpers' Lat. Dict.] s. v.), i. q. persons keeping watch, a guard, sentinels: Acts xii. 10 [here A. V. ward] (and very often in prof. auth. fr. Hom. down). c. of the place where captives are kept, a prison: Mt. xiv. 10; xxv. 36, [39], 43 sq.; Mk. vi. 17, 27 (28); Lk. iii. 20; xxi. 12; xxii. 33; Acts v. 19, 22; viii. 3; xii. 5 sq. 17; xvi. 27, 40; xxii. 4; xxvi. 10; 2 Co. vi. 5 [here, as in Heb. xi. 36, A. V. imprisonment]; 2 Co. xi. 23; 1 Pet. iii. 19; Rev. xviii. 2 [twice; rendered in A. V. hold and cage (R. V. hold)]; xx. 7, (Hdt. 3, 152; Thuc. 3, 34; Plut., al.; Sept. for מִשְׁכָּרָה מִשְׁכָּרָה, and מִשְׁכָּרָה מִשְׁכָּרָה); βάλλειν or τιθέναι τινά εἰς (τ.) φυλακὴν or ἐν (τῇ) φυλακῇ: Mt. v. 25; xiv. 3 [R G, al. ἀπέθετο]; xviii. 30; Lk. xii. 58; xxiii. 19, 25; Jn. iii. 24; Acts v. 25; viii. 3 [here παραδίδόναι εἰς φ.]; xii. 4; xvi. 23 sq. 37; Rev. ii. 10. d. of the time (of night) during which guard was kept, a watch i. e. the period of time during which a part of the guard were on duty, and at the end of which others relieved them. As the earlier Greeks divided the night commonly into three parts [see L. and S. s. v. I. 4], so, previously to the exile, the Israelites also had three watches in a night; subsequently, however, after they became subject to Rome, they adopted the Roman custom of dividing the night into four watches: Mt. xxiv. 43; ἐν τῇ δευτέρῃ, τρίτῃ, Lk. xii. 38; τετάρτῃ, Mt. xiv. 25; Mk. vi. 48. Cf. Win. RWB.

s. v. Nachtwache; [McC. and S. s. v. Night-watch; B. D. s. v. Watches of Night].*

φυλακίζω; (φυλακή [or φύλαξ]); to cast into prison, imprison: Acts xxii. 19. (Sap. xviii. 4; eccles. and Byzant. writ.)*

φυλακτήριον, -ου, τό, (neut. of the adj. φυλακτήριος, -α, -ον, fr. φυλακτήρ ['poetic for φύλαξ']); 1. a fortified place provided with a garrison, a station for a guard or garrison. 2. a preservative or safeguard, an amulet: Dem. p. 71, 24; Diosc. 5, 158 (159) sq., often in Plut. The Jews gave the name of φυλακτήρια (in the Talm. פִּלְפְּלִי prayer-fillets, Germ. Gebetsriemen; [cf. O. T. 'frontlets']) to small strips of parchment on which were written the foll. pass. from the law of Moses, Ex. xiii. 1-10, 11-16; Deut. vi. 4-9; xi. 13-21, and which, enclosed in little cases, they were accustomed when engaged in prayer to wear fastened by a leather strap to the forehead and to the left arm over against the heart, in order that they might thus be solemnly reminded of the duty of keeping the commands of God in the head and in the heart, acc. to the directions given in Ex. xiii. 16; Deut. vi. 8; xi. 18; (cf. Joseph. ant. 4, 8, 13). These scrolls were thought to have power, like amulets, to avert various evils and to drive away demons (Targ. on Cant. viii. 3); hence their Greek name. [But see Ginsburg in Alex.'s Kitto s. vv. Phylacteries (sub fin.) and Mezusa.] The Pharisees were accustomed τὰ φυλακτήρια αὐτῶν πλατύνειν, to widen, make broad, their phylacteries, that they might render them more conspicuous and show themselves to be more eager than the majority to be reminded of God's law: Mt. xxiii. 5. Cf. Win. RWB. s. v. Phylakterien; Leyrer in Herzog xi. 639 sqq.; Kneucker in Schenkel i. 601 sq.; Delitzsch in Riehm 270 sq.; [Edersheim, Jewish Social Life etc., p. 220 sq.; B. D. s. v. Frontlets; esp. Hamburger, Real-Encycl. s. v. Tephillin, vol. ii. p. 1203 sq.; Ginsburg in Alex.'s Kitto u. s.].*

φύλαξ, -ακος, ὁ, (φυλάσσω), a guard, keeper: Acts v. 23; xii. 6, 19. (From Hom. down; Sept. for מִשְׁכָּר.)*

φυλάσσω; fut. φυλάξω; 1 aor. ἐφύλαξα; Mid., pres. φυλάσσομαι; 1 aor. ἐφύλαξαμην; pres. pass. φυλάσσομαι; fr. Hom. down; Sept. times too many to count for מִשְׁכָּר, occasionally for שְׂמֵרָה, [etc.]; 1. Act. to guard (Lat. custodio); i. e.

a. to watch, to keep watch: with φυλακὴν added, Lk. ii. 8 (see φυλακή, a.). b. to guard or watch, have an eye upon: τινά, one, lest he escape, Acts xii. 4; xxviii. 16; pass., Acts xxiii. 35; Lk. viii. 29; τί, any thing, lest it be carried off: τὰ ἱμάτια, Acts xxii. 20. c. to guard a person (or thing) that he may remain safe, i. e. lest he suffer violence, be despoiled, etc., i. q. to protect: τὴν αὐλήν, Lk. xi. 21; ἀπό τινος, to protect one from a pers. or thing, 2 Th. iii. 3 [see ποιηρός, p. 531*], (Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 7; Ps. cxl. (cxli.) 9; cf. B. § 147, 3; [W. 223 (209)]); τὴν παραθήκην (or παρακαταθήκην), to keep from being snatched away, preserve safe and unimpaired, 1 Tim. vi. 20; 2 Tim. i. 14; with the addition of εἰς τινα ἡμέραν, i. e. that it may be forthcoming on that day, 2 Tim. i. 12; to guard from

being lost or perishing, i. e. (with the predominant idea of a happy issue), to preserve: τινά, Jn. xvii. 12 (where ἐφύλαξα is explained by the foll. οὐδεὶς ἐξ αὐτῶν ἀπόλετο [cf. τηρέω, fin.]); 2 Pet. ii. 5; τινά with a pred. accus. Jn. 24; φυλάξει (opp. to ἀπολέσει) τ. ψυχὴν εἰς ζωὴν αἰῶν. i. e. will keep it with the result that he will have life eternal, Jn. xii. 25; ἐαυτὸν ἀπό τ. to guard one's self from a thing, 1 Jn. v. 21 [where cf. Westcott].

δ. to guard, i. e. to care for, take care not to violate; to observe: τὸν νόμον, Acts vii. 53; xxi. 24; Gal. vi. 13, (Lev. xix. 37, etc.; Soph. Trach. 616; al.; νόμους, Xen. Hell. 1, 7, 30; Plat. de rep. 6 p. 484 b.; polit. p. 292 a.); single precepts of the Mosaic law, Mt. xix. 20 L T Tr WH; Mk. x. 20 Lhm.; Lk. xviii. 21 L T Tr txt. WH; [τὰ δικαιώματα τοῦ νόμου, Ro. ii. 26]; τὸν λόγον τοῦ θεοῦ, Lk. xi. 28; τὰ ῥήματα of Jesus, Jn. xii. 47 L T Tr WH; apostolic directions, Acts xvi. 4; 1 Tim. v. 21.

2. Mid. a. to observe for one's self something to escape, i. e. to avoid, shun, flee from: by a use com. in Grk. writ. fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down, with an acc. of the obj., τί, Acts xxi. 25 [A. V. keep themselves from]; τινά, 2 Tim. iv. 15 [A. V. be thou ware of]; ἀπό τινος, to keep one's self from a thing, Lk. xii. 15 (Xen. Cyr. 2, 3, 9; [Hell. 7, 2, 10]); ἴνα μή, 2 Pet. iii. 17 (ὅπως μή, Xen. mem. 1, 2, 37; other exx. in Passow s. v. p. 2360*; [L. and S. s. v. C. II.]).

b. by a usage foreign to Grk. writ. but very freq. in the Sept. (cf. W. 253 (238)), to guard for one's self (i. e. for one's safety's sake) so as not to violate, i. e. to keep, observe: ταῖτα πάντα (the precepts of the Mosaic law), Mt. xix. 20 R G; Mk. x. 20 R G T Tr WH; Lk. xviii. 21 R G Tr mrg., (Ex. xii. 17; Lev. xviii. 4; xx. 8, 22; xxvi. 3, and many other pass.). [COMP. : διαφυλάσσω. SYN. see τηρέω, fin.]*

φυλή, -ης, ἡ, (fr. φύω), fr. Pind. and Hdt. down; 1. a tribe; in the N. T. all the persons descended from one of the twelve sons of the patriarch Jacob (Sept. for יַשֵּׁב and יַשֵּׁשׁ; also for יַשֵּׁשׁ, see πατριά, 2): Heb. vii. 13 sq.; with the addition of the genitives Ἀσὴρ, Βενουμίν, etc., Lk. ii. 36; Acts xiii. 21; Ro. xi. 1; Phil. iii. 5; Rev. v. 5; vii. 5-8; δώδεκα φ. τοῦ Ἰσραὴλ, Mt. xix. 28; Lk. xxii. 30; Jas. i. 1; Rev. xxi. 12; [πᾶσα φυλὴ υἱῶν Ἰσραὴλ, Rev. vii. 4]. 2. a race, nation, people: Mt. xxiv. 30; Rev. [l. 7]; v. 9; vii. 9; [xi. 9]; xiii. 7; xiv. 6.*

φύλλον, -ου, τό, (φύω), a leaf: Mt. xxi. 19; xxiv. 32; Mk. xi. 13; xiii. 28; Rev. xxii. 2. [From Hom. down].*

φύραμα, -τος, τό, (φυράω to mix), any substance mixed with water and kneaded; a mass, lump: of dough (Num. xv. 20 sq.; [plur., Ex. viii. 3; xii. 34]; Aristot. probl. 21, 18 p. 929^a, 25; Plut. quaest. conv. 6, 7, 2, 15 p. 693 e.), 1 Co. v. 6 sq.; Gal. v. 9, (on the meaning of which pass. see ζύμη); Ro. xi. 16; of clay (Plut. praec. ger. resp. 15, 4 p. 811 c.), Ro. ix. 21 [cf. B. § 140, 3 Rem.].*

φυσικός, -ή, -όν, (φύσις), natural; i. e. a. produced by nature, inborn, (very often so fr. Xen. [mem. 3, 9, 1] down).

b. agreeable to nature, (Dion. Hal., Plut., al.): opp. to παρὰ φύσιν, Ro. i. 26, [27]. c. governed by (the instincts of) nature: ζῶα γεγεννημένα φυσικῶς, 2 Pet. ii. 12 [R. V. horn mere animals].*

φυσικῶς, adv., in a natural manner, by nature, under the guidance of nature: by the aid of the bodily senses, Jude 10. [(Aristot., Philo, al.)]*

φυσιάω, -ᾶ; Pass., pres. φυσιοῦμαι; pf. πτερ. πεφυσιαμένους; 1 aor. ἐφυσιώθην. 1. (fr. φύσις), to make natural, to cause a thing to pass into nature, (Clem. Alex.; Simplic.). 2. i. q. φυσάω, φυσιάω (fr. φύσα a pair of bellows), to inflate, blow up, blow out, to cause to swell up; trop. to puff up, make proud: 1 Co. viii. 1; pass. to be puffed up, to bear one's self loftily, be proud: 1 Co. iv. 18 sq.; v. 2; xiii. 4; ὑπὸ τοῦ πνοῦς τῆς σαρκὸς αὐτοῦ, Col. ii. 18; ὑπὲρ τινος (see ὑπέρ, I. 2 [and cf. 5]) κατὰ τινος, 1 Co. iv. 6 [see ἴσα, II. 1 d.]. (Eccles. and Byzant. writ.)*

φύσις, -εως, ἡ, (fr. φύω, q. v., as Lat. natura fr. nascor, ingenium fr. geno, gigno), fr. Hom. Od. 10, 303 down; nature, i. e.

a. the nature of things, the force, laws, order, of nature; as opp. to what is monstrous, abnormal, perverse: ὁ, ἡ, τὸ παρὰ φύσιν, that which is contrary to nature's laws, against nature, Ro. i. 26 (οἱ παρὰ φύσιν τῇ Ἀφροδίτῃ χρώμενοι, Athen. 13 p. 605; ὁ καιδεραστίης . . . τὴν παρὰ φύσιν ἡδοὴν διώκει, Philo de spec. legg. i. § 7); as opposed to what has been produced by the art of man: οἱ κατὰ φύσιν κλάδοι, the natural branches, i. e. branches by the operation of nature, Ro. xi. 21, 24 [W. 193 (182)], contrasted with οἱ ἐγκεντριμισθέντες παρὰ φύσιν, contrary to the plan of nature, cf. 24; ἡ παρὰ φύσιν ἀργιέλαιος, ibid.; as opposed to what is imaginary or fictitious: οἱ μὴ φύσει ὄντες θεοί, who are gods not by nature, but acc. to the mistaken opinion of the Gentiles (λεγόμενοι θεοί, 1 Co. viii. 5), Gal. iv. 8;

nature, i. e. natural sense, native conviction or knowledge, as opp. to what is learned by instruction and accomplished by training or prescribed by law: ἡ φύσις (i. e. the native sense of propriety) διδάσκει τι, 1 Co. xi. 14; φύσει ποιεῖν τὰ τοῦ νόμου, naturā magistrā, guided by their natural sense of what is right and proper, Ro. ii. 14.

b. birth, physical origin: ἡμεῖς φύσει Ἰουδαῖοι, we so far as our origin is considered, i. e. by birth, are Jews, Gal. ii. 15 (φύσει νεώτερος, Soph. O. C. 1295; τῷ μὲν φύσει πατρί, τὸν δὲ νόμῳ πολίτην ἐπεποίητο, Isocr. Evagr. 21; φύσει βάρβαροι ὄντες, νόμῳ δὲ Ἕλληνες, Plat. Menex. p. 245 d.; cf. Grimm on Sap. xiii. 1); ἡ ἐκ φύσεως ἀκροβυστία, who by birth is uncircumcised or a Gentile (opp. to one who, although circumcised, has made himself a Gentile by his iniquity and spiritual perversity), Ro. ii. 27.

c. a mode of feeling and acting which by long habit has become nature: ἡμεῖς φύσει τέκνα ὀργῆς; by (our depraved) nature we were exposed to the wrath of God, Eph. ii. 3 (this meaning is evident from the preceding context, and stands in contrast with the change of heart and life wrought through Christ by the blessing of divine grace; φύσει πρὸς τὰς κολάσεις ἐπιεικῶς ἔχουσι οἱ Φαρισαῖοι, Joseph. ant. 13, 10, 6. [Others (see Meyer) would lay more stress here upon the constitution in which this 'habitual course of evil' has its origin, whether that constitution be regarded (with some) as already developed at birth, or (better) as undeveloped; cf. Aristot. pol. 1, 2 p. 1252^a, 32 sq. οἶον ἕκαστόν ἐστι τῆς

γενέσεως τελεσθείσης, ταύτην φημὲν τὴν φύσιν εἶναι ἐκείνου, ὡς περ ἀνθρώπου, etc.; see the exx. in Bonitz's index s. v. Cf. W. § 31, 6 a.].

d. the sum of innate properties and powers by which one person differs from others, distinctive native peculiarities, natural characteristics: φύσις θηρίων (the natural strength, ferocity and intractability of beasts [A. V. (every) kind of beasts]), ἡ φύσις ἢ ἀνθρωπίνη (the ability, art, skill, of men, the qualities which are proper to their nature and necessarily emanate from it), Jas. iii. 7 [cf. W. § 31, 10]; θείας κοινῶν φύσεως, (the holiness distinctive of the divine nature is specially referred to), 2 Pet. i. 4 (Ἀμεινώφει . . . θείας δοκοῦντι μετεσχηκίνας φύσεως κατὰ τὴν σοφίαν καὶ πρὸ γνῶσιν τῶν ἐσομένων, Joseph. c. Ap. 1, 26).*

φυσίωσις, -εως, ἡ, (φυσίω, q. v.), (Vulg. inflatio), a puffing up of soul, loftiness, pride: plur. [A. V. swellings] 2 Co. xii. 20. (Eccles. writ.)*

φύτεια, -ας, ἡ, (φύτεύω, q. v.); **1.** a planting (Xen., Theophr., Plut., Ael., al.). **2.** thing planted, a plant, (i. q. φύτευμα): Mt. xv. 13, [Athen. 5 p. 207 d.; Boeckh, Corp. inscr. No. 4521 vol. iii. p. 240].*

φύτεύω; impf. ἐφύτευον; **1.** aor. ἐφύτευσα; pf. pass. pterp. πεφύτευμένος; **1.** aor. pass. impv. 2 pers. sing. φυτεύεθι; (φυτόν); fr. Hom. down; Sept. for ᾠψ, several times for ᾠψ; to plant: absol., Lk. xvii. 28; 1 Co. iii. 6-8; φυτεύω, Mt. xv. 13; ἀμπελώνα, Mt. xxi. 33; Mk. xii. 1; Lk. xx. 9; 1 Co. ix. 7; τὶ ἐν with a dat. of the place, pass., Lk. xiii. 6; xvii. 6.*

φύω; **2.** aor. pass. (ἐφύην) pterp. φύν (for which the Attic writ. more com. use the 2 aor. act. ἔφυν with the pterp. φύς, φύν, in a pass. or intrans. sense; cf. Bttm. Ansf. Spr. ii. p. 321; Krüger § 40 s. v.; Kühner § 343 s. v.; [Veitch s. v.]; W. § 15 s. v.; [B. 68 (60)]); [cf. Lat. fui, fore, etc.; Curtius § 417]; fr. Hom. down; **1.** to beget, bring forth, produce; pass. to be born, to spring up, to grow: Lk. viii. 6, 8; **2.** intrans. to shoot forth, spring up: Heb. xii. 15 [W. 252 (237)]. COMP.: ἐκ-, συμ-φύω.]*

φωλεύς, -ῶ, ὁ, a lurking-hole, burrow; a lair: of animals, Mt. viii. 20; Lk. ix. 58. (Aristot., Ael., Plut., Geop., al.)*

φωνέω, -ῶ; impf. 3 pers. sing. ἐφώνει; fut. φωνήσω; **1.** aor. ἐφώνησα; **1.** aor. inf. pass. φωνηθῆναι; (φωνή); **1.** as fr. Hom. down, intrans. to sound, emit a sound, to speak: of a cock, to crow, Mt. xxvi. 34, 74 sq.; Mk. xiv. 30, 68 [L br. WH om. the cl. (see the latter's App. ad loc.)]; 72; Lk. xxii. 34, 60 sq.; Jn. xiii. 38; xviii. 27, (of the cries of other animals, Is. xxxviii. 14; Jer. xvii. 11; Zeph. ii. 14; rarely so in prof. auth. as [Aristot. (see L. and S. s. v. I. 2)], Aesop. fab. 86 [225 ed. Halm]); of men, to cry, cry out, cry aloud, speak with a loud voice: foll. by the words uttered, Lk. viii. 8; with φωνῆ μεγάλη added [cf. W. § 32, 2 fin.], Mk. i. 26 T Tr WH; Acts xvi. 28; ἐφώνησε λέγων, Lk. viii. 54; φωνήσας εἶπεν, Lk. xvi. 24; φωνήσας φωνῆ μεγ. εἶπεν, Lk. xxiii. 46; ἐφών. κραυγῆ [L T Tr WH φωνῆ] μεγ. λέγων, Rev. xiv. 18; [φωνήσαντες ἐπυθάνοντο (WH txt. ἐπύθοντο), Acts x. 18]. **2.** as fr. [Hom. Od. 24, 535] Soph. down,

trans. **a.** to call, call to one's self: τινά, — either by one's own voice, Mt. xx. 32; xxvii. 47; Mk. ix. 35; x. 49 [cf. B. § 141, 5 fin.]; xv. 35; Jn. i. 48 (49); ii. 9; iv. 16; x. 3 L T Tr WH; xi. 28*; xviii. 33; Acts ix. 41; x. 7; — or through another; to send for, summon: Mk. iii. 31 R G; Lk. xvi. 2; Jn. ix. 18, 24; xi. 28^b; εἶπε φωνῆ θῆραι αὐτῷ τοῦς κτλ. Lk. xix. 15; φων. τινα ἐκ, with a gen. of the place, to call out of (i. e. bid one to quit a place and come to one), Jn. xii. 17. **b.** to invite: Lk. xiv. 12.

c. i. q. to address, accost, call by a name: τινά, foll. by a nom. of the title (see W. § 29, 1; [B. § 181, 8]), Jn. xiii. 13. [COMP.: ἀνα-, ἐπι-, προσ-, συμ-φωνέω.]*

φωνή, -ῆς, ἡ, (φάω to shine, make clear, [cf. Curtius § 407; L. and S. s. v. φάω]), fr. Hom. down, Hebr. ᾠψ; **1.** a sound, tone: of inanimate things, as of musical instruments, Mt. xxiv. 31 [T om. φ., WH give it only in mrg.; cf. B. § 132, 10]; 1 Co. xiv. 7 sq.; Rev. xiv. 2; xviii. 22, (Is. xviii. 3; xxiv. 8; Sir. l. 16; 1 Macc. v. 31; ὄργάνων, Plat. de rep. 3 p. 397 a.; σιρίγγων, Eur. Tro. 127; ψαλτηρίου καὶ αὐλοῦ, Plut. mor. p. 713 c.); of wind, Jn. iii. 8; Acts ii. 6; of thunder, Rev. vi. 1; xiv. 2; xix. 6, cf. iv. 5; viii. 5; xi. 19; xvi. 18; noise, of a millstone, Rev. xviii. 22; of a thronging multitude, Rev. xix. 1, 6; of chariots, Rev. ix. 9; of wings, whirl (Ezek. i. 24), ibid.; of waters (Ezek. i. 24; 4 Esdr. vi. 17), Rev. i. 15; xiv. 2; xix. 6; also with the gen. of a thing implying speech, the sound [A. V. voice]: τοῦ ἀσπασμοῦ, Lk. i. 44; ῥημάτων, Heb. xii. 19; the cry (of men), φωνῆ μεγάλη, a loud cry, Mk. xv. 37; the clamor of men making a noisy demand, Lk. xxiii. 23, cf. Acts xix. 34; absol. a cry i. e. wailing, lamentation, Mt. ii. 18 (fr. Jer. xxxviii. (xxxix.) 15). **2.** a voice, i. e. the sound of uttered words: λαλεῖν φωνάς, Rev. x. 3; those who begin to cry out or call to any one are said τὴν φωνὴν αἰρεῖν, Lk. xvii. 13; πρὸς τινα, Acts iv. 24; φωνὴν ἐπαίρειν, Lk. xi. 27; Acts ii. 14; xiv. 11; xxii. 22; [φ. κράζειν (or ἐκ-κράζειν), Acts xxiv. 21 (cf. B. § 143, 11)]; φωνῆ μεγάλη added to verbs: to λέγειν, Rev. v. 12; viii. 13; (ἐν φωνῆ) μει. Rev. xiv. 7 [Lchm. om. ἐν; xiv. 9]; to εἰπεῖν, Lk. viii. 28; Acts xiv. 10; to φάναί, Acts xxvi. 24; to ἀλεῖν τὸν θεόν, Lk. xix. 37; with verbs of crying out, shouting: ἀναβοᾶν, Mt. xxvii. 46 [RGL txt. T]; βοᾶν, [Mt. xxvii. 46 L mrg. Tr WH]; Mk. xv. 34; Acts viii. 7; φωνεῖν, [Mk. i. 26 T Tr WH]; Lk. xxiii. 46; Acts xvi. 28; [Rev. xiv. 18 L T Tr WH]; ἀναφωνεῖν, Lk. i. 42 [RGL Tr mrg.]; κηρύσσειν (ἐν φων. μεγ.), Rev. v. 2 [Rec. om. ἐν]; κραυγάζειν, Jn. xi. 43; ἀνακράζειν, Lk. iv. 33; κράζειν, Mt. xxvii. 50; Mk. i. 26 [RGL]; v. 7; Acts vii. 57, 60; Rev. vi. 10; vii. 2, 10; x. 3; [xviii. 2 Rec.]; xix. 17; κράζ. ἐν φων. μεγ. Rev. xiv. 15; ἐν ἰσχυρᾷ φωνῆ, Rev. xviii. 2 [G L T Tr WH]; μετὰ φωνῆς μεγ. δοξάζειν τὸν θ. Lk. xvii. 15; of declarations from heaven, heard though no speaker is seen: ἰδοὺ φωνῆ λέγουσα, Mt. iii. 17; xvii. 5; ἔρχεται φωνῆ, Mk. ix. 7 [RGL Tr txt.]; Jn. xii. 28; ἐξέρχεται, Rev. xvi. 17; xix. 5; γίνεται φωνῆ, Mk. i. 11 [T om. WH br. ἐγέν.; ix. 7 T Tr mrg. WH]; Lk. iii. 22; ix. 35 sq.; Jn. xii. 30; [Acts vii. 31 (where Rec. adds πρὸς αὐτόν)]; πρὸς τινα, Acts x. 13, 15; [φωνῆς ἐνεχθείσης αὐτῷ, 2 Pet

l. 17]; ἐγένοντο φωναὶ μεγάλαι, Rev. xi. 15; [ἀπεκρίθη φωνή, Acts xi. 9]; ἀκούειν φωνήν [cf. B. §§ 132, 17; 144, 16 a.], Acts ix. 4; xxii. 9, [14]; xxvi. 14; 2 Pet. i. 18; Rev. i. 10; iv. 1 [B. § 129, 8 b.]; vi. 6 [here L T Tr WH insert ὡς], 7 [here G om. Tr br. φων.]; ix. 13 [B. u. s.]; x. 4, 8; xi. 12 [R G L WH mrg.]; xii. 10; xiv. 2; xviii. 4; xix. 6; ἀκούειν φωνῆς [B. § 132, 17; W. § 30, 7 d.], Acts ix. 7; xi. 7; xxii. 7; Rev. [xi. 12 T Tr WH txt.]; xiv. 13; xvi. 1; xxi. 3; βλέπειν τὴν φων. i. e. the one who uttered the voice, Rev. i. 12. φωνή with a gen. of the subject: βοῶντος, Mt. iii. 3; Mk. i. 3; Lk. iii. 4; Jn. i. 23, all fr. Is. xl. 3; [ἀγγέλου ὅταν μέλλῃ σαλπίζειν, Rev. x. 7]; ἡ φ. τῶνος, the natural (familiar) sound of one's voice, Acts xii. 14; Rev. iii. 20, (Cant. v. 2); the manner of speaking, as a shepherd's (cry or call to his sheep), Jn. x. 3-5; to such 'voices' Jesus likens his precepts approved ('heard') by all the good, Jn. x. 16, 27, cf. xviii. 37; ἀνθρώπου, human utterance, 2 Pet. ii. 16; φ. τῶνος, the voice of a clamorous person, Mt. xii. 19 (Is. xlii. 2); of one exulting, jubilant, Jn. iii. 29; Rev. xviii. 23; ἀγγέλων πολλῶν, singing the praises of Christ, Rev. v. 11 sq.; the sound of the words of Christ as he shall recall the dead to life (the Resurrection-cry), Jn. v. 25, 28; ἀρχαγγέλου, the awakening shout of the archangel, the leader of the angelic host, 1 Th. iv. 16; τοῦ θεοῦ, of God,—teaching, admonishing, whether in the O. T. Scriptures or in the gospel, Jn. v. 37; Heb. iii. 7, 15; iv. 7; shaking the earth, Heb. xii. 26; the speech, discourse, θεοῦ οὐκ ἀνθρ. Acts xii. 22; [τὰς φωνὰς τῶν προφητῶν, the predictions ('read every sabbath'), Acts xiii. 27]; ἀλλάξαι τὴν φ. (see ἀλλάσσω), Gal. iv. 20. 3. speech, i. e. a language, tongue: 1 Co. xiv. 10 sq. (Joseph. c. Ap. 1, 1; [1, 9, 2; 1, 14, 1, etc.]; Ceb. tab. 33; Ael. v. h. 12, 48; Diog. Laërt. 8, 3; for other exx. fr. Grk. writ. see Passow s. v. p. 2377^b; [L. and S. s. v. II. 3]; Gen. xi. 1; Deut. xxviii. 49; τῆ ἰβραϊτικῆ φωνῆ, 4 Macc. xii. 7; τῆ πατριῶ φωνῆ, 2 Macc. vii. 8, 21, 27). [SYN. cf. Schmidt ch. 1 § 27; Trench § lxxxix.; and see λαλέω, ad init.]*

φῶς, φωτός, τό, (contr. fr. φάος, fr. φάω to shine), fr. Hom. (who [as well as Pind.] uses the form φάος) down, Hebr. **רוח**, light (opp. to τὸ σκότος, ἡ σκοτία); 1. prop. a. univ.: ὁ θεὸς ὁ εἰπὼν ἐκ σκότους φῶς λάμψαι, 2 Co. iv. 6 (Gen. i. 3); λευκὰ ὡς τὸ φῶς, Mt. xvii. 2; νεφέλη φωτός [Grsb. txt.] i. e. consisting of light, i. q. φωτεινῆ in R L T Tr WH, Mt. xvii. 5; τὸ φῶς τοῦ κόσμου, of the sun, Jn. xi. 9; τὸ φῶς οὐκ ἔστιν ἐν αὐτῷ, the light (i. e. illumining power) is not in him, consequently he does not see or distinguish the things about him, Jn. xi. 10; the light emitted by a lamp, Lk. viii. 16; [xi. 33 L Tr txt. WH]. a heavenly light, such as surrounds angels when they appear on earth: hence ἀγγελος φωτός, 2 Co. xi. 14, and illumines the place where they appear, Acts xii. 7; a light of this kind shone around Paul when he was converted to Christ, Acts xxii. 6, [9], 11 [W. 371 (348)]; with the addition of οὐρανῶθεν, Acts xxvi. 13; ἃ ἀπὸ [or ἐκ] τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, Acts ix. 3. b. by meton. anything emitting light: a heavenly luminary (or star),

plur. Jas. i. 17 [see πατήρ, 3 a.]; fire, because it is light and gives light: Lk. xxii. 56; θερμαίνεσθαι πρὸς τὸ φῶς, Mk. xiv. 54, (1 Macc. xii. 29; Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 29; Cyr. 7, 5, 27); a lamp or torch: plur. φῶρα, Acts xvi. 29 (φῶς ἔχειν, Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 8; in plur. often in Plut.) c. light i. e. brightness (Lat. splendor), [see a. above]: ἡλίου, Rev. xxii. 5; of a lamp, Jn. v. 35 (where it symbolizes his rank, influence, worth, mighty deeds); with the addition of λύχρου, Rev. xviii. 23 (Jer. xxv. 10); of the divine Shechinah (see δόξα, III. 1), Rev. xxi. 24 (Ps. lxxxviii. (lxxxix.) 16; Is. lx. 1, 19 sq.). 2. φῶς is often used in poetic discourse, in metaphor, and in parable; a. The extremely delicate, subtle, pure, brilliant quality of light has led to the use of φῶς as an appellation of God, i. e. as by nature incorporeal, spotless, holy, [cf. Westcott, Epp. of St. John, p. 15 sqq.]: 1 Jn. i. 5 (Sap. vii. 26 where cf. Grimm); he is said εἶναι ἐν τῷ φωτὶ, in a state of supreme sanctity, 1 Jn. i. 7; φῶς οὐκ ἔστιν ἀπρόσιτον, a fig. describing his nature as alike of consummate majesty and inaccessible to human comprehension, 1 Tim. vi. 16 (Ps. ciii. (civ.) 2); used of that heavenly state, consummate and free from every imperfection, to which the true disciples of Christ will be exalted, i. q. the kingdom of light, Col. i. 12. b. By a fig. freq. in the N. T. [cf. in classic Grk. τῆς ἀληθείας τὸ φῶς, Eur. I. T. 1046 etc.; see L. and S. s. v. II. 2], φῶς is used to denote truth and its knowledge, together with the spiritual purity congruous with it, (opp. to τὸ σκότος b., ἡ σκοτία, q. v.): ἡ ζωὴ ἦν τὸ φῶς τῶν ἀνθρώπων, had the nature of light in men, i. e. became the source of human wisdom, Jn. i. 4; esp. the saving truth embodied in Christ and by his love and effort imparted to mankind, Mt. iv. 16; Jn. i. 5; iii. 19-21; Acts xxvi. 18, 23; 2 Co. vi. 14; Eph. v. 13* [cf. below]; τὸ φῶς τὸ ἀληθινόν, 1 Jn. ii. 8; τὸ θαυμαστὸν τοῦ θεοῦ φῶς, 1 Pet. ii. 9 (Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 36, 2 cf. 59, 2); τὸ φῶς ὑμῶν, the divine truth with which ye are imbued, Mt. v. 16; ἔχειν τὸ φ. τῆς ζωῆς, the light by which the true life is gained, Jn. viii. 12; τὰ ὅπλα [Lchm. mrg. ἔργα] τοῦ φωτός, Ro. xiii. 12; καρπὸς τοῦ φωτός, Eph. v. 9 G L T Tr WH; ἐν τῷ φωτὶ περιπατεῖν, to live agreeably to saving wisdom, 1 Jn. i. 7; ἐν τῷ φωτὶ εἶναι, to be imbued with saving wisdom, μένειν, to continue devoted to it, to persevere in keeping it, 1 Jn. ii. 9 sq.; οἱ υἱοὶ τοῦ φωτός (see υἱός, 2 p. 635*), Lk. xvi. 8; Jn. xii. 36; 1 Th. v. 5; τέκνα τοῦ φ. (see τέκνον, c. β. p. 618*), Eph. v. 8. by meton. φῶς is used of one in whom wisdom and spiritual purity shine forth, and who imparts the same to others: φῶς τῶν ἐν σκότει, Ro. ii. 19; [φῶς ἐθνῶν, Acts xiii. 47]; in a pre-eminent sense is Jesus the Messiah called φῶς and τὸ φῶς: Lk. ii. 32; Jn. i. 7 sq.; xii. 35 sq. 46; τὸ φῶς τοῦ κόσμου, Jn. viii. 12; ix. 5, (τὸ φῶς τοῦ κόσμου τὸ δοθὲν ἐν ὑμῖν εἰς φωτισμὸν παντὸς ἀνθρώπου, Test. xii. Patr. test. Levi § 14); τὸ φῶς τὸ ἀληθινόν, Jn. i. 9; by the same name the disciples of Jesus are distinguished, Mt. v. 14; Christians are called φῶς ἐν κυρίῳ, having obtained saving wisdom in communion with Christ, Eph. v. 8. πᾶν τὸ φανερούμενον φῶς ἐστίν, everything made

manifest by the aid of Christian truth has taken on the nature of light, so that its true character and quality are no longer hidden, Eph. v. 13^b [al. take φῶς here in an outward or physical sense, and regard the statement as a general truth confirmatory of the assertion made respecting spiritual 'φωτός' just before (cf. above)]. c. By a fig. borrowed from daylight φῶς is used of that which is exposed to the view of all: ἐν τῷ φωτί (opp. to ἐν τῇ σκοτίᾳ), openly, publicly, (ἐν φάει, Pind. Nem. 4, 63), Mt. x. 27; Lk. xii. 3. d. reason, mind; the power of understanding esp. moral and spiritual truth: τὸ φῶς τὸ ἐν σοί, Mt. vi. 23; Lk. xi. 35. [SYN. see φέγγος, fin.]*

φωστήρ, -ῆρος, ὁ, (φῶς, φέσσω); 1. that which gives light, an illuminator, (Vulg. *luminar*): of the stars (*luminaries*), Phil. ii. 15 (Sap. xiii. 2; Sir. xliii. 7; Gen. i. 14, 16; Heliod. 2, 24; [Anthol. Pal. 15, 17; of sun and moon, Test. xii. Patr. test. Levi 14]; eccles. writ.). 2. light, brightness: Rev. xxi. 11 (Anthol. 11, 359) [al. refer this to 1; cf. Trench § xlvi.]*

φωσ-φόρος, -ον, (φῶς and φέρω), light-bringing, giving light, (Arstph., Eur., Plat., Plut., al.); as subst. ὁ φ. (Lat. *Lucifer*), the planet Venus, the morning-star, day-star, (Plat. Tim. Locr. p. 96 e.; Plut., al.): 2 Pet. i. 19, on the meaning of this pass. see λύχνος.*

φωτεινός [WH φωτινός, see I, ε], -ή, -όν, (φῶς), light, i. e. composed of light, of a bright character: νεφέλη, Mt. xvii. 5 [not Grsb.]; οἱ ὀφθαλμοὶ κυρίου μυριοπλασιῶς ἤλιου φωτεινότεροι, Sir. xxiii. 19. full of light, well lighted, opp. to σκοτεινός, Mt. vi. 22; Lk. xi. 34, 36, (τὰ σκοτεινὰ καὶ τὰ φωτεινὰ σώματα, Xen. mem. 3, 10, 1).*

φωτίζω; fut. φωτίσω (Rev. xxii. 5 L WH; 1 Co. iv. 5), Attic φωτιῶ (Rev. xxii. 5 G T Tr); 1 aor. ἐφώτισα; pf. pass. ptep. πεφωτισμένος; 1 aor. pass. ἐφωτίσθην; 1. intrans. to give light, to shine, (Aristot., Theophr., Plut., al.; Sept. for ἡ, Num. viii. 2, etc.): ἐπὶ τῶν, Rev. xxii. 5 [Rom. WH br. ἐπὶ]. 2. trans. a. prop. to enlighten, light up, illumine: τὰ, Lk. xi. 36; τὴν πόλιν,

Rev. xxi. 23 (ἀκτίσι τὸν κόσμον, of the sun, Diod. 3, 48; Sept. for ἡ); ἡ γῆ ἐφωτίσθη ἐκ τῆς δόξης αὐτοῦ, [A. V. was lightened] shone with his glory, Rev. xviii. 1. b. to bring to light, render evident: τὰ κρυπτὰ τοῦ σκότους, 1 Co. iv. 5; [Eph. iii. 9 acc. to the reading of T L br. WH txt. (but see c.)], (τὴν αἵρεσίν τινος, the preference, opinion, of one, Polyb. 23, 3, 10; τὴν ἀλήθειαν, Epict. diss. 1, 4, 31; πεφωτισμένων τῶν πραγμάτων ὑπὸ τῆς ἀληθείας, Lcian. cal. non tem. cred. 32); to cause something to exist and thus to come to light and become clear to all: ζῶν κ. ἀφθαρσίαν διὰ τοῦ εὐαγγελίου, opp. to καταργήσαι τὸν θάνατον, 2 Tim. i. 10. c. by a use only bibl. and eccles. to enlighten spiritually, imbue with saving knowledge: τινά, Jn. i. 9; with a saving knowledge of the gospel: hence φωτισθέντες of those who have been made Christians, Heb. vi. 4; x. 32; foll. by an indir. quest. Eph. iii. 9 [see b. above], (Sir. xlv. 17; for ἡ, Ps. cxviii. (cxix.) 130; for ἡ, to instruct, inform, teach, Judg. xiii. 8 Alex.; 2 K. xii. 2; φωτιοῦσιν αὐτοὺς τὸ κρίμα τοῦ θεοῦ τῆς γῆς, 2 K. xvii. 27 [cf. 28; al.]); to give understanding to: πεφωτισμένοι τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς τῆς καρδίας [Rec. διανοίας], as respects the eyes of your soul, Eph. i. 18 [B. § 145, 6]; [(cf. Sir. xxxi. (xxxiv.) 20, etc.)].*

φωτισμός, -οῦ, ὁ, (φωτίζω); a. the act of enlightening, illumination: πρὸς φωτισμὸν τῆς γνώσεως, i. q. πρὸς τὸ φωτίζειν τὴν γνώσιν, that by teaching we may bring to light etc. 2 Co. iv. 6 (on which pass. see πρόσωπον, 1 a. sub fin. p. 551^b top). b. brightness, bright light, (ἐξ ἡλίου, Sext. Emp. p. 522, 9; ἀπὸ σελήνης, Plut. [de fac. in orb. lun. § 16, 13] p. 929 d. [ib. § 18, 4 p. 931 a.]; Sept. for ἡ, Ps. xxvi. (xxvii.) 1; xliii. (xliv.) 4; lxxvii. (lxxviii.) 14; Job iii. 9; for ἡ, Ps. lxxxix. (xc.) 8): εἰς τὸ μὴ ἀγῶσαι [καταναῶσαι L mrg. Tr mrg.] τὸν φ. τοῦ εὐαγγελίου, that the brightness of the gospel might not shine forth [R. V. dawn (upon them)], i. e. (dropping the fig.) that the enlightening truth of the gospel might not be manifest or be apprehended, 2 Co. iv. 4.*

X

χαίρω; impf. ἔχαρων; fut. χαρήσομαι (Lk. i. 14; Jn. xvi. 20, 22; Phil. i. 18, for the earlier form χαρήσω, cf. [W. 90 (86); B. 68 (60)]; Btm. Ausf. Spr. ii. 322 sq.; Matthiae § 255 s. v.; Kühner § 343 s. v.; Krüger § 40 s. v.; [Veitch s. v.]), once χαρῶ (Rev. xi. 10 Rec., a form occurring nowhere else); 2 aor. [pass. as act.] ἐχάρην [cf. συγχαίρω, init.]; fr. Hom. down; Sept. for ἡ, ἡ, ἡ; to rejoice, be glad; a. in the prop. and strict sense: [Mk. xiv. 11]; Lk. xv. 5, [32]; xix. 6, 37; xxii. 5; xxiii. 8; Jn. iv. 36; viii. 56; xx. 20; Acts v. 41;

viii. 39; xi. 23; xiii. 48; 2 Co. [vi. 10]; vii. 7; xiii. 9, 11 [some refer this to b. in the sense of farewell]; Phil. ii. 17, 28; Col. ii. 5; 1 Th. v. 16; 1 Pet. iv. 13; 3 Jn. 8; opp. to κλαίειν, Ro. xii. 15; 1 Co. vii. 30; opp. to κλαίειν κ. θρηνεῖν, Jn. xvi. 20; opp. to λύπην ἔχειν, ib. 22; joined with ἀγαλλιῶσθαι, Mt. v. 12; Rev. xix. 7; with σκιρτᾶν, Lk. vi. 23; χαίρειν ἐν κυρίῳ (see ἐν, I. 6 b. p. 211^b mid. [cf. B. 185 (161)]), Phil. iii. 1; iv. 4, 10; χαίρειν χαρᾶς μεγάλῃ [cf. χαρά, a.], to rejoice exceedingly, Mt. ii. 10; also χαρᾶ χαίρειν (W. § 54, 8; B. § 183, 22), Jn. iii. 29.*

ἡ χαρά ἢ χαίρομεν, 1 Th. iii. 9; χαίρειν ἐπί with a dat. of the object, Mt. xviii. 13; Lk. i. 14; xiii. 17; Acts xv. 31; Ro. xvi. 19 L T Tr WH; 1 Co. xiii. 6; xvi. 17; 2 Co. vii. 13; Rev. xi. 10, (Xen. mem. 2, 6, 35; Cyr. 8, 4, 12; Plat. legg. 5 p. 739 d.; cf. Kühner § 425 Anm. 6; [W. § 33 a.; B. § 133, 23]; in the Grk. writ. generally with a simple dat. of the obj. as Prov. xvii. 19); διά τι, Jn. iii. 29; διά τινα, Jn. xi. 15; 1 Th. iii. 9; ἐν τούτῳ, Phil. i. 18; [ἐν τ. παθήμασί μου, Col. i. 24]; with an acc. of the obj., τὸ αὐτό, Phil. ii. 18 (ταυτά, Dem. p. 323, 6; cf. Matthiae § 414 p. 923; Krüger § 46, 5, 9); τὸ ἐφ' ὑμῖν (see ὁ, II. 8 p. 436*), Ro. xvi. 19 R G; ἀπό τινος, i. q. χαρὰν ἔχειν, to derive joy from one, 2 Co. ii. 3; χαίρ. foll. by ὅτι, Jn. xiv. 28; 2 Co. vii. 9, 16; 2 Jn. 4; ἐν τούτῳ ὅτι, Lk. x. 20; with a dat. of the cause: τῇ ἐλπίδι χαίροντες, let the hope of future blessedness give you joy, Ro. xiii. 12 [yet cf. W. § 31, 1 k., 7 d.]. **b.** in a broader sense, to be well, to thrive; in salutations, the impv. χαίρε, hail! Lat. *salve*, (so fr. Hom. down): Mt. xxvi. 49; xxvii. 29; Mk. xv. 18; Lk. i. 28; Jn. xix. 3; plur. χαίρετε, [A. V. all hail], Mt. xxviii. 9; at the beginning of letters the inf. χαίρειν (sc. λέγει or κελεύει): Acts xv. 23; xxiii. 26; Jas. i. 1, (often in the bks. of Macc.; cf. Grimm on 1 Macc. x. 18; *Otto* in the Jahrb. f. deutsch. Theol. for 1867, p. 678 sqq.; cf. *Hilgenfeld*, Galaterbrief, p. 99 sqq.; Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 27; Ael. v. h. 1, 25); fully, χαίρειν λέγω, to give one greeting, salute, 2 Jn. 10, [11]. [COMP. : συν-χαίρω.]*

χαλαζα, -ης, ἡ, (χαλάω, q. v. [so Etym. Magn. 805, 1; but Curtius (§ 181) says "certainly has nothing to do with it"]), fr. Hom. down, Sept. for ἡ, hail: Rev. viii. 7; xi. 19; xvi. 21.*

χαλάω, -ῶ; fut. χαλάσω; 1 aor. ἐχάλασα; 1 aor. pass. ἐχάλασθην; fr. Aeschyl. and Pind. down; **a.** to loosen, slacken, relax. **b.** to let down from a higher place to a lower: τί or τινά, Mk. ii. 4; Lk. v. 4 sq.; Acts xxvii. 17, 30, [in these two pass. in a nautical sense, to lower]; τινά ἐν σπυρίδι, Acts ix. 25; pass. 2 Co. xi. 33.*

Χαλδαίος, -ου, ὁ, a Chaldaean; γῆ Χαλδαίων the land of the Chaldaeans, Chaldaea: Acts vii. 4, where a reference to Gen. xi. 28, 31 and xv. 7 seems to show that southern Armenia is referred to. The different opinions of other interpreters are reviewed by Dillmann on Genesis (3te Aufl.) p. 223 sq.; [cf. *Schrader* in Riehm s. v.; *Sayce* in Encycl. Brit. s. v. Babylonia].*

χαλεπός, -ή, -όν, (fr. χαλέπτω to oppress, annoy, [(?)]), fr. Hom. down, hard (Lat. *difficilis*); **a.** hard to do, to take, to approach. **b.** hard to bear, troublesome, dangerous: καιροὶ χαλεποί, [R. V. *grievous*], 2 Tim. iii. 1; harsh, fierce, savage: of men, Mt. viii. 28 (Is. xviii. 2 and often in prof. auth. fr. Hom. down).*

χαλιναγωγέω, -ῶ; 1 aor. inf. χαλιναγωγῆσαι; (χαλινός and ἄγω), to lead by a bridle, to guide, (ἵππον, Walz, Rhett. Graec. i. p. 425, 19); trop. to bridle, hold in check, restrain: τὴν γλώσσαν, Jas. i. 26; τὸ σῶμα, Jas. iii. 2; τὰς τῶν ἡδονῶν ὀρέξεις, Lcian. tyrann. 4. [(Poll. 1 § 215.)]*

χαλινός, -οῦ, ὁ, (χαλάω), a bridle: Jas. iii. 3; Rev. xiv. 20. (From Aeschyl. and Pind. down).*

χάλκεος, -έα, -εον, contr. -οῦς, -ῆ, -οῦν, (χαλκός), fr. Hom. down, brazen, [A. V. *of brass*]: Rev. ix. 20.*

χαλκεύς, -έως, ὁ, (χαλκός), fr. Hom. down, a worker in copper or iron, a smith: 2 Tim. iv. 14 [A. V. *copper-smith*].*

χαλκηδών, -όνος, ὁ, *chalycedony*, a precious stone described by Plin. h. n. 37, 5 (18), 72 [see B. D. (esp. Am. ed.) s. v.]: Rev. xxi. 19.*

χαλκίον, -ου, τό, (χαλκός), a (copper or) brazen vessel: Mk. vii. 4. ([Arstph.], Xen. oec. 8, 19; [al.]*)

χαλκο-λίβανον (so Suidas [but see ed. Gaisf. s. v.]), -ου, τό, more correctly χαλκολίβανος, -ου, ἡ, (acc. to the reading as it ought to be restored [(but see the edd.)] in Rev. i. 15 ὡς ἐν καμίνῳ πεπυρωμένη; cf. Düsterdieck's crit. note [see B. 80 (69) note]), a word of doubtful meaning, found only in Rev. i. 15, and ii. 18, *chalcobanum*, Vulg. *aurichalcum* or *orichalcum* (so cod. Amiat., [al. *aeric*.]; Luther *Messing*, [R. V. *burnished brass*]); acc. to the testimony of an ancient Greek [Ansonius] in Salmasius (*Exercit. ad Solin.* p. 810 a.: ὁ λίβανος ἔχει τρία εἶδη δένδρων, καὶ ὁ μὲν ἀρρῆν ὀνομάζεται χαλκολίβανος, ἡλιοειδῆς καὶ πυρρὸς ἦγον ξανθός), a certain kind of (yellow) *frankincense*; but both the sense of the passages in Rev. and a comparison of Dan. x. 6 and Ezek. i. 7, which seem to have been in the writer's thought, compel us to understand *some metal, like gold if not more precious* (cf. Hebr. חֲרָשֶׁת, a metal composed of gold and silver, Sept. *ἤλεκτρον*, Vulg. *electrum*, Ezek. i. 4, 27; viii. 2); this interpretation is confirmed by the gloss of Suidas: εἶδος ἤλεκτρον τιμιώτερον χρυσοῦ, ἔστι δὲ τὸ ἤλεκτρον ἀλλόττυον χρυσίον μεμιγμένον ὑέλφ κ. λυθία. The word is compounded, no doubt, of χαλκός and λίβανος, not of χαλκός and ἰσὴ 'white.' Cf. *Win.* RWB. s. v. *Metalle*; *Wetzel* in the Zeitschr. f. d. luth. Theol. for 1869, p. 92 sqq.; cf. *Ewald*, Johann. Schriften, ii. p. 117 sq.; [*Lee* in the 'Speaker's Com.' ad loc.].*

χαλκός, -οῦ, ὁ, fr. Hom. down, Sept. for χρῆσις, brass: 1 Co. xiii. 1; Rev. xviii. 12; (like the Lat. *aes*) what is made of brass, money, coins of brass (also of silver and of gold), Mt. x. 9; Mk. vi. 8; xii. 41. [B. D. s. v. *Brass*; *Dict. of Antiq.* s. v. *aes*.]*

χαμαί, adv.; **a.** on the ground, on the earth. **b.** to the ground; in both senses fr. Hom. down; in the latter sense Jn. ix. 6 [where, however, Eng. idiom retains *on*]; xviii. 6.*

Χαναάν, ἡ, Hebr. כְּנָעַן [lit. 'lowland'], *Canaan*, the land of Canaan, indecl. prop. name: in the narrower sense, of that part of Palestine lying west of the Jordan, Acts vii. 11; in a wider sense, of all Palestine, Acts xiii. 19.*

Χαναανίτης, -α, -ον, Hebr. כְּנָעַנִי, *Canaanite*; the name of the ancient inhabitants of Palestine before its conquest by the Israelites; in Christ's time i. q. *Phœnician* [R. V. *Canaanitish*]: Mt. xv. 22.*

χαρά, -ᾶς, ἡ, (χαίρω), fr. Aeschyl. and Soph. down, Sept. for χαρῆς and ἡδονῆς, joy, gladness; **a.** Lk. i. 14; xv. 7, 10; Jn. xv. 11; xvi. 22, 24; xvii. 13; Acts viii. 8; 2 Co. vii. 13; viii. 2; Gal. v. 22; Col. i. 11; Phil. ii.

2; 1 Jn. i. 4; 2 Jn. 12; opp. to *κατήφεια*, Jas. iv. 9; opp. to *λύπη*, Jn. xvi. 20; 2 Co. ii. 3; Heb. xii. 11; *ἰμῶν*, i. e. the joy received from you, 2 Co. i. 24 (opp. to the 'sorrow' which Paul on returning to Corinth would both experience and give, ii. 1-3); *χαρὰ τῆς πίστεως*, springing from faith, Phil. i. 25; *χαίρειν χαρὰν μεγ.* Mt. ii. 10 [W. § 32, 2; B. 131, 5]; *ἀγαλλιᾶσθαι χαρᾷ*, 1 Pet. i. 8; *χαρὰν* [Rec.^a *χάρυν*] πολλὴν ἔχειν ἐπὶ with a dat. of the thing, Philem. 7; *πληροῦν τινα χαρᾶς*, Ro. xv. 13; *πληροῦσθαι χαρᾶς*, Acts xiii. 52; 2 Tim. i. 4; *ποιεῖν τι χαρὰν μεγάλην*, Acts xv. 3; *ἀπὸ τῆς χαρᾶς*, for joy, Mt. xiii. 44; Lk. xxiv. 41; Acts xii. 14; *ἐν χαρᾷ* (ἐρχεσθαι), Ro. xv. 32; *μετὰ χαρᾶς*, with joy, Mt. xiii. 20; xxviii. 8; Mk. iv. 16; Lk. viii. 13; x. 17; xxiv. 52; Acts xx. 24 Rec.; Phil. i. 4; ii. 29; Heb. x. 34; xiii. 17, (Polyb. 11, 33, 7; 22, 17, 12; Xen. Hiero 1, 25); with *πνεύματος ἁγίου* added, joy wrought by the Holy Spirit, 1 Th. i. 6; *χαρὰ ἐν πνεύματι ἁγίῳ*, joyousness caused by [cf. *ἐν*, I. 6 (p. 211^b bot.) and B. § 133, 23] the Holy Spirit, Ro. xiv. 17; *χαρὰ ἐπὶ τινι*, 2 Co. vii. 4; *χαίρειν χαρᾷ διὰ τι*, Jn. iii. 29 [cf. *χαίρω*, a.]; also *διὰ τινι* (a relative pron. intervening), 1 Th. iii. 9; ἢ *χαρὰ ὅτι*, Jn. xvi. 21; *χαρὰ ἴνα* (see *ἴνα*, II. 2 d.), 3 Jn. 4. b. by meton. *the cause or occasion of joy*: Lk. ii. 10; Jas. i. 2; [so 2 Co. i. 15 WH txt. Tr mrg. (al. *χάρις*, q. v. 3 b.)]; of persons who are one's 'joy': 1 Th. ii. 19 sq.; Phil. iv. 1; of a joyful condition or state: *ἀντὶ . . . χαρᾶς*, to attain to blessedness at the right hand of God in heaven, Heb. xii. 2; the same idea is expressed in the parable by the words, ἡ *χαρὰ τοῦ κυρίου*, the blessedness which the Lord enjoys, Mt. xxv. 21, 23.*

χάραγμα, -τος, τό, (*χαράσσω* to engrave); a. a stamp, an imprinted mark: of the mark stamped on the forehead or the right hand as the badge of the followers of Antichrist, Rev. xiii. 16 sq.; xiv. 9, 11; xv. 2 Rec.; xvi. 2; xix. 20; xx. 4, (*πυρός*, the mark branded upon horses, Anacr. 26 [55], 2). b. *thing carved, sculpture, graven work*: of idolatrous images, Acts xvii. 29. (In various other senses in Grk. writ. fr. Soph. down.)*

χαρακτήρ, -ῆρος, ό, (*χαράσσω* to engrave, cut into), fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down; 1. prop. *the instrument used in engraving or carving*, (cf. *ζωστήρ*, *λαμπτήρ*, *λουτήρ*, *φύσητήρ*; cf. our 'stamp' or 'die'). 2. *the mark* (figure or letters) stamped upon that instrument or wrought out on it; hence univ. a mark or figure burned in (Lev. xiii. 28) or stamped on, an impression; the exact expression (the image) of any person or thing, marked likeness, precise reproduction in every respect (cf. *facsimile*): *χ. τῆς ὑποστάσεως τοῦ θεοῦ*, of Christ, acc. to his nature as *ὁ θεῖος λόγος*, Heb. i. 3; *σφραγίδι θεοῦ*, ἧς *ὁ χαρακτήρ ἐστίν ὁ αἰδίου λόγος*, Philo de plant. Noë § 5; *χ. θείας δυνάμεως*, of the human mind, Philo, quod det. potiori ins. § 23; God τὸν ἄνθρωπον ἐπλασεν τῆς ἑαυτοῦ εἰκόνης *χαρακτήρα*, Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 33, 4; *οἱ πιστοὶ ἐν ἀγάπῃ χαρακτήρα θεοῦ πατρὸς διὰ Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ* (ἐχουσιν), Ignat. ad Magnes. 5, 2. *the peculiarity*, by which things are recognized and distinguished from each other, [cf. Eng. *characteristic*]: 2 Macc. iv. 10.*

χάραξ, -ακος, ό, (*χαράσσω*); 1. a pale or stake, a palisade, [(Arstph., Dem., al.)]. 2. a palisade or rampart (i. e. pales between which earth, stones, trees and timbers are heaped and packed together): Lk. xix. 43 (Is. xxxvii. 33; Ezek. iv. 2; xxvi. 8; Polyb.; Joseph. vit. 43; Arr. exp. Alex. 2, 19, 9; Plut., al.).*

χαρίζομαι; depon. mid.; fut. *χαρίσομαι* (Ro. viii. 32; Lcian. d. mar. 9, 1, for which Grk. writ. com. use the Attic *χαριούμαι* [cf. *WH. App. p. 163 sq.*; B. 37 (32); W. § 15 s. v.]); pf. *κεχάρισμαι*; 1 aor. *ἐχαρίσάμην*; 1 aor. pass. *ἐχαρίσθην* (Acts iii. 14; 1 Co. ii. 12; Phil. i. 29, [cf. B. 52 (46)]); fut. pass. *χαρισθήσομαι* with a pass. signif. (Philem. 22); (*χάρις*); often in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down; to do something pleasant or agreeable (to one), to do a favor to, gratify; a. univ. to show one's self gracious, kind, benevolent: *τινὶ*, Gal. iii. 18 [al. (supply τ. *κληρονομίαν* and) refer this to c. below]. b. to grant forgiveness, to pardon: 2 Co. ii. 7; with a dat. of the pers., Eph. iv. 32; Col. iii. 13; with an acc. of the thing, 2 Co. ii. 10 [cf. W. § 39, 1 b. and 3 N. 3]; *τινὶ τὴν ἀδικίαν*, 2 Co. xii. 13; τὰ *παραπτώματα*, Col. ii. 13. c. to give graciously, give freely, bestow: *τινὶ τι*, Lk. vii. 21; Ro. viii. 32; Phil. ii. 9; pass., 1 Co. ii. 12; Phil. i. 29; where a debt is referred to, to forgive [cf. b. above], Lk. vii. 42 sq.; *τινὶ τινα*, graciously to restore one to another who desires his safety (e. g. a captive [R.V. *grant*]), pass., Acts iii. 14; Philem. 22; or to preserve for one a person in peril, Acts xxvii. 24; *τινὶ τινι*, to give up to another one whom he may punish or put to death, Acts xxv. 11 [(cf. R. V. mrg.)]; with the addition of *eis ἀπώλειαν*, ib. 16.*

χάριν, acc. of the subst. *χάρις* used absol.; prop. in favor of, for the pleasure of: *χάριν Ἐκτοπος*, Hom. II. 15, 744, al.; 1 Macc. ix. 10; Judith viii. 19; like the Lat. abl. *gratia*, it takes on completely the nature of a preposition, and is joined to the gen., for, on account of, for the sake of: Gal. iii. 19 (on which see *παράβασις*); 1 Tim. v. 14; Tit. i. 11; Jude 16; *τούτου χάριν*, on this account, for this cause, Eph. iii. 1 (Xen. mem. 1, 2, 54); *τούτου χ. ἴνα*, Eph. iii. 14 [cf. W. 566 (526)]; Tit. i. 5; *οὗ χάριν*, for which cause, Lk. vii. 47; *χάριν τίνος*; for what cause? wherefore? 1 Jn. iii. 12. Except in 1 Jn. iii. 12, *χάριν* is everywhere in the N. T. placed after the gen., as it generally is in prof. auth. (cf. Passow s. v. I. 3 a. p. 2416^b; Herm. ad Vig. p. 701); in the O. T. Apocr. it is placed sometimes before, sometimes after; cf. *Wahl*, *Clavis Apocr. s. v. 6 b.*; Grimm on 1 Macc. iii. 29.*

χάρις, -ιτος, acc. *χάριν*, and twice in LT Tr WH the rarer form *χάριτα* (Acts xxiv. 27; Jude 4) which is also poetic (cf. *Bltm. Ausf. Spr. i. § 44 Anm. 1*; [WH. App. 157^b; B. 13 (12)]), acc. plur. *χάριτας* (Acts xxiv. 27 RG); ἡ, (*χαίρω*), fr. Hom. down, Hebr. *יְהִי, grace*; i. e. 1. prop. that which affords joy, pleasure, delight, sweetness, charm, loveliness: grace of speech (Eccl. x. 12; Sir. xxi. 16; xxxvii. 21; Hom. Od. 8, 175; τῶν λόγων, Dem. 51, 9; 1419, 16; *χάριτες μωρῶν*, verbal pleasantries which the foolish affect in order to ingratiate themselves. Sir. xx. 13), *λόγοι χάριτος* (gen. of quality), Lk. iv. 22; *χάριν διδόναι τοῖς ἀκούουσιν*, Eph. iv.

29; *ἐν χάριτι*, with grace [the subst. *δίας* being added; see Bp. Lightf.], Col. iv. 6. 2. *good-will, loving-kindness, favor*: in a broad sense, *χάρις παρὰ τινι*, Lk. ii. 52; *ἔχειν χάριν πρὸς τινα*, to have favor with one, Acts ii. 47; *χάρις ἐναντίον τινός*, Acts vii. 10; [*χάριν κατὰ τινος αἰτεῖσθαι ὄρας* (q. v. II. 2), Acts xxv. 3 (but al. refer this to 3 b. below)]; *χάρις* (of God) *ἐστὶν ἐπὶ τινα*, attends and assists one, Lk. ii. 40; Acts iv. 33; *χάριν* (*χάρητα*) *χάριτας κατατίθεσθαι τινι* (see *κατατίθημι*), Acts xxiv. 27; xxv. 9; *favor* (i. e. act of *favoring* [cf. W. § 66 fin.]), 2 Co. viii. 4. *χάρις* is used of the kindness of a master towards his inferiors or servants, and so esp. of God towards men: *εὐρίσκειν χάριν παρὰ τῷ θ.* Lk. i. 30; *ἐνώπιον τοῦ θεοῦ*, Acts vii. 46; *τοῦτο χάρις sc. ἐστίν*, this wins for us (God's) favor [R. V. is *acceptable*], 1 Pet. ii. 19; with *παρὰ θεῷ* added, ib. 20; *παραδίδοσθαι τῇ χ. τοῦ θεοῦ*, to be committed or commended to the protecting and helping favor of God, Acts xiv. 26; xv. 40. The apostles and N. T. writers at the beginning and end of their Epp. crave for their readers the favor ("grace") of God or of Christ, to which all blessings, esp. spiritual, are due: Ro. i. 7; xvi. 20, 24 [R G]; 1 Co. i. 3; xvi. 23; 2 Co. i. 2; xiii. 13 (14); Gal. i. 3; vi. 18; Eph. i. 2; vi. 24; Phil. i. 2; iv. 23; Col. i. 2; iv. 18; 1 Th. i. 1; v. 28; 2 Th. i. 2; iii. 18; 1 Tim. i. 2; vi. 21 (22); 2 Tim. i. 2; iv. 22; Tit. i. 4; iii. 15; Philem. 3, 25; Heb. xiii. 25; 1 Pet. i. 2; 2 Pet. i. 2; iii. 18 [cf. 3 a.]; 2 Jn. 3; Rev. i. 4; xxii. 21; cf. Otto, Ueber d. apostol. Segensgruss *χάρις ὑμῖν* etc., in the Jahrb. f. deutsche Theol. for 1867, p. 678 sqq. Moreover, the word *χάρις* contains the idea of *kindness which bestows upon one what he has not deserved*: Ro. xi. 6; hence *κατὰ χάριν* and *κατὰ ὀφείλημα* are contrasted in Ro. iv. 4, 16; *χάριτι* and *ἐξ ἔργων* in Ro. xi. 6; *κατ' ἐλεγγὴν χάριτος*, ib. 5; but the N. T. writers use *χάρις* pre-eminently of that kindness by which God bestows favors even upon the ill-deserving, and grants to sinners the pardon of their offences, and bids them accept of eternal salvation through Christ: Ro. iii. 24; v. 17, 20 sq.; [vi. 1]; 1 Co. xv. 10; Gal. i. 15; ii. 21; Eph. i. 6, [7]; ii. 5, 7 sq.; Phil. i. 7; Col. i. 6; 2 Th. ii. 16; 1 Tim. i. 14; 2 Tim. i. 9; Heb. ii. 9 [here Treg. mrg. *χαρίτι*]; x. 29; xii. 15; xiii. 9; 1 Pet. i. 10; Jude 4; *εὐρίσκειν χάριν*, Heb. iv. 16; *ἡ χάρις τοῦ θεοῦ ἡ σωτήριος*, Tit. ii. 11; *ὁ λόγος τῆς χάριτος*, the message of his grace, Acts xiv. 3; xx. 32; *τὸ εὐαγγέλιον τῆς χάριτος τοῦ θεοῦ*, Acts xx. 24; it is styled 'the grace of Christ,' in that through pity for sinful men Christ left his state of blessedness with God in heaven, and voluntarily underwent the hardships and miseries of human life, and by his sufferings and death procured salvation for mankind: [Acts xv. 11]; 2 Co. viii. 9; Ro. v. 15; Gal. i. 6; [Tit. iii. 7]; Jn. i. 14, 17. *χάρις* is used of the merciful kindness by which God, exerting his holy influence upon souls, turns them to Christ, keeps, strengthens, increases them in Christian faith, knowledge, affection, and kindles them to the exercise of the Christian virtues: 2 Co. iv. 15; vi. 1; 2 Th. i. 12; of *πιστοποιήσας διὰ τῆς χάριτος*, Acts xviii. 27; *ἐπὶ χάριν εἶναι*, to be subject to the power of grace,

opp. to *ὑπὸ νόμον εἶναι*, Ro. vi. 14 sq.; *ἐκπέμπει τῆς χάρις*, Gal. v. 4; *προσμένει τῇ χ.* Acts xiii. 43 [G L T Tr WH]; *ἐπιμένει*, *ibid.* Rec.; *ἐν τῇ χάριτι* (R G WH txt. om. the art.), prompted by grace, Col. iii. 16; the grace of God promoting the progress and blessings of the Christian religion, Acts xi. 23; [prompting its possessors to benefactions, 2 Co. ix. 14]; sustaining and aiding the efforts of the men who labor for the cause of Christ, 1 Co. xv. 10; 2 Co. i. 12; the favor of Christ, assisting and strengthening his followers and ministers to bear their troubles, 2 Co. xii. 9. 3. *what is due to grace*; a. *the spiritual condition of one governed by the power of divine grace*, what the theologians call the 'status gratiae': *ἐστηκέναι ἐν τῇ χ.* Ro. v. 2; *εἰς τὴν χ.* 1 Pet. v. 12; *αὐξάνει ἐν χάριτι*, 2 Pet. iii. 18; *ἐνδυναμοῦσθαι ἐν τῇ χάριτι τῇ ἐν Χριστῷ*, 2 Tim. ii. 1. b. *a token or proof of grace*, 2 Co. i. 15 [A. V. *benefit* (WH txt. Tr mrg. *χαρὰν*, q. v. under b.)]; *a gift of grace*; *benefaction, bounty*: used of alms, 1 Co. xvi. 3; 2 Co. viii. 6 sq. 19, (Sir. iii. 29 (31); xxix. 15; xxx. 6; 4 Macc. v. 8; Xen. Ages. 4, 3 sq.; Hier. 8, 4); *πᾶσα χάρις*, all earthly blessings, wealth, etc., which are due to divine goodness, 2 Co. ix. 8; *ὁ θεὸς πάσης χάριτος*, the author and giver of benefits of every kind, 1 Pet. v. 10. *the aid or succor of divine grace*: *δίδοναι χάριν ταπεινοῖς*, 1 Pet. v. 5; Jas. iv. 6; *the salvation offered to Christians is called χάρις, a gift of divine grace*, 1 Pet. i. 10, 13; of the various blessings of Christ experienced by souls: *λαβεῖν χάριν ἀπὸ χάριτος* (see *ἀπὸ*, 2 e. p. 49^b bot.), Jn. i. 16; *χάρις ζωῆς*, the gift of grace seen in the reception of life [cf. *ζωή*, 2 b.], 1 Pet. iii. 7; *capacity and ability due to the grace of God* (Germ. *Gnadenausrüstung*), Eph. iv. 7; *πλήρης χάριτος*, Acts vi. 8 G L T Tr WH; *ποικίλη χάρις*, the aggregate of the extremely diverse powers and gifts granted to Christians, 1 Pet. iv. 10; used of the power to undertake and administer the apostolic office: *λαβεῖν χάριν καὶ ἀποστολήν*, i. e. *χάριν τῆς ἀποστολῆς*, Ro. i. 5; *ἡ χ. ἡ δοθεῖσά μοι* (Paul), Ro. xii. 3, 6; xv. 15; 1 Co. iii. 10; Gal. ii. 9; Eph. iii. 2, 7; *δοθ. ὑμῖν*, of the gifts of knowledge and utterance conferred upon Christians, 1 Co. i. 4; *ἐδόθη μοι ἡ χ. αὐτῆ*, foll. by an inf., Eph. iii. 8; of the desire to give alms roused by the grace of God, 2 Co. viii. 1. 4. *thanks* (for benefits, services, favors); prop.: *χάριτι*, with thanksgiving, 1 Co. x. 30; *χάριν ἔχω τινί* (Lat. *gratiam habere alicui*), to be thankful to one, Lk. xvii. 9; 1 Tim. i. 12; 2 Tim. i. 3; Heb. xii. 28, (2 Macc. iii. 33, and countless times in prof. auth.; cf. Passow s. v. p. 2416^a sub fin.; [L. and S. s. v. II. 2]; *Asi. Lex. Plat.* ii. p. 539 sq.; *Bleek*, Brief a. d. Hebr. ii. 2, p. 975); foll. by *ἐπὶ* with a dat. of the thing, Philem. 7 T edd. 2 and 7, Rec.^{a b m} (cf. p. 233^a mid.); *χάρις τῷ θεῷ sc. ἵσταν*, Ro. vii. 25 L T Tr WH txt.; foll. by *ὅτι*, Ro. vi. 17 (*χ. τοῖς θεοῖς, ὅτι* etc. Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 72; 8, 7, 3; an. 3, 3, 14; oec. 8, 16); with a ptep. added to the dat. (by apposition), 1 Co. xv. 57; 2 Co. ii. 14; viii. 16; foll. by *ἐπὶ* with a dat. of the thing [cf. *ἐπὶ*, B. 2 a. 3.], 2 Co. ix. 15. i. q. *recompense, reward*, Lk. vi. 32-34 (for which Mt. v. 46 uses *μισθός*)*.

χάρισμα, -τος, τό, (χαρίζομαι), a gift of grace; a favor which one receives without any merit of his own; in the N. T. [where (exc. 1 Pet. iv. 10) used only by Paul] the gift of divine grace (so also in Philo de alleg. legg. iii. § 24 fin. δωρεὰ καὶ εὐεργεσία καὶ χάρισμα θεοῦ τὰ πάντα ὅσα ἐν κόσμῳ καὶ αὐτὸς ὁ κόσμος ἐστίν); used of the natural gift of continence, due to the grace of God as creator, 1 Co. vii. 7; deliverance from great peril to life, τὸ εἰς ἡμᾶς χ. bestowed upon us, 2 Co. i. 11; the gift of faith, knowledge, holiness, virtue, Ro. i. 11; the economy of divine grace, by which the pardon of sin and eternal salvation is appointed to sinners in consideration of the merits of Christ laid hold of by faith, Ro. v. 15 sq.; vi. 23; plur. of the several blessings of the Christian salvation, Ro. xi. 29; in the technical Pauline sense *χαρίσματα* [A. V. gifts] denote extraordinary powers, distinguishing certain Christians and enabling them to serve the church of Christ, the reception of which is due to the power of divine grace operating in their souls by the Holy Spirit [cf. Cremer in Herzog ed. 2 vol. v. 10 sqq. s. v. Geistesgaben]: Ro. xii. 6; 1 Co. i. 7; xii. 4, 31; 1 Pet. iv. 10; *χαρίσματα ἱαμάτων*, 1 Co. xii. 9, 28, 30; spec. the sum of those powers requisite for the discharge of the office of an evangelist: 1 Tim. iv. 14; 2 Tim. i. 6. ([Of temporal blessings, 'Teaching' 1, 5 (cf. δῶρημα in Herm. mand. 2, 4)]; eccl. writ.)*

χαριτώ, -ῶ: 1 aor. ἐχαρίτωσα; pf. pass. ptep. κεχαριστωμένος; (χαρίς); 1. to make graceful i. e. charming, lovely, agreeable: pass. Sir. xviii. 17; ταῖς διαλόξοις στορφαῖς χαριτούμενος ὄφρυν, Liban. vol. iv. p. 1071, 14. 2. to pursue with grace, compass with favor; to honor with blessings: τινά, Eph. i. 6; pass. Lk. i. 28, [some would take it in these two exx. subjectively (R. V. mrg. *endued with grace*)]; Ps. xviii. 26 Symm.; [Herm. sim. 9, 24, 3; Test. xii. Patr. test. Joseph. 1]; eccles. and Byzant. writ.*

Χαράν, (Hebr. חָרָן [i. e. (prob.) 'parched', 'arid'], Gen. xi. 31; xii. 5; xxvii. 43), Haran [so R. V.; A. V. (after the Grk.) Charran], called Κάρα in Grk. writ. and Carræ in Lat., a city of Mesopotamia, of great antiquity and made famous by the defeat of Crassus: Acts vii. 2, 4. Cf. Win. RWB. s. v.; Vaihinger in Herzog v. 539; [Schultz in Herzog ed. 2, s. v.]; Steiner in Schenkel ii. 592; Schrader in Riehm p. 571.*

χάρτης, -ου, ὁ, (χαράσσω), paper: 2 Jn. 12; Jer. xliii. (xxxvi.) 23. ([Plat. Com. fragm. 10 p. 257 (Didot); cf. inser. (b.c. 407) in Kirchhoff, Inser. Attic. i. No. 324]; Ceb. tab. 4; Diosc. 1, 115.) [Cf. Birt, Antikes Buchwesen, index i. s. v.; Gardthausen, Griech. Palaeographie, p. 23; Edersheim, Jesus the Messiah, ii. p. 270 sq.]*

χάσμα, -τος, τό, (χαίνω to yawn), a gaping opening, a chasm, gulf: i. q. a great interval, Lk. xvi. 26. (Hes. theog. 740; Eur., Plat., Plut., Lcian., Ael., al.)*

χείλος, -ους, τό, gen. plur. in the uncontr. form χελέων (Heb. xiii. 15; see ὄρος), (χέω i. q. ΧΑΩ, χάινω), fr. Hom. down, Sept. for חֵיִל, a lip; a. in the N. T. of the speaking mouth [cf. W. 32]: Mt. xv. 8; Mk. vii. 6; Ro. iii. 13; 1 Co. xiv. 21; Heb. xiii. 15 (on which see καρπός,

2 c.); 1 Pet. iii. 10. b. metaphr: χείλος τῆς θαλάσσης, the sea-shore, Heb. xi. 12 (Gen. xxii. 17; Ex. vii. 15; xiv. 30, etc.); of the shore of a lake, Joseph. b. j. 3, 10, 7; of the banks of rivers, Hdt. 2, [70]. 94; [Aristot. de mirab. aud. 46; 150; cf. hist. an. 6, 16 p. 570*, 22]; Polyb. 3, 14, 6; [cf. W. pp. 18, 30].*

χειμάζω: pres. pass. ptep. χειμαζόμενος; (χείμα stormy weather, winter [cf. χειμών]); to afflict with a tempest, to toss about upon the waves: pass. Acts xxvii. 18 [R. V. labored with the storm]. (Aeschyl., Thuc., Plat., Diod., Plut., Lcian., al.) [COMP.: παρα-χειμάζω].*

χειμάρρος, (for the more com. χειμάρρος [sc. ποταμός], Att. contr. χειμάρρους [q. v. in L. and S. fin.], cf. Loh. ad Phryn. p. 234), -ου, ὁ, (χείμα winter, and ῥέω, ῥόος), fr. Hom. down, Sept. very often for ἡρῆ, lit. *flowing in winter, a torrent*: Jn. xviii. 1 [where A. V. brook].*

χειμών, -ῶνος, ὁ, (χείμα, and this fr. χέω on account of the 'pouring' rains; [al. connect it with χι-ών, snow, frost (cf. Lat. hiems, etc.); see Curtius § 194; L. and S. s. v. χι-ών, fin.]), winter; a. stormy or rainy weather, a tempest (so fr. Hom. down): 1 Mt. xvi. 3 [Tdf. br. WH reject the pass.]; Acts xxvii. 20. b. winter, the winter season, (so fr. Thuc. and Arstph. down): Jn. x. 22; 2 Tim. iv. 21; χειμῶνος, in winter (-time), in the winter (Plat. de rep. 3 p. 415 e.; Xen. mem. 3, 8, 9; al. [cf. W. § 30, 11; B. § 132, 26]), Mt. xxiv. 20; Mk. xiii. 18.*

χείρ, gen. χειρός, acc. χείραν (1 Pet. v. 6 Tdf.; see ἄρσην, fin.), ἡ, [fr. r. meaning 'to lay hold of'; cf. Lat. heres, etc.; Curtius § 189; Vaníček p. 249 sq.], fr. Hom. down, Hebr. יָד, the hand: Mt. iii. 12; Mk. iii. 1; Lk. vi. 6; 1 Tim. ii. 8; Heb. xii. 12, and often; the gen. with the verbs ἄπτομαι, ἐπιλαμβάνομαι, κρατέω, πιᾶζω, etc., which see in their places; the dat. with ἐργάζομαι, ἐσθίω, etc.; ὁ ἄσπασμός τῆ ἐμῆ χειρὶ, 1 Co. xvi. 21; Col. iv. 18; 2 Th. iii. 17; the acc. with the verbs αἶρω, δέω, ἐκπετάννυμι, ἐκτείνω, ἐμβάπτω, ἐπιτίθημι, καθαρίζω, κατασιέω, νίπτω, etc.

ἡ ἐπίθεσις τῶν χειρῶν [see ἐπίθεσις and reff.], 1 Tim. iv. 14; 2 Tim. i. 6; Heb. vi. 2; ἐν χειρὶ τινος, in imitation of the Hebr. בְּיַד אֱלֹהִים [cf. B. § 133, 20 cf. 319 sq. (274)]; Bp. Lightft. on Gal. iii. 19, by the help or agency, of any one, by means of any one, Acts vii. 35 Rec.; Gal. iii. 19; σὺν χειρὶ ἀγγέλου, with the aid or service of the angel [cf. B. u. s.], Acts vii. 35 L T Tr WH; those things in the performance of which the hands take the principal part (as e. g. in working miracles), are said to be done διὰ χειρός or χειρῶν or τῶν [cf. B. § 124, 8 d.]. χειρῶν τινος, Mk. vi. 2; Acts v. 12; xiv. 3; xix. 11; univ., Acts ii. 23; vii. 25; xi. 30; xv. 23; ἐπὶ χειρῶν, Mt. iv. 6; Lk. iv. 11; ἐπὶ τὴν χ., Rev. xiv. 9; xx. 1 [here Treg. mrg. ἐν τῇ χ.], 4; ἐκ, Acts xxviii. 4; Rev. viii. 4; εἰς τὴν χ. (on his hand), Lk. xv. 22; ἡ χείρ, as an acting subject (see γλώσσα, 1), Lk. xxii. 21; plur., Acts xvii. 25; xx. 34; 1 Jn. i. 1; τὰ ἔργα τῶν χ., Acts vii. 41; Rev. ix. 20; ἐκδικεῖν τὸ αἷμα τινος ἐκ τινος (see ἐκδικέω, b. and ἐκ I. 7), Rev. xix. 2. By meton. ἡ χείρ is put for power, activity, (for exx. fr. prof. auth. fr. Hom. down see Passow s. v. p. 2431*; [L. and S. s. v. p. 1720*]): παραδίδόναι τινὰ εἰς χείρας τινῶν, into the hostile hands (Deut. i. 27; Job xvi.

11), Mt. xvii. 22; xxvi. 45; Mk. ix. 31; Lk. ix. 44; κxiv. 7; Acts xxi. 11; xxviii. 17; *διδόναι τι ἐν τῇ χειρὶ τινος*, to commit to one's protecting and upholding power, Jn. iii. 35; also *εἰς τ. χεῖράς τινος*, Jn. xiii. 3; *τινά ἐκ τῶν χειρῶν* or *ἐκ χειρὸς τινος* (fr. the hostile power of any one) *ἀπάγειν*, Acts xxiv. 7 Rec.; *ἐξελέσθαι*, Acts xii. 11 (Gen. xxxii. 11; Ex. xviii. 8 sq.); *ἐξέρχασθαι*, Jn. x. 39; *ῥύσθηναί*, Lk. i. 74; *σωτηρία*, ib. 71; *ἐκφεύγειν τὰς χεῖράς τινος*, 2 Co. xi. 33.

By a fig. use of language *χείρ* or *χείρες* are attributed to God, symbolizing his *might*, *activity*, *power*; conspicuous a. in creating the universe: *ἔργα τῶν χειρῶν αὐτοῦ*, Heb. i. 10 (Ps. ci. (cii.) 26).

β. in upholding and preserving: Lk. xxiii. 46; Jn. x. 29 (cf. 28); *χείρ κυρίου ἐστὶ μετὰ τινος*, God is present, protecting and aiding one, Lk. i. 66; Acts xi. 21.

γ. in punishing: *χείρ κυρίου ἐπὶ σέ*, Acts xiii. 11 (1 S. xii. 15); *ἐμπίπτειν εἰς χ. θεοῦ ζῶντος*, Heb. x. 31.

δ. in determining and controlling the destinies of men: Acts iv. 28; *ταπεινούσθαι ὑπὸ τὴν κραταιὰν χεῖρα τοῦ θεοῦ*, 1 Pet. v. 6.

χειραγωγέω, -ῶ; pres. pass. ptep. *χειραγωγούμενος*; (*χειραγωγός*, q. v.; cf. *χαλιναγωγέω*); *to lead by the hand*: τινά, Acts ix. 8; xxii. 11. (Anacr., Diod., Plut., Lician., Artem., al.)*

χειρ-αγωγός, -όν, (*χείρ* and *ἄγω*), *leading one by the hand*: Acts xiii. 11. (Artem. oneir. 1, 48; Plut., al.)*

χειρόγραφον, -ου, τό, (*χείρ* and *γράφω*), *a handwriting*; *what one has written with his own hand* (Polyb. 30, 8, 4; Dion. Hal. 5, 8; al.); spec. a note of hand, or writing in which one acknowledges that money has either been deposited with him or lent to him by another, to be returned at an appointed time (Tob. v. 3; ix. 5; Plut. mor. p. 829 a. de vitand. aere al. 4, 3; Artem. oneir. 3, 40); metaph. applied in Col. ii. 14 [(where R. V. *bond*)] to the Mosaic law, which shows men to be chargeable with offences for which they must pay the penalty.*

χειρο-ποίητος, -ον, (*χείρ* and *ποιέω*), *made by the hand* i. e. *the skill of man* (see *ἀχειροποίητος*): of temples, Mk. xiv. 58; Acts vii. 48; xvii. 24; Heb. ix. 11, 24; of circumcision, Eph. ii. 11. (In Sept. of idols; of other things, occasionally in Hdt., Thuc., Xen., Polyb., Diod.)*

χειρο-τονέω, -ῶ: 1 aor. ptep. *χειροτονήσας*; 1 aor. pass. ptep. *χειροτονηθείς*; (fr. *χειροτόνος* extending the hand, and this fr. *χείρ* and *τείνω*); fr. [Arstph.], Xen., Plat., Isocr. down; a. prop. *to vote by stretching out the hand* (cf. Xen. an. 3, 2, 33 *ὄρω δοκεῖ ταῦτα, ἀνατείναν τὴν χεῖρα· ἀνέτειναν ἅπαντες*). b. *to create or appoint by vote*: τινά, one to have charge of some office or duty, pass. 2 Co. viii. 19, and in the spurious subscriptions in 2 Tim. iv. 23; Tit. iii. 15.

c. with the loss of the notion of extending the hand, *to elect, appoint, create*: τινά, Acts xiv. 23 (see exx. fr. the Grk. writ. in Passow s. v. p. 2440^a; *χειροτονεῖσθαι ὑπὸ θεοῦ βασιλεία*, Philo de praem. et poen. § 9; [βασιλείως ὑπαρχος ἐχειροτονεῖτο, de Joseph. § 41]; Joseph. antt. 6, 4, 2; [7, 11, 1; of the choice of Jon. as high-priest, 13, 2, 2; cf. *Hatch* in Dict. of Chris. Antiq. s. v. Ordination, p. 1501^b; *Harnack* on 'Teaching' etc. 15, 1]). [COMP.: *προ-χειροτονέω*.]*

χείρων, -ον, (compar. of *κακός*; derived fr. the obsol. *χέρης*, which has been preserved in the dat. *χέρῃ*, acc. *χέρη*, plur. *χέρηες*, *χέρη*; cf. *Bitm. Ausf. Spr. i. p. 268* [cf. *Ebeling, Lex. Hom. s. v. χέρης*]), [fr. Hom. down], *worse*: Mt. ix. 16; xxvii. 64; Mk. ii. 21; *γίνεται τὰ ἔσχατα χείρονα τῶν πρώτων*, Mt. xii. 45; Lk. xi. 26; 2 Pet. ii. 20; *εἰς τὸ χείρον ἔρχασθαι*, [to grow worse], of one whose illness increases, Mk. v. 26; *ἵνα μὴ χείρον σοὶ τι γένηται*, lest some worse thing befall thee, Jn. v. 14; *πόσῳ χείρων τιμωρία*, [A. V. *how much sorer punishment*], Heb. x. 29; *ἐπὶ τὸ χείρον προκόπτειν* ([A. V. *wax worse and worse*]; see *προκόπτω*, 2), 2 Tim. iii. 13; of the moral character, *ἀπίστου χείρων*, 1 Tim. v. 8.*

Χερουβίμ (R G) and *Χερουβείν* (L T Tr WH; in Maa. also *Χερουβίν*, *Χερουβείμ*; [cf. *Tdf. Proleg. p. 84*; *WH. App. p. 155^a*; and s. v. *ει, ε*]), *τά* (neut. gend. also in most places in the Sept.; rarely, as Ex. xxv. 18, 19, of *Χερ.*; *Χερουβείμ* in Ex. xxv. 18 [but this is a mistake; the form in -εις seems not to occur in the O. T.]); in Philo τὰ *Χερουβίμ*, in Joseph. of *Χερουβείμ*, antt. 3, 6, 5; *αὶ Χερουβείμ*, ibid. 8, 3, 3; the use of the neut. gender seemed most suitable, because they were ζῶα; *Χερουβείμ ζῶα ἐστὶ πετεινά, μορφήν δ' οὐδεὶ τῶν ὑπ' ἀνθρώπων ἐωραμένων παραπλήσια*, Joseph. antt. 3, 6, 5), Hebr. *כְּרֻבִים* (hardly of Semitic origin, but cognate to the Grk. *γρύψ*, *γρυπτός* [for the various opinions cf. Gesenius's Hebr. Lex. ed. Mühlau and Volck s. v. *כְּרֻבִים*]), *cherubim*, two golden figures of living creatures with two wings; they were fastened to the lid of the ark of the covenant in the Holy of holies (both of the sacred tabernacle and of Solomon's temple) in such a manner that their faces were turned towards each other and down towards the lid, which they overshadowed with their expanded wings. Between these figures God was regarded as having fixed his dwelling-place (see *δόξα*, III. 1): Heb. ix. 5. In Ezek. i. and x. another and far more elaborate form is ascribed to them; but the author of the Ep. to the Heb. has Ex. xxv. 18-20 in mind. Cf. *Win. RWB. s. v. Cherubim*; *Gesenius, Thes. ii. p. 710 sq.*; *Dillmann* in *Schenkel i. 509 sqq.*; *Riehm, De Natura et Notione Symbolica Cheruborum* (Basil. 1864); also his 'Die Cherubim in d. Stiftshütte u. im Tempel' in the *Theol. Stud. u. Krit.* for 1871 p. 399 sqq.; and in his *HWB. p. 227 sqq.*; [cf. *Lenormant, Beginnings of History*, (N. Y. 1882), ch. iii.].*

χῆρα, -ας, ἡ, (fem. of the adj. *χῆρος*, 'bereft'; akin to *χέρσος*, sterile, barren, and the Lat. *careo*, [but cf. *Curcius* § 192]), fr. Hom. II. 6, 408 down, Sept. for *ἠρηνη*, a widow: Mt. xxiii. 14 (13) Rec.; Mk. xii. 40, 42 sq.; Lk. ii. 37; iv. 25; vii. 12; xviii. 3, 5; xx. 47; xxi. 2 sq.; Acts vi. 1; ix. 39, 41; 1 Co. vii. 8; 1 Tim. v. 3-5, 9, 11, 16; Jas. i. 27; with *γυνή* added (2 S. xiv. 5, and often in the Grk. writ. fr. Hom. II. 2, 289 down), Lk. iv. 26; a city stripped of inhabitants and riches is represented under the figure of a widow, Rev. xviii. 7.*

χθές (Rec.; also Grsb. in Acts and Heb.), ἰ q. *ἔχθες* (q. v.), *yesterday*; Sept. for *למחר*. [Hom. (h. Merc.), al.] *χιλιάρχος*, -ου, ὁ, (*χιλῖος* and *ἄρχω*); [on the form of

the word ct. reff. s. v. *ἐκατοστάρχης*, and L. and S. s. v. *χιλιάρχης*], the commander of a thousand soldiers, a chiliarch; the commander of a Roman cohort (a military tribune): Jn. xviii. 12; Acts xxi. 31-33, 37; xxii. 24, 26-29; xxiii. 10, 15, 17-19, 22; xxiv. 7 Rec., 22; xxv. 23, (Sept. for *χιλιάρχης* *ῥ* and *χιλιάρχης* *ῥ*). any military commander [R. V. *high or chief captain, captain*]: Mk. vi. 21; Rev. vi. 15; xix. 18. [(Aeschyl., Xen., al.)]*

χιλιάς, -άδος, ἡ, (χιλιοί), a thousand, the number one thousand: plur., Lk. xiv. 31; Acts iv. 4; 1 Co. x. 8; Rev. v. 11; vii. 4-3; xi. 13; xiv. 1-3; xxi. 16; Sept. for *χιλιάρχη*, *χιλιάρχη*. [Hdt. on.]*

χιλιοί, -αι, -α, a thousand: 2 Pet. iii. 8; Rev. xi. 3, etc.

Χίος, -ω, ἡ, Chios, an island in the Aegean Sea, between Samos and Lesbos, not far from the shore of Lydia: Acts xx. 15.*

χιτών, -ώνος, ὁ, fr. Hom. down, Sept. for *חַיְתָּוּן* and *חַיְתָּוּן*, a tunic, an undergarment, usually worn next the skin: Mt. x. 10; Mk. vi. 9; Lk. iii. 11; ix. 3; Jude 23. It is distinguished from *τὸ ἱμάτιον* (q. v. 2) or *τὰ ἱμάτια* in Mt. v. 40; Lk. vi. 29; Jn. xix. 23; Acts ix. 39; univ. a garment, vestment (Aeschyl. suppl. 903), plur. (Plut. Tib. Gracch. 19), Mk. xiv. 63. [Cf. *Rich.*, Dict. of Antiq. s. v. Tunica; and reff. s. v. *ἱμάτιον*, u. s.]*

χιών, -όνος, ἡ, fr. Hom. down, Sept. for *לָגֵל*, snow: Mt. xxviii. 3; Mk. ix. 3 (where it is omitted by G T Tr WH); Rev. i. 14.*

χλαμύς, -ύδος, ἡ, (acc. to the testimony of Pollux 10, 38, 164, first used by Sappho), a *chlamys*, an outer garment usually worn over the *χιτών* [q. v.]; spec. the Lat. *paludamentum* [q. v. in *Rich.*, Dict. of Antiq. s. v. sub fin.], a kind of short cloak worn by soldiers, military officers, magistrates, kings, emperors, etc. (2 Macc. xii. 35; Joseph. antt. 5, 1, 10; Hdian., Ael., al.; often in Plut.): Mt. xxvii. 28, 31, [A. V. *robe*; see Meyer ad loc.; *Trench.*, Syn. § 1; *Rich.* (as above) s. v. *Chlamys*; and other reff. s. v. *ἱμάτιον*].*

χλευάζω; impf. *ἐχλευάζον*; (*χλεύη*, jesting, mockery); to deride, mock, jeer: Acts ii. 13 Rec.; xvii. 32. (2 Macc. vii. 27; Sap. xi. 15; Arstph., Dem., Polyb., Diod., Plut., Lcian., al.) [COMP.: *διαχλευάζω*.]*

χλιαρός, -ά, -όν, (*χλίω*, to become warm, liquefy, melt), tepid, lukewarm: metaph. of the condition of a soul wretchedly fluctuating between a torpor and a fervor of love, Rev. iii. 16. (Hdt., Pind., Diod., Plut., Athen., Geop.)*

Χλόη [(i. e. 'tender verdure'; an appellation of Demeter, 'the Verdant')], -ης, ἡ, *Chloe*, a Christian woman of Corinth: 1 Co. i. 11. [Cf. B. D. s. v.]*

χλωρός, -ύ, -όν, (contr. fr. *χλωρός*, fr. *χλόη*, tender green grass or corn); 1. *green*: *χόρτος*, Mk. vi. 39 (Gen. i. 30); Rev. viii. 7; *πᾶν χλωρόν*, ix. 4. 2. *yellowish, pale*: *ἴππος*, Rev. vi. 8. (In both senses fr. Hom. down.)*

χξς, six hundred and sixty-six (*χ*=600; *ξ*=60; *ς*=6), a mystical number the meaning of which is clear when it is written in Hebr. letters, קס"ו נרין, i. e. *Νέρων Καίσαρ*, 'Nero Caesar', (sometimes the Jews write קס"ו

for the more common קס"ב, the Syriac always ܡܠܘ,

cf. Ewald, *Die Johann. Schriften*, ii. p. 263 note; [Schürer, N. T. Zeitgesch. ed. 1, § 25 III. p. 449 note]; *ν*=50, *ρ*=200, *ι*=6, *δ*=50, *π*=100, *σ*=60, *γ*=200): Rev. xiii. 18 R G T Tr. [For a digest of opinions respecting this much debated number see *Lee* in the 'Speaker's Com.' ad loc.]*

χοϊκός, -ή, -όν, (*χοῦς*, q. v.), made of earth, earthy: 1 Co. xv. 47-49. (*γυμνοὶ τοῦτους τοῦ χοϊκοῦ βάρους*, Anon. in *Walz*, Rhet. i. p. 613, 4; [Hippol. haer. 10, 9 p. 314, 95].)*

χοῖνιξ, -ικος, ἡ, fr. Hom. Od. 19, 28 down, a *choenix*, a dry measure, containing four cotylae or two sextarii [i. e. less than our 'quart'; cf. L. and S. s. v.] (or as much as would support a man of moderate appetite for a day; hence called in Athen. 3 § 20 p. 98 e. *ήμεροστροφίς* [cf. ἡ *χοῖνιξ ἡμερήσιος τροφή*, Diog. Laërt. 8, 18]): Rev. vi. 6 [where A. V. *measure* (see Am. appendix ad loc.)].*

χοῖρος, -ου, ὁ, fr. Hom. down, a *swine*: plur., Mt. vii. 6; viii. 30, [31], 32; Mk. v. 11-13, 14 Rec., [16]; Lk. viii. 32 sq.; xv. 15 sq. (Not found in the O. T.)*

χολάω, -ᾶ, (*χολή*, q. v.); 1. *to be atrabilious; to be mad* (Arstph. nub. 833). 2. *to be angry, enraged*, (for *χολοῦμαι*, more com. in the earlier Grk. writ. fr. Hom. down): *τῶν*, Jn. vii. 23 (3 Macc. iii. 1; Artem., Nicand., Mosch., Diog. Laërt., al.)*

χολή, -ης, ἡ, (i. q. *χόλος*, fr. *χίω* to pour out [now thought to be connected with *χλόη*, *χλωρός*, etc. 'yellowish green'; cf. Curtius § 200; Vaniček p. 247]), first found in Archilochus (8th cent. B. C.), afterwards in Aeschyl. et sqq. 1. *bile, gall*: Mt. xxvii. 34 (cf. Sept. Ps. lxxviii. (lxxix.) 22) [cf. B. D. s. v. Gall]; Acts viii. 23 (on which see *πικρία*); for *חַרְחָר*, Job xvi. 13. 2. in the O. T. it is also used of other bitter things; for *חַרְחָל*, *wormwood*, Prov. v. 4; Lam. iii. 15; hence some understand the word in Mt. xxvii. 34 to mean *myrrh*, on account of Mk. xv. 23; but see *συμριζώ*, §; [B. D. u. s.]*

χόος, see *χοῦς*.

Χοραζίν ([so G L, also Mt. xi. 21 Rec.; Lk. x. 13 Rec. ¹¹²]; *Χοραζίν* T Tr WH; [Xωραζίν, Lk. x. 13 Rec. ¹¹²; see *εε*, *ε*; *Taf.* Proleg. p. 84; *WH.* App. p. 155¹¹²]), ἡ, indecl. *Chorazin*, a town of Galilee, which is mentioned neither in the O. T. nor by Josephus; acc. to Jerome (in his *Onomast.* [cf. Euseb. *onomast.* ed. Larsow and Parthey p. 374]) two miles distant from Capernaum; perhaps the same place which in the talmud, *Menach. f. 85, 1* is called *חרון* [cf. *Edersheim*, *Jesus the Messiah*, ii. 189], the remains of which Robinson (*Biblical Researches*, iii. 347, 359 sq.) thinks must be sought for in the ruins of the modern Tell Hâm; but Wilson (*Recovery of Jerusalem* Am. ed. pp. 270, 292 sqq.; *Our Work in Palestine*, p. 188), with whom [Thomson (*Land and Book*, ii. 8)], Socin (in *Baedeker's Palestine and Syria*, Eng. ed. p. 374), Wolff (in *Riehm* p. 235), [the *Conders* (*Hdbk. to the Bible*, p. 324), and the majority of recent scholars] agree, holds to the more probable opinion which identifies it with *Kerâzeh*, a heap of ruins lying an hour's

journey to the N. E. of Tell Hâm: Mt. xi. 21; Lk. x. 13. Cf. *Win.* RWB. s. v.; Keim i. p. 605 [Eng. trans. ii. 367] and ii. 118 [Eng. trans. iii. 143].*

χορηγέω, -ᾶ; fut. 3 pers. sing. χορηγήσει (2 Co. ix. 10 G L T Tr WH); 1 aor. opt. 3 pers. sing. χορηγήσαι (ib. Rec.); (χορηγός, the leader of a chorus; fr. χορός and ἄγω [ἡγέομαι]); fr. [Simon.], Xen., Plat. down; 1. to be a chorus-leader, lead a chorus. 2. to furnish the chorus at one's own expense; to procure and supply all things necessary to fit out the chorus (so very often in the Attic writ.). 3. in later writ. ([Aristot.], Polyb., Diod., Philo, Joseph., Plut., Ael., al.; 1 K. iv. 7; 1 Macc. xiv. 10; 2 Macc. iii. 3, etc.), to supply, furnish abundantly: τὶ, 2 Co. ix. 10; 1 Pet. iv. 11. [COMP.: ἐπι-χορηγέω.]*

χορός, -οῦ, ὁ, (by metath. fr. ὄρχος, ὀρχέομαι, [(?)]; prob. related to χόρτος (Lat. *hortus*), χρόνος, etc., denoting primarily 'an enclosure for dancing'; cf. Curtius § 189), fr. Hom. down, a band (of dancers and singers), a circular dance, a dance, dancing: Lk. xv. 25 (for ἡχοῖς, Ex. xv. 20; Judg. xi. 34, etc.; for ἡχοῖς, Lam. v. 15; Ps. cl. 4).*

χορτάζω: 1 aor. ἐχόρτασα; 1 aor. pass. ἐχορτάσθην; fut. pass. χορτασθήσομαι; (χόρτος, q. v.); first in Hesiod (opp. 450); a. to feed with herbs, grass, hay, to fill or satisfy with food, to fallen; animals (so uniformly in the earlier Grk. writ. [cf. Bp. Lghtft. on Phil. iv. 12; W. 23]): ὄρνεα ἐκ τῶν σαρκῶν, pass. Rev. xix. 21 [here A. V. were filled]. b. in later (cf. Sturz, Dial. Maced. and Alex. p. 200 sqq.) and Biblical Greek, to fill or satisfy men (Sept. for γρῶ and γρῶρη; with some degree of contempt in Plat. de rep. 9 p. 586 a. κεκυφότες εἰς γῆν καὶ εἰς τραπέζας βόσκονται χορταζόμενοι καὶ ὀχεύοντες). a. prop.: τινά, Mt. xv. 33; pass., Mt. xiv. 20; xv. 37; Mk. vi. 42; vii. 27; viii. 8; Lk. ix. 17; Jn. vi. 26; Jas. ii. 16; opp. to πεινᾶν, Phil. iv. 12; τινά τινος (like πίμπλημι [cf. W. § 30, 8 b.]): ἄρτων, with bread, Mk. viii. 4 (Ps. cxxxi. (cxxxii.) 15); τινά ἀπό with a gen. of the thing [cf. B. § 182, 12], pass. Lk. xvi. 21 (Ps. ciii. (civ.) 13); [τινά ἐκ w. gen. of the thing (B. u. s.), pass. Lk. xv. 16 Tr mrg. WH]. β. metaph.: τινά, to fulfil or satisfy the desire of any one, Mt. v. 6; Lk. vi. 21, (Ps. cvi. (cvii.) 9).*

χορτάσμα, -τος, τό, (χορτάζω), feed, fodder, for animals (Sept.; Polyb., Diod., Plut., al.); food, (vegetable) sustenance, whether for men or flocks: plur. Acts vii. 11.*

χόρτος, -ου, ὁ; 1. the place where grass grows and animals graze: Hom. II. 11, 774; 24, 640. 2. fr. Hes. down, grass, herbage, hay, provender: of green grass, Mt. vi. 30; xiv. 19; Lk. xii. 28; Jn. vi. 10; Jas. i. 10 sq.; 1 Pet. i. 24 (fr. Is. xl. 6 sqq.); Rev. ix. 4; χόρτο-χλωρός, Mk. vi. 39; Rev. viii. 7; χόρτος of growing crops, Mt. xiii. 26; Mk. iv. 28; of hay, 1 Co. iii. 12. (Sept. for ἡχοῖς grass, and ἡχοῖς).*

Χουζᾶς, -ᾶ [Tdf. Proleg. p. 104; B. 20 (18)], ὁ, Chuzas [A. V. (less correctly) Chusa], the steward of Herod Antipas: Lk. viii. 3.*

χούς, -οῦς, acc. -οῦν, ὁ, (contr. for χούς, fr. χέω, to pour),

fr. Hdt. down; 1. prop. earth dug out, an earth-heap (Germ. *Schutt*): ὁ χούς δ' ἐξορυχθείς, Hdt. 2, 150. 2. dust (Sept. for ἡχοῖς): Mk. vi. 11; Rev. xviii. 19, ([Josh. vii. 11; Sap. v. 15; Sir. xlv. 21, etc.]; Plut. mor. p. 1096 b. [i. e. non posse suaviter etc. 13, 7]).*

χράομαι, χράομαι; impf. 3 pers. plur. ἐχράοντο; 1 aor. ἐχρησάμην; pf. κέχρημαι (1 Co. ix. 15 G L T Tr WH); fr. Hom. down; (mid. of χράω [thought to be allied by metath. with χεῖρ (cf. Curtius § 189)], 'to grant a loan', 'to lend' [but cf. L. and S. s. v.; they regard the radical sense as 'to furnish what is needful']; hence) 1. prop. to receive a loan; to borrow. 2. to take for one's use; to use: τινί [W. § 31, 1 i.], to make use of a thing, Acts xxvii. 17; 1 Co. ix. 12, 15; 1 Tim. i. 8; v. 23; τῶ κόσμῳ, the good things of this world, 1 Co. vii. 31 R G (see below); μάλλον χρῆσαι, sc. the opportunity of becoming free, ib. 21 (where others, less fitly, supply τῶ κληθήναι δοῦλον [see reff. s. v. εἰ, III. 6 a.]). contrary to the regular usage of class. Grk. with an acc.: τὸν κόσμον, 1 Co. vii. 31 L T Tr WH; see Meyer ad loc.; B. § 193, 18; W. u. s.; (also in Sap. vii. 14 acc. to some codd.; [L. and S. give (Pseudo-)Aristot. oecon. 2, 22 p. 1350*, 7]). with the dat. of a virtue or vice describing the mode of thinking or acting: τῇ ἐλαφρίᾳ, [R. V. 'show fickleness'], 2 Co. i. 17; πολλῇ παρησυχίᾳ, ib. iii. 12, (for numerous exx. fr. Grk. writ. fr. Hdt. down, see Passow ii. p. 2497*; [L. and S. s. v. II. a.]). with adverbs (see Passow ii. p. 2497*; [L. and S. s. v. IV.]): ἀποτόμως, to deal sharply, use sharpness, 2 Co. xiii. 10. of the use of persons: τινί, to bear one's self towards, to deal with, treat, one (often so in Grk. writ.; see Passow ii. p. 2496*; [L. and S. s. v. III. 1 and 2]), Acts xxvii. 3.*

χράω, see κίχρημι.

χρεία, -ας, ἡ, (χρή), fr. Aeschyl. and Soph. down; 1. necessity, need: τὰ πρὸς τὴν χρείαν [L T Tr WH πρ. τὰς χρείας (cf. below)], such things as suited the exigency, such things as we needed for sustenance and the journey, Acts xxviii. 10; εἰς τὰς ἀναγκαίας χρείας, [A. V. for necessary uses] i. e. to supply what is absolutely necessary for life [(cf. Babr. fab. 136, 9); al. understand the 'wants' here as comprising those of charity or of worship], Tit. iii. 14; πρὸς οἰκοδομὴν τῆς χρείας, for the edification of souls, of which there is now special need, Eph. iv. 29 [cf. R. V. and mrg.]; ἔστι χρεία, there is need, foll. by an acc. with inf. Heb. vii. 11; ἔστι χρεία τινός, there is need of something, Rev. xxii. 5 Grsb.; Lk. x. 42 [(but not WH mrg.)]; ἔχω χρείαν τινός, to have need of (be in want of) some thing (often in the Grk. writ. fr. Aeschyl. down, cf. Passow s. v. 1; [L. and S. s. v. II. 1]), Mt. vi. 8; xxi. 3; Mk. xi. 3; Lk. [ix. 11; xv. 7]; xix. 31, 34; xxii. 71; Jn. xiii. 29; 1 Co. xii. 21, 24; 1 Th. iv. 12; Heb. x. 36; Rev. iii. 17 R G (see below); xxi. 23; xxii. 5 (not Grsb.); τοῦ with an inf. Heb. v. 12 [W. § 44, 4 a.; cf. ῥις, 2 b. p. 626* bot.]; the gen. of the thing is evident fr. the context, Acts ii. 45; iv. 35; with the gen. of a pers. whose aid, testimony, etc., is needed, Mt. ix. 12; xxvi. 65; Mk. ii. 17; xiv. 63; Lk. v. 31; ἔχω χρείαν, foll. by an inf. (cf. B. § 140, 3), I etc.

have need to etc., Mt. iii. 14; xiv. 16; Jn. xiii. 10; 1 Th. i. 8; iv. 9 [with which cf. v. 1 (see W. 339 (318); B. § 140, 3)]; foll. by *ἔω* (see *ἔω*, II. 2 c. [B. § 139, 46; cf. Epictet. diss. 1, 17, 18]), Jn. ii. 25; xvi. 30; 1 Jn. ii. 27; *χρεῖαν ἔχω*, absol., to have need: Mk. ii. 25; [Eph. iv. 28]; 1 Jn. iii. 17: οὐδέν χρεῖαν ἔχω, to have need as to nothing [cf. B. § 131, 10], Rev. iii. 17 L T Tr WH. *ἡ χρεῖα* with a gen. of the subj. the condition of one deprived of those things which he is scarcely able to do without, want, need: λειτουργὸς τῆς χρεῖας μου (see λειτουργός, § fin.), Phil. ii. 25; πληροῦν τὴν χρεῖαν τῶς (Thuc. 1. 70), Phil. iv. 19; [add, *eis* (Lchm. br. *eis*) τὴν χρεῖαν μου ἐπέμψατε, unto (i. e. to relieve, cf. *eis*, B. II. 3 c. γ. p. 185^b top) my need, Phil. iv. 16]; plur. one's necessities: ὑπηρετεῖν ταῖς χ. to provide for one's necessities, Acts xx. 34; κοινωνεῖν ταῖς χ. [cf. p. 352^a top], Ro. xii. 13. 2. duty, business, (so esp. fr. Polyb. down [cf. Jud. xii. 10; 1 Macc. xii. 45; xiii. 37; 2 Macc. vii. 24, etc.]): Acts vi. 3.*

χρεωφειλέτης (L T Tr WH χρεοφ.; cf. *Lob.* ad Phryn. p. 691; W. § 5, 1 d. 13; [WH. App. p. 152^b; Tdf. Proleg. p. 89; T (?; see u. s.) WH -φειλέτης, cf. WH. App. p. 154^b (see I, ε)], -ου, ὁ, (χρέος or χρέως, a loan, a debt, and ὀφειλέτης, q. v.), a debtor: Lk. vii. 41; xvi. 5. (Prov. xxix. 13; Job xxxi. 37; Aesop. fab. 289 [ed. Coray, 1^o ed. Halm]; several times in Plut.; [also in Diod., Dion. Hal.; see *Soph. Lex.* s. v.].)*

χρή; (fr. χράω, χράει contr. χρῆ); impers. verb, it is necessary; it behooves: foll. by an inf. Jas. iii. 10 [(B. § § 131, 3; 132, 12). From Hom. on. SYN. see δεῖ, fin.]*

χρηῖω; (χρή); fr. Hom. down; to have need of, to be in want of: with a gen. of the obj. [W. § 30, 8 a.], Mt. vi. 32; Lk. xi. 8; xii. 30; Ro. xvi. 2 [here w. gen. of a pers.]; 2 Co. iii. 1.*

χρήμα, -τος, τό, (χράομαι), in Grk. writ. whatever is for use, whatever one uses, a thing, matter, affair, event, business; spec. money (rarely so in the sing. in prof. anth., as Hdt. 3, 38; Diod. 13, 106 [cf. L. and S. s. v. I. sub fin.]): Acts iv. 37; plur. riches (often in Grk. writ. fr. Hom. Od. 2, 78; 16, 315 etc. down), Mk. x. 24 [T WH om. Tr mrg. br. the cl.]; οἱ τὰ χρήματα ἔχοντες, they that have riches, Mk. x. 23; Lk. xviii. 24; money, Acts viii. 18, 20; xxiv. 26, (for ἤρα, silver, Job xxvii. 17; for ὀρῶ, riches, Josh. xxii. 8; 2 Chr. i. 11 sq.).*

χρηματίζω; fut. χρηματίσω (Ro. vii. 3 [cf. B. 37 (33)]; in Grk. writ. everywh. the Attic -ῶ, so too Jer. xxxii. 16 (xxv. 30); xxxiii. (xxvi.) 2); 1 aor. ἐχρημάτισα; pf. pass. κεχρημάτισμαι; 1 aor. pass. ἐχρηματίσθην; (χρήμα business); in prose writ. fr. Hdt. down; 1. to transact business, esp. to manage public affairs; to advise or consult with one about public affairs; to make answer to those who ask advice, present inquiries or requests, etc.; used of judges, magistrates, rulers, kings. Hence in some later Grk. writ. 2. to give a response to those consulting an oracle (Diod. 3, 6; 15, 10; Plut. mor. p. 435 c. [i. e. de defect. oracc. 46]; several times in Lcian.); hence used of God in Joseph. antt. 5, 1, 14; 10, 1, 3; 11, 8, 4; univ. (dropping all ref. to a previous

consultation), to give a divine command or admonition, to teach from heaven, [(Jer. xxxii. 16 (xxv. 30))]: with a dat. of the pers. Job xl. 3; pass. foll. by an inf. [A. V. revealed etc.], Lk. ii. 26 (χρηματίσειν λόγους πρὸς τινε, Jer. xxxvii. (xxx.) 2); pass. to be divinely commanded, admonished, instructed, [R. V. warned of God], Mt. ii. 12, 22; Acts x. 22; Heb. viii. 5; xi. 7, (this pass. use is hardly found elsewh. exc. in Joseph. antt. 3, 8, 8; [11, 8, 4]; cf. B. § 134, 4; [W. § 39, 1 a.]); to be the mouth-piece of divine revelations, to promulge the commands of God, (τωί, Jer. xxxiii. (xxvi.) 2; xxxv. (xxix.) 28); of Moses, Heb. xii. 25 [R. V. warned]. 3. to assume or take to one's self a name from one's public business (Polyb., Diod., Plut., al.); univ. to receive a name or title, be called: Acts xi. 26; Ro. vii. 3, (Joseph. antt. [8, 6, 2]; 13, 11, 3; b. j. 2, 18, 7; [c. Apion. 2, 3, 1; Philo, quod deus immut. § 25 fin.; leg. ad Gaium § 43]; Ἀντίοχον τὸν Ἐπιφανῆ χρηματίζοντα, Diod. in Müller's fragm. vol. ii. p. xvii. no. xxi. 4; Ἰάκωβον τὸν χρηματίσαντα ἀδελφὸν τοῦ κυρίου, Acta Philippi init. p. 75 ed. Tdf.; Ἰακώβου . . . ὃν καὶ ἀδελφὸν τοῦ Χριστοῦ χρηματίσαι οἱ θεοὶ λόγοι περιέχουσιν, Eus. h. e. 7, 19; [cf. *Soph. Lex.* s. v. 2]).*

χρηματισμός, -οῦ, ὁ, (χρηματίω, q. v.), a divine response, an oracle: Ro. xi. 4. (2 Macc. ii. 4; cf. Diod. 1, 1; 14, 7; Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 17, 5; [cf. Artem. oneir. 1, 2 p. 8; Suicer, Thesaur. s. v. (vol. ii. col. 1532)]; in various other senses in the Grk. writ. fr. Xen. and Plat. down).*

χρησίμος, -η, -ον, (χράομαι), first in Theogn. 406, fit for use, useful: 2 Tim. ii. 14.*

χρήσις, -εως, ἡ, (χράομαι), use: of the sexual use of a woman, Ro. i. 26 sq. (παυδική, Lcian. amor. 25; ὀρέξεις παρὰ τὰς χρήσεις, Plut. placit. philos. 5, 5; [cf. Isocr. p. 386 c.; Plat. legg. 8 p. 841 a.; Aristot., al.]).*

χρηστεύομαι; (χρηστός, q. v.); to show one's self mild, to be kind, use kindness: 1 Co. xiii. 4. (Eccles. writ., as Euseb. h. e. 5, 1, 46; τωί, towards one, Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 13, 2; 14, 3).*

χρηστολογία, -ας, ἡ, (fr. χρηστολόγος, and this fr. χρηστός, q. v., and λέγω; cf. Jul. Capitol. in the life of Pertinax c. 13 "Omnes, qui libere fabulas conferebant, male Pertinaci loquebantur, χρηστολόγον eum appellantes, qui bene loqueretur et male faceret"), fair speaking, the smooth and plausible address which simulates goodness: Ro. xvi. 18. (Eustath. p. 1437, 27 [on II. 23, 598]; eccles. writ.).*

χρηστός, -ή, -όν, (χράομαι), fr. Hdt. down, Sept. for ρῖθ; 1. prop. fit for use, useful; virtuous, good: ἦθη χρηστά, 1 Co. xv. 33 ([Treg. χρήστα (but cf. B. 11)], see ἦθος, 2). 2. manageable, i. e. mild, pleasant, (opp. to harsh, hard, sharp, bitter): of things, χρηστότερος οἶνος, pleasanter, Lk. v. 39 [here T Tr txt. χρηστός; so WH in br.] (of wine also in Plut. mor. p. 240 d. [i. e. Lacaen. apophtheg. (Gorg. 2); p. 1073 a. (i. e. de com. notit. 28)]; of food and drink, Plat. de rep. 4 p. 438 a.; σῦκα, Sept. Jer. xxiv. 3, 5); ὁ ὑγός (opp. to burdensome), Mt. xi. 30 [A. V. easy]; of persons, kind, benevolent: of God, 1 Pet. ii. 3 [A. V. gracious] fr. Ps. xxxiii. (xxxiv.)

9; τὸ χρηστὸν τοῦ θεοῦ i. q. ἡ χρηστότης [W. § 34, 2], Ro. ii. 4; of men, εἰς τινα towards one, Eph. iv. 32; ἐπὶ τινα, Lk. vi. 35 [here of God; in both pass. A. V. kind].*

χρηστότης, -ητος, ἡ, (χρηστος); 1. *moral goodness, integrity*: Ro. iii. 12 (fr. Ps. xiii. (xiv.) 3) [A. V. 'doeth good']. 2. *benignity, kindness*: Ro. ii. 4; 2 Co. vi. 6; Gal. v. 22; Col. iii. 12; Tit. iii. 4; ἡ χρ. τινὸς ἐπὶ τινα, Ro. xi. 22 (opp. to ἀπορομία [q. v.]); Eph. ii. 7. (Sept.; Eur., Isae., Diod., Joseph., Ael., Hdian.; often in Plut.) [See Trench, Syn. § lxiii.]*

χρίσμα (so R G L ed. min. WH) and χρίσμα (L ed. maj. T Tr; on the accent see W. § 6, 1 e.; Lipsius, Grammat. Untersuch. p. 35; [Tdf. Proleg. p. 102]), -τος, τό, (χρίω, q. v.), anything smeared on, unguent, ointment, usually prepared by the Hebrews from oil and aromatic herbs. Anointing was the inaugural ceremony for priests (Ex. xxviii. 37; xl. 13 (15); Lev. vi. 22; Num. xxxv. 25), kings (1 S. ix. 16; x. 1; xv. 1; xvi. 3, 13), and sometimes also prophets (1 K. xix. 16 cf. Is. lxi. 1), and by it they were regarded as endowed with the Holy Spirit and divine gifts (1 S. xvi. 13; Is. lxi. 1; Joseph. antt. 6, 8, 2 πρὸς τὸν Δαυίδην — when anointed by Samuel — μεταβαίνει τὸ θεῖον καταλιπὼν Σάουλον· καὶ ὁ μὲν προφητεύειν ἤρξατο, τοῦ θείου πνεύματος εἰς αὐτὸν μετακταμένον); [see BB. DD. s. vv. Ointment, Anointing]. Hence in 1 Jn. ii. 20 (where ἀπὸ τοῦ ἁγίου is so used as to imply that this χρίσμα renders them ἁγίους [cf. Westcott ad loc.]) and 27, τὸ χρίσμα is used of the gift of the Holy Spirit, as the efficient aid in getting a knowledge of the truth; see χρίω. (Xen., Theophr., Diod., Philo, al.; for ἡχρίω, Ex. xxix. 7; xxx. 25; xxxv. 14; xl. 7 (9).)*

Χριστιανός [cf. Bp. Lightft. on Philip. p. 16 note], -οῦ, ὁ, (Χριστός), a Christian, a follower of Christ: Acts xi. 26; xxvi. 28; 1 Pet. iv. 16. The name was first given to the worshippers of Jesus by the Gentiles, but from the second century (Justin Mart. [e. g. apol. 1, 4 p. 55 a.; dial. c. Tryph. § 35; cf. 'Teaching' etc. 12, 4]) onward accepted by them as a title of honor. Cf. Lipsius, Ueber Ursprung u. ältesten Gebrauch des Christen-namens. 4to pp. 20, Jen. 1873. [Cf. Soph. Lex. s. v. 2; Farrar in Alex.'s Kitto s. v.; on the 'Titles of Believers in the N. T.' see Westcott, Epp. of St. John, p. 125 sq.; cf. Dict. of Chris. Antiqq. s. v. 'Faithful'.]*

χριστός, -ή, -όν, (χρίω), Sept. for ἡχρίω, anointed: ὁ ἱερεὺς ὁ χριστός, Lev. iv. 5; vi. 22; οἱ χριστοὶ ἱερεῖς, 2 Macc. i. 10; the patriarchs are called, substantively, οἱ χριστοὶ θεοῦ, Ps. civ. (cv.) 15; the sing. ὁ χριστὸς τοῦ κυρίου (ἡχρίω ἡχρίω) in the O. T. often of the king of Israel (see χρίσμα), as 1 S. ii. 10, 35; [xxiv. 11; xxvi. 9, 11, 23]; 2 S. i. 14; Ps. ii. 2; xvii. (xviii.) 51; Hab. iii. 13; [2 Chr. xxii. 7]; also of a foreign king, Cyrus, as sent of God, Is. xlv. 1; of the coming king whom the Jews expected to be the saviour of their nation and the author of their highest felicity: the name ὁ χριστός (ἡχρίω, Chald. ἡχρίω) is not found in the O. T. but is first used of him in the Book of Enoch 48, 10 [cf. Schodde's note]; 52, 4 (for the arguments by which

some have attempted to prove that the section containing these passages is of Christian origin are not convincing [cf. υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, 2 and reff.]), after Pa. ii. 2 referred to the Messiah; [cf. Psalter of Sol. 17, 36; 18, 6, 8]. Cf. Keim ii. 549 [Eng. trans. iv. 263 sq.; Westcott 'Additional Note' on 1 Jn. v. 1. On the general subject see Schürer, Neutest. Zeitgesch. § 29.] In the N. T. it is used

1. of the Messiah, viewed in his generic aspects [the word, that is to say, being used as an appellative rather than a proper name], ὁ χριστός: Mt. ii. 4; xvi. 16; xxiii. 10; xxiv. 5, 23; xxvi. 63; Mk. viii. 29; xii. 35; xiii. 21; xiv. 61; Lk. iii. 15; iv. 41; xx. 41; xxii. 67 (66); xxiii. 39; xxiv. 26, 46; Jn. i. 20, 25, [41 (42) Rec.]; iii. 28; iv. 29; vi. 69 Rec.; vii. 26, 31, 41; xi. 27; xii. 34; xx. 31; Acts ii. 30 Rec., 31; iii. 18; viii. 5; ix. 22; xvii. 3; xviii. 5, 28; xxvi. 23; 1 Jn. ii. 22; v. 1; ὁ χριστὸς κυρίου or τοῦ θεοῦ, Lk. ii. 26; ix. 20; Acts iv. 26; without the article, Lk. ii. 11; xxiii. 2; Jn. i. 41 (42) L T Tr WH; ix. 22; Acts ii. 36; ὁ χριστός, ὁ βασιλεὺς τοῦ Ἰσραὴλ, Mk. xv. 32; ὁ χριστός so used as to refer to Jesus, Rev. xx. 4, 6; with τοῦ θεοῦ added, Rev. xi. 15; xii. 10.

2. It is added, as an appellative ('Messiah', 'anointed'), to the proper name Ἰησοῦς; a. Ἰησοῦς ὁ χριστός, Jesus the Christ ('Messiah'): Acts v. 42 R G; ix. 34 [R G]; 1 Co. iii. 11 Rec.; 1 Jn. v. 6 [R G L]; Ἰησοῦς ὁ λεγόμενος χριστός, who they say is the Messiah [(cf. b. below)], Mt. xxvii. 22; without the art. Ἰησοῦς χριστός, Jesus as Christ or Messiah, Jn. xvii. 3; 1 Jn. iv. 2; 2 Jn. 7, [but in all three exx. it seems better to take χρ. as a prop. name (see b. below)]; ὁ χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς, the Christ (Messiah) who is Jesus, [Mt. i. 18 WH mrg. (see b. below)]; Acts v. 42 L T Tr WH [R. V. Jesus as the Christ]; xix. 4 Rec.

b. ὁ χριστός is a proper name (cf. W. § 18, 9 N. 1; [as respects the use of a large or a small initial letter the critical edd. vary: Tdf. seems to use the capital initial in all cases; Treg. is inconsistent (using a small letter, for instance, in all the exx. under 1 above, exc. Lk. xxii. 67 and Jn. iv. 29; in Mt. i. 1 a capital, in Mk. i. 1 a small letter, etc.); WH have adopted the principle of using a capital when the art. is absent and avoiding it when the art. is present (1 Pet. being intentionally excepted; the small letter being retained also in such exx. as Lk. ii. 11; xxiii. 2; Acts ii. 36, etc.); see WH. Intr. § 415]); Mt. i. 17; xi. 2; Ro. i. 16 Rec.; vii. 4; ix. 5; xiv. 18 [here L om. Tr br. the art.]; xv. 19; 1 Co. i. 6, etc. without the article, Mk. ix. 41; Ro. vi. 4; viii. 9, 17; 1 Co. i. 12; Gal. ii. 16 sq. 19 (20), 21; iii. 27; Phil. i. 10, 13, 19-21, 23; ii. 16; Col. ii. 5, 8; Heb. iii. 6, and often. Ἰησοῦς Χριστός, Mt. i. 1, 18 [here Tr om. 'I., WH txt. br. 'I.; al ὁ 'I. Χρ. which is unique; see WH. App. ad loc.]; Mk. i. 1; Jn. i. 17; Acts ii. 38; iii. 6; iv. 10; viii. 12; [ix. 34 L T Tr WH]; x. 36; xi. 17; xv. 26; xvi. 18, 31 [R G]; xx. 21 [here L WH txt. om. Tr br. Χρ.]; xxviii. 31 [Tdf. om. Χρ.]; Ro. i. 1 [R G WH txt. (see below)], 6, 8; ii. 16 [R G Tr txt. WH mrg. (see below)]; 1 Co. i. 7-9; iii. 11 [G T Tr WH (Rec. 'I. ὁ Χρ.)]; xv. 57, and very often in the Epp. of Paul and Peter; Heb.

xiii. 8, 21; 1 Jn. i. 3, 7 [R G]; ii. 1; [v. 6 G T Tr WH]; 2 Jn. 7 [see a. above]; Jude 4, 17, 21; Rev. i. 1 sq. 5; xxii. 21 [R G (WH br. al. om. Xp.)]. Χριστός Ἰησοῦς, Ro. [i. 1 T Tr WH mrg. (see above)]; ii. 16 T Tr mrg. WH txt. (see above)]; vi. 3 [WH br. 'I.]; 1 Co. i. 2, 30; [iii. 11 Lchm. (see above)]; Gal. iii. 14 [here Tr txt. WH txt. 'I. X.]; iv. 14; v. 6 [WH br. 'I.]; vi. 15; Phil. ii. 5; iii. 3, 14; Col. ii. 6; 1 Tim. i. 2; ii. 5. Ἰησοῦς δὲ λεγόμενος Χριστός, surnamed 'Christ' [(cf. a. above)], Mt. i. 16. on the phrases ἐν Χριστῷ, ἐν Χριστῷ Ἰησοῦ, see ἐν, I. 6 b. p. 211^b [cf. W. § 20, 2 a.]. Χριστός and Ἰησοῦς Χρ. ἐν τισιν, preached among, 2 Co. i. 19; Col. i. 27 [al. (so R. V.) would take ἐν here internally (as in the foll. exx.), within; cf. ἐν, I. 2]; Χριστός ἐν τισιν is used of the person of Christ, who by his holy power and Spirit lives in the souls of his followers, and so moulds their characters that they bear his likeness, Ro. viii. 10 (cf. 9); 2 Co. xiii. 5; Gal. ii. 20; Eph. iii. 17; a mind conformed to the mind of Christ, Gal. iv. 19.

χρῖω: 1 aor. ἔχρισα; (akin to χεῖρ [(?)], see Curtius § 201), χραινώ; prop. 'to touch with the hand', 'to besmear'; fr. Hom. down; Sept. for חָשַׁב; to anoint (on the persons who received anointing among the Hebrews, see χρίσμα); in the N. T. only trop. of God a. consecrating Jesus to the Messianic office, and furnishing him with powers necessary for its administration (see χρίσμα): Lk. iv. 18 (after Is. lxi. 1); contrary to common usage with an acc. of the thing, ελαιον (like verbs of clothing, putting on, etc. [cf. W. § 32, 4 a.; B. § 131, 6]), Heb. i. 9 (fr. Ps. xlv. (xlv.) 8; in Theoph. ad Autol. 1, 12 we find χρίσθαι ελαιον θεοῦ and χρ. φωτὶ καὶ πνεύματι almost in the same sentence); πνεύματι ἀγίῳ καὶ δυνάμει, Acts x. 38; also χρίειν used absol., Acts iv. 27.

b. enduing Christians with the gifts of the Holy Spirit [cf. Westcott on 1 Jn. ii. '20'; 2 Co. i. 21. [COMP. : ἐν, ἐπι- χρίω. SYN. see ἀλείφω, fin.]*

χρονίζω; fut. χρονίσω (Heb. x. 37 T Tr txt. WH), Attic χρονιῶ (ibid. R G L Tr mrg.); (χρόνος); fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down; Sept. for רָחַץ; to linger, delay, tarry: Mt. xxv. 5; Heb. x. 37; foll. by ἐν with a dat. of the place, Lk. i. 21; foll. by an inf., Mt. xxiv. 48 [L T Tr WH om. inf.]; Lk. xii. 45.*

χρόνος, -ου, ὁ, fr. Hom. down, Sept. for צֵן, נֵץ, etc. time: Heb. xi. 32; Rev. x. 6; ὁ χρ. τοῦ φαινομένου ἀστέρου, the time since the star began to shine [cf. φαίνω, 2 a.], Mt. ii. 7; [ὁ χρ. τοῦ τεκεῖν αὐτήν (Gen. xxv. 24), Lk. i. 57 (B. 267 (230)); cf. W. § 44, 4 a.]; τῆς ἐπαγγελίας, Acts vii. 17; τῆς παροικίας, 1 Pet. i. 17; χρόνοι ἀποκαταστάσεως, Acts iii. 21; οἱ χρ. τῆς ἀγνοίας, Acts xvii. 30; χρόνου διαγενομένου, Acts xxvii. 9; πῶσος χρόνος ἐστίν, ὡς τοῦτο γέγονεν, Mk. ix. 21; ὁ παρεληλυθὼς χρ. 1 Pet. iv. 3 (where Rec. adds τοῦ βίου); τεσσαρακονταετής, Acts vii. 23; xiii. 18; στιγμή χρόνου, Lk. iv. 5; πλήρωμα τοῦ χρόνου, Gal. iv. 4; ποιεῖν ([q. v. II. d.] to spend) χρόνον, Acts xv. 33; xviii. 23; βιώσαι τὸν ἐπίλοιπον χρόνον. 1 Pet. iv. 2; δίδδναι χρόνον τι (i. e. a space of time, respite), ἵνα etc. Rev. ii. 21 [(Joseph. b. j. 4, 3, 10)]; plur. joined with καιροί, Acts i. 7; 1 Th. v. 1, (see καιρός, 2 e. p. 319^a); ἐπ' ἐσχάτων

(L T Tr WH ἐσχάτου) τῶν χρ. (see ἔσχατος, 1 fin.), 1 Pet. i. 20; [add, ἐπ' ἐσχάτου τοῦ (Tr WH om. τοῦ) χρόνου, Jude 18 L T Tr WH]. with prepositions: ἄχρι, Acts iii. 21; διὰ τὸν χρ., on account of the length of time, Heb. v. 12 (Polyb. 2, 21, 2; Alciph. 1, 26, 9); ἐκ χρόνων ἱκανῶν, for a long time, Lk. viii. 27 [R G L Tr mrg. (see below)]; ἐν χρόνῳ, Acts i. 6, 21; ἐν ἐσχάτῳ χρόνῳ, Jude 18 Rec.; ἐπὶ χρόνον, [A. V. for a while], Lk. xviii. 4; ἐπὶ πλείονα χρ. [A. V. a longer time], Acts xviii. 20; ἐφ' ὅσον χρ. for so long time as, so long as, Ro. vii. 1; 1 Co. vii. 39; Gal. iv. 1; κατὰ τὸν χρόνον, according to (the relations of) the time, Mt. ii. 16; μετὰ πολὺν χρόνον, Mt. xxv. 19; μετὰ τοσοῦτον χρ. Heb. iv. 7; πρὸ χρόνων αἰώνιων, [R. V. before times eternal], 2 Tim. i. 9; Tit. i. 2. the dative is used to express the time during which something occurs (dat. of duration of time, cf. W. § 31, 9; [B. § 133, 26]): [χρόνῳ ἱκανῷ, for a long time, Lk. viii. 27 T Tr txt. WH]; ἱκανῷ χρόνῳ, Acts viii. 11; [τοσοῦτον χρόνον, Jn. xiv. 9 L T Tr mrg. WH mrg.]; πολλοῖς χρόνοις [R. V. mrg. of a long time (A. V. oftentimes)]; cf. πολὺς, c.], Lk. viii. 29; αἰώνιους, [R. V. through times eternal], Ro. xvi. 25. the accus. is used in answer to the question how long: χρόνον, for a while, Acts xix. 22; Rev. vi. 11 (where in R L T Tr WH μικρόν is added); also χρ. τινα, [A. V. a while], 1 Co. xvi. 7; ὅσον χρ. [A. V. while], Mk. ii. 19; χρόνους ἱκανούς, for a long time, Lk. xx. 9; μικρόν χρόνον, Jn. vii. 33; xii. 35; Rev. xx. 3; πολὺν χρ. Jn. v. 6; τοσοῦτον χρ. Jn. xiv. 9 [R G Tr txt. WH txt.]; ἱκανόν, [A. V. long time], Acts xiv. 3; οὐκ ὀλίγον, [R. V. no little time], Acts xiv. 28; τὸν πάντα χρ. Acts xx. 18. [On the ellipsis of χρόνος in such phrases as ἀφ' οὗ, ἐν τῷ ἔξῃς (Lk. vii. 11 L mrg. Tr txt. WH txt.), ἐν τῷ καθεξῆς (Lk. viii. 1), ἐξ ἱκανοῦ, etc., see ἀπό, I. 4 b. p. 58^b top, ἔξῃς, καθεξῆς, ἐκ IV. 1, etc. SYN. see καιρός, fin.; cf. αἶων, fin.]*

χρονοτριβεῖω, -ῶ: 1 aor. inf. χρονοτριβῆσαι; (χρόνος and τριβεῖω); to wear away time, spend time: Acts xx. 16. (Aristot. rhet. 3, 3, 3 [p. 1406^b, 37]; Plut., Heliod., Eustath., Byz. writ.)*

χρῶστος, -ία, -ον, contr. -ους, -ῆ, -οῦν, [but acc. sing. fem. -σάν, Rev. i. 13 L T Tr WH; gen. plur. -σείω, Rev. ii. 1 L Tr; (on its inflection cf. B. 26 (23)); Phryn. ed. Lob. p. 207; L. and S. s. v. init.], (χρυσός), fr. Hom. down, golden; made of gold; also overlaid or covered with gold: 2 Tim. ii. 20; Heb. ix. 4; Rev. i. 12 sq. 20; ii. 1; iv. 4; v. 8; viii. 3; ix. 7 Grsb., 13, 20; xiv. 14; xv. 6 sq.; xvii. 4; xxi. 15.*

χρυσίον, -ου, τό, (dimin. of χρυσός, cf. φορτίον), fr. Hdt. down, Sept. for צָהָב, gold, both that which lies imbedded in the earth and is dug out of it (Plat. Euthyd. p. 288 e.; Sept. Gen. ii. 11; hence μεταλλευθέν, Lcian. de sacr. 11): χρ. πεπυρωμένον ἐκ πυρός, [R. V. refined by fire], Rev. ii. 18; and that which has been smelted and wrought, Heb. ix. 4; [1 Co. iii. 12 T Tr WH]; 1 Pet. i. 7; Rev. xxi. 18, 21; i. q. gold coin, 'gold': Acts iii. 6; xx. 33; 1 Pet. i. 18; golden ornaments, precious things made of gold, 1 Tim. ii. 9 L WH txt.; 1 Pet. iii. 3; Rev. xvii. 4 G L WH txt.; xviii. 16 G L Tr txt. WH txt. (cf. χρυσός).*

χρυσο-δακτύλιος, -ον, (χρυσός and δακτύλιος), gold-ringed, adorned with gold rings: Jas. ii. 2. (Besides only in Hesych. s. v. χρυσοκόλλητος; [W. 26].) [Cf. B. D. s. v. Ring.]*

χρυσό-λιθος, -ου, δ, (χρυσός and λίθος), chrysolith, chrysolite, a precious stone of a golden color; our topaz [cf. BB. DD. s. v. Chrysolite; esp. Riehm, HWB. s. v. Edelsteine 5 and 19]: Rev. xxi. 20. (Diod. 2, 52; Joseph. antt. 3, 7, 5; Sept. for שִׁוִּרָה, Ex. xxviii. 20; xxxvi. 20 (xxxix. 13); [Ezek. i. 16 Aq.].)*

χρυσό-πρασος [-ον Lehm.], -ου, δ, (fr. χρυσός, and πράσος a leek), chrysoprass, a precious stone in color like a leek, of a translucent golden-green [cf. BB. DD. s. v.; Riehm, HWB. s. v. Edelsteine 6]: Rev. xxi. 20.*

χρυσός, -ού, δ, fr. Hom. down, Hebr. כָּהֵן, gold (δ ἐπὶ γῆς καὶ ὁ ὑπὸ γῆς, Plat. legg. 5 p. 728 a.): univ., Mt. ii. 11; 1 Co. iii. 12 [RGL (al. χρυσίον, q. v.)]; Rev. ix. 7, i. q. precious things made of gold, golden ornaments, Mt. xxiii. 16 sq.; 1 Tim. ii. 9 [here L WH txt. χρυσίον]; Jas. v. 3; Rev. xvii. 4 (L WH txt. χρυσίον); xviii. 12, 16 (L Tr txt. WH txt. χρυσίον); an image made of gold, Acts xvii. 29; stamped gold, gold coin, Mt. x. 9.*

χρυσός, see χρύσεος.

χρυσάω, -ᾶ: pf. pass. ptep. κεχρυσωμένος; to adorn with gold, to gild: κεχρυσωμένη χρυσῶ, [A. V. decked with gold], Rev. xvii. 4; and ἐν [GL Tr om. WH br. ἐν χρυσῶ, xviii. 16, of a woman ornamented with gold so profusely that she seems to be gilded; Sept. for כְּהָרַרְתָּ in Ex. xxvi. 32. (Hdt., Arstph., Plat., Diod., Plut., al.)*

χρώς, gen. χρωτός, δ, (cf. χροά, the skin [cf. Curtius § 201]), fr. Hom. down, (who [generally] uses the gen. χρώς etc. [cf. Ebeling, Lex. Hom., or L. and S. s. v.]), the surface of the body, the skin: Acts xix. 12; Sept. for רָשָׁ, twice for רָשָׁ, Ex. xxxiv. 29 sq. Alex.*

χωλός, -ή, -όν, fr. Hom. down, Sept. for חַוָּל, lame: Acts iii. 2, 11 Rec.; xiv. 8; plur., Mt. xi. 5; xv. 30 sq.; xxi. 14; Lk. vii. 22; xiv. 13, 21; Jn. v. 8; Acts viii. 7; τὸ χωλόν, Heb. xii. 13 (on which see ἐκτρέπω, 1). deprived of a foot, maimed, [A. V. halt]: Mt. xviii. 8; Mk. ix. 45.*

χώρα, -ας, ἡ, (XAO [cf. Curtius § 179], to lie open, be ready to receive), fr. Hom. down, Sept. for חָרָה, חָרָה 'a province'; 1. prop. the space lying between two places or limits.

2. a region or country; i. e. a tract of land: ἡ χ. ἐγγὺς τῆς ἐρήμου, Jn. xi. 54; [in an elliptical phrase, ἡ ἀστραπή (ἡ) ἀστράπτουσα ἐκ τῆς ὑπὸ τῶν οὐρανῶν εἰς τὴν ὑπ' οὐρανῶν λάμπει, A. V. part . . . part, Lk. xvii. 24 (cf. W. § 64, 5); on the ellipsis of χώρα in other phrases (ἐξ ἐναντίας, ἐν δεξιᾷ, etc.), see W. l. c.; B. 82 (72)]; land as opp. to the sea, Acts xxvii. 27; land as inhabited, a province or country, Mk. v. 10; [vi. 55 L mrg. T Tr WH]; Lk. xv. 13-15; xix. 12; Acts xiii. 49; with a gen. of the name of the region added: Τραχωניתίδος, Lk. iii. 1; τῆς Ἰουδαίας, Acts xxvi. 20; [(or an equiv. adj.)] Γαλιθαία, Acts xvi. 6; xviii. 23; τῶν Ἰουδαίων, Acts x. 39; plur. τῆς Ἰουδαίας καὶ Σαμαρείας, [A. V. regions], Acts viii. 1; ἐν χώρᾳ κ. σκιᾷ θανάτου, in a region of densest darkness (see σκιά, a), Mt. iv. 16; τινός,

the country of one, Mt. ii. 12; χ. for its inhabitants, Mk. i. 5; Acts xii. 20; the (rural) region environing a city or village, the country, Lk. ii. 8; Γεργεσηνῶν, Γερασσηνῶν, Γαδαρηνῶν, Mt. viii. 28; Mk. v. 1; Lk. viii. 26; the region with towns and villages which surrounds the metropolis, Jn. xi. 55.

3. land which is ploughed or cultivated, ground: Lk. xii. 16; plur., Lk. xxi. 21 [R. V. country]; Jn. iv. 35 [A. V. fields]; Jas. v. 4 [A. V. fields]. [SYN. see τόπος, fin.]*

[Χωραΐν, see Χοραΐν.]

χωρεῖω, -ῶ; fut. inf. χωρήσειν (Jn. xxi. 25 Tr WH); 1 aor. ἐχώρησα; (χώρος, a place, space, and this fr. XAO, cf. χώρα); 1. prop. to leave a space (which may be occupied or filled by another), to make room, give place, yield, (Hom. Π. 12, 406; 16, 592; al.); to retire, pass: of a thing, εἰς τι, Mt. xv. 17. metaph. to betake one's self, turn one's self: εἰς μετόπισθεν, 2 Pet. iii. 9 [A. V. come; cf. μετόπισθεν, p. 406*].

2. to go forward, advance, proceed, (prop. νύξ, Aeschyl. Pers. 384); to make progress, gain ground, succeed, (Plat. Eryx. p. 398 b.; legg. 3 p. 684 e.; [χωρεῖ τὸ κακόν, Arstph. nub. 907, vesp. 1483; al.]; Polyb. 10, 35, 4; 28, 15, 12; al.): ὁ λόγος ὁ ἑμὸς οὐ χωρεῖ ἐν ὑμῖν, gaineth no ground among you or within you [R. V. hath not free course (with mrg. hath no place) in you], Jn. viii. 37 [cf. Field, Otium Norv. pars iii. ad loc.].

3. to have space or room for receiving or holding something (Germ. fassen); prop.: τί, a thing to fill the vacant space, Jn. xxi. 25 [not Tdf.]; of a space large enough to hold a certain number of people, Mk. ii. 2 (Gen. xiii. 6 [cf. Plut. praec. ger. reipub. 8, 5 p. 804 b.]); of measures, which hold a certain quantity, Jn. ii. 6; 1 K. vii. 24 (38); 2 Chr. iv. 5, and in Grk. writ. fr. Hdt. down. metaph. to receive with the mind or understanding, to understand, (τὸ Κάτωτος φρόνημα, Plut. Cat. min. 64; ὅσον αὐτῶ ἡ ψυχὴ χωρεῖ, Ael. v. h. 3, 9); to be ready to receive, keep in mind, and practise: τὸν λόγον τοῦτον, this saying, Mt. xix. 11 sq. [(cf. Plut. Lycurg. 18, 5)]; τινά, to receive one into one's heart, make room for one in one's heart, 2 Co. vii. 2. [COMP. ἀνα-, ἀπο-, ἐκ-, ὑπο- χωρεῖω. SYN. cf. ἐρχομαι.]*

χωρίζω; fut. χωρίσω [B. 37 (33)]; 1 aor. inf. χωρίσαι; pres. mid. χωρίζομαι; pf. pass. ptep. κεχωρισμένος; 1 aor. pass. ἐχωρίσθην; (χωρίς, q. v.); fr. Hdt. down; to separate, divide, part, put asunder: τί, opp. to συζύγημι, Mt. xix. 6; Mk. x. 9; τινὰ ἀπὸ τινος, Ro. viii. 35, 39, (Sap. i. 9); pf. pass. ptep. Heb. vii. 26.

Mid. and 1 aor. pass. with a reflex. signif. to separate one's self from, to depart; a. to leave a husband or wife: of divorce, 1 Co. vii. 11, 15; ἀπὸ ἀνδρός, ib. 10 (a woman κεχωρισμένη ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀνδρός, Polyb. 32, 12, 6 [al.]). b. to depart, go away: [absol. Philem. 15 (euphemism for ἐφύγε), R. V. was parted from thee]; foll. by ἀπὸ with a gen. of the place, Acts i. 4; ἐκ with a gen. of the place, Acts xviii. 1 sq. ([W. § 36, 6 a.]; εἰς with an acc. of the place, 2 Macc. v. 21; xii. 12; Polyb., Diod., al.). [COMP. ἀπο-, δια- χωρίζω.]*

χωριον, -ου, τό, (dimin. of χώρος or χώρα), fr. Hdt. down; 1. a space, a place; a region, district. 2

a piece of ground, a field, land. (Thuc., Xen., Plat., al.): Mt. xxvi. 36; Mk. xiv. 32; Jn. iv. 5 [A. V. *parcel of ground*]; Acts i. 18 sq.; iv. 34 [plur. *lands*]; v. 8, 8; a farm, estate: plur. Acts xxviii. 7. [SYN. see *τόπος*, fin.]*
χωρίς, (XΑΩ, see *χώρα* [cf. Curtius § 192]), adv., fr. Hom. down; 1. *separately, apart*: Jn. xx. 7. 2. as a prep. with the gen. [W. § 54, 6]; a. *without* any pers. or thing (making no use of, having no association with, apart from, aloof from, etc.): 1 Co. [iv. 8]; xi. 11; Phil. ii. 14; 1 Tim. ii. 8; v. 21; Heb. [ii. 9 Treg. mrg.]; xi. 40; παραβολῆς, without making use of a parable, Mt. xiii. 34; Mk. iv. 34; ὀρκωμοσίας, Heb. vii. 20 (21), 21; χ. αἵματος, Heb. ix. 7, 18; αἱματεκχυσίας, Heb. ix. 22; *without* i. e. being absent or wanting: Ro. vii. 8sq. [R. V. *apart from*]; Heb. xi. 6; xii. 8, 14; Jas. ii. 18 (Rec. ἐκ), 20, 26, [in these three exx. R. V. *apart from*]; without connection and fellowship with one, Jn. xv. 5 [R. V.

apart from]; destitute of the fellowship and blessings of one: χωρίς Χριστοῦ [cf. W. § 54, 2 a.; R. V. *separate from Christ*], Eph. ii. 12; *without the intervention* (participation or co-operation) of one, Jn. i. 8; Ro. iii. 21, [28; iv. 6; x. 14]; χ. θεμελίου, without laying a foundation, Lk. vi. 49; χ. τῆς σῆς γνώμης, without consulting you, [cf. γνώμη, fin. (Polyb. 3, 21, 1. 2. 7)], Philem. 14; 'without leaving room for': χ. ἀντιλογίας, Heb. vii. 7; οὐκισμῶν, x. 28. χ. τοῦ σώματος, freed from the body, 2 Co. xii. 3 L T Tr WH (Rec. ἐκτός, q. v. b. a.); χωρίς ἁμαρτίας, without association with sin, i. e. without yielding to sin, without becoming stained with it, Heb. iv. 15; not to expiate sin, Heb. ix. 28. b. *besides*: Mt. xiv. 21; xv. 38; 2 Co. xi. 28. [SYN. cf. *ἄνευ*.]*
χῶρος, -ου, ὁ, the north-west wind (Lat. *Corus* or *Caurus*): for the quarter of the heavens from which this wind blows, Acts xxvii. 12 (on which see *λίψ*, 2).*

Ψ

ψάλλω; fut. ψαλώ; (fr. ψάω, to rub, wipe; to handle, touch, [but cf. Curtius p. 730]); a. *to pluck off, pull out*: ἔθειραν, the hair, Aeschyl. Pers. 1062. b. *to cause to vibrate by touching, to twang*: τόξων νευρὰς χειρὶ, Eur. Bacch. 784; spec. χόρδην, *to touch or strike the chord, to twang the strings of a musical instrument so that they gently vibrate* (Aristot. probl. 19, 23 [p. 919^b, 2]); and absol. *to play on a stringed instrument, to play the harp*, etc.: Aristot., Plut., Arat., (in Plat. Lys. p. 209 b. with καὶ κρούειν τῷ πλήκτρῳ added [but not as explanatory of it; the Schol. ad loc. says ψῆλαι, τὸ ἄνευ πλήκτρον τῷ δακτύλῳ τὰς χορδὰς ἐπαφᾶσθαι]; it is distinguished from καθαρίζειν in Hdt. 1, 155); Sept. for יָצַח and much oftener for יָצַח; *to sing to the music of the harp*; in the N. T. *to sing a hymn, to celebrate the praises of God in song*, Jas. v. 13 [R. V. *sing praise*]; τῷ κυρίῳ, τῷ ὀνόματι αὐτοῦ, (often so in Sept.), in honor of God, Eph. v. 19 [here A. V. *making melody*]; Ro. xv. 9; ψαλῶ τῷ πνεύματι, ψαλῶ δὲ καὶ τῷ νοῦ, 'I will sing God's praises indeed with my whole soul stirred and borne away by the Holy Spirit, but I will also follow reason as my guide, so that what I sing may be understood alike by myself and by the listeners', 1 Co. xiv. 15.*

ψαλμός, -οῦ, ὁ, (ψάλλω), a striking, twanging, [(Eur., al.)]; spec. a striking the chords of a musical instrument [(Pind., Aeschyl., al.)]; hence a pious song, a psalm, (Sept. chiefly for יְשׁוּעָה), Eph. v. 19; Col. iii. 16; the phrase ἔχειν ψαλμόν is used of one who has it in his heart to sing or recite a song of the sort, 1 Co. xiv. 26 [cf. Heinrici ad loc., and Bp. Lghtft. on Col. u. s.]; one of the songs of the book of the O. T. which is entitled

ψαλμοί, Acts xiii. 33; plur. the (book of) Psalms, Lk. xxiv. 44; βιβλίος ψαλμῶν, Lk. xx. 42; Acts i. 20. [SYN. see ὕμνος, fin.]*

ψευδ-ἀδελφος, -ου, ὁ, (ψευδής and ἀδελφός), a false brother, i. e. one who ostentatiously professes to be a Christian, but is destitute of Christian knowledge and piety: 2 Co. xi. 26; Gal. ii. 4.*

ψευδ-ἀπόστολος, -ου, ὁ, (ψευδής and ἀπόστολος), a false apostle, one who falsely claims to be an ambassador of Christ: 2 Co. xi. 13.*

ψευδής, -ής, (ψεύδομαι), fr. Hom. II. 4, 235 down, lying, deceitful, false: Rev. ii. 2; μάρτυρες, Acts vi. 13; substantively οἱ ψευδεῖς, [A. V. *liars*], Rev. xxi. 8 [here Lchm. *ψευστής*, q. v.].*

ψευδο-διδάσκαλος, -ου, ὁ, (ψευδής and διδάσκαλος), a false teacher: 2 Pet. ii. 1.*

ψευδο-λόγος, -ου, (ψευδής and λέγω), speaking (teaching) falsely, speaking lies: 1 Tim. iv. 2. (Arstph. ran. 1521; Polyb., Lcian., Aesop, al.)*

ψεύδομαι; 1 aor. ἐψεύσαμην; (depon. mid. of ψεύδω [allied w. ψιθυρίζω etc. (Vaniček p. 1195)] 'to deceive', 'cheat': hence prop. *to show one's self deceitful, to play false*); fr. Hom. down; *to lie, to speak deliberate falsehoods*: Heb. vi. 18; 1 Jn. i. 6; Rev. iii. 9; οὐ ψεύδομαι, Ro. ix. 1; 2 Co. xi. 31; Gal. i. 20; 1 Tim. ii. 7; τινά, *to deceive one by a lie, to lie to*, (Eur., Arstph., Xen., Plut., al.): Acts v. 3; like verbs of saying, with a dat. of the pers. (cf. W. § 31, 5; B. § 133, 1; Green p. 100 sq.), Acts v. 4 (Ps. xvii. (xviii.) 45; lxxvii. (lxxviii.) 36; lxxxviii. (lxxxix.) 36; Josh. xxiv. 27; [Jer. v. 12], etc.); εἰς τινα, Col. iii. 9; κατὰ τινας, against one, Mt. v. 11 [L G om.

Tr mrg. br. ψευδ.; al. connect καθ' ὑμῶν with εἰπῶσι and make ψευδ. a simple adjunct of mode (A. V. *falsely*); κατὰ τῆς ἀληθείας, Jas. iii. 14 [here Tdf. makes ψεύδ. absol.; cf. W. 470 (438) n.³]. (Sept. for שָׁרַב and בָּיַד.)*

ψευδο-μάρτυρ, unless more correctly ψευδομάρτυς or rather ψευδόμαρτυς (as αὐτόμαρτυρ; see Passow s. v. ψευδομάρτυς [esp. Lob. Paralip. p. 217; cf. Etym. Magn. 503, 26]), -υρος, ὁ, (ψευδής and μάρτυρ [q. v.]), a *false witness*: Mt. xxvi. 60; τοῦ θεοῦ, false witnesses of i. e. concerning God [W. § 30, 1 a.], 1 Co. xv. 15. (Plat. Gorg. p. 472 b.; Aristot. pol. 2, 9, 8 [p. 1274^b, 6; but the true reading here is ψευδομαρτυριῶν (see Bentley's Works ed. Dyce, vol. i. p. 408); a better ex. is Aristot. rhet. ad Alex. 16 p. 1432^a, 6; cf. Plat. praec. ger. reip. 29, 1; Constt. apost. 5, 9; Pollux 6, 36, 153].)*

ψευδο-μαρτυρίω, -ῶ: impf. ἐψευδομαρτύρουσιν; fut. ψευδομαρτυρήσω; 1 aor. subj. 2 pers. sing. ψευδομαρτυρήσης; to utter falsehoods in giving testimony, to testify falsely, to bear false witness, (Xen. mem. 4, 4, 11; Plat. rep. 9, p. 575 b.; legg. 11 p. 937 c.; Aristot. rhet. 1, 14, 6 p. 1375^a, 12; [rhet. ad Alex. 16 p. 1432^a, 6]; Joseph. antt. 3, 5, 5): Mt. xix. 18; [Mk. x. 19]; Lk. xviii. 20; Ro. xiii. 9 Rec.; κατὰ τινας, Mk. xiv. 56 sq. (as Ex. xx. 16; Deut. v. 20).*

ψευδο-μαρτυρία, -ας, ἡ, (ψευδομαρτυρίω), *false testimony, false witness*: Mt. xv. 19; xxvi. 59. (Plat., Plut.; often in the Attic orators.)*

ψευδομάρτυρ, see ψευδομάρτυρ.

ψευδο-προφήτης, -ου, ὁ, (ψευδής and προφήτης), *one who, acting the part of a divinely inspired prophet, utters falsehoods under the name of divine prophecies, a false prophet*: Mt. vii. 15; xxiv. 11, 24; Mk. xiii. 22; Lk. vi. 26; Acts xiii. 6; 2 Pet. ii. 1; 1 Jn. iv. 1; Rev. xvi. 13; xix. 20; xx. 10. (Jer. vi. 13; xxxiii. (xxvi.) 8, 11, 16; xxxiv. (xxvii.) 7; xxxvi. (xxix.) 1, 8; Zech. xiii. 2; Joseph. antt. 8, 13, 1; 10, 7, 3; b. j. 6, 5, 2; [τὸν τοιοῦτον εὐθυβόλῃ ὀνόματι ψευδοπροφήτην προσαγορεύει, κιβδηλεύοντα τὴν ἀληθῆ προφητείαν κ. τὰ γνήσια νόθοις εὐρήμασι ἐπισκιάζοντα κτλ. Philo de spec. legg. iii. § 8]; eccles. writ. ['Teaching' 11, 5 etc. (where see Harnack)]; Grk. writ. use ψευδόμαντις.)*

ψεύδος, -ους, τό, fr. Hom. down, Sept. for רָקָב, בָּיַד, שָׁרַב, a *lie; conscious and intentional falsehood*: univ. Rev. xiv. 5 (where Rec. δόλος); opp. to ἡ ἀλήθεια, Jn. viii. 44; Eph. iv. 25; οὐκ ἔστι ψεύδος, opp. to ἀληθὲς ἔστιν, is no lie, 1 Jn. ii. 27; τέρατα ψεύδους, [A. V. *lying wonders*] exhibited for the treacherous purpose of deceiving men, 2 Th. ii. 9; in a broad sense, *whatever is not what it professes to be*: so of perverse, impious, deceitful precepts, 2 Th. ii. 11; 1 Jn. ii. 21; of idolatry, Ro. i. 25; ποιεῖν ψεύδος, to act in accordance with the precepts and principles of idolatry, Rev. xxi. 27; xxii. 15, [cf. xxi. 8, and p. 526^b mid.].*

ψευδο-χριστός, -ου, ὁ, (ψευδής and χριστός), a *false Christ (or Messiah)*, (one who falsely lays claim to the name and office of the Messiah): Mt. xxiv. 24; Mk. xiii. 22.*

ψευδάνυμος, -ον, (ψεύδος [ψευδής, rather] and ὄνομα),

falsely named [A. V. *falsely so called*]: 1 Tim. vi. 20. (Aeschyl., Philo, Plut., Sext. Emp.)*

ψέσσμα, -τος, τό, (ψεύδω), a *falsehood, a lie*, (Plat. Meno p. 71 d.; Plut., Lcian.; Sept.); spec. the perfidy by which a man by sinning breaks faith with God, Ro. iii. 7.*

ψεύστηρ, -ου, ὁ, (ψεύδω), fr. Hom. down, a *liar*: Jn. viii. 44, 55; 1 Jn. i. 10; ii. 4, 22: iv. 20; v. 10; 1 Tim. i. 10; Tit. i. 12; [Rev. xxi. 8 Lchm. (al. ψευδής, q. v.)]; one who breaks faith, a *false or faithless man* (see ψεύσμα), Ro. iii. 4 cf. Prov. xix. 22.*

ψηλάφω, -ῶ: 1 aor. ἐψηλάφησα, optat. 3 pers. plur. ψηλαφήσειαν (Acts xvii. 27, the Æolic form; see ποιέω, init.); pres. pass. ptep. ψηλαφόμενος; (fr. ψάω, to touch); to *handle, touch, feel*: τι or τινά, Lk. xxiv. 39; Heb. xii. 18 [see R. V. txt. and mrg., cf. B. § 134, 8; W. 343 (322)]; 1 Jn. i. 1; metaph. *mentally to seek after tokens of a person or thing*: θεόν, Acts xvii. 27 [A. V. *feel after*]. (Hom., Arstph., Xen., Plat., Polyb., Philo, Plut.; often for ψῆρ, ψῆρη, ψῆρη.) [Syn. see ἀπῶ, 2 c.]*

ψηφίζω; 1 aor. ἐψηφίσα; (ψηφός, q. v.); to *count with pebbles, to compute, calculate, reckon*: τὴν δαπάνην, Lk. iv. 28; τὸν ἀριθμὸν, to explain by computing, Rev. xiii. 18. (Polyb., Plut., Palaeoph., Anthol.; commonly and indeed chiefly in the mid. in the Grk. writ. to give one's vote by casting a pebble into the urn; to decide by voting.) [Comp.: συγ-κατα-, συμ-ψηφίζω.]*

ψηφός, -ου, ἡ, (fr. ψάω, see ψάλλω), a *small, worn, smooth stone; pebble*, [fr. Pind., Hdt., down; (in Hom. ψηφίς)];

1. since in the ancient courts of justice the accused were condemned by black pebbles and acquitted by white (cf. Passow s. v. ψηφός, 2 c., vol. ii. p. 2574^b; [L. and S. s. v. 4 d.]; Ovid. met. 15, 41; [Plut. Alcib. 22, 2]), and a man on his acquittal was spoken of as *νικησας* (Theophr. char. 17 (19), 3) and the ψηφός acquitting him called *νικητήριος* (Helioid. 3, 3 sub fin.), Christ promises that to the one who has gained eternal life by coming off conqueror over temptation (τῷ νικούντι [A. V. *to him that overcometh*]) he will give ψηφόν λευκήν, Rev. ii. 17; but the figure is explained differently by different interpp.; cf. Düsterdieck [or Lee in the 'Speaker's Com.'] ad loc.; [B. D. s. v. Stones, 8]. Ewald (Die Johann. Schriften, ii. p. 136; [cf. Lee u. s.; Plumptre in B. D. s. v. Hospitality, fin.]) understands it to be the *tessera hospitalis* [cf. Rich, Dict. of Antiq. s. v. Tessera, 3; Becker, Charicles, sc. i. note 17], which on being shown secures admission to the enjoyment of the heavenly manna; the Greek name, however, for this tessera, is not ψηφός, but σύμβολον. 2. a *vote* (on account of the use of pebbles in voting): καταφέρω (q. v.), Acts xxvi. 10.*

ψιθυρισμός, -οῦ, ὁ, (ψιθυρίζω, to whisper, speak into one's ear), a *whispering, i. e. secret slandering*, (Vulg. susurratio, Germ. Ohrenbläseerei): joined w. καταλαλέω [cf. Ro. i. 29 (30)], 2 Co. xii. 20; Clem. Rom. 30, 3; 35, 5. (Plut.; Sept. for שָׁרַב, of the magical murmuring of a charmer of snakes, Eccl. x. 11.)*

ψιθυριστής, -οῦ, ὁ, (see the preced. word), a *whisperer*,

secret slanderer, detractor, (Germ. *Ohrenbläser*): Ro. i. 29 (30). (At Athens an epithet of Hermes, Dem. p. 1358, 6; also of δ' Ἐρως and Aphrodite, Suidas p. 3957 c.; [cf. W. 24].)*

ψυχίον, -ου, τό, (dimin. of ψίξ, ψυχός, ἦ, a morsel), a little morsel, a crumb (of bread or meat): Mt. xv. 27; Mk. vii. 28; Lk. xvi. 21 [T WH om. L Tr br. ψ.]. (Not found in Grk. auth. [cf. W. 24; 96 (91)].)*

ψυχή, -ης, ἦ, (ψύχω, to breathe, blow), fr. Hom. down, Sept. times too many to count for ψῦξ, occasionally also for בָּ and בָּרָךְ; **l.** *breath* (Lat. *anima*), i. e. **a.** *the breath of life; the vital force* which animates the body and shows itself in breathing: Acts xx. 10; of animals, Rev. viii. 9, (Gen. ix. 4 sq.; xxxv. 18; ἐπιστραφίτω ἡ ψυχὴ τοῦ παιδαρίου, 1 K. xvii. 21); so also in those pass. where, in accordance with the trichotomy or threefold division of human nature by the Greeks, ἡ ψυχὴ is distinguished from τὸ πνεῦμα (see πνεῦμα, 2 p. 520* [and ref. s. v. πν. 5]), 1 Th. v. 23; Heb. iv. 12. **b.** *life*:

μερμηῶν τῇ ψυχῇ, Mt. vi. 25; Lk. xii. 22; τὴν ψυχὴν ἀγαπᾶν, Rev. xii. 11; [μισεῖν, Lk. xiv. 26]; τιθεῖναι, Jn. x. 11, 15, 17; xiii. 37 sq.; xv. 13; 1 Jn. iii. 16; παραδίδόναι, Acts xv. 26; δίδόναι (λύτρον. q. v.), Mt. xx. 28; Mk. x. 45; ζητεῖν τὴν ψυχὴν τινος (see ζητέω, 1 a.), Mt. ii. 20; Ro. xi. 3; add, Mt. vi. 25; Mk. iii. 4; Lk. vi. 9; xii. 20, 23; Acts xx. 24; xxvii. 10, 22; Ro. xvi. 4; 2 Co. i. 23; Phil. ii. 30; 1 Th. ii. 8; in the pointed aphorisms of Christ, intended to fix themselves in the minds of his hearers, the phrases εὐρίσκειν, σώζειν, ἀπολλύουσι τὴν ψυχὴν αὐτοῦ, etc., designate as ψυχὴ in one of the antithetic members *the life which is lived on earth*, in the other, *the (blessed) life in the eternal kingdom of God*: Mt. x. 39; xvi. 25 sq.; Mk. viii. 35-37; Lk. ix. 24, 56 Rec.; xvii. 33; Jn. xii. 25; the life destined to enjoy the Messianic salvation is meant also in the foll. phrases [(where R. V. *soul*): περιποίησις ψυχῆς, Heb. x. 39; κτᾶσθαι τὰς ψυχὰς, Lk. xxi. 19; ὑπὲρ τῶν ψυχῶν, [here A. V. (not R. V.) for you; cf. c. below], 2 Co. xii. 15. **c.** *that in which there is life; a living being*: ψυχὴ ζῶσα, a living soul, 1 Co. xv. 45; [Rev. xvi. 3 R Tr mrg.], (Gen. ii. 7; plur. i. 20); πᾶσα ψυχὴ ζωῆς, Rev. xvi. 3 [G L T Tr txt. WH] (Lev. xi. 10); πᾶσα ψυχὴ, every soul, i. e. every one, Acts ii. 43; iii. 23; Ro. xiii. 1, (so ψῦξ-ἄξ, Lev. vii. 17 (27); xvii. 12); with ἀνθρώπου added, every soul of man (σῦξ ψῦξ), Num. xxxi. 40, 46, [cf. 1 Macc. ii. 38]), Ro. ii. 9. ψυχαί, souls (like the Lat. *capita*) i. e. persons (in enumerations; cf. Germ. *Seelenzahl*): Acts ii. 41; vii. 14; xxvii. 37; 1 Pet. iii. 20, (Gen. xlvi. 15, 18, 22, 26, 27; Ex. i. 5; xii. 4; Lev. ii. 1; Num. xix. 11, 13, 18; [Deut. x. 22]; the exx. fr. Grk. authors (cf. Passow s. v. 2, vol. ii. p. 2590*) are of a different sort [yet cf. L. and S. s. v. II. 2]: ψυχαὶ ἀνθρώπων of slaves [A. V. *souls of men* (R. V. with mrg. 'Or lives'), Rev. xviii. 13 (so [Num. xxxi. 35]; Ezek. xxvii. 13; see σῶμα, 1 c. [cf. W. § 22, 7 N. 3]).

2. *the soul* (Lat. *animus*), **a.** *the seat of the feelings, desires, affections, aversions*, (our soul, heart, etc. [R. V. almost uniformly soul]); for exx. fr. Grk. writ. see Passow s. v. 2, vol. ii.

p. 2589*; [L. and S. s. v. II. 3]; Hebr. שָׁמַי, cf. Gesenius, Thesaur. ii. p. 901 in 3): Lk. i. 46; ii. 35; Jn. x. 24 [cf. αἶρω, 1 b.]; Acts xiv. 2, 22; xv. 24; Heb. vi. 19; 2 Pet. ii. 8, 14; ἡ ἐπιθυμία τῆς ψ. Rev. xviii. 14; ἀνάπαυσιν ταῖς ψυχαῖς εὐρίσκειν, Mt. xi. 29; Ψυχῆ, . . . ἀναπαύου, φάγε, πίε [WH br. these three impvs.], εὐφραίνου (personification and direct address), Lk. xii. 19, cf. 18 (ἡ ψυχὴ ἀναπαύσεται, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 28; εὐφραίνειν τὴν ψυχὴν, Ael. v. h. 1, 32); εὐδοκεῖ ἡ ψυχὴ μου (anthropopathically, of God), Mt. xii. 18; Heb. x. 38; περιλυτός ἐστὼν ἡ ψυχὴ μου, Mt. xxvi. 38; Mk. xiv. 34; ἡ ψυχὴ μου τετάρακται, Jn. xii. 27; ταῖς ψυχαῖς ὑμῶν ἐκλύμενοι, [fainting in your souls (cf. ἐκλύω, 2 b.)], Heb. xii. 3; ἐν ὅλῃ τῇ ψυχῇ σου, with all thy soul, Mt. xxii. 37; [Lk. x. 27 L txt. T Tr WH]; ἐξ ὅλης τῆς ψυχῆς σου (Lat. *ex toto animo*), with [lit. from (cf. ἐκ, II. 12 b.)] all thy soul, Mk. xii. 30, 33 [here T WH om. L Tr mrg. br. the phrase]; Lk. x. 27 [R G], (Deut. vi. 5; [Epict. diss. 3, 22, 18 (cf. Xen. anab. 7, 7, 43)]; Antonin. 3, 4; [esp. 4, 31; 12, 29]; ὅλη τῇ ψυχῇ φροντίζω τινός [rather, with κεχαρισθῆναι, Xen. mem. 3, 11, 10]; μὴ ψυχῇ, with one soul [cf. πνεῦμα, 2 p. 520* bot.], Phil. i. 27; τοῦ πλήθους . . . ἦν ἡ καρδία καὶ ἡ ψυχὴ μία, Acts iv. 32 (ἐρωτηθεὶς τί ἐστὶ φίλος, ἔφη· μία ψυχὴ δύο σώμασιν ἐνοικοῦσα, Diog. Laërt. 5, 20 [cf. Aristot. eth. Nic. 9, 8, 2 p. 1168^b, 7; on the elliptical ἀπὸ μίας (sc. ψυχῆς?), see ἀπό, III.]); ἐκ ψυχῆς, from the heart, heartily, [Eph. vi. 6 (Tr WH with vs. 7)]; Col. iii. 23, (ἐκ τῆς ψυχῆς often in Xen.; τὸ ἐκ ψυχῆς πένθος, Joseph. antt. 17, 6, 5). **b.** *the (human) soul in so far as it is so constituted that by the right use of the aids offered it by God it can attain its highest end and secure eternal blessedness, the soul regarded as a moral being designed for everlasting life*: 3 Jn. 2; ἀγρυπνεῖν ὑπὲρ τῶν ψυχῶν, Heb. xiii. 17; ἐπιθυμία, αἰτίαι στρατεύονται κατὰ τῆς ψυχῆς, 1 Pet. ii. 11; ἐπίσκοπος τῶν ψυχῶν, ib. 25; σώζειν τὰς ψυχὰς, Jas. i. 21; ψυχὴν ἐκ θανάτου, from eternal death, Jas. v. 20; σωτηρία ψυχῶν, 1 Pet. i. 9; ἀγνίζω τὰς ψυχὰς ἑαυτῶν, ib. 22; [τὰς ψυχὰς πιστῶ κτίστη παρατίθεσθαι, 1 Pet. iv. 19].

o. *the soul as an essence which differs from the body and is not dissolved by death* (distinguished fr. τὸ σῶμα, as the other part of human nature [so in Grk. writ. fr. Isocr. and Xen. down; cf. exx. in Passow s. v. p. 2589* bot.; L. and S. s. v. II. 2]): Mt. x. 28, cf. 4 Macc. xiii. 14 (it is called ἀθάνατος, Hdt. 2, 123; Plat. Phaedr. p. 245 c., 246 a., al.; ἄφθαρτος, Joseph. b. j. 2, 8, 14; διαλυθῆναι τὴν ψυχὴν ἀπὸ τοῦ σώματος, Epict. diss. 3, 10, 14); the soul freed from the body, a disembodied soul, Acts ii. 27, 31 Rec.; Rev. vi. 9; xx. 4, (Sap. iii. 1; [on the Homeric use of the word, see Ebeling, Lex. Hom. s. v. 3 and ref. sub fin., also Proudfit in Bib. Sac. for 1858, pp. 753-805]).*

ψυκικός, -ή, -όν, (ψυχή). (Vulg. *animalis*, Germ. *sinnlich*), of or belonging to the ψυχή; **a.** *having the nature and characteristics of the ψυχή* i. e. of the principle of animal life, which men have in common with the brutes (see ψυχή, 1 a.), [A. V. *natural*]: σῶμα ψυκικόν, 1 Co. xv. 44; substantively, τὸ ψυκικόν [W. 592 (551)], ib. 46; since both these expressions do not differ in

substance or conception from *σὰρξ καὶ αἷμα* in vs. 50, Paul might have also written *σαρκικόν*; but prompted by the phrase *ψυχὴ ζωσα* in vs. 45 (borrowed fr. Gen. ii. 7), he wrote *ψυχικόν*. **b.** *governed by the ψυχή* i. e. the sensuous nature with its subjection to appetite and passion (as though made up of nothing but *ψυχή*): *ἄνθρωπος* (i. q. *σαρκικός* [or *σάρκινος*, q. v. 3] in iii. 1), 1 Co. ii. 14; *ψυχικοί, πνεῦμα μὴ ἔχοντες*, Jude 19 [A. V. *sensual* (R. V. with mrg. 'Or natural, Or animal'); so in the foll. ex.]; *σοφία*, a wisdom in harmony with the corrupt desires and affections, and springing from them (see *σοφία*, a. p. 581^b bot.), Jas. iii. 15. (In various other senses in prof. auth. fr. Aristot. and Polyb. down.)*

ψύχος (R G Tr WH), more correctly **ψύχος** (L T; cf. [Tdf. Proleg. p. 102]; Lipsius, Grammat. Untersuch. p. 44 sq.), -ous, τό, (ψύχω, q. v.), fr. Hom. down, *cold*: Jn. xviii. 18; Acts xxviii. 2; 2 Co. xi. 27; for ἄψ, Gen. viii. 22; for ἄψ, Ps. cxlvii. 6 (17), Job xxxvii. 8.*

ψυχρός, -ά, -όν, (ψύχω, q. v.), fr. Hom. down, *cold, cool*: neut. of cold water, *ποτήριον ψυχροῦ*, Mt. x. 42 ([ψυχρῶ λούεται, Hdt. 2, 37]; *ψυχρὸν πίνειν*, Epict. ench. 29, 2; *πλύνεσθαι ψυχρῶ*, diss. 4, 11, 19; cf. W. 591 (550)); metaph. like the Lat. *frigidus*, *cold* i. e. *sluggish, inert, in mind* (ψ. τὴν ὀργάνην, Lucian. Tim. 2): cf

one destitute of warm Christian faith and the desire for holiness, Rev. iii. 15 sq.*

ψύχω: 2 fut. pass. *ψυγήσομαι* [cf. *Loeb. ad Phryn. p. 318*; Moeris ed. Piers. p. 421 s. v.]; fr. Hom. down; *to breathe, blow, cool by blowing*; pass. *to be made or to grow cool or cold*: trop. of waning love, Mt. xxiv. 12.*

ψωμίω; 1 aor. *ἐψώμισα*; (ψωμός, a bit, a morsel; see ψωμίον); **a.** *to feed by putting a bit or crumb (of food) into the mouth (of infants, the young of animals, etc.)*: τινά τινε (Arstph., Aristot., Plut., Geop., Artem. oneir. 5, 62; Porphyry., Jambl.). **b.** *univ. to feed, nourish*, (Sept. for לִיכְרִיךְ) [W. § 2, 1 b.]: τινά, Ro. xii. 20; Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 55, 2; with the acc. of the thing, *to give a thing to feed some one, feed out to*, (Vulg. *distribuo in cibos pauperum* [A. V. *bestow . . . to feed the poor*]): 1 Co. xiii. 3; in the O. T. τινά τινε, Sir. xv. 3; Sap. xvi. 20; Num. xi. 4; Deut. xxxii. 13; Ps. lxxix. (lxxx.) 6; Is. lviii. 14, etc.; cf. W. § 82, 4 a. note.*

ψωμίον, -ον, τό, (dimin. of ψωμός), *a fragment, bit, morsel*, [A. V. *sop*]: Jn. xiii. 26 sq. 30. (Ruth ii. 14; Job xxxi. 17, [but in both ψωμός]; Antonin. 7, 3; Diog. Laërt. 6, 37).*

ψάχω; (fr. obsol. ψάω for ψάω); *to rub, rub to pieces*: τὰς στάχνας ταῖς χερσίν, Lk. vi. 1. [(mid. in Nicand.)]*

Ω

Ω, ω: omega, the last (24th) letter of the Grk. alphabet: *ἐγὼ εἰμι τὸ Ω* [WH²Ω, L δ, Tω], i. q. τὸ τέλος, i. e. *the last* (see A, α, ἄλφα [and B. D. (esp. Am. ed.) s. v. and art. 'Alpha', also art. A and Ω by Piper in Herzog (cf. Schaff-Herzog), and by Tyrowhitt in Dict. of Chris. Antiq.], Rev. i. 8, 11 Rec.; xxi. 6; xxii. 13. [On the interchange of ω and ο in Mss. see *Scrivener, Plain Introduction* etc. p. 627; 'Six Lectures' etc. p. 176; WH. Intr. § 404; cf. esp. *Meisterhans, Gram. d. Att. Inschr. p. 10.*]*

ὦ, an interjection, prefixed to vocatives (on its use in the N. T. cf. B. 140 (122); [W. § 29, 3]), *O*; it is used **a.** in address: **ὦ Θεόφιλε**, Acts i. 1; add, Acts xviii. 14; xxvii. 21 [here Tdf. **ὦ** (ex errore)]; on the pass. which follow cf. B. u. s.]; Ro. ii. 1, 3; ix. 20; 1 Tim. vi. 20; and, at the same time, reproof, Jas. ii. 20. **b.** in exclamation: and that of admiration, Mt. xv. 28; Ro. xi. 33 [here Rec.^a Lchm. **ὦ**; cf. Chandler §§ 902, (esp.) 904]; of reproof, Lk. xxiv. 25; Acts xiii. 10; Gal. iii. 1; with the nom. (W. § 29, 2), Mt. xvii. 17; Mk. ix. 19; Lk. ix. 41. [(From Hom. down.)]*

Ὠβηθ (R G; see Ἰωβηθ), ὄ, (Hebr. עֲבֵיִת [i. e. 'servant' sc. of Jehovah]), *Obed*, the grandfather of king David: Mt. i. 5; Lk. iii. 32, (Ruth iv. 17 sq.; 1 Chr. ii. 1?)*

ὠδε, adv., (fr. ὠδε); **1.** *so, in this manner*, (very often in Hom.). **2.** *adv. of place*; **a.** *hither, to this place* (Hom. II. 18, 392; Od. 1, 182; 17, 545; cf. B. 71 (62 sq.) [cf. W. § 54, 7; but its use in Hom. of place is now generally denied; see *Ebeling, Lex. Hom. s. v. p. 484^b*; L. and S. s. v. II.]): Mt. viii. 29; xiv. 18 [Tr mrg. br. **ὠδε**]; xvii. 17; xxii. 12; Mk. xi. 3; Lk. ix. 41; xiv. 21; xix. 27; Jn. vi. 25; xx. 27; Acts ix. 21; Rev. iv. 1; xi. 12, (Sept. for עַדְהֵן, Ex. iii. 5; Judg. xviii. 3; Ruth ii. 14); *ἕως ὠδε*, [even unto this place], Lk. xxiii. 5. **b.** *here, in this place*: Mt. xii. 6, 41 sq.; xiv. 17; Mk. ix. 1, 5; xvi. 6; Lk. ix. 33; xxii. 38; xxiv. 6 [WH reject the cl.]; Jn. vi. 9; xi. 21, 32, and often, (Sept. for הֵן); *τὰ ὠδε*, the things that are done here, Col. iv. 9; *ὠδε*, in this city, Acts ix. 14; in this world, Heb. xiii. 14; opp. to *ἐκεῖ* (*here*, i. e. according to the Levitical law still in force; *there*, i. e. in the passage in Genesis concerning Melchizedek), Heb. vii. 8; *ὠδε* with some addition, Mt. xiv. 8; Mk. vi. 3; viii. 4; Lk. iv. 23; *ὠδε ὁ Χριστός, ἢ ὠδε*, *here is Christ, or there*, [so A. V., but R. V. *here is the Christ, or, Here* (cf. *ὠδε καὶ ὠδε, hither and thither*, Ex. ii. 12 etc.)], Mt. xxiv. 23; *ὠδε ἢ . . . ἐκεῖ*, Mk. xiii. 21 [T WH om. ἢ; Tr mrg. reads *καὶ*]; Lk. xvii. 21, 23 [here T Tr WH mrg. *ἐκεῖ . . . ὠδε* (WH txt. *ἐκεῖ ἢ . . . ὠδε*)]; Jas. ii. 3 [here Rec. *ἐκεῖ ἢ . . .*

ἔδε; G L T Tr WH om. ἔδε (WH txt. and marg. varying the place of ἐκεῖ). Metaph. in this thing, Rev. xiii. 10, 18; xiv. 12; xvii. 9, [the phrase ἔδε ἔστιν in at least two of these pass. (viz. xiii. 18; xiv. 12) seems to be equiv. to 'here there is opportunity for', 'need of' etc. (so in Epict. diss. 3, 22, 105)]; in this state of things, under these circumstances, 1 Co. iv. 2 L [who, however, connects it with vs. 1] T Tr WH; cf. Meyer ad loc.

ᾠδή, -ης, ἡ, (i. q. αἰοδή, fr. αἰέω i. e. ᾄδω, to sing), fr. Soph. and Eur. down, Sept. for רִשׁ and רִשָׁ, a song, lay, ode; in the Scriptures a song in praise of God or Christ: Rev. v. 9; xiv. 3; Μαῦσέως κ. τοῦ ἀρτίου, the song which Moses and Christ taught them to sing, Rev. xv. 3; plur. with the epithet πνευματικά, Eph. v. 19 [here L br. πν.]; Col. iii. 16. [Syn. see ὕμνος, fin.]*

ᾠδόν (1 Th. v. 3; Is. xxxvii. 3) for ᾠδός (the earlier form; cf. W. § 9, 2 e. N. 1), -ῖνος, ἡ, fr. Hom. Il. 11, 271 down, the pain of childbirth, travail-pain, birth-pang: 1 Th. v. 3; plur. ᾠδίνες ([pangs, throes, R. V. travail]; Germ. Wehen), i. q. intolerable anguish, in reference to the dire calamities which the Jews supposed would precede the advent of the Messiah, and which were called רִשָׁרְבִּי רִשָׁרְבִּי [see the Comm. (esp. Keil) on Mt. l. c.], Mt. xxiv. 8; Mk. xiii. 8 (9); ᾠδίνες θανάτου [Tr mrg. ᾄδου], the pangs of death, Acts ii. 24, after the Sept. who translated the words מִתְּרַבְּרָבִי by ᾠδίνες θ., deriving the word רִשָׁרְבִּי not, as they ought, from רִשָׁרְבִּי, i. e. σχοινίον 'cord', but from רִשָׁרְבִּי, ᾠδός, Ps. xvii. (xviii.) 5; xv. (cxvi.) 3; 2 S. xxii. 6.*

ᾠδίνω; fr. Hom. down; Sept. for רִשָׁרְבִּי, thrice for רִשָׁרְבִּי; to feel the pains of childbirth, to travail: Gal. iv. 27; Rev. xii. 2; in fig. disc. Paul uses the phrase οὐς πάλιν ᾠδίνω, i. e. whose souls I am striving with intense effort and anguish to conform to the mind of Christ, Gal. iv. 19. [COMP.: συν-ᾠδίνω.]*

ᾠμος, -ου, ὁ, (OIQ i. q. φέρω (?); allied w. Lat. umerus, cf. Vaniček p. 38; Curtius § 487), fr. Hom. down, the shoulder: Mt. xxiii. 4; Lk. xv. 5.*

ᾠνομαί, -οῦμαι: 1 aor. ᾠνησάμην (which form, as well as ἔωνησάμην, belongs to later Grk., for which the earlier writ. used ἐπριάμην; cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 187 sqq.; [Rutherford, New Phryn. p. 210 sqq.; Veitch s. v.]; W. § 12, 2; § 16 s. v.); fr. Hdt. down; to buy: with a gen. of the price, Acts vii. 16.*

ᾠόν [so R G Tr, but L T WH φόν; see (Etym. Magn. 822, 40) I, ε], -ου, τό, fr. Hdt. down, an egg: Lk. xi. 12, (for רִשָׁרְבִּי, found only in the plur. רִשָׁרְבִּי, Deut. xxii. 6 sq.; Is. x. 14, etc.).*

ᾠρα, -ας, ἡ, fr. Hom. down, Sept. for רִשָׁ and in Dan. for רִשָׁשׁ; 1. a certain definite time or season fixed by natural law and returning with the revolving year; of the seasons of the year, spring, summer, autumn, winter, as ᾠρα τοῦ θέρους, πρῶτος κ. ὄψιμος, χειμερία, etc.; often in the Grk. writ. [cf. L. and S. s. v. A. I. 1 c., and on the inherent force of the word esp. Schmidt ch. 44 § 6 sq.]. 2. the daytime (bounded by the rising and the setting of the sun), a day: ᾠρα παρήλθεν, Mt. x. v. 15; ἡδὴ ᾠρας πολλῆς γενομένης (or γινομένης), [A. V.

when the day was now far spent], Mk. vi. 35 (see πολὺς, c. [but note that in the ex. fr. Polyb. there cited πολλῆς ᾠρας means early]); ὀψίας [ὀψιῖ T Tr mrg. WH txt.] ἡδὴ ὀψιης τῆς ᾠρας [WH mrg. br. τῆς ᾠρας], Mk. xi. 11 (ὀψιῖ τῆς ᾠρας, Polyb. 3, 83, 7; τῆς ᾠρας ἐγγίγμετο ὀψιῖ, Dem. p. 541, 28).

3. a twelfth part of the day-time, an hour, (the twelve hours of the day are reckoned from the rising to the setting of the sun, Jn. xi. 9 [cf. BB. DD. s. v. Hour; Riehm's HWB. s. v. Uhr]): Mt. xxiv. 36; xxv. 13; Mk. xiii. 32; xv. 25, 33; Lk. xxii. 59; xxiii. 44; Jn. i. 39 (40); iv. 6; xix. 14; with τῆς ἡμέρας added, Acts ii. 15; of the hours of the night, Lk. xii. 39; xxii. 59; with τῆς νυκτός added, Acts xvi. 33; xxiii. 23; dat. ᾠρα, in stating the time when [W. § 31, 9; B. § 133, 26]: Mt. xxiv. 44; Mk. xv. 34; Lk. xii. 39 sq.; preceded by ἐν, Mt. xxiv. 50; Jn. iv. 52; Acts xvi. 33; accus. to specify when [W. § 32, 6; B. § 131, 11]: Jn. iv. 52; Acts x. 8; 1 Co. xv. 30; Rev. iii. 3; also to express duration [W. and B. ll. cc.]: Mt. xx. 12 [cf. ποιέω, I. 1 a. fin.]; xxvi. 40; Mk. xiv. 37; preceded by prepositions: ἀπό, Mt. xxvii. 45; Acts xxiii. 23; ἕως, Mt. xxvii. 45; μέχρι, Acts x. 30; περί with the accus. Acts x. 9. improp. used for a very short time: μὴ ᾠρα, Rev. xviii. 10 [Rec. ἐν, WH mrg. acc.], 17 (16), 19; πρὸς ᾠρα, [A. V. for a season], Jn. v. 35; 2 Co. vii. 8; Gal. ii. 5 [here A. V. for an hour]; Philem. 15; πρὸς καιρὸν ᾠρας, [for a short season], 1 Th. ii. 17.

4. any definite time, point of time, moment: Mt. xxvi. 45; more precisely defined — by a gen. of the thing, Lk. i. 10; xiv. 17; Rev. iii. 10; xiv. 7, 15; by a gen. of the pers. the fit or opportune time for one, Lk. xxii. 53; Jn. ii. 4; by a pronoun or an adj.: ἡ ἄρι ᾠρα, [A. V. this present hour], 1 Co. iv. 11; ἔσχάτη ᾠρα, the last hour i. e. the end of this age and very near the return of Christ from heaven (see ἔσχατος, 1 p. 253^b), 1 Jn. ii. 18 [cf. Westcott ad loc.]; αὐτῇ τῇ ᾠρα, that very hour, Lk. ii. 38 [here A. V. (not R. V.) that instant]; xxiv. 33; Acts xvi. 18; xxii. 13; ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ ᾠρα, in that very hour, Lk. vii. 21 [R G L txt.]; xii. 12; xx. 19; ἐν τῇ ᾠρα ἐκείνῃ, Mt. viii. 13; ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ ᾠρα, Mt. x. 19 [Lchm. br. the cl.]; Mk. xiii. 11; [Lk. vii. 21 L mrg. T Tr WH]; Rev. xi. 13; ἀπ' ἐκείνης τῆς ᾠρας, Jn. xix. 27; ἀπὸ τῆς ᾠρας ἐκείνης, Mt. ix. 22; xv. 28; xvii. 18; by a conjunction: ᾠρα ὅτε, Jn. iv. 21, 23; v. 25; xvi. 25; ἵνα (see ἵνα, II. 2 d.), Jn. xii. 23; xiii. 1; xvi. 2, 32; by καὶ and a finite verb, Mt. xxvi. 45; by a relative pron. ᾠρα ἐν ἣ, Jn. v. 28; by the addition of an acc. with an inf. Ro. xiii. 11 (ὀσπω ᾠρα συναχθῆναι τὰ κτήνη, Gen. xxix. 7; see exx. in the Grk. writ., fr. Aeschyl. down, in Passow s. v. vol. ii. p. 2620^b; [L. and S. s. v. B. I. 3]; so the Lat. tempus est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 99; ad Att. 10, 8). Owing to the context ᾠρα sometimes denotes the fatal hour, the hour of death: Mt. xxvi. 45; Mk. xiv. 35, 41; Jn. xii. 27; xvi. 4 [here L Tr WH read ἡ ᾠρα αὐτῶν i. e. the time when these predictions are fulfilled]; xvii. 1; ἡ ᾠρα τίνος, 'one's hour', i. e. the time when one must undergo the destiny appointed him by God: so of Christ, Jn. vii. 30; viii. 20, cf. xvi. 21. [On the omission of the word see ἐξαιτίας, (ἀφ' ὅς? cf

p. 58^b top), W. § 64, 5 s. v.; B. 82 (71); on the omission of the art. with it (e. g. 1 Jn. ii. 18), see W. § 19 s. v.]

ὠραῖος, -α, -ον, (fr. ὄρα, 'the bloom and vigor of life', 'beauty' in the Grk. writ., who sometimes join the word in this sense with χάρις [which suggests grace of movement] or κάλλος [which denotes, rather, symmetry of form]), fr. Hes. down, *ripe, mature*, (of fruits, of human age, etc.); hence *blooming, beautiful*, (of the human body, Xen., Plat., al.; with τῇ ὄψει added, Gen. xxvi. 7; xxix. 17; xxxix. 6; 1 K. i. 6): πόδες, Ro. x. 15; of a certain gate of the temple, Acts iii. 2, 10; [τάφοι κεκοιμημένοι, Mt. xxiii. 27]; σκευός, 2 Chr. xxxvi. 19. [Cf. Trench, Syn. § cvi.]*

ὠροῦμαι; depon. mid.; Sept. for ἰσῆ; to roar, to howl, (of a lion, wolf, dog, and other beasts): 1 Pet. v. 8 (Judg. xiv. 5; Ps. xxi. (xxii.) 14; Jer. ii. 15; Sap. xvii. 18; Theocr., Plut., al.); of men, to raise a loud and inarticulate cry: either of grief, Hdt. 3, 117; or of joy, id. 4, 75; to sing with a loud voice, Pind. Ol. 9, 163.*

ὥς [Treg. (by mistake) in Mt. xxiv. 38 ὄς; cf. W. 462 (431); Chandler § 934, and reff. in Ebeling, Lex. Hom. s. v. p. 494^a bot.], an adverbial form of the relative pron. ὅς, ἧ, ὃ which is used in comparison, *as, like as, even as, according as, in the same manner as, etc.* (Germ. *wie*); but it also assumes the nature of a conjunction, of time, of purpose, and of consequence. On its use in the Grk. writ. cf. Klotz ad Devar. ii. 2, ch. xxxv. p. 756 sqq.; [L. and S. s. v.].

I. ὥς as an adverb of comparison; 1. It answers to some demonstrative word (οὕτως, or the like), either in the same clause or in another member of the same sentence [cf. W. § 53, 5]: οὕτως . . . ὥς, Jn. vii. 46 [L. WH om. Tr br. ὥς etc.]; 1 Co. iii. 15; iv. 1; ix. 26; Eph. v. 28, 33; Jas. ii. 12; οὕτως . . . ὥς ἐάν [T Tr WH om. ἐάν (cf. Eng. *as should a man cast etc.*)] . . . βάλη, *as etc. . . as if etc.* Mk. iv. 26; ὥς . . . οὕτως, Acts viii. 32; xxiii. 11; 1 Co. vii. 17; 2 Co. xi. 3 [RG]; 1 Th. v. 2; ὥς ἄν (ἐάν) foll. by subj. [(cf. ἄν, Π. 2 a. fin.)] . . . οὕτως, 1 Th. ii. 7 sq.; ὥς . . . οὕτω καί, Ro. v. 15 [here WH br. καί], 18; 2 Co. i. 7 L T Tr WH; vii. 14; ὥς [T Tr WH καθὼς] . . . κατὰ τὰ αὐτά [L G ταῖτά, Rec. ταῦτα], Lk. xvii. 28-30; ἵσως . . . ὥς καί, Acts xi. 17; sometimes in the second member of the sentence the demonstrative word (οὕτως, or the like) is omitted and must be supplied by the mind, as Mt. viii. 13; Col. ii. 6; ὥς . . . καί (where οὕτω καί might have been expected [W. u. s.; B. § 149, 8 c.]), Mt. vi. 10; Lk. xi. 2 [here G T Tr WH om. L br. the cl.]; Acts vii. 51 [Lchm. καθὼς]; Gal. i. 9; Phil. i. 20, (see καί, Π. 1 a.); to this construction must be referred also 2 Co. xiii. 2 ὥς παρὸν τὸ δεύτερον, καὶ ἀπὸν νῦν, as when I was present the second time, so now being absent [(cf. p. 317^a top)]; al. render (cf. R. V. mrg.) *as if I were present the second time, even though I am now absent*.

2. ὥς with the word or words forming the comparison is so subjoined to a preceding verb that οὕτως must be mentally inserted before the same. When thus used ὥς refers a. to the manner ('form') of the action expressed by the finite

verb, and is equiv. to *in the same manner as, after the fashion of*; it is joined in this way to the subject (nom.) of the verb: Mt. vi. 29; vii. 29; xiii. 43; 1 Th. ii. 11; 2 Pet. ii. 12; Jude 10, etc.; to an acc. governed by the verb: as ἀγαπᾷ τὸν πλησίον σου ὡς σεαυτόν, Mt. xix. 19; xxii. 39; Mk. xii. 31, 33; Lk. x. 27; Ro. xiii. 9; Gal. v. 14; Jas. ii. 8; ἀδ'ι, Philem. 17; Gal. iv. 14; [here many (cf. R. V. mrg.) would bring in also Acts iii. 22; vii. 37 (cf. c. below)]; or to another oblique case: as Phil. ii. 22; to a subst. with a prep.: as ὡς ἐν κρυπτῷ, Jn. vii. 10 [Tdf. om. ὡς]; ὡς ἐν ἡμέρᾳ σφαγῆς, Jas. v. 5 [RG; al. om. ὡς]; ὡς διὰ ξηρᾶς, Heb. xi. 29; add, Mt. xxvi. 55; Mk. xiv. 48; Lk. xxii. 52; Ro. xiii. 13; Heb. iii. 8; when joined to a nom. or an acc. it can be rendered *like, (like) as, (Lat. instar, veluti)*: Mt. x. 16; Lk. xxi. 35; xxii. 31; 1 Co. iii. 10; 1 Th. v. 4; 2 Tim. ii. 17; Jas. i. 10; 1 Pet. v. 8; 2 Pet. iii. 10; καλεῖν τὰ μὴ ὄντα ὡς ὄντα (see καλέω, 1 b. β. sub fin.), Ro. iv. 17. b. ὡς joined to a verb makes reference to the 'substance' of the act expressed by the verb, i. e. the action designated by the verb is itself said to be done ὡς, *in like manner (just) as, something else*: Jn. xv. 6 (for τὸ βάλλεσθαι ἕξω is itself the very thing which is declared to happen [i. e. the unfruitful disciple is 'cast forth' just as the severed branch is 'cast forth']); 2 Co. iii. 1 [Lchm. ὡς [περ]]; generally, however, the phrase ὡς καί is employed [W. § 53, 5], 1 Co. ix. 5; xvi. 10 [here WH txt. om. καί]; Eph. ii. 3; 1 Th. v. 6 [L T Tr WH om. καί]; 2 Tim. iii. 9; Heb. iii. 2; 2 Pet. iii. 18. c. ὡς makes reference to similarity or equality, in such expressions as εἶναι ὡς τινα, i. e. 'to be like' or 'equal to' one, Mt. xxii. 30; xxviii. 3; Mk. vi. 34; xii. 25; Lk. vi. 40; xi. 44; xviii. 11; xxii. 26 sq.; Ro. ix. 27; 1 Co. vii. 7, 29-31; 2 Co. ii. 17; 1 Pet. i. 24; 2 Pet. iii. 8; ἵνα μὴ ὡς κατ' ἀνάγκην τὸ ἀγαθόν σου ᾖ, that thy benefaction may not be like something extorted by force, Philem. 14; γίνεσθαι ὡς τινα, Mt. x. 25; xviii. 3; Lk. xxii. 26; Ro. ix. 29; 1 Co. iv. 13; ix. 20-22 [in vs. 22 T Tr WH om. L Tr mrg. br. ὡς]; Gal. iv. 12; μένειν ὡς τινα, 1 Co. vii. 8; ποιεῖν τινα ὡς τινα, Lk. xv. 19; passages in which ἐστίν, ἦν, ὦν (or ὁ ὦν) is left to be supplied by the reader: as ἡ φωνὴ αὐτοῦ ὡς φωνὴ ὑδάτων, Rev. i. 15; ὀφθαλμούς, sc. ὄντας, Rev. ii. 18; πίστιν sc. οὖσαν, Mt. xvii. 20; Lk. xvii. 6; add, Rev. iv. 7; ix. 2, 5, 7-9, 17; x. 1; xii. 15; xiii. 2; xiv. 2; xx. 8; xxi. 21; Acts iii. 22; vii. 37, [many (cf. R. V. mrg.) refer these last two pass. to a. above]; x. 11; xi. 5, etc.; before ὡς one must sometimes supply τί, 'something like' or 'having the appearance of' this or that: thus ὡς θάλασσα, i. e. something having the appearance of [R. V. *as it were*] a sea, Rev. iv. 6 G L T Tr WH; viii. 8; ix. 7; xv. 2, (so in imitation of the Hebr. ע, cf. Deut. iv. 32; Dan. x. 18; cf. Gesenius, Thes. p. 648^b [Soph. Lex. s. v. 2]); passages where the comparison is added to some adjective: as, ὑγιής ὡς, Mt. xii. 13; λευκὰ ὡς, Mt. xvii. 2; Mk. ix. 3 [R L]; add, Heb. xii. 16; Rev. i. 14; vi. 12; viii. 10; x. 9; xxi. 2; xxii. 1. d. ὡς so makes reference to the quality of a person, thing, or action, as to be equiv. to *such as, exactly like, as*

it were; Germ. *als*; and **a.** to a quality which really belongs to the person or thing: *ὡς ἐξουσίαν ἔχω*, Mt. vii. 29; Mk. i. 22; *ὡς μονογενοῦς παρὰ πατρός*, Jn. i. 14; add, [(L T Tr WH in Mt. v. 48; vi. 5, 16)]; Acts xvii. 22; Ro. vi. 18 [here L T Tr WH *ὡσεὶ*]; xv. 15; 1 Co. iii. 1; vii. 25; 2 Co. vi. 4; xi. 16; Eph. v. 1, 8, 15; Col. iii. 12; 1 Th. ii. 4; 1 Tim. v. 1 sq.; 2 Tim. ii. 3; Tit. i. 7; Philem. 9, 16 [where cf. Bp. Lghtft.]; Heb. iii. 5 sq.; vi. 19; xi. 9; xiii. 17; 1 Pet. i. 14, 19; ii. 2, 5, 11; iii. 7; iv. 10, 15 sq. 19 [R G]; 2 Pet. i. 19; 2 Jn. 5; Jas. ii. 12; Rev. i. 17; v. 6; xvi. 21; xvii. 12, etc.; *ὡς οὐκ ἀδήλως* sc. *τρέχω*, as one who is not running etc. 1 Co. ix. 26; concisely, *ὡς ἐξ εὐλαβείας* and *ἐκ θεοῦ* sc. *λαλοῦντες*, borrowed from the neighboring *λαλοῦμεν*, 2 Co. ii. 17; *τινὰ ὡς τινα* or *τι* after verbs of esteeming, knowing, declaring, etc. [W. §§ 32, 4 b.; 59, 6]; as, after *λογίζεω*, *λογίζεσθαι*, Ro. viii. 36; 1 Co. iv. 1 (where *οὕτως* precedes); 2 Co. x. 2; *ἠγγίσθαι*, 2 Th. iii. 15; *ἔχω*, Mt. xiv. 5; xxi. 26, 46 [but here L T Tr WH read *εἰς* (cf. *ἔχω*, I. 1 f.)], (*τινὰς ὡς θεούς*, Ev. Nicod. c. 5); *ἀποδεικνύει*, 1 Co. iv. 9; *παρὰβάλλει* [or *ὁμοῖον* (q. v.)], Mk. iv. 31; *διαβάλλει*, pass. I.k. xvi. 1; *ἐλέγχει*, pass. Jas. ii. 9; *εὐρίσκει*, pass. Phil. ii. 7 (8). **β.** to a quality which is supposed, pretended, feigned, assumed: *ὡς ἁμαρτωλὸς κρένομαι*, Ro. iii. 7; *ὡς πονηρόν*, Lk. vi. 22; add, 1 Co. iv. 7; viii. 7; 2 Co. vi. 8-10; xi. 15 sq.; xiii. 7; 1 Pet. ii. 12; frequently it can be rendered *as if*, *as though*, Acts iii. 12; xxiii. 15, 20; xxvii. 30; 1 Co. v. 3; 2 Co. x. 14; xi. 17; Col. ii. 20; Heb. xi. 27; xiii. 3; *ἐπιστολῆς ὡς δι' ἡμῶν*, sc. *γεγραμμένης*, 2 Th. ii. 2. **3.** *ὡς* with the gen. absol. presents the matter spoken of—either as the belief of the writer, 2 Co. v. 20; 2 Pet. i. 3; or as some one's erroneous opinion: 1 Co. iv. 18; 1 Pet. iv. 12; cf. W. § 65, 9; [B. § 145, 7; esp. § 144, 22]. In general, by the use of *ὡς* the matter spoken of is presented—either as a mere matter of opinion: as in *ὡς ἐξ ἔργων* sc. *ὁ Ἰσραὴλ νόμον δικαιοσύνης εἰδίωξεν*, Ro. ix. 32 (where it marks the imaginary character of the help the Israelites relied on, they thought to attain righteousness in that way [A. V. *as it were by works*]);—or as a purpose: *πορεύεσθαι ὡς ἐπὶ θάλασσαν*, that, as they intended, he might go to the sea, Acts xvii. 14, cf. Meyer ad loc.; W. 617 (573 sq.), [but L T Tr WH read *ἕως*, *as far as* to etc.];—or as merely the thought of the writer: Gal. iii. 16; before *ὅτι*, 2 Co. xi. 21;—or as the thought and pretence of others: also before *ὅτι*, 2 Th. ii. 2: cf. W. u. s.; [B. § 149, 3; on *ὡς ὅτι* in 2 Co. v. 19 (A. V. *to wit*) see W. and B. ll. cc. (cf. Esth. iv. 14; Joseph. c. Ap. 1, 11, 1 and Müller's note; L. and S. s. v. G. 2; *Soph. Lex.* s. v. 7)]; *ὡς ἄν*, *as if*, *as though*, 2 Co. x. 9 [cf. W. 310 (291)]; but cf. *Soph. Lex.* s. v. 1, and see *ἄν*, IV.]. **4.** *ὡς* has its own verb, with which it forms a complete sentence; **a.** *ὡς* with a finite verb is added by way of illustration, and is to be translated *as*, *just as*, (Lat. *sicut, eo modo quo*): Eph. vi. 20; Col. iii. 18; iv. 4; 1 Pet. iii. 6; 2 Pet. ii. 1; 1 Jn. i. 7; Rev. ii. 28 (27) [this ex. is referred by some (cf. R. V.

mrg.) to 2 a. above]; vi. 13; ix. 3; xviii. 6 [here *ὡς καὶ*; the ex. seems to belong under 2 b. above]. In phrases in which there is an appeal—either to the O. T. (*ὡς γέγραπται*), Mk. i. 2 [here T Tr WH *καθὼς*]; vii. 6; Lk. iii. 4; Acts xiii. 33; or in general to the testimony of others, Acts xvii. 28; xxii. 5; xxv. 10; Ro. ix. 25; 1 Co. x. 7 R G (cf. *ὡσπερ*, b.). in phrases like *ποιεῖν ὡς προσέταξεν* or *συνέταξεν*, etc.: Mt. i. 24; xxvi. 19; xxviii. 15; Lk. xiv. 22 [here T Tr txt. WH *ὅ*]; Tit. i. 5; likewise, Mt. viii. 13; xv. 28; Rev. x. 7; sc. *γενηθήτω μοι*, Mt. xxvi. 39. in short parenthetic or inserted sentences: *ὡς εἰώθει*, Mk. x. 1; *ὡς ἐνομίζετο*, Lk. iii. 23; *ὡς λογιζομαι*, 1 Pet. v. 12; *ὡς ὑπολαμβάνετε*, Acts ii. 15; *ὡς λέγουσιν*, Rev. ii. 24; *ὡς ἂν ἤγεσθε*, [R. V. *howsoever ye might be led*] utcunq̄ agebamini [cf. B. § 139, 13; 383 sq. (329); W. § 42, 3 a.], 1 Co. xii. 2. *ὡς* serves to add an explanatory extension [and is rendered in A. V. *how (that)*]: Acts x. 38; *τὴν . . . ὑπακοήν, ὡς* etc. 2 Co. vii. 15; *τοῦ λόγου τοῦ κυρίου, ὡς εἶπεν αὐτῷ*, I.k. xxii. 61; *τοῦ ῥήματος, ὡς ἔλεγεν*, Acts xi. 16, (Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 14; an. 1, 9, 11); cf. *Bornemann*, Schol. ad Luc. p. 141. **b.** *ὡς* is used to present, in the form of a comparison, a motive which is urged upon one,—as *ἄφες ἡμῖν τὰ ὀφειλήματα ἡμῶν, ὡς καὶ ἡμεῖς ἀφήκαμεν* (R G *ἀφίεμεν*) κτλ. (for which Lk. xi. 4 gives *καὶ γὰρ αὐτοὶ ἀφίεμεν*), Mt. vi. 12,—or which actuates one, as *χάρων ἔχω τῷ θεῷ . . . ὡς ἀδιάλειπτον ἔχω τὴν περὶ σοῦ μνησίαν*, 2 Tim. i. 3 (for the dear remembrance of Timothy moves Paul's gratitude to God); [cf. Jn. xix. 38 (cf. II. a. below)]; in these examples *ὡς* has almost the force of a causal particle; cf. *Klotz* ad Devar. ii. 2 p. 766; [L. and S. s. v. B. IV.; W. 448 (417)]. **c.** *ὡς* adds in a rather loose way something which serves to illustrate what precedes, and is equiv. to *the case is as though* [R. V. *it is as when*]: Mk. xiii. 34, where cf. *Fritzsche* p. 587; unless one prefer, with Meyer et al., to make it an instance of *anantapodoton* [cf. A. V. 'For the Son of Man is *as a man*' etc.]; see *ὡσπερ*, a. fin. **5.** *ac-* *cording as*: Ro. xii. 3; 1 Co. iii. 5; Rev. xxii. 12. **6.** *ὡς*, like the Germ. *wie*, after verbs of reading, narrating, testifying, and the like, introduces that which is read, narrated, etc.; hence it is commonly said to be equivalent to *ὅτι* (cf. *Klotz* ad Devar. ii. 2 p. 765); but there is this difference between the two, that *ὅτι* expresses the thing itself, *ὡς* the mode or quality of the thing [hence usually rendered *how*], (cf. W. § 53, 9; [Meyer on Ro. i. 9; cf. L. and S. s. v. B. I.]); thus after *ἀναγινώσκειν*, Mk. xii. 26 (where T Tr WH *πῶς*); Lk. vi. 4 [here Tr WH br. *ὡς*; L txt. reads *πῶς*]; *μνησθήναι*, Lk. xxiv. 6 [L mrg. *ὅσα*]; *θεῖσθαι*, Lk. xxiii. 55; *ὑπομῆσαι*, Jude 5 [here *ὅτι* (not *ὡς*) is the particle], 7 [al. regard *ὡς* here as introducing a confirmatory illustration of what precedes (A. V. *even as* etc.); cf. Huther, or Brückner's De Wette, ad loc.]; *εἰδέναι*, Acts x. 38; Ro. xi. 2; 1 Th. ii. 11; *ἐπιστάσθαι*, Acts x. 28 [here many (cf. R. V. mrg.) connect *ὡς* with the adj. immediately following (see 8 below)]; xx. 18, 20; *ἀπαγγέλλειν*, Lk. viii. 47; *ἐξηγγίσθαι*, I.k. xxiv. 35; *μάργυς*, Ro. i. 9 [here

al. connect ὥς with the word which follows it (cf. 8 below); Phil. i. 8. 7. ὥς before numerals denotes *nearly, about*: as, ὥς διαχίλιαι, Mk. v. 13; add, Mk. viii. 9; Lk. ii. 37 (here L T Tr WH ἕως); viii. 42; Jn. i. 39 (40); [iv. 6 L T Tr WH]; vi. 19 (here Lchm. ὥσει); xi. 18; [xix. 39 G L T Tr WH]; xxi. 8; Acts i. 15 [Tdf. ὥσει]; v. 7, [36 L T Tr WH]; xiii. [18 (yet not WH txt.); cf. καί, I. 2 f.], 20; xix. 34 [WH ὥσει]; Rev. viii. 1, (2, 1 S. xi. 1; xiv. 2, etc.); for exx. fr. Grk. writ. see Passow s. v. vol. ii. p. 2631^b; [L. and S. s. v. E; Soph. Lex. s. v. 3].

8. ὥς is prefixed to adjectives and adverbs, and corresponds to the Lat. *quam, how*, Germ. *wie*, (so fr. Hom. down): ὥς ὠπαῖοι, Ro. x. 15; add, Ro. xi. 33; ὥς ὄστος, 1 Th. ii. 10, (Ps. lxxii. (lxxiii.) 1); with a superlative, *as much as can be*: ὥς τάχιιστα, *as quickly as possible* (very often in prof. auth.), Acts xvii. 15; cf. Viger. ed. *Hermann*, pp. 562, 850; Passow ii. 2 p. 2631^b bot.; [L. and S. s. v. Ab. III.].

II. ὥς as a particle of time; a. *as, when, since*; Lat. *ut, cum*, [W. § 41 b. 3, 1; § 53, 8]; with the indic., ὥς δὲ ἐπορεύοντο, Mt. xxviii. 8 (9); Mk. ix. 21 [Tr mrg. ἐξ οὗ]; Lk. i. 23, 41, 44; ii. 15, 39; iv. 25; v. 4; vii. 12; xi. 1; xv. 25; xix. 5, 29; xxii. 66; xxiii. 26; xxiv. 32; Jn. ii. 9, 23; iv. 1, 40, [45 Tdf.]; vi. 12, 16; vii. 10; viii. 7; xi. 6, 20, 29, 32 sq.; xviii. 6; [cf. xix. 33 (see I. 4 b. above)]; xx. 11; xxi. 9; Acts i. 10; v. 24; vii. 23; viii. 36; ix. 23; x. 7, 17, 25; xiii. [18 WH txt. (see I. 7 above)], 25, 29; xiv. 5; xvi. 4, 10, 15; xvii. 13; xviii. 5; xix. 9, 21; xx. 14, 18; xxi. 1, 12, 27; xxii. 11, 25; xxv. 14; xxvii. 1, 27; xxviii. 4, (Hom. Il. 1, 600; 2, 321; 3, 21; Hdt. i. 65, 80; Xen. Cyr. i. 4, 4. 8. 20; often in the O. T. Apocr. esp. 1 Macc.; cf. *Wahl*, *Clavis apocr. V. T.*, s. v. IV. e. p. 507 sq.). b. *while, when*, (Lat. *dum, quando*): Lk. xx. 37; *as long as, while*, Jn. [ix. 4 Tr mrg. WH mrg. (cf. ἕως, I. 2)]; xii. 35, [36], L T Tr WH [cf. ἕως, u. s.]; Lk. xii. 58; Gal. vi. 10 [here A. V. *as* (so R. V. in Lk. l. c.); T WH read the subj. (*as we may have* etc.); Meyer (on Jn. xii. 35; Gal. l. c.) everywhere denies the meaning *while*; but cf. L. and S. s. v. B. V. 2.; Bp. Lightf. on Gal. l. c.]. c. *as soon as*: with the subj. pres. Ro. xv. 24 [A. V. here *whenever*]; with the 2 aor. subj. having the force of the fut. perf., 1 Co. xi. 34 [R. V. *whenever*]; Phil. ii. 23. [Cf. B. 232 (200); W. § 42, 5 a.; *Soph. Lex.* s. v. 6.]

III. ὥς as a final particle (Lat. *ut*), *in order that, in order to* [cf. *Gildersleeve* in *Am. Journ. of Philol.* No. 16, p. 419 sq.]: foll. by an inf. [cf. B. 244 (210); W. 318 (299); Krüger § 65, 3, 4], Lk. ix. 52 L mrg. WH]; Acts xx. 24, (3 Macc. i. 2; 4 Macc. xiv. 1); ὥς ἔπος εἰπεῖν, *so to say* (see *ἐπεῖν*, 1 a.), Heb. vii. 9 [L mrg. *εἰπεῖν*].

IV. ὥς as a consecutive particle, introducing a consequence, *so that*: so (acc. to the less freq. usage) with the indic. (Hdt. 1, 163; 2, 135; W. 462 (431)), Heb. iii. 11; iv. 3, (Hebr. וַיִּשְׂרַח, Ps. xciv. (xcv.) 11); [but many interpp. question this sense with the indic. (the exx. fr. Hdt. are not parallel), and render ὥς in Heb. ll. cc. *as* (so R. V.)].

ὠσαννά [see *WH*. Intr. § 408; but L T ὠσ; see *Tdf.* Proleg. p. 107], (derived from Ps. cxvii. (cxviii.) 25 נָצַחְנוּ יְיָ, i. e. 'save, I pray', Sept. σώσον δὴ; [in form the word seems to be the Greek reproduction of an abbreviated pronunciation of the Hebr. נָצַחְנוּ]; al. would make it נָצַחְנוּ ('save us'); cf. *Hilgenfeld*, *Evang. sec. Hebraeos* (ed. alt. 1884) p. 25 and p. 122; *Kautzsch*, *Gram. d. Bibl.-Aram.* p. 173]), *hosanna; be propitious*: Mt. xxi. 9; Mk. xi. 9 sq.; Jn. xii. 13; with τῷ υἱῷ Δαυὶδ added, *be propitious to the Messiah*, Mt. xxi. 9, 15, [cf. ὠσαννά τῷ θεῷ Δαβίδ, 'Teaching' 10, 6 (where see Harnack's note)].

ὥσ-αὐτως, (ὥς and αὐτως), adv., [as a single word, Post-Homeric], *in like manner, likewise*: put after the verb, Mt. xx. 5; xxi. 30, 36; put before the verb, Mk. xiv. 31; Lk. xiii. 3 (here L T Tr WH ὁμοίως), 5 (T Tr txt. WH); Ro. viii. 26; 1 Tim. v. 25; Tit. ii. 6; as often in Grk. writ. the verb must be supplied from the preceding context, Mt. xxv. 17; Mk. xii. 21; Lk. xx. 31; xxii. 20 [WH reject the pass.]; 1 Co. xi. 25; 1 Tim. ii. 9 (sc. βούλομαι, cf. 8); iii. 8 (sc. δεῖ, cf. 7), 11; Tit. ii. 3 (sc. πρέπει εἶναι).

ὥσ-εἰ, (ὥς and εἰ [Tdf. Proleg. p. 110]), adv., fr. Hom. down, prop. *as if*, i. e. a. *as it were (had been), as though, as, like as, like*: Mt. iii. 16; ix. 36 [Treg. ὥς]; Lk. iii. 22 (L T Tr WH ὥς); Acts ii. 3; vi. 15; ix. 18 [L T Tr WH ὥς]; Ro. vi. 13 L T Tr WH; Heb. i. 12; also Rec. in Mk. i. 10; Jn. i. 32; γίνεσθαι ὥσει, Mt. xxviii. 4 R G; Mk. ix. 26; Lk. xxii. 44 [L br. WH reject the pass.]; εἶναι ὥσει, Mt. xxviii. 3 [L T Tr WH ὥς], and Rec. in Heb. xi. 12 and Rev. i. 14; φαίνεσθαι ὥσει τῷ, to appear like a thing, Lk. xxiv. 11. b. *about, nearly*: a. before numerals: Mt. xiv. 21; Lk. i. 56 [R G]; iii. 23; ix. 14, 28; xxii. 41, 59; xxiii. 44; Jn. vi. 10 [R G L (al. ὥς)]; Acts ii. 41; iv. 4 [R G]; x. 3 [in L T Tr WH it is strengthened here by the addition of περ]; xix. 7; also, Rec. in Mk. vi. 44; R G in Jn. iv. 6; xix. 14 [G T], 39; Acts v. 36; Lchm. in Jn. vi. 19, (Judg. iii. 29; Neh. vii. 66; Xen. Hell. i. 2, 9; 2, 4, 25). b. before a measure of space: ὥσει λίθον βολήν, Lk. xxii. 41.

ὠση [G T Tr, but R L ὠσ; see *WH*. Intr. § 408; *Tdf.* Proleg. p. 107], (γενῆ 'deliverance'), δ, *Hosea*, a well-known Hebrew prophet, son of Beerī and contemporary of Isaiah (Hos. i. 1 sq.): Ro. ix. 25.

ὥσ-περ, [cf. *Tdf.* Proleg. p. 110]; fr. ὥς and the enclitic particle πέρ, which, "in its usual way, augments and brings out the force of ὥς" *Klotz* ad *Devar.* ii. 2 p. 768; see *πέρ*, adv., [fr. Hom. down], *just as, even as*; a. in a protasis with a finite verb, and followed by οὕτως or οὕτως καί in the apodosis [cf. W. §§ 53, 5; 60, 5]: Mt. xii. 40; xiii. 40; xxiv. 27, 37 sq. 38 (L T Tr [cf. ὥς init.] WH ὥς); Lk. xvii. 24; Jn. v. 21, 26; Ro. v. 19, 21; vi. 4, 19; xi. 30; 1 Co. xi. 12; xv. 22; xvi. 1; 2 Co. i. 7 (here L T Tr WH ὥς); Gal. iv. 29; Eph. v. 24 [L T Tr WH ὥς]; Jas. ii. 26; ὥσπερ . . . ἵνα καί [cf. W. § 43, 5 a.; B. 241 (208); cf. *ἵνα*, II. 4 b.], 2 Co. viii. 7; εὐλογίαν . . . εἰσὶν εἶναι [cf. W. § 44, 1 c.] οὕτως ὥς εὐλογίαν καὶ μὴ ὥσπερ etc. 'that your bounty might so be ready as a

matter of bounty and not as if' etc. 2 Co. ix. 5 [but only Rec. reads ὡσπερ, and even so the example does not strictly belong under this head]; the apodosis which should have been introduced by οὕτως is wanting [W. § 64, 7 b.; p. 569 (580); cf. B. § 151, 12 and 23 g.]: Ro. v. 12 (here what Paul subjoined in vs. 13 sq. to prove the truth of his statement πάντες ἡμαρτον, prevented him from adding the apodosis, which had it corresponded accurately to the terms of the protasis would have run as follows: οὕτω καὶ δι' ἐνὸς ἀνθρώπου ἡ δικαιοσύνη εἰς τὸν κόσμον εἰσῆλθε καὶ διὰ τῆς δικαιοσύνης ἡ ζωὴ καὶ οὕτως εἰς πάντας ἀνθρώπους ἡ ζωὴ διελεύσεται, ἐφ' ᾧ πάντες δικαιοθήσονται; this thought he unfolds in vs. 15 sq. in another form); Mt. xxv. 14 (here the extended details of the parable caused the writer to forget the apodosis which he had in mind at the beginning; [cf. ὡς, I. 4 c.]). b. It stands in close relation to what precedes: Mt. v. 48 (L T Tr WH ὡς); vi. 2, 5 (L T Tr WH ὡς), 7, 16 (L T Tr WH ὡς); xx. 28; xxv. 32; Acts iii. 17; xi. 15; 1 Co. viii. 5; 1 Th. v. 3; Heb. iv. 10; vii. 27; ix. 25; Rev. x. 3; ὡσπερ γέγραπται, 1 Co. x. 7 L T Tr WH; εἰμὶ ὡσπερ τις, to be of one's sort or class (not quite identical in meaning with ὡς or ὡσεὶ τις, to be like one [cf. Bengel ad loc.]), Lk. xviii. 11 [but L Tr WH mrg. ὡς]; γίνομαι, Acts ii. 2 (the gen. is apparently not to be explained by the omission of ἤχος, but rather as gen. absol.: just as when a mighty wind blows, i. e. just as a sound is made when a mighty wind blows [R. V. as of the rushing of a mighty wind]); ἴστω σοι ὡσπερ ὁ ἐθνικός κτλ. let him be regarded by thee as belonging to the number of etc. Mt. xviii. 17.*

ὡσπερ-εἰ, (ὡσπερ and εἰ [Tdf. Proleg. p. 110]), adv., fr. Aeschyl. down, as, as it were: 1 Co. xv. 8.*

ὡσ-τε, (fr. ὡς and the enclit. τέ [Tdf. Proleg. p. 110]), a consecutive conjunction, i. e. expressing consequence or result, fr. Hom. down, cf. Klotz ad Devar. ii. 2 p. 770 sqq.; W. § 41 b. 5 N. 1 p. 301 (282 sq.); [B. § 139, 50]; l. so that, [A. V. frequently inasmuch that]; a. with an inf. (or acc. and inf.) [B. § 142, 3; the neg. in this construction is μή, B. § 148, 6; W. 480 (447)]: preceded by the demonstr. οὕτως, Acts xiv. 1; τοσούτος, Mt. xv. 33 (so many loaves as to fill etc.); without a demonstr. preceding (where ὡστε defines more accurately the magnitude, extent, or quantity), Mt. viii. 24, 28; xii. 22; xiii. 2, 32, 54; xv. 31; xxvii. 14; Mk. i. 27, 45; ii. 2, 12; iii. 10, 20; iv. 1, 32, 37; ix. 26; xv. 5; Lk. v. 7; xii. 1; Acts i. 19; v. 15; xv. 39; xvi. 26; xix. 10, 12, 16; Ro. vii. 6; xv. 19; 1 Co. i. 7; v. 1; xiii. 2; 2 Co. i. 8; ii. 7; iii. 7; vii. 7; Phil. i. 13; 1 Th. i. 7 sq.; 2 Th. i. 4; ii. 4; Heb. xiii. 6; 1 Pet. i. 21; it is used also of a designed result, so as to i. q. in order to, for to, Mt. x. 1; xxiv. 24 [their design]; xxvii. 1; Lk. iv. 29 (Rec. εἰς τό); ix. 52 [L mrg. WH ὡς, q. v. III.]; and L T Tr WH in Lk. xx. 20 [R G εἰς τό], (1 Macc. i. 49; iv. 2, 28; x. 3; 2 Macc. ii. 6; Thuc. 4, 23; Xen. Cyr. 3, 2, 16; Joseph. antt. 13, 5, 10; Eus. h. e. 3,

28, 3 [cf. Soph. Lex. s. v. 5]); cf. W. 318 (298); B. § 139, 50 Rem. b. so that, with the indicative [B. 244 (210); cf. W. 301 (289); Meyer or Ellicott on Gal. as below]: Gal. ii. 13, and often in prof. auth.; preceded by οὕτως, Jn. iii. 16. 2. so then, therefore, wherefore: with the indic. (cf. Passow s. v. II. 1 b., vol. ii. p. 2639*); [L. and S. s. v. B. II. 2; the neg. in this constr. is οὐ, B. § 148, 5]), Mt. xii. 12; xix. 6; xxiii. 31; Mk. ii. 28; x. 8; Ro. vii. 4, 12; xiii. 2; 1 Co. iii. 7; vii. 38; xi. 27; xiv. 22; 2 Co. iv. 12; v. 16 sq.; Gal. iii. 9, 24; iv. 7, 16; once with a hortatory subj. 1 Co. v. 8 [here L mrg. ind.], before an imperative: 1 Co. iii. 21; [iv. 5]; x. 12; xi. 33; xiv. 39; xv. 58; Phil. ii. 12; iv. 1; 1 Th. iv. 18; Jas. i. 19 [L T Tr WH read ἴστε; cf. p. 174* top]; 1 Pet. iv. 19.*

ὠτάριον, -ου, τό, (dimin. of οὖς, ὠτός; cf. γυναικάριον [W. 24, 96 (91)]), i. q. ὠτίον (q. v.), the ear: Mk. xiv. 47 L T Tr WH; Jn. xviii. 10 T Tr WH. (Anthol. 11, 75, 2; Anaxandrides ap. Athen. 3, p. 95 c.)*

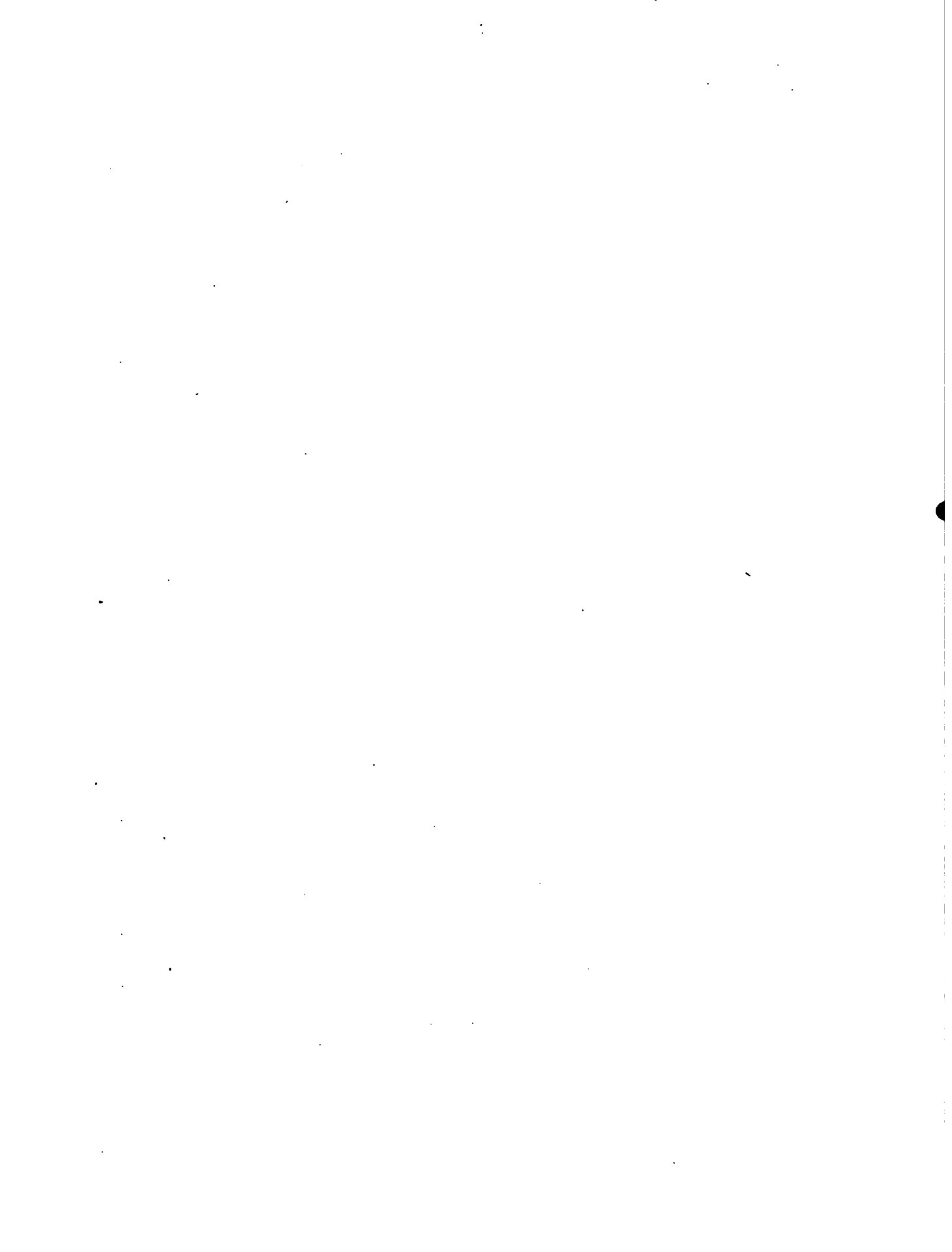
ὠτίον, -ου, τό, (dimin. of οὖς, ὠτός, but without the dimin. force; "the speech of common life applied the diminutive form to most of the parts of the body, as τὰ ῥινία the nose, τὸ ὀμμάτιον, στηθίδιον, χελύδιον, σαρκίον the body" Lob. ad Phryn. p. 211 sq. [cf. W. 25 (24)]), a later Greek word, the ear: Mt. xxvi. 51; Mk. xiv. 47 [R G (v. ὠτίριον)]; Lk. xxii. 51; Jn. xviii. 10 [R G L (cf. ὠτάριον)], 26. (Sept. for וָיִן, Deut. xv. 17; 1 S. ix. 15; xx. 2, 13; 2 S. xxii. 45; Is. i. 4; Am. iii. 12.)*

ὠφέλεια [WH ἄλα (cf. I, i)], -ας, ἡ, (ὠφελής), fr. [Soph. and] Hdt. down, usefulness, advantage, profit: Ro. iii. 1; τῆς ὠφελείας χάριν (Polyb. 3, 82, 8 [yet in the sense of 'booty']), Jude 16. (Job xxii. 3; Pa. xxix. (xxx.) 10.)*

ὠφέλιω, -ῶ; fut. ὠφελήσω; 1 aor. ὠφέλησα; Pass., pres. ὠφελούμαι; 1 aor. ὠφελήθην; 1 fut. ὠφελήθισομαι (Mt. xvi. 26 L T Tr WH); (ἄφελος); fr. Aeschyl. and Hdt. down; Sept. for לַיְיָ; to assist, to be useful or advantageous, to profit: absol. Ro. ii. 25; with acc. οὐδέν, to be of no use, to effect nothing, Mt. xxvii. 24; Jn. vi. 63; xii. 19, [in these exx. (Jn. vi. 63 excepted) A. V. prevail]; τινά, to help or profit one, Heb. iv. 2; τινά τι to help, profit, one in a thing ([but the second acc. is a cognate acc. or the acc. of a neut. adj. or pron.; cf. W. 227 (213)] so fr. Hdt. 3, 126 down): οὐδέν τινά, 1 Co. xiv. 6; Gal. v. 2; τί ὠφελήσῃ [or ὠφελεί (τὸν) ἀνθρώπου, εἶν κτλ.]; [(T WH follow with an inf.)], what will (or 'doth') it profit a man if etc. [(or 'to' etc.)]? Mk. viii. 36; pass. ὠφελούμαι, to be helped or profited: Heb. xiii. 9; with acc. μηδέν, Mk. v. 26; οὐδέν, 1 Co. xiii. 3; with acc. of the interrog. τί, Mt. xvi. 26; Lk. ix. 25 [here WH mrg. gives the act.]; τὶ ἔκ τινος (gen. of pers.), to be profited by one in some particular [cf. Mey. on Mt. as below; ἐκ, II. 5], Mt. xv. 5; Mk. vii. 11.*

ὠφέλιμος, -ον, (ὠφελίω), profitable: τινί (dat. of advantage), Tit. iii. 8; πρὸς τι (Plat. de rep. 10 p. 607 d. [W. 213 (200)]), 1 Tim. iv. 8; 2 Tim. iii. 16.*

APPENDIX.



PREFATORY REMARKS.

THE lists of words herewith subjoined, as an aid to researches involving the language of the New Testament, require a few preliminary remarks by way of explanation.

In the attempt to classify the vocabulary of the New Testament, words which occur in secular authors down to and including Aristotle (who died B.C. 322) are regarded as belonging to the classical period of the language, and find no place in the lists.

Words first met with between B.C. 322 and B.C. 150 are regarded as "Later Greek" and registered in the list which bears that heading; but between B.C. 280 and B.C. 150 they have "Sept." appended to them in case they also occur in that version.

Words which first appear in the secular authors between B.C. 150 and B.C. 100 and are also found in the Septuagint are credited to "Biblical Greek" (list 1 p. 693), but with the name of the secular author added.

Words which first appear between B.C. 100 and A.D. 1 are registered solely as "Later Greek."

Words which first occur between A.D. 1 and A.D. 50 are enrolled as "Later Greek," but with the name of the author appended.

Words which appear first in the secular authors of the last half of the first century of our era have an asterisk prefixed to them, and are enrolled both in the list of "Later Greek" and in the list of "Biblical Greek."

A New Testament word credited to Biblical Greek, if not found in the Septuagint but occurring in the Apocryphal books of the Old Testament, is so designated by an appended "Apocr."¹

Whenever a word given in either the Biblical or the Later Greek list is also found in the Anthologies or the Inscriptions, that fact has been noted (as an intimation that such word may possibly be older than it appears to be); and if the word belong to "Later Greek," the name of the oldest determinate author in which it occurs is also given.

The New Testament vocabulary has thus been classified according to hard and fast chronological lines. But to obviate in some measure the incorrect impression which the rigor of such a method might give, it will be noticed that a twofold recognition has been accorded to words belonging to the periods in which the secular usage and the sacred may be supposed to overlap: viz., for the period covered by the preparation of the Septuagint, for the fifty years which followed its completion, and for the last half of the first Christian century. Nevertheless, the uncertainty inseparable from the results no scholar will overlook. Indeed, the surprises

¹ It should be noted that in the following lists the term "Sept." is used in its restricted sense to designate merely the canonical books of the Greek Old Testament; but in the body of the lexicon "Sept." often includes all the books of the Greek version, — as well the apocryphal as the canonical. In the lists of words peculiar to individual writers an appended "fr. Sept." signifies that the word occurs only in a quotation from the Septuagint.

almost every one has experienced in investigating the age of some word in his vernacular which has dropped out of use for whole stretches of time and then reappeared, may admonish him of the precarious character of conclusions respecting the usage of an ancient language, of which only fragmentary relics survive, and those often but imperfectly examined. The rough and problematical results here given are not without interest; but they should not be taken for more than they are worth.

The scheme of distribution adopted will be rendered more distinct by the subjoined

CHRONOLOGICAL CONSPECTUS.

Words in use before B.C. 322	are ranked as classical, and remain unregistered.
Words first used between B.C. 322 and B.C. 280	are enrolled as Later Greek.
Words first used between B.C. 280 and B.C. 150	{ receive a single enrolment but double notation, viz. as Later Greek with Sept. usage noted.
Words first used between B.C. 150 and B.C. 100	{ receive a single enrolment but double notation, viz. as Biblical Greek with secular usage noted.
Words first used between B.C. 100 and A.D. 1 are enrolled simply as Later Greek.
Words first used between A.D. 1 and A.D. 50	{ are enrolled as Later Greek but with the name of the author appended.
Words first used between A.D. 50 and A.D. 100	{ receive a double enrolment, viz. both as Biblical and as Later Greek (with asterisk prefixed and name of secular author appended).

The selection of the distinctive New Testament significations has not been so simple a matter as might be anticipated:—

It is obvious that the employment of a word in a figure of speech cannot be regarded as giving it a new and distinct signification. Accordingly, such examples as *ἀνακλίνω* in the description of future blessedness (Mt. viii. 11), *ἀνεμος* to designate the ever-changing doctrinal currents (Eph. iv. 14), *ἀπαρχή* of first converts (Ro. xvi. 5), *πόλις* of the consummated kingdom of God (Heb. xiii. 14 etc.), *σταυρώω* as applied to the *σάρξ* (Gal. v. 24 etc.), *χείρ* to denote God's power (Lk. i. 66 etc.), and similar uses, are omitted.

Again, the mere application of a word to spiritual or religious relations does not in general amount to a new signification. Accordingly, such terms as *γινώσκειν θεόν*, *δούλος Χριστοῦ*, *ὑπηρέτης τοῦ λόγου*, *λύτρον* and *μαρτυρέω* in the Christian reference, *μένω* in St. John's phraseology, and the like, have been excluded. Yet this restriction has not been so rigorously enforced as to rule out such words as *ἐκλέγομαι*, *καλέω*, *κηρύσσω*, *κρίνω*, *προφητεύω*, and others, in what would be confessed on all hands to be characteristic or technical New Testament senses.

In general, however, the list is a restricted rather than an inclusive one.

An appended mark of interrogation indicates uncertainty owing to diversity of text. In the lists of words peculiar to individual New Testament writers—

a. When the use of a word by an author (or book) is unquestioned in any single passage such word is credited to him *without* an interrogation-mark, even though its use be disputed by some edition of the text in every other passage of that author.

b. When a word is found in one author (or book) according to all editions, but though occurring in others is questioned there by some form of the text in every instance, it is credited to the first, and the name of the others is appended in parenthesis with a question-mark.

c. When a word is found in two authors (or books), but in one of them stands in a quotation from the Septuagint, it is credited to the one using it at first hand, and its use by the other is noted with "Sept." or "fr. Sept." appended.

d. A word which is found in but a single author (or book) is credited to the same with a question-mark, even though its use be disputed by one or another form of the text in every instance of its occurrence.

e. A word which is found in two or more authors (or books) yet is disputed by one or another form of the text in every instance, is excluded from the lists altogether.

The monumental misjudgments committed by some who have made questions of authorship turn on vocabulary alone will deter students, it is to be hoped, from misusing the lists exhibiting the peculiarities of the several books.

Explanations which apply only to particular lists are given at the beginning of those lists. Proper names of persons, countries, rivers, places, have been omitted.

In drawing up the lists free use has been made of the collections to be found in Winer's Grammar, the various Introductions and Encyclopædias, the articles by Professor Potwin in the Bibliotheca Sacra for 1875, 1876, 1880, such works as those of Holtzmann on the Synoptical Gospels and the Pastoral Epistles, and especially the copious catalogues given by Zeller in his Theologische Jahrbücher for 1843, pp. 445-525.

In conclusion, a public expression of my thanks is due to W. W. Fenn, A. B., a student in the Theological department of the University, for very efficient and painstaking assistance.

J. H. T.

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APPENDIX.

I.

LATER, i.e. POST-ARISTOTELIAN, GREEK WORDS IN THE NEW TESTAMENT.

N. B. For explanations see the Prefatory Remarks.

*ἀγαθοποιός Plut.
ἀγνόημα
ἀδηλότης
ἀδιαλείπτως
ἄθεσμος
ἀθέτησις Cicero
ἄθλησις Polyb., Inscr.
ἀκαιρέομαι
ἀκατάλυτος
ἀκατάπαντος
ἀκρασία
*ἀκροατήριον Plut.
ἀκυρώ
ἀλάβαστρον (-των Hdt.)
ἀλεκτοροφονία Aesop
Ἀλεξανδρινός (or -δρίνος)
ἀλήθω Anthol.
ἀλληγορέω Philo
ἀμαράντινος Inscr.?
ἀμετάθετος
ἀμετανόητος
*ἀναγεννάω Joseph.
ἀνάδειξις
ἀνάθεμα Anthol.
ἀναθεωρέω
ἀναντήρητος
ἀναντιρρήτως
ἀναπολόγητος
*ἀνατάσσομαι Plut. (Sept.?)
ἀνάχυσις
*ἀνεπαίσχυντος Joseph.
*ἀνυπατεύω Plut.
ἀνθύπατος Inscr., Polyb.
ἀντιδιαίτημι Philo
*ἀντιλοιδορέω Plut.
Ἀντιοχίς
*ἀντιλημα Plut.
ἀντοφθαλμία
ἀνυποτακτος
ἀπαράβατος
ἀπαρτισμός
ἀπαύγασμα Philo

*ἀπειραστος Joseph.
*ἀπεκδύομαι Joseph.?
ἀπ(or ἀφ-)ελπίζω
ἀπερισπάστως
*ἀπόδεκτος Plut.
ἀποθησαυρίζω
ἀποκαταδοκία
ἀπόκριμα Polyb., Inscr.
ἀπολείχω
ἀποτομία
ἀπολύτρωσις
ἀποστασία Archim., Sept.
ἀποφορτίζομαι Philo
*ἀπόχρησις Plut.
ἀπρόσιτος
*Ἄραψ Strab.
ἀροτριάω
*ἀρπαγμός Plut.
ἀρτέμων Vitruv.
*ἀρχιερατικός Joseph., Inscr.
Ἀσιάρχης Strab., Inscr.
ἀσσάριον Anth., Dion. Hal.,
Inscr.
ἀστοχέω
ἀφθαρσία Philo
*ἄψυθος Aret. (-θων Xen.
on).
βαθείως
*βαπτισμός Joseph.
*βαπτιστής Joseph.
βιαστής Philo (βιατής Pind.)
*γάγγραινα Plut.
γάζα Theophr., Inscr.
γοιυπετέω
γραώδης Strab.
*γυμνητεύω Plut.
δεισιδαιμονία Polyb., Inscr.
*δεσμοφύλαξ Joseph.
*δημίριον Plut.
διαγορίζω Philo
διάταγμα Sap., Inscr.
διανγάζω

διαφημίζω
διδακτικός Philo
διερμηνεύω
διετία Philo, Inscr.
διθάλαστος
δίψυχος Philo
δουλαγωγέω
δυσεντέριον (-τερία Hippocr.)
δυσερμήνευτος
ἐγκακέω or ἐκκακέω
ἐγκοπή or ἐκκοπή
ἐθνάρχης Philo
ἐθνικός
ἐκδανανάω
ἐκθαμβος
ἐκθαυμάζω Sir.
ἐκήφω Anthol.
ἐκαλαίω Philo
ἐκπλήρωσις
ἐκτένεια
*ἐλαφρία Aret.
ἐλεημοσύνη Sept. (Gen.)
ἐλευσις
*ἐμμαινομαι Joseph.
ἐμπλοκή
*ἐνδόμησις Joseph.
ἐνέργημα
*ἐνορκίζω? Joseph., Inscr.
ἐνώπιον
*ἐξαρτίζω Joseph., Inscr.
ἐξισχύω
*ἐξορκιστής Joseph.
*ἔξυπνος Joseph.
*ἐπαγωνίζομαι Plut., Inscr.
*ἐπαθροίζω Plut.
ἐπάν (B.C. 265)
ἐπαρχία
ἐπαφρίζω
*ἐπεπδύω Joseph. (-δύω Hdt.)
ἐπιβαρέω Dion. Hal., Inscr.
ἐπιθανάτιος
*Ἐπικούρειος

ἐπισκηνώ
*ἐπισωρεύω Plut.
ἐπιταγή
ἐπιχορηγέω
ἐτερόγλωσσος
εὐθυδρομέω
εὐκαιρέω
εὐκοπος
*εὐνουχίζω Joseph.
*εὐποιία Joseph., Inscr.
*εὐπρόσδεκτος Plut.
*εὐψυχέω Joseph., Anthol.,
Inscr.
ζεστός
ἡμιθανής Anthol.
ἡμῶριον
ἡρεμος
*Ἡρωδιανοί Joseph.
θειότης Philo
*θεόπνευστος Plut., Orat.,
Sibyl.
*θεότης Plut.
θηριομαχέω
θηρηκεία (-κίη Hdt.)
θηριαμβεύω
θύσιος
θυμομαχέω
ιερουργέω Philo, Inscr.
ἱματισμός
*Ἰουδαϊκός Joseph.
*Ἰουδαϊκῶς Joseph.
ἰσότημος Philo
*καθεξῆς Plut., Inscr.
καθημερινός
κακουχέω
καταβαρέω
καταβαρύνω
καταγωνίζομαι
κατάκριμα
καταντία
*κατάρτισις Plut.
κατάστημα

καταγάζω? Apol. Rhod., Anthol.	*οικοδεσποτέω Plut.	βοιζήδον	συστοκρίνομαι
*κατευλογέω? Plut.	οκτίμων Theocr., Sept., Anthol.	ρόμφαία Sept.	συσπαρίσσω
κατηχέω	δνάριον	*σαββατισμός Plut.	συστατικός (-ώτερον Aristot.)
κατοπτρίζομαι Philo	παλιγγενεσία Philo	*Σαδδουκαίος Joseph.	*συστασιαστής? Joseph.
καυματίζω	πανδοχείον? (-κείων Arstph.)	σαλπιστής Theophr., Inscr.	συστοιχέω
καυστηριάζω?	πανδοχεύς? (-κεύς Plato)	(-πίγκτης Thuc.)	*σωματικῶς Plut.
κενοδοξία	παρατήρησις Epigr.	σάφφειρος	σωφρονισμός Philo, Aesop
κενόδοξος	παραχειμασία	σαρῶν	*ταπεινοφροσύνη Joseph.
κιντυρίων	παρείσακτος	σεβασμα	ταχινός Theocr., Sept.
κερματιστής	παρεισέρχομαι	σεβαστός Strab., Inscr.	τάχιον
κολώνια (-ία, etc.) Inscr.	παρεκτός	σημεῖω	τελώνιον
*κορβάν (-βανῶς) Joseph.	πατροπαράδοτος Diod., Inscr.	σηρικός	τετράδιον Philo
κράβαττος or κράββατος	περιλάμπω	*σικαίριος Joseph.	*τετραρχέω Joseph.
κρυπτή	περιοχή	σίναπι	τετράρχης
κτίτωρ Diod., Inscr., Anth.	περιπέπω	*στισιός Joseph.	τομώτερος
κτίσμα	περπερεύομαι M. Antonin.	σκοτία Apoll. Rhod., Sept., Anthol.	τριετία
κωμόπολις	πολλαπλασίω	σκύβαλον Anthol., Strab.	τρίστογος
*μαθητεύω Plut.	*πολυμερῶς Joseph.	σκοληκόβρωτος	τροχιά Nicand., Sept. Anthol.
μαθήτρια	πολυτρόπως Philo	σπιλώω	*τυφωνικός Plut.
*μάκελλον Plut.	πορισμός	στασιαστής?	υιοθεσία Diod., Inscr.
μαργαρίτης	ποταπός (ποδαπός Aeschyl.)	στρατολογέω	ὑπερπλευνάζω
*ματαιολογία Plut.	*πραιτώριον Joseph., Inscr.	στρατοπεδάρχης	ὑπογραμμός Philo
μεθερμηνεύω	πραῦπάθεια (-θία)? Philo	στρήνος Lycoph., Sept., Anthol.	υπολιμπάνω
*μεσουράνημα Plut.	*πρόγνωσις Plut., Anthol.	*συγγενίς? Plut., Inscr.	ὑποπόδιον Chares, Sept.
μεταμορφώω	προελπίζω	συγκατάθεσις	*ὑποστολή Joseph.
μετριοπαθέω Philo	προεναγγελίζομαι Philo	*συγκαταψηφίζω Plut.	ὑποτύπησις Quint.
*μασμός Plut.	*προκαταγγέλλω Joseph.	συγκληρονόμος Philo	*φειδομένος Plut.
μίλιον	προκοπή	συγχρόμαι?	φιλαδελφία (Alex.?) Philo
μορφών Anth.	*προσαίτης Plut.	σύζητης?	φιλήδονος Anth.
μόρφωσις	προσανέχω?	συμβασιλεύω	φράσσω Callim., Sept., Anth.
νάρδος Anth.	πρόσκαιρος	συμβούλιον Inscr.	
*νεκρώω Plut., Anth., Inscr.	προσκληρώω Philo	συμμερίζω	χάρισμα Philo
*νέκρωσις Aret.	πρόσκλησις?	σύμμορφος	χειρόγραφον Polyb., Inscr.
νεωτερός	προσκόπη	συμπνίγω	χόρτασμα Phylarch., Sept.
νησίον	*προσρήγνυμι Joseph.	συναθλέω	ψάχω
*ξέστης? Joseph., Anthol.	προσφάτως	συνέκδημος Palaeph.	ώτιον Sept., Anth.
ξυράω (ξυρέω Hdt.)	προφητικός Philo	συνηλικιώτης Inscr.	TOTAL 318 (76*, 16?)
όδηγός	ραδιούργημα	συνκατανεύω?	
οικτεία? Strab., Inscr.	ρήτῶς	*συνοδεύω Plut.	
*οικιακός Plut.			

II.

BORROWED WORDS.

1. Words borrowed from the Hebrew.

N. B. Hebraisms in signification and construction (whether 'proper' or 'improper') are excluded: so, too, are words of Semitic origin which had previously found their way into Greek usage.

*Αβαδδών
*Αββα
*Ακελδαμά

δλληλούια Sept.
άμην Sept.
Βαδλ Sept.
βάρ
βάτος Apocr.
Βεελζεβούλ (-βοίθ)
Βελιάρ (-λίαλ)
Βοαεργές
Γαββαθά
γείεννα (γαίεν. Josh. xviii. 16)
Γολγοθά

*Εβραϊκός
*Εβραίος Sept.
*Εβραίς Apocr.
*Εβραϊστί Apocr.
ελαί (cf. ήλι)
*Εμμανουήλ Sept.
έφραθά
ζιζάνιον
ήλι or ήλι or ήλι (cf. ελαί)
*Ιουδαίς Sept.
*Ιουδαϊκός Apocr. and -κώς

*Ιουδαϊσμός Apocr.
Κανααίος?
Καναϊτής?
κατήγωρ?
κορβάν or κορβανῶς
κόρος Sept.
κούμ or κούμ or κούμ
λαμά or λαμαῖ or λαμά or
λημά, etc.
μαμωνῶς
μάννα Sept.

μαρὰν ἀθά (μαραναθά)
 Μεσσίας
 Μολόχ Sept.
 (μωρέ?)
 πᾶσχα Sept.
 προσάββατον? Sept. Apocr.
 ῥαββί, -βεί
 ῥαββονί, -βονί, -νεί
 ῥακά or ῥακᾶ or ῥαχά
 σαβαχθανί, -νεί
 σαβαώθ Sept.
 σαββατισμός
 σάββατον Sept.
 Σαδδουκαίος
 σατᾶν or σατανᾶς Sept.
 σάτων Sept.
 σίκερα Sept.
 ταλιθῶ

ὕσσανος Sept.
 Φαρισαῖος
 Χερουβίμ, -βείν, Sept.
 ὠσαννά
 TOTAL 57.

2. Words borrowed from the Latin.

N. B. Proper names are excluded, together with Latinisms which had already been adopted by profane authors.

δηράριον
 δίδωμι ἐργασίαν i. q. *operam*
 δό
 ἔχω i. q. *aestimo*
 κτηνος
 κοδράντης

κολωνία etc.
 κουστωδία
 λαμβάνω (q. v. I. 3 e.) i. q.
capto
 τὸ ἱκανὸν λαμβάνειν i. q. *satis accipere*
 συμβούλιον λαμβάνειν i. q. *consilium capere*
 λεγέων (through Aram.?)
 λέντιον
 λιβεργίνος
 μάκελλον
 μεμβράνα
 μύδος
 ξίστης
 πραιπόριον
 ῥέδα or -δη? (cf. 3 below.)
 σικάριος

σιμκίνθιον
 σουδάριον (cf. III. 1)
 σπεκουλάτωρ
 ταβέρναι (αι)
 τίτλος
 φανόλης *raenuia* (cf. φανόλης in III. 1)
 φόρον
 φραγγέλιον
 φραγγέλλω
 χῶρος (?)
 TOTAL 30.

3. Words borrowed from other Foreign Tongues.

βαῖον (Egyptian)
 βέδα or -δη (Gallic? cf. 2)

III.

BIBLICAL, i. e. NEW TESTAMENT, GREEK.

N. B. For explanations see the Prefatory Remarks.

1. Biblical Words.

*Αβδδᾶν Sept.
 *Αββᾶ
 ἄβυσσος, ἦ, Sept. (as adj. Aeschyl. et sqq.)
 ἀγαθοεργέω (-θουργέω?)
 ἀγαθοποιέω Sept.
 ἀγαθοποιᾶ
 *ἀγαθοποιός Plut.
 ἀγαθωσύνη Sept.
 ἀγαλλίασις Sept.
 ἀγαλλιάω Sept.
 ἀγάπη Sept.
 ἀγενεαλόγητος
 ἀγάζω Sept., Anthol.
 ἀγιασμός Sept.
 ἀγιότης Apocr.
 ἀγιασίστη Sept.
 ἀγραφοσ
 ἀγρισμός Sept., Inscr.
 ἀγρότης Inscr.
 ἀδελφότης Apocr.
 ἀδιαφορία?
 ἀθετέω Sept., Polyb., Inscr.
 αἰματεκχυσία
 εἴσεσις Sept.
 εἰσχοροκερδῶς
 ἐπίτρωμα?

αἰχμαλωσία Sept., Polyb.
 αἰχμαλωτεύω Sept.
 αἰχμαλωτίζω Sept., Inscr.
 ἀκαθάρτης?
 ἀκατάγνωστος Epigr., Inscr., Apocr.
 ἀκατακάλυπτος Sept., Polyb.
 ἀκατάκριτος
 ἀκατάπιστος?
 ἀκαταστασία Sept., Polyb.
 ἀκατάσχετος Sept.
 *Ἀκελδαμά
 *ἀκροατήριον Plut.
 ἀκροβυστία Sept.
 ἀκρογωνιαίος Sept.
 ἀλα?
 ἀλάλητος Anthol.
 ἀλιεύω Sept.
 ἀλίσημα
 ἀλληλοῦσία Sept.
 ἀλλογενής Sept.
 ἀλλοτρι(ο)επίσκοπος
 ἀλόη Sept. [Apocr.
 ἀμάραντος Orac. Sib., Inscr.,
 ἀμέθυστος Sept., Anthol.
 ἀμῆν Sept.
 ἀμφιάζω Sept., Anthol.
 *ἀναγεννάω Joseph.
 ἀναζῶ Inscr.

ἀναζώννυμι Sept.
 ἀναθεματίζω Sept., Inscr.
 ἀνακαινός
 ἀνακαινώσις
 ἀνίπειρος? Apocr. (-πήρος, Plato sqq.)
 ἀναστατώω Sept.?
 *ἀνατάσσομαι Plut. (Sept.?)
 ἀνεκδιήγητος
 ἀνεκλάλητος
 ἀνέλεος?
 ἀνεμίξω
 ἀνένδεκτος
 ἀνεξίκακος
 ἀνεξιχνίαστος Sept.
 *ἀνεπαίσχυντος Joseph.
 ἀνετάζω Sept.?
 ἀνεύθετος
 ἀνθρωπάρεσκος Sept.
 *ἀνθυπατεύω Plut.
 ἀνίλειος?
 ἀνταπόδομα Sept.
 ἀνταποκρίνομαι Sept., Aesop
 *ἀντιλοιδορέω Plut.
 ἀντιλυτρον Sept., Orph.
 ἀντιμετρέω?
 ἀντιμισθία
 ἀντιπαρέρχομαι Anthol. Apocr.

ἀντίχριστος
 *ἀντήλημα Plut.
 ἀνυπόκριτος Apocr.
 ἀπασπάζομαι?
 *ἀπείραστος Joseph.
 ἀπεκδέχομαι
 *ἀπεκδύομαι Joseph.?
 ἀπεκδυσις
 ἀπελεγμός
 ἀπελιπίζω Sept., Polyb., Anth.
 ἀπέναντι Sept., Polyb., Inscr.
 ἀπερίτμητος Sept.
 ἀποδεκατώω Sept. (-τεύω?)
 *ἀπόδεκτος Plut.
 ἀποκάλυψις Sept.
 ἀποκαταλλάσσω
 ἀποκεφαλίζω Sept. (David over Goliath)
 ἀποκυλίω Sept.
 *Ἀπολλύων
 ἀποσκίασμα
 ἀποσυνάγωγος
 ἀποσθέγγομαι Sept.
 *ἀπόχρησις Plut.
 ἀπρόσκοπος Apocr.
 ἀπροσωπολή(μ)πτως
 ἀργυρόκοπος Sept., Inscr.
 ἀρκετός Chrysipp., Anthol.

*Αρμαγεδών etc.	γαμίξω	*Εβραϊστί Apocr.	ἐξαγοράζω Sept., Polyb.
*ἀρπαγμός Plut.	γέενα (Sept. Josh. xviii. 16)	ἐγκαίνια Sept.	ἐξακολουθίω Sept., Polyb.
ἄρραφος	γέωργιον Sept.	ἐγκαινίζω Sept.	ἐξάπινα Sept.
ἀρσενικοίτης Anthol., Orac.	γνώστης Sept.	ἐγκαυχάομαι? Sept., Aesop	ἐξαπορίω Sept., Polyb.
Sibyl.	γογγύζω Sept.	ἐγκομβόομαι	*ἐξαρτίζω Joseph., Inscr.
ἀρτιγέννητος	γογγυσμός Sept.	ἐδραίωμα	ἐξαστράπτω Sept.
οἱ ἄρτοι τῆς προτίσεως Sept.	γογγυστής	ἐβελοθησκεία	ἐξέραμα
ἀρχάγγελος	Γολγοθᾶ	ἐθνικῶς	ἐξηγέω Sept., Polyb.
*ἀρχιερατικός Joseph., Inscr.	*γυμνητεῖα Plut.	εἰδωλείον Apocr.	ἐξολοθρεύω Sept.
ἀρχιποίμην	γυμνότης	εἰδωλόθυτος Apocr.	ἐξομολογέω Sept.
ἀρχισυνάγωγος Inscr.	δαμιονώδης	εἰδωλολατρεία	*ἐξορκιστής Joseph.
ἀρχιτελώνης	δειγματίζω	εἰδωλολάτρης	ἐξουθενέω (-νώ) Sept.
ἀρχιτεράκιος	δειλιάω Sept.	εἰσηνοποιέω Sept.	ἐξουθενέω (-νώ) Sept.
ἀσάινω? (q. v.)	δεκαδύο Sept.	ἐκγαμίξω?	ἐξυπνίζω Sept.
ἄσπιλος Anthol.	δεκαεξή Sept.	ἐκγαμίσκω?	*ἐξυπνος Joseph.
ἀστατίω Anthol.	δεκαοκτώ Sept.	ἐκδικέω Sept., Inscr.	ἐξώτερος Sept.
ἀστήρικτος Anthol.	δεκαπέντε Sept., Polyb.	ἐκδικήσις Sept., Polyb., In-	*ἐπαγωνίζομαι Plut., Inscr.
ἀσφαλίξω Sept., Polyb.	δεκατίσσορες Sept., Polyb.	scr.	*ἐπαθροίζω Plut.
αἰθενεῖω	δεκατώ Sept.	ἐκζητέω Sept.	ἐπαναπαύω Sept.
αὐτοκατάκριτος	δεκτός Sept.	ἐκζητήσις?	ἐπάρχειος Inscr.
ἀφεδρών	δεξιόβόλος (-λάβος)	ἐκθαμβέω Sept.? Apocr.,	ἐπαυρίον Sept.
ἀφελότης	*δεσμοφύλαξ Joseph.	Orph.	*ἐπενδύω Joseph. (-δύω
ἀφθορία?	δευτερόπρωτος?	ἐκμυκτηρίζω Sept.	Hdt.)
ἀφιλάγητος	*δηράριον Plut.	ἐκπειράζω Sept.	ἐπιγαμβρεύω Sept.
ἀφιλάργυρος	διαγογγύζω Sept.	ἐκπερισσῶς?	ἐπίγνωσις Sept., Polyb.
ἀφυπνέω Sept., Anthol.	διαγρηγορέω	ἐκπορνέω Sept.	ἐπιδιατάσσομαι
ἀφυστερέω Sept., Polyb.	διακαθαρίζω	ἐκρίζω Sept., Orac. Sib.,	ἐπιδιορθόω Inscr.
ἀχειροποίητος	διακατελέγχομαι	Inscr.	ἐπικατάρατος Sept., Inscr.
ἀχρειώω Sept., Polyb.	διαλυμπάναυ Apocr.	ἔκτρομος?	*ἐπικούρειος Anthol.
*ἀψιυθος Aret. (-θιων from	διανεύω Sept., Polyb.	ἐλαιών Sept.	ἐπιλείχω?
Xen. on)	διαπαρατριβή?	*ἐλαφρία Aret.	ἐπιλησμονή Apocr.
Βαάδ Sept.	διασκορπίζω Sept., Polyb.	ἐλαχιστότερος	ἐπιούσιος
βαθμός Sept.	διασπορά Apocr.	ἐλεγμός? Sept.	ἐπιπόθησις
βαῖον Sept.? Apocr.	διαπαγή Sept., Inscr.	ἐλεγξις Sept.	ἐπιπόθητος
βάπτισμα	δίδραχμον Sept.	ἔλεος, τό, Sept., Polyb.	ἐπιποθία
*βαπτισμός Joseph.	δίδωμι ἐργασίαν	ἐλλογάω (-γέω)	ἐπιπορεύομαι Sept., Polyb.
*βαπτιστής Joseph.	διενθυμίομαι?	ἐλωί Sept. (cf. ἡλ)	ἐπιρράπτω
Βάρ	διερμηνεία?	*ἐμμαίνομαι Joseph.	ἐπισκοπή Sept.
βασιλίσκος? Sept., Polyb.,	διερμηνεύτης?	*Ἐμμανουήλ Sept.	ἐπισυνάγω Sept., Polyb.,
Aesop, Inscr.	δικαιοκρισία Sept.?	ἐμμέσφ?	Aesop
βάτος Apocr.	δίλογος	ἐμπαιγμονή?	ἐπισυναγωγή Apocr.
βαττολογία	διοδεύω Sept., Polyb., Inscr.,	ἐμπαιγμός Sept.	ἐπισυντρέχω
βδέλυγμα Sept.	Anthol.	ἐμπαίκτης Sept.	ἐπισύστασις Sept.
βδελυκτός Sept.	δισμυρίας?	ἐμπεριπατέω Sept.	*ἐπισφραγέω Plut.
βεβηλώω Sept.	διώκτης	ἐναγκαλίζομαι Sept., Anthol.	ἐπιφαύσκω Sept.
Βεελζεβούλ (-βούθ)	δογματίζω Sept., Anthol.	ἐναντι? Sept.	ἐπιφώσκω Inscr.
Βελίαρ (-λίαι)	δοκιμή	ἐνδιδύσκω Sept.	ἐπιχορηγία
βήρυλλος Apocr., Anthol.	δοκίμων (-μείων, Plato)	*ἐνδόμησις Joseph.	ἐρήμωσις Sept.
βιβλαρίδιον	δολιόω Sept.	ἐνδοξάζω Sept.	ἐρίφιον? Apocr.
βίωσις Apocr.	δότης Sept.	ἐνδυμα Sept.	ἐτεροδιδασκαλέω
βλητέος	δυναμώω Sept.	ἐνδυναμώω Sept.	ἐτεροζυγέω
Boane (or η-) ργίς	δυνατέω	ἐνεδρον? Sept.	εὐαγγελιστής
βολίζω	δυσβάστακτος Sept.	ἐνευλογέω? Sept.	εὐάρεστος Apocr.
βολίς Sept., Anthol.	δωδεκάφυλον Orac. Sib.	ἐννενηκονταενέα	εὐδοκίω Sept., Polyb.
βραδυπλόω	δωροφορία?	*ἐνορκίζω? Joseph., Inscr.	εὐδοκία Sept., Inscr.
βροχή Sept.	ἐβδομηκοντάκις Sept.	ἐνταγμα Sept.	εὐκώπετος (-κωπος Polyb.)
βυρσεύς Inscr.	ἐβδομηκονταπέντε Sept.	ἐνταφιάζω Sept., Anthol.	εὐλογητός Sept.
Γαββαθά	*Εβραϊκός	ἐνταφιασμός	εὐμετάδοτος
*γάγγραινα Plut.	*Εβραῖος Sept.	ἐντρομος Sept., Anthol.	*εὐνουχίζω Joseph.
γαζοφυλάκιον Sept.	*Εβραῖς Apocr.	ἐνωπίζομαι Sept.	εὐπάρεδρος?

*εἰποία Joseph., Inscr.
 *εἰπρόσδεκτος Plut.
 εἰπρόσεδρος
 εἰπροσωπείω
 εὐρακίλων }
 εὐρο(οr-υ)κλύδων } ?
 *εὐψυχέω Joseph., Anthol.,
 Inscr.
 ἐφημερία Sept.
 ἐφφαθά
 ζευκτηρία
 ζιζάνιον
 ἡλί (cf. ελωί)
 *Ἡρωδιανὸς Joseph.
 ἡττήμα Sept.
 θεατρίζω
 θειάδης
 θέλησις Sept.
 θεοδίδακτος
 θεομάχος Alleg. Homer.
 *θεόπνευστος Plut., Orac.
 Sibyl.
 *θεότης Plut.
 θορυβάζω?
 θρήσκος
 θυσιαστήριον Sept.
 ιεράτευμα Sept.
 ιερατεύω Sept., Inscr.
 Ικανός Sept.
 Ιαρότης Sept.
 Ιασμός Sept.
 Ιαστήριος Sept.
 Ιματίω
 Ἰουδαῖζω Sept.
 *Ἰουδαϊκός Apocr.
 *Ἰουδαϊκῶς Joseph.
 Ἰουδαϊσμός Apocr.
 Ἰσάγγελος
 καθαρίζω Sept. (Hippocr.?)
 καθαρισμός Sept.
 *καθεξής Plut., Inscr.
 καλοδιδάσκαλος
 καλοποιέω Sept.?
 κάμιλος?
 Κανααῖος?
 Καναϊτής?
 καρδιογνώστης
 καταγγελεύς
 κατάθεμα?
 καταθεματίζω?
 κατακαυχάομαι Sept.
 κατακληροδοτέω? Sept.?
 κατακληρονομίω? Sept.
 κατακολουθέω Sept., Polyb.
 κατάκρισις
 καταλαλιά
 κατάλαλος
 κατάλειμμα? Sept.
 καταλιθάζω
 κατάλυμα Sept., Polyb.

κατανάθεμα?
 καταναθεματίζω?
 κατανατίω Sept., Polyb.
 κατάνυξις Sept.
 κατανύσσω Sept.
 καταπέτασμα Sept.
 *κατάρσις Plut.
 καταρτισμός
 κατασκήνωσις Sept., Polyb.,
 Inscr.
 κατασφίζομαι Sept., Inscr.
 καταστηνιάω
 κατάσχεσις Sept.
 καταφρονητής Sept.
 κατείδωλος
 κατέναντι Sept., Inscr.
 κατενώπιον Sept.
 κατεξουσιάζω
 *κατευλόγω? Plut.
 κατεφίστημι
 κατήγω?
 κατιώ Apocr.
 κατοικήτριον Sept.
 κατοικία Sept., Polyb.
 καυσός
 καύσων Sept.
 καύχησις Sept.
 κενοφωνία
 κεφαλῖω (-λαῖος Thuc.)
 κήνος Inscr.
 κλυδωνίζομαι Sept.
 κοδράντης
 κόκκιος Sept.
 κολαφίζω
 κολωνία etc.
 *κορβάν or κορβανίς Joseph.
 κόρος Sept.
 κοσμοκράτωρ Orph., Inscr.
 κοῦμι etc.
 κουστωδιά
 κραταῖω Sept.
 κρυσταλλίζω
 κύλισμα? or κυλισμός?
 κυριακός Inscr.
 κυριότης
 λαμά etc.
 λαξευτός Sept.
 λατομέω Sept.
 λεγιών etc. (cf. list II. 2)
 λειτουργικός Sept.
 λέντιον
 λιβερίνιος Inscr.
 λιθοβολέω Sept.
 λογία (ή)
 λογομαχέω
 λογομαχία
 λυτρωτής Sept. (Philo)
 λυχρία Sept., Inscr.
 *μαθητεύω Plut.
 *μάκελλον Plut.

μακρόθεν Sept., Polyb.
 μακροθύμιω Sept.
 μακροθύμως
 μαμωνᾶς
 μάνα Sept.
 μαρὰν ἀθά (μαραναθά)
 *ματαιολογία Plut.
 ματαιότης Sept., Inscr.
 ματαιώω Sept.
 μεγαλειότης Sept., Inscr.
 μεγαλωσύνη Sept.
 μεγιστάν Sept.
 μεθοδεία
 μελισσιος? (-αῖος, Nicand.)
 μεμβράνα
 μεριστής
 μεσίτης Sept., Polyb.
 μεσότοιχον (-χος, Eratos.)
 *μεσουράνημα Plut.
 Μεσσίας
 μετοικεσία Sept., Anthol.
 *μασμός Plut.
 μισθαποδοσία
 μισθαποδότης
 μίσθιος Sept., Anthol.
 μογ(γ)ιλάλος Sept.
 μόδιος
 μοιχαλῖς Sept.
 μολυσμός Sept.
 μοσχοποιέω
 μυλικός?
 μύλιος? Inscr.
 μύλος Sept., Anthol., Orac.
 Sibyl.
 (μορέ?)
 *νεκρῶν Plut., Anthol., In-
 scr.
 *νέκρωσις Aret.
 νεόφυτος Sept. (lit.; so Ar-
 stph. in Pollux 1, 231)
 νίκος Sept., Anthol., Orph.
 νηπτήρ
 νομοδιδάσκαλος
 νοσοῖά? Sept. (νεοσοῖά Hdt.,
 al.)
 νυμφών Apocr.
 νυχθήμερον Orac. Sibyl.
 ξενοδοχέω Graec. Ven. (-κέω,
 Hdt.)
 *ξέστης? Joseph., Anthol.
 *οικιακός Plut.
 *οικοδομοποιέω Plut.
 οἰκοδομή Sept. (Aristot.?)
 οἰκουρῶς?
 ὀκταήμερος (Graec. Ven.)
 ὀλιγοπιστία?
 ὀλιγόπιστος
 ὀλιγόψυχος Sept.
 ὀλίγως Anthol.
 ὀλοθρευτής

ὄλο(or ε-)θρεύω Sept., An-
 thol.
 ὄλοκαύτωμα Sept.
 ὄλοκληρία Sept.
 ὀμείρομαι? Sept.?
 ὀμοιάζω?
 ὀνειδισμός Sept.
 ὀνικός
 ὀπτάω Sept.
 ὀπτασία Sept., Anthol.
 ὀρθοποδέω
 ὀρθοτομέω Sept.
 ὀρθρίζω Sept.
 ὀρθρινός? Sept., Anthol.
 ὀρκομοσία Sept.
 ὀροθεσία
 οὐά
 οὐαί Sept.
 ὀφειλή
 ὀφθαλμοδουλία
 ὀχλοποιέω
 ὀνάριον
 παγιδέω Sept.
 παιδιόθεν
 παμπληθεί
 παντοκράτωρ Sept., Anthol.,
 Inscr.
 παραβιάζομαι Sept., Polyb.
 παραβολεύομαι?
 παραβουλεύομαι?
 παραδιατριβή?
 παραδειγματίζω Sept., Polyb.
 παραζηλώω Sept.
 παραλυτικός
 παραπικραίνω Sept.
 παραπικρασιμός Sept.
 παράπτωμα Sept., Polyb.
 παραφρονία
 παρεπίδημος Sept., Polyb.
 παροικία Sept.
 παρομοιάζω?
 παροργισμός Sept.
 πάσχα Sept.
 πατριάρχης Sept.
 πειθός
 πειρασμός Sept.
 πεισμονή
 πελεκίζω Sept., Polyb.
 πεντεκαδέκατος Sept.
 πεποιθήσις Sept.
 περισσαστρέπω Apocr.
 περίθεσις
 περικάθαμα Sept.
 περικεφαλαία Sept., Polyb.,
 Inscr.
 περικρατής Apocr.
 περικρίπτω
 περιούσιος Sept.
 περιουσία Sept., Inscr.
 περιτομή Sept.

περίψημα Sept., Inscr.
 πλημύρα etc. Sept., Anthol.
 πληροφορία
 πνευματικῶς
 πολιάρχης Inscr., Epigr.
 *πολυμερῶς Joseph.
 πολύσπλαγχος
 πορφυρόπολις
 ποταμοφόρητος
 *πραιτόριον Joseph., Inscr.
 πρεσβυτέριον Inscr.
 προαιτώμαι
 προαμαρτάνω
 προσβλέπω Sept.
 *πρόγνωσις Plut., Anthol.
 προσεάροχομαι
 προεπαγγέλλω
 *προκαταγγέλλω Joseph.
 πρόκριμα
 προκυρώ
 προμαρτύρομαι
 προμεριμνῶ
 προορίζω
 προσάββατον? Sept.?, Apocrypha
 *προσαίτης Plut.
 (προσαχέω?)
 προσδαπανῶ Inscr.
 προσεάω
 προσεγγίζω? Sept., Polyb., Anthol.
 προσευχή Sept., Inscr.
 προσήλυτος Sept.
 προσκαρτέρησις
 πρόσκομμα Sept.
 προσκυνητής Inscr.
 προσοχθίζω Sept., Orac. Sibyl.
 προσπαίω? (Soph.?)
 πρόσπεινος
 *προσρήγνυμι Joseph.
 προσφάγιον Inscr.
 πρόσχυσις
 προσωπολη(μ)πτιῶ
 προσωπολή(μ)πτης
 προσωπολη(μ)ψία
 προφητεία Sept., Inscr.
 πρωϊνός Sept.
 πρωτοκαθέδρια
 πρωτοκλισία (ἡ) Apocr.
 πρωτοτόκια (τά) Sept.
 πρωτότοκος Sept., Anthol.
 (τόκος, act., Hom. down)
 τὸ πῦρ τὸ αἰώνιον etc.
 πυρράζω? (-ρίζω Sept.)
 ραββί, -βεί
 ραββονί etc.
 ρακά etc.
 ρανίζω Sept.
 ρωτισμός Sept.

ρέδη or ρέδα
 ῥηπαρένομαι?
 σαβαχθανί, -νεί
 σαβαώθ Sept.
 *σαββατισμός Plut.
 σάββατον Sept., Anthol.
 σαγήνη Sept.
 *Σαδδουκαῖος Joseph.
 σάρδιος?
 σαρδιόνυξ?
 σατᾶν or σατανᾶς Sept.
 σάτων Sept.
 σεληνιαζομαι
 σητόβρωτος Sept., Orac. Sibyl.
 σθενῶ
 *σκάριος Joseph.
 σίκερα Sept.
 σιμκίνθιον
 σινιάζω
 *σιτιστός Joseph.
 σιτομέτριον (-τρον Plut.)
 σκανδαλίζω
 σκάνδαλον Sept.
 σκηνοποιός
 σκληροκαρδία Sept.
 σκληροστράχηλος Sept.
 σκοτίζω Sept., Polyb.
 σμαράγδιος
 σμυρνίζω
 σουδάριον (σωδάριον Her-
 mippus)
 σπεκουλάτωρ
 σπλαγχνίζομαι Sept.?
 στήκω Sept.
 στρατοπέδαρχος?
 στυγνάζω Sept., Polyb.
 *συγγενίς? Plut., Inscr.
 συγκακοπαθέω
 συγκακουχέω
 *συγκαταψήφίζω
 συγκοινωνός
 συζητητής
 συζωποιέω
 συκομορέα
 συλαγωγέω [Inscr. Polyb.,
 συλλαλέω Sept., Polyb.,
 συμμημητής
 συμμορφίζω?
 συμμορφός?
 συμπερσεβύτερος
 συμφυλέτης
 συμφύσησις
 σύμφυχος
 συναιχμάλωτος
 συνανάκειμαι Apocr.
 συναναμίγνυμι Sept.?
 συναπαύομαι? Sept.
 συναντιλαμβάνομαι Sept.,
 Inscr.

συναρμολογέω
 συνεγείρω Sept.
 συνειλεκτός
 συνθύπτω
 *συνοδεύω Plut.
 συνομορέω
 σύσσημον (Menander in
 Phryn.), Sept.
 σύσσωμος
 *συστασιαστής Joseph.
 συσταυρώ
 σφυδρόν?
 *σωματικῶς Plut.
 ταβέρναι (αι)
 ταλιθᾶ
 ταπεινόςφρων? Sept.
 *ταπεινοφροσύνη Joseph.
 ταργάρω
 τεκνίον Anthol.
 τεκογονέω Anthol.
 τελειωτής
 τεσσαρακονταδύο?
 τεσσαρακοντατίσσορες?
 *τετραρχέω Joseph.
 τίτλος Inscr.
 τοπάzion Sept.
 τροποφορέω? Sept.
 τροφοφορέω? Sept.?
 τρυμαλιά Sept. (Sotad.)
 τυπικῶς?
 *τυφωνικός Plut.
 ὑπακοή Sept.
 ὑπανδρος Sept., Polyb.
 ὑπάντησις Sept.
 ὑπερέκεινα
 ὑπερεκπερισσοῦ Sept.?
 ὑπερεκπερισσῶς?
 ὑπερεκτείνω Anthol.?
 ὑπερεκχύνω Sept.?
 ὑπερεντυγχάνω
 ὑπερηνκιάω
 ὑπερπερισσεύω
 ὑπερπερισσῶς
 ὑπερρυψῶ Sept.
 ὑπολήμιον Sept.
 ὑποπιάζω?
 ὑποπλέω Anthol.
 *ὑποστολή Joseph.
 ὑποστράννυμι Sept.
 ὑσσωπος Sept.
 ὑστέρημα Sept.
 ὑστέρησις
 ὑψηλοφρονέω?
 ὑψωμα Sept., Orac. Sib.
 φάγος
 φαι(or φε-)λάτης (φαινόλης
 Rhinthon, c. B.C. 300, in
 Pollux 7, 61)
 Φαρισαῖος
 *φειδομένως Plut.

φιλοπρωτεύω
 φόρον
 φραγγέλιον
 φραγγέλλω
 φρεκαπατός
 φρεκαπάτης
 φυλακίζω Sept.
 φυσίωσις
 φωστήρ Sept., Anthol.
 φωτισμός Sept.
 χαλιναγωγέω
 χαλκηδών (Pliny)
 χαλκοίβανον
 χαριτόω Apocr.
 Χερουβίμ etc. Sept.
 χοϊκός
 χρωφειλέτης etc. Sept.,
 Aesop
 χρηστεύομαι
 χρηστολογία
 χρυσοδακτύλιος
 χρυσόλιθος Sept.
 χρυσόπρασος
 χῶρος
 ψευδάδελφος
 ψευδαπόστολος
 ψευδοδιδάσκαλος
 ψευδοπροφήτης Sept.
 ψευδόχριστος
 ψιθυρισμός Sept.
 ψυχίον
 ψωμίον Sept.
 ὠσαννά

TOTAL 767, (76*, 80 ?)

2. Biblical Significations.

N. B. "Sept." or "Apocr." is added to a word in case it occur in the same sense in the Septuagint version or (if not there) in the Apocryphal books of the O.T. Moreover, characteristic N. T. significations which also occur in Philo and Josephus but in no other secular authors have been included in the list, with the proper designations appended. See the Prefatory Remarks, p. 688.

ἡ ἄβυσσος (Sept.)
 ἀγάπη 2
 ἄγγελος 2 (Sept., Philo)
 ἀδελφή 2
 ἀδελφός 2 (Sept., Philo), 4,
 5 (Sept.)
 ἀδιάκριτος 2
 ἀδροτής
 ἀδυνατίω b. (Sept.)
 αἵρεσις 5
 αἰρετικῶς 2

αἰών 2 (Apocr.), 3
 ἀλήθεια I. 1 c.
 ἀληθεύω b.
 ἀμαρτία 3, 4
 ἀμήτωρ 5 (Philo)
 ἀνάθεμα 2 a., b.
 (ἀνασταυρώω)
 ἀναφέρω 2 (Sept.)
 ἀνθομολογέομαι 3 fin. (Sept.)
 ἀνομος 1
 ἀνόμως
 ἀνοχή
 ἀντίληψις (Sept.)
 ἀντιλογία 2 (Sept.)
 ἀντίτυπος 1, 2
 ἀπάτωρ
 ἀπαύγασμα (Apocr.)
 ἀπλότης fin. (Joseph.)
 ἀποθήσκω II.
 ἀποκαλύπτω 2 c. (Sept.)
 ἀποκάλυψις 2 a.
 ἀποκρίνω 2 (Sept.)
 ἀπόλλυμι 1 a. β.
 ἀπολύτρωσις 2
 ἀποστάσιον 1 (Sept.), 2
 ἀποστολή 4
 ἀπόστολος 2, 3
 ἀποστοματίζω
 ἀποτάσσω 1
 ἀπώλεια 2 b.
 ἀρεσκία (Philo)
 ἀρχή 5
 ἀσύνητος fin. (Apoc.)
 αὐγάζω 2 (Sept.)
 αὐτός II. 2 (Sept.)
 ἀφύπνως b.
 ἀφυστερῶ 2 (Sept.)
 βαπτίζω II.
 βαπτισμός (Joseph.)
 βασιλεία 3
 βλίπω 2 c. mid.
 γαμέω 2
 γένεσις 3
 γεννάω 2 b. (Philo), c., d.
 γλώσσα 2 init.
 γράμμα 2 c. (Philo, Joseph.)
 γραμματεὺς 2 (Sept.)
 δαίμων 2 (Joseph.)
 δέω 2 c.
 ὁ διάβολος Sept.
 διαθήκη 2 (i. q. Π' γ' β')
 διακονία 3, 4
 διάκονος 2
 διακρίνομαι 3
 διανοίγω 2
 διαπονούμαι c. (Apocr.)
 διατίθεμαι διαθήκη etc.
 (Sept.)
 δίδωμι IV. 5
 δικαιοσύνη 1 c.

δικαίως 2, 3, (Sept.)
 δικαίωσις
 δῖλος 2
 δῶκος 3
 δόξα III. (Sept.)
 δοξάζω 4 (Sept.)
 δύναμις b.
 δῶμα 3 (Sept.)
 δωρεά b. (Sept.)
 ἐγγύς 1 b.
 ἐγείρω 2, 4
 ἐγερσις fin.
 ἐθνικός 3
 ἔθνος 4 (Sept.), 5
 εἰ I. 5 (Sept.), III. 9 (Sept.)
 εἶδος II. 3 (Sept.)
 εἶδωλον 2 (Sept.)
 εἰμί II. 5 (Sept.)
 εἶπον 5 (Sept.)
 εἰρήνη 3 (Sept.), 4, 5, 6 (Sept.)
 ἐκ I. 7 (Sept.)
 ἐκβασίς 2 (Apocr.)
 ἐκδοχή 4
 ἐκκλησία 2 (Sept.), 4
 ἐκλέγομαι (Sept.)
 ἐκλεκτός (Sept.)
 ἐκλογή
 ἔκστασις 3 (Sept.)
 ἔλεος 2, 3
 Ἑλληνίς 2
 ἐμβατεύω 2 (Apocr., Philo)
 ἐμβριμάομαι fin.
 ἐν I. 6 b., 8 b. (Sept.), 8 c.
 ἐναντίον 2 fin. (Sept.)
 ἐνεργέω 3
 ἐξανάστασις fin.
 ἔξοδος fin. (Philo)
 ἐξομολογέω 2 (Sept.)
 ἐξουσία 4 c. ββ., d.
 ἐπερωτάω 2 (Sept.)
 ἐπερώτημα 3
 ἐπιγαμβρεύω 2 (Sept.)
 ἐπικαλέω 2 (Sept.)
 ἐπισκίπτομαι b. (Sept.)
 ἐπισκοπή b. (Sept.), c. (Sept.)
 ἐπίσκοπος fin.
 ἐπιωτροφή Apocr.
 ἐπιτιμία Apocr.
 ἐρεῦγομαι 3 (Sept.)
 εὐαγγελίζω III.
 εὐαγγέλιον 2 a., b.
 εὐδοκία 2 (Sept.)
 εὐλογία 2, 3, 4, (Sept.)
 εὐλογία 3 Sept., 4, 5 (Sept.)
 εὐσπλαγχνος (Apocr.)
 ἔχω I. 1 f.
 ζῆω I. 2
 ζῶή 2 a., b.
 ζωογονέω 3 (Sept.)
 ζωοποιέω 2

ἡμέρα 1 b., 3 (Sept.)
 ἡσυχάζω c. (Sept.)
 θάνατος 2 (Sept., Philo)
 θέλω 4 (Sept.)
 θεός 4 (Sept.)
 θεωρέω 2 c. sub fin.
 θριαμβεύω 2
 θροέω fin. (Sept.)
 θυγάτηρ b. (Sept.)
 θυματήριον 2 (Philo, Joseph.)
 ἴδιος 1 d. (Apocr.)
 ἱερεύς b.
 Ἰλασμός 2 (Sept.)
 Ἰλαστήριον, τό, 1 (Sept.), 2
 ἰσχύω 2 a. (Sept.)
 καθαρίζω 1 b. (Apocr.), 2
 (Sept.)
 καθέδω 2 b. (Sept.)
 κακία 3 (Sept.)
 κακῶς 2 (Sept.)
 κακολογέω 2 (Sept.)
 καλέω 1 b. β.
 καμνύω (Sept.)
 κάμπτω b. (Sept.)
 κανών 1
 καρπός 2 c. (Sept.)
 κατασιχνύω 2 fin. (Sept.)
 κατάπαυσις 2 (Sept.)
 καταστολή 2 (Sept.)
 κατατομή
 κέρως b. (Sept.)
 κεφαλαίω 2
 κήρυγμα (Sept.)
 κήρυξ 1 fin.
 κηρύσσω b.
 κληρονομέω 2 fin.
 κληρονομία 2 a., b.
 κληρονόμος 1 b., 2 (Sept.)
 κληρώω 4 (Apocr.)
 κληῖσις 2
 κλητός a., b.
 κοιλία 5 (Sept.)
 κοινός 2 (Apocr.)
 κοινῶς 2 (Apocr.)
 κοινωνία 3
 κοπή 2 (Sept.)
 κοπιάω 2 (Sept.)
 κοσμικός 2, 3
 κόσμος 5 (Apocr.), 6, 7, 8
 (Sept.)
 κρίνω 5 a. β., 6 (Sept.)
 κρίσις 3 b., 4 (Sept.), 5 (Sept.)
 κριτήριον 3
 κριτής 2 (Sept.)
 κτίσις 2 (Apocr.), 3
 κτίσμα
 κῶλον
 λαμβάνω I. 3 e. (cf. list II. 2)
 λάσκω 2

λειτουργέω 2 c. (Apocr.)
 λειτουργία 3 b.
 λιβανωτός 2
 λικμάω 3 (Sept.)
 λόγος III.
 λύτρωσις fin. (Sept.)
 μαθητεύω 2
 μακροθυμέω 2 (Sept.)
 μακροθυμία 2 (Sept.)
 μάρτυς c.
 μεσιτεύω 2 (Philo)
 μεταίρω 2
 μοιχαλῖς b. (Sept.)
 μοιχός fin.
 μυστήριον 2, 3 (Sept.)
 μωραίνω 2 (Sept.)
 μωρός fin. (Sept.)
 νεκρός 2
 νεώτερος d.
 νόμος 2 (Apocr.), 3, 4 (Sept.)
 νόμιμος 2 fin. (Sept.)
 οἰκοδομέω b. β.
 οἰκοδομή 1
 ὀμολογέω 4
 ὄνομα 2 (Sept.), 3 (Sept.), 4
 ὀπίσω 2 (Sept.)
 οὐρανός 2 (Sept.)
 ὀφειλέτης b.
 ὀφείλημα b.
 ὀφείλω c.
 ὀφθαλμός in phrases (Sept.)
 ὀχύρωμα 2 (Sept.)
 ἡ ὄψια
 ὄψιον 2
 παιδεία 2 b. (Sept.), c. (Sept.)
 παιδεύω 2 b. (Sept.), c. (Sept.)
 παῖς 2 fin. (Sept.; i. q. ἧβῆ)
 παράκλητος 3 (Philo)
 παραβολή 3, 4, (Sept.)
 παράδεισος 3, 4
 παρακοή 2
 παρασκευή 3 (Joseph.)
 παρθένος 2
 πάροικος 2 (Sept.)
 παρησία 3 (Philo)
 πατάσσω 2 (Sept.), 3 (Sept.)
 πειράζω 2 d. (Sept.)
 πειρασμός b., c., (Sept.)
 πεντηκοστή (Apocr.)
 περπατέω b.
 περιποιήσις 2, 3
 περισοσία 4
 περισσεύω 3
 περισσεύω 2
 περιτομή a. γ., b.
 πιστεύω 1 b.
 πίστις 1 b.
 πνεῦμα 3 c., d., 4
 πνευματικός 3
 πορεία

πορεύω b. (Sept.)	σάββατον 2	συνάγω c. (Sept.)	νιοθεσία a., b.
πορνεία b. (Sept.)	σαρκικός 1	συναγωγή 2 (Joseph., Philo)	υἱός 2 (Sept.)
πορεύω 3 (Sept.)	σάρκιος 3	συναίρω 2	υἱός τοῦ ἀνθρώπου 3 (Sept.)
πόρνη 2	σάρξ 2 b. (Sept.), 3 (Sept.), 4	συνδοξάζω 2	υἱός τοῦ θεοῦ 2, 3, (Sept.)
ποτήριον b.	σεβάζομαι 2	συνεγείρω fin.	ὑποκριτής 3 (Sept.)
πρεσβύτερος 2 a., b., c.	σκανδαλίζω (Apocr.)	συνέδριον 2 b.	ὑποπνέω b.
προάγω 2 b.	σκάνδαλον b. (Sept.)	συντελέω 5 (Sept.)	ὑποπίπτω b.
προσανέχω 2	σκηνοπηγία 2 (Sept.)	σύντριμμα 2 (Sept.)	φυλακτήριον 2
προσηλυτός (Joseph.)	σκότος b.	σχίσμα b.	φυλάσσω 2 b. (Sept.)
προσκαλέω b.	σοφία b.	σώζω b. (Sept.)	φωτίζω 2 c. (Sept.)
προστίθημι 2 sub fin. (Sept.)	σταυρός 2 b.	σώμα 3	χαρίζομαι b.
πρόσωπον 1 b., c., 2, (Sept.)	στέφανος b. a.	σωτήρ (Sept.)	χάρις 2 sub fin., 3 a.
προφητεύω b., c., d., (Sept.)	στηρίζω b.	σωτηρία a. (Sept.), b., c.	χάρισμα (Philo)
προφήτης II. 1 (Sept.)	στοιχείον 3	σωτήριον, τό (Sept.)	χαριστός 2
πρωτόκοκος b.	στόμα 2 (Sept.)	τέκνον c. (Sept.)	χριστός 2
ῥῆμα 2 (Sept.)	στρατιά 3 (Sept.)	τίς 1 e. γ. (Sept.)	χρῖω a., b.
ῥίφα 2 (Sept.)	συζητέω b.	τραχηλίζω 2	ψυχή 1 c., 2 b.
	συμβιβάζω 3 fin.	τύπος 4 γ.	ψυμίζω b.

IV.

WORDS PECULIAR TO INDIVIDUAL NEW TESTAMENT WRITERS.

N. B. A word which occurs only in a quotation by the N. T. writer from the Septuagint is so marked. In the Apocalypse, which contains no express quotations, a word is so designated only when the context plainly indicates a (conscious or unconscious) reminiscence on the part of the writer. For other explanations see the Prefatory Remarks, p. 688 sq.

1. To Matthew.			
ἀγγεῖον	δέσμη	ἐρίζω	μεταίρω
ἄγγελος ?	διακαθαρίζω (Lk. ?)	ἐρίφιον ?	μετοικεσία
ἄγκιστρον	διακάλω	ἐταίρος	μίλιον
ἄθως	διαλλάσσω	εὐδία ?	μισθώ
αἷμα ἄθων	διασαφέω	εὐνοέω	μυλών ?
αἷμα δίκαιον	δίδραχμον	εὐνουχίζω	νόμισμα
αἱμορροσίω	διέξοδος	εὐρύχωρος	νοσσιον (Lk. ?)
αἰρετίζω	διετής	ζιζάνιον	οικέτεια ?
ἄκμην	διστάζω	ἦλι	οικιακός
ἀμφίβληστον (Mk. ?)	δυλιζω	θαυμάσιος	δλιγοπιστία ?
ἀκριβός	διχάζω	(θεέ voc.)	ἄναρ (κατ' ἄναρ)
ἀναβιβάζω	ἐβδομηκοντάκις	θεριστής	ἀπικός (Mk. ? Lk. ?)
ἀναίτιος	ἔγερσις	θρήνος ?	οὐδαμῶς
ἄνηθον	ἐγκρύπτω (Lk. ?)	θυμός	βασιλεία τῶν οὐρανῶν
ἀπάγχω	ἄ ἐθνικός (3 Jn. ?)	(ιδέα, see εἰδέα).	παγιδεύω
ἀπονίπτω	ἐνθυμέομαι (Acts ?)	ἰῶτα	παραθαλάσσιος
βάρ ?	εἰδέα (ιδέα)	καθά	παρακούω (Mk. ?)
βαρύτιμος ?	εἰρηνοποιός	καθηγητής	παρατιθέμαι παραβολήν
βασανιστής	ἐκλάμπω	καταθεματίζω ?	παρομοιάζω ?
(Βασιλεία τῶν οὐρανῶν, see οὐρανός)	Ἐμμανουήλ fr. Sept.	καταμανθάνω	παροψίς
βαττολογέω	ἐμπορία	καταναθεματίζω ?	πεζός ?
βιαστής	ἐμπρήθω	καταποντίζω	πικρῶς (Lk. ?)
βροχή	ἐξορκίζω	κῆτος fr. Sept.	πλατύς
δαίμων (Mk. ? Lk. ? Rev. ?)	ἐξώτερος	κουστωδία	πληροῦν τὸ ῥήθες
δάσειον	ἐπιγαμβρεύω	κρυφαίος ?	πολυλογία
ἰ δεῖνα	ἐπικαθίζω	κύμινον	προβιβάζω (Acts ?)
	ἐπιορκέω	κῶνωψ [συμβ.]	προσπαίω ?
	ἐπισπείρω ?	(λαμβάνειν συμβούλιον, see μαλακία	πυρράζω ?
	ἐρεύνομαι		

ῥακ(οτ-χ)ά (οτ ῥακᾶ)
 ῥακίζω
 σαγήνη
 σελιριάζομαι
 στυιστός
 στατήρ
 συμβούλιον λαμβάνω
 συναίρω (λόγος)
 συνάντησις?
 συναυξάνω
 συντάσσω
 τάλαντον
 ταφή
 τελευταίη
 τοῦνομα?
 τραπεζίτης
 τρύπημα?
 τύφος
 φημί(ζω)?
 φράζω
 φυγή (Mk. ?)
 φυλακτήριον
 φυτεία
 Χαναναίος
 χλαμύς
 ψευδομαρτυρία
 ψύχω

TOTAL 137 (3 fr. Sept., 21 ?)

2. To Mark.

ἀγρεύω
 ἀλασ
 ἀλεκτοροφωμίαι
 ἀλλαχού?
 ἀμφιβάλλω?
 ἀμφοδοῦν
 ἀνακυλίω?
 ἀναλος
 ἀνεπηδᾶν?
 ἀναστενάζω
 ἀπόδημος
 ἀποστεγάζω
 ἀτιμῶ }?
 ἀτιμῶ }
 ἀφρίζω
 βοαν(οτ-η)ργίαι
 γραφεύς
 δηλαυγῶς? (cf. τηλαυγῶς)
 διαρπάζω (Mt. ?)
 διασχίδια
 δύσις?
 δύσκολος
 ἔγγιστα?
 εἶτεν?
 ἐκθαμβίω
 ἐκθαυμάζω?
 ἐκπερισσῶς?
 ἐκφοβος (Heb. fr. Sept.)

εἰλωί
 ἐναγκαλίζομαι
 ἐνειλέω
 ἐννοχος
 ἐξάπινα
 ἐξουδ(οτ-θ)ετός?
 ἐπιβάλλω (intr.)
 ἐπικεφάλαιος?
 ἐπιρράπτω
 ἐπισυντρέχω
 ἐσχάτως (ἔχειν)
 ἐφφαθά
 θαμβίω (Acts?)
 θαυσίμιος
 θυγάτριον
 τὸ ἱκανὸν ποιῶν
 καταβαρύνω?
 καταδιώκω
 κατακόπτω
 κατευλόγῶ?
 κατοίκησις
 κεντυρίων
 κεφαλαίος }
 κεφαλῶς }
 κοῦμ etc.
 κυλίω
 κωμόπολις
 μεθύριον?
 μηκύνω
 μογ(γ)ιλῶλος
 μυρίζω
 νουνεχῶς
 ξίστης
 ὀδοποιῶ?
 (ὀδὸν ποιῶ ?)
 ὄμμα (Mt. ?)
 ὄσπερ?
 οὐά
 ὀχετός?
 ὄψιος (adj.)?
 παιδιόθεν
 πάμπολυς?
 πανταχόθεν?
 παρόμοιος
 πεζῆ (Mt. ?)
 περιτρέχω
 πρασιά
 προαδλιον
 προμερμυνῶς
 προσάββατον?
 προσεγγίζω
 προσκεφάλαιον
 προσορμίζω
 προσπορεύομαι
 πυγμή?
 σκώληξ fr. Sept.
 σμυρνία
 σπεκουλάτωρ
 στασιαστής?
 στιβάς (στοιβάς)?

σπλιβω
 συλλυπέω
 συμβούλιον ποιῶν?
 συμπόσιον
 συνθλίβω
 Συροφονίσις }
 Συροφονίσις }?
 Συροφονίσις }
 σύστημα
 συστασιαστής?
 ταλιθά
 τηλαυγῶς? (cf. δηλαυγῶς)
 τρίζω
 τρυμαλιά (Lk. ?)
 ὑπερηφανία
 ὑπερπερισσῶς
 ὑπολήμιον
 χαλκίον
 TOTAL 103 (1 fr. Sept., 23 ?)

3. To Luke.

N. B. Words found only in the Gospel are followed by a G.; those found only in the Acts, by an A.; those undesignated are common to both.

ἀγαθουργέω A.?
 ἀγκῆλη G.
 ἀγνωσμός A.
 ἀγνωστος A.
 ἀγοραῖος A.
 ἄγρα G.
 ἀγράμματος A.
 ἀγραυλίω G.
 ἀγωνία G.?
 ἀηδία G.?
 Ἀθηναῖος A.
 ἀθροίζω G.?
 αἶνος G. (Mt. fr. Sept.)
 αἰσθάνομαι G.
 αἴτιον(τό)
 αἰτίωμα (-μα) A.
 αἰχμάλωτος G. fr. Sept.
 ἀκατάκριτος A.
 ἀκριβεία A.
 ἀκριβής A.
 ἀκροατήριον A.
 ἀκωλύτως A.
 Ἀλεξανδρεὺς A.
 Ἀλεξανδρινός (οτ-τός) A.
 ἀλιόγημα A.
 ἀλλογενής G.
 ἀλλόφυλος A.
 ἀμάρτυρος A.
 ἀμπελουργός G.
 ἀμύνα A.
 ἀμφιά(οτ-έ)ζω G.?
 ἀναβαθμός A.
 ἀναβάλλω A.
 ἀνάβλεψις G. fr. Sept.
 ἀναβολή A.
 ἀναγνωρίζω A. ? fr. Sept.
 ἀναδείκνυμι
 ἀνάδειξις G.
 ἀναδίωμι A.
 ἀναζητέω
 ἀναθέματι ἀναθεματίζω A.
 ἀνάθημα G.?
 ἀναίθεια G.
 ἀναίρεσις A.
 ἀνακαθίζω A. (G. ?)
 ἀνάκρισις A.
 ἀνάλη(μ)ψις G.
 ἀναντήρητος A.
 ἀναντιρρήτως A.
 ἀναπειθῶ A.
 ἀνάπειρος } G.
 ἀνάπηρος }
 ἀναπτύσσω G.?
 ἀνασκευάζω A.
 ἀνασπάω
 ἀνατάσσομαι G.
 ἀνατρέφω A. (G. ?)
 ἀναφαίνο
 ἀναφώνεω G.
 ἀνάψυξις A.
 ἀνέκλειπτος G.
 ἀνένδεκτος G.
 ἀνετάζω A.
 ἀνεύθετος A.
 ἀνευρίσκω
 ἀνθομολογέομαι G.
 ἀνθυπατεῖω A.?
 ἀνθύπατος A.
 ἀνοικοδομέω A. fr. Sept.
 ἀντίειπον
 ἀντιβάλλω G.
 ἀντικαλέω G.
 ἀντικρύ etc. A.
 ἀντιπαρέρχομαι G.
 ἀντιπέρα(-ν) } G.
 ἀντίπερα }
 ἀντιπίπτω A.
 ἀντοφθαλμέω A.
 ἀνωτερικός A.
 (ἀξίω w. inf.)
 ἀπαιτέω G.
 ἀπαρτισμός G.
 ἀπασπάζομαι A.?
 ἀπειμι abeo A.
 ἀπελαύνω A.
 ἀπελεγμός A.
 ἀπ(οτ αφ-)ελπίζω G.
 ἀπερίτμητος A. fr. Sept.
 ἀπογραφή
 ἀποδεκατεύω G.?
 ἀποδέχομαι
 ἀποθλίβω G.
 ἀποκατάστασις A.

ἀποκλείω G.
 ἀπολείω G. ?
 ἐπομάσσω G.
 ἀποπίπτω A.
 ἀποπλέω A.
 ἀποπλύω G. ?
 ἀποπνίγω G. (Mt. ?)
 ἀπορία G.
 ἀπορρίπτω A.
 ἀποσκευάζω A. ?
 ἀποστοματίζω G.
 ἀποτυνάσσω
 ἀποφθέγγομαι A.
 ἀποφορτίζομαι A.
 ἀποψύχω G.
 ἄραγε (ἄρά γε) A.
 ἀργυροκόπος A.
 *Αραψ A.
 *Αρειος πάγος A.
 Ἀρεοπαγίτης A.
 (ἀρήν) ἀρπός G.
 ἀροτρον G.
 ἀρτέμων A.
 ἀρχιερατικός A.
 ἀρχιτελώνης G.
 ἄσημος A.
 Ἀσιανός A.
 Ἀσιάρχης A.
 ἀσιτία A.
 ἄσιτος A.
 ἀσκέω A.
 ἀσμένως A.
 ἄσσον A. ?
 ἀστοάπτω G.
 ἀσυμφωνος A.
 ἀσώτως ὁ.
 ἄτεκος G.
 ἄτερ G.
 αἰγή A.
 Αἰθιοστος G.
 αἰστηρός G.
 αἰτόπτης G.
 αἰτόχειρ A.
 ἄφαντος G.
 ἀφελότης A.
 ἀφελίζω (cf. ἀπελιζω) G.
 ἀφιξίς A.
 ἄφρων A.
 ἀφρός G.
 ἀφρυνός G.
 ἀχλὺς A.
 βαθέως G. ?
 βαθύνω G.
 βαλ(λ)ώντων G.
 βάπτω G. (Jn. ? Rev. ?)
 βαρύνω G. ?
 τὰ βασιλεια G.
 βάσις A.
 βάτος (Heb. *Bath*) G.
 βελόνη G. ?

Βεροαῖος A.
 βία A.
 βίαιος A.
 βίωσις A.
 βολή G.
 βολίζω A.
 βουνός G. fr. Sept.
 βραδυπλόος A.
 βρύχω A.
 βρώσιμος G.
 βυρσεύς A.
 βωμός A.
 γάζα A.
 Γαλατικός A.
 γελάω G.
 γερουσία A.
 γήρας G.
 γλεῦκος A.
 γνώστης A.
 δακτύλιος G.
 δαν(ε)ιστής G.
 δαπάνη G.
 δεισιδαιμονία A.
 δεισιδαίμων A.
 δεκαδύο A. ?
 δεκαοκτώ G. ?
 δεξιοβόλος ? } A.
 δεξιολάβος }
 Δερβαῖος A.
 δεσμείω G. ?
 δεσμοφύλαξ A.
 δεσμότης A.
 δευτεραίος A.
 δευτερόπρωτος G. ?
 δημηγορέω A.
 δήμος A.
 δημόσιος A.
 διαβάλλω G.
 διαγγέλλω (Ro. fr. Sept.)
 διαγωνίσκος A.
 διαγνωρίζω G. ?
 διάγνωσις A.
 διαγογγύζω G.
 διαγρηγορέω G.
 διαδέχομαι A.
 διάδοχος A.
 διαδίδωμι (Jn. ? Rev. ?)
 διακαθαίρω G. ?
 διακατελέγχομαι A.
 διακούω A.
 διαλαλέω G.
 διαλείπω G.
 διαλέκτος A.
 διαλιμπάνω A. ?
 διαλύω A.
 διαμάχομαι A.
 διαμερισμός G.
 διανέμω A.
 διανεύω G.
 διανόημα G.

διανυκτερεύω G.
 διανύω A.
 διαπλέω A.
 διαπονέω A.
 διαπορέω
 διαπραγματεύομαι G.
 διαπρίω A.
 διασειώ G.
 διασπείρω A.
 διάστημα A.
 διαταράσσω G. fr. Sept.
 διατελέω A.
 διατηρέω
 διαφεύγω A.
 διαφθορά A.
 διαφυλάσσω G. fr. Sept.
 διαχειρίζω A.
 διαχλευάζω A. ?
 διαχωρίζω G.
 διενθυμέομαι A. ?
 διεξέρχομαι A. ?
 διερωτάω A.
 διετία A.
 διήγησις G.
 διθάλασπος A.
 δῆστημι
 διίσχυρίζομαι
 δικάζω G. ?
 δικαστής A. (G. ?)
 διοδεύω
 διοπετής A.
 διόρθωμα A. ?
 Διόσκουροι A.
 δούλη
 δοχή G.
 δραχμή G.
 δυσβάστακτος G. (Mt. ?)
 δυσεντερία (-τέρια) A.
 δωδεκάφυλον A.
 ἔα G. (Mk. ?)
 ἑβδομηκοντα
 ἑβδομηκονταεξή A. ?
 ἑβδομηκονταπέντε A. ?
 Ἑβραϊκός G. ?
 ἐγκάθετος G.
 ἔγκλημα A.
 ἔγκλημα G.
 ἑθαίσιος G.
 ἑθελόμοις A.
 εἰσπηδάω A.
 εἰστρέχω A.
 ἑκατοντάρχης A. G. ? (Mt. ?)
 ἐκβολή A.
 ἐκγαμισκός G. ?
 ἐκδηγέομαι A.
 ἔκδοτος A.
 ἐκείσε A.
 ἔκθαμβος A.

ἐκθετος A.
 ἐκκολυμβάω A.
 ἐκομίζω G.
 ἐκκρέμαμαι (or ἐκκρέμομαι) G.
 ἐκκαλέω A.
 ἐκλείπω G. ? (Heb. fr. Sept.)
 ἐκμυκτηρίζω G.
 ἐκπέμπω A.
 ἐκπηδάω A. ?
 ἐκπλέω A.
 ἐκπληρῶω A.
 ἐκπλήρωσις A.
 ἐκσώζω A. ?
 ἑκταράσσω A.
 ἐκτελέω G.
 ἐκτένεια A.
 ἐκτενέστερον G. ?
 ἐκτίθημι A.
 ἐκχωρέω G.
 ἐκψύχω A.
 ἑλαιών A. (G. ?)
 Ἑλαμ(ε)ίτης A.
 ἑλευσις A.
 ἑλκός G.
 Ἑλληνιστής A.
 ἐμβάλλω G.
 ἐμβιβάζω A.
 ἐμμαινόμεαι A.
 ἐμπιπράω A. ?
 ἐμ(or ἐν-)πνέω A.
 ἐμφανής A. (Ro. fr. Sept.)
 ἔναντι ?
 ἐνδής A.
 ἐνδέχεται (impers.) G.
 ἐνδιδύσκω G. (Mk. ?)
 ἐνέδρα A.
 ἐνεδρεύω A. (G. ?)
 ἐνεδρον A. ?
 ἐνοσχύω A. (G. ?)
 ἔσκος cf. ἔγκως
 ἐννέα G.
 ἐν(ν)εός A.
 ἐννεύω G.
 (τὰ) ἐνόητα G.
 ἐνοχλέω G. ? (Heb. fr. Sept.)
 ἐνπνέω cf. ἐμπνέω
 ἐντόπιος A.
 ἔντρομος A. (Heb. ?)
 ἐνύπνιον A. fr. Sept.
 ἐνωτίζομαι A.
 ἐξαίτιω G.
 ἐξάλλομαι A.
 ἐξαστράπτω G.
 ἔξιμι A.
 ἐξής
 ἐξολοθρεύω } A.
 ἐξολοθρεύω }
 ἐξορκιστής A.
 ἐξοχή A.
 ἔξυπτος A.

ἐξωθίω Δ.
 ἐπαθροίζω G.
 ἐπαιτέω G.
 ἐπακρούωμαι Δ.
 ἐπάναγκες Δ.
 ἐπανάρχωμα G.
 ἐπάρχεος Δ. ?
 ἐπαρχ(ε)ία Δ.
 ἔπαυλις Δ. fr. Sept.
 ἐπεγεύω Δ.
 ἐπειδήπερ G.
 ἐπ(ορ ἐφ-)εἶδος
 ἔπειμι (εἶμι) Δ.
 ἐπεισεύχομαι G. ?
 ἐπέκεινα Δ. fr. Sept.
 τὸ ἐπιβάλλον G.
 ἐπιβιβάζω
 ἐπιβοάω Δ. ?
 ἐπιβουλή Δ.
 ἐπιγίνομαι Δ.
 ἐπιδημέω Δ.
 ἐπικέλλω Δ. ?
 Ἐπικούρ(ε)ιος Δ.
 ἐπικουρία Δ.
 ἐπικρίνω G.
 ἐπιλείχω G. ?
 ἐπιμέλεια Δ.
 ἐπιμελῶς G.
 ἐπινεύω Δ.
 ἐπίνοια Δ.
 ἐπιπορευομαι G. [Sept.)
 ἐπιπρίπτω G. (1 Pet. fr.)
 ἐπισιτισμός G.
 ἐπισκευάζω Δ. ?
 ἐπιστάτης G.
 ἐπιστηρίζω Δ.
 ἐπιστροφή Δ.
 ἐπισφαλής Δ.
 ἐπισχῶ G.
 ἐπιτοαυτό Δ. ?
 ἐπιτροπεύω G. ?
 ἐπιτροπή Δ.
 ἐπιφανής Δ. ? fr. Sept.
 ἐπιφωνέω
 ἐπιχειρέω
 ἐπιχέω G.
 ἐπλήσθη χρόνος } G.
 ἐπλήσθησαν ἡμέραι }
 ἐποκέλλω Δ. ?
 ἐρείδω Δ.
 ἔρημοι (αι) G.
 ἔσθθσις ?
 ἐσπέρα
 ἐσπερινός G. ?
 εὐγε G. ?
 εὐεργετέω Δ.
 εὐεργέτης G.
 εὐθυδρομέω Δ.
 εὐθυμος Δ.
 εὐθύμως Δ. ?

εὐλαβής
 εὐπορέω Δ.
 εὐπορία Δ.
 εὐρακῶν }
 εὐροκλύδων } Δ.
 εὐρυκλύδων }
 εὐτόνωσ
 εὐφορέω G.
 εὐφροσύνη Δ.
 ἐφάλλομαι Δ.
 (ἐφείδον, cf. ἐπείδω)
 Ἐφέσιος Δ.
 ἐφημερία G.
 ζεύγος G.
 ζευκτηρία Δ.
 ζήτημα Δ.
 ζωογονέω (1 Tim. ?)
 ἡγεμονέω G.
 ἡγεμονία G.
 ἡμιθανής G.
 ἡχος (τό) G.
 ἡχώ G. ?
 θάμβος
 θάρσος Δ.
 θεά Δ.
 θεομαχέω Δ. ?
 θεομάχος Δ.
 θέρημα Δ.
 θεωρία G.
 θηρεύω G.
 θορυβάζω G. ? (cf. τυρβάζω)
 θραύω G. fr. Sept.
 θρόμβος G. ?
 θυμάω G.
 θυμομαχέω Δ.
 ἴασις
 ἰδρῶς G. ?
 ἰερατεύω G.
 ἰερόσυλος Δ.
 ἰκμάς G.
 ἰππεύς Δ.
 ἰσάγγελος G.
 ἴσως G.
 Ἰταλικός Δ.
 καθάπτω Δ.
 καθεξής
 καθημερινός Δ.
 καθήμι
 καθόλου Δ.
 καθοπλίζω G.
 καθότι
 κἀκείθεν Δ. G. ? (Mt. ?)
 κάκωσις Δ. fr. Sept.
 καρδιωγώστης Δ.
 καρποφόρος Δ.
 κατάβασις G.
 καταγγελεύς Δ.
 καταδύω G.
 καταδική Δ. ?
 κατακλείω

κατακληροδοτέω ? } fr.
 κατακληρονομέω ? } Δ. Sept.
 κατακλίνω G.
 κατακολουθέω
 κατακρημνίζω G.
 καταλιθίζω G.
 κατάλοιπος Δ. fr. Sept.
 καταμένω Δ.
 κατανεύω G.
 κατανούσσω Δ.
 καταπίπτω Δ. (G. ?)
 καταπλέω G.
 καταριθμέω Δ.
 κατασειώ Δ.
 κατασοφίζομαι Δ. fr. Sept.
 καταστέλλω Δ.
 κατασύρω G.
 κατασφάζω G.
 κατάσχεσις Δ.
 κατατρέχω Δ.
 καταφέρω Δ.
 καταφρονήτης Δ. fr. Sept.
 καταψύχω G.
 κατειδωλός Δ.
 κατεφίστημα Δ.
 κατοικία Δ.
 κατόρθωμα Δ. ?
 κέραμος G.
 κεράτιον G.
 κηρίον G. ?
 κίρημα G.
 κλάσις
 κλινάριον Δ. ?
 κλίνει ἡ ἡμέρα G.
 κλινίδιον G.
 κλισία G.
 κοιτών Δ.
 κολυμβάω Δ.
 κολωνία (-νια etc.) Δ.
 κοπετός Δ.
 κοπρία G.
 κόπριον G. ?
 κόραξ G.
 κόρος G.
 κουφίζω Δ.
 κραιπάλη G.
 κράτιστος
 κρυπτή (ορ κρύπτη) G.
 κτήτωρ Δ.
 λακίζω Δ.
 λαμπρότης Δ.
 λαμπρός G.
 λαξευτός G.
 λάσκω Δ.
 λείος G. fr. Sept.
 λεπτός Δ.
 λήρος G.
 λιβεργίος Δ.
 λικμάω G. (Mt. ?)
 λιμήν Δ.

λίψ Δ.
 λόγιος Δ.
 Λυκαονιστί Δ.
 λυμαινομαι Δ.
 λυσιτελεῖ G.
 λυτρωτής Δ.
 μαγεία (-γία) Δ.
 μαγεύω Δ.
 μαθήτρια Δ.
 μακροθύμως Δ.
 μανία Δ.
 μαυτεύομαι Δ.
 μαστίζω Δ.
 μαστός G. (Rev. ?)
 μεγαλείος Δ. (G. ?)
 μελισσιος G. ?
 μεριστής G.
 μεσημβρία Δ.
 μεστόω Δ.
 μεταβάλλω Δ.
 μετακαλέω Δ.
 μεταπέμπω Δ.
 μετωρίζω G.
 μετοκίζω Δ.
 μετρίως Δ.
 μηδαμῶς Δ.
 μήπου Δ. ?
 μίσθιος G.
 μίσθωμα Δ.
 μῦα G.
 μύγις G. ?
 μοσχοποιέω Δ.
 ναύκληρος Δ.
 ναῦς Δ.
 νεανίας Δ.
 νεοσσός (νοσσός) Δ. fr. Sept.
 νεωκόρος Δ.
 ησιών Δ.
 νοσσία G. ?
 νοσσός, see νεοσσός
 ογδοήκοντα G.
 οδέυω G.
 οδοιπορέω Δ.
 οδυνάω
 οδύνη Δ.
 οἶκημα Δ.
 οἰκοδόμος Δ. ?
 οικονομέω G.
 ὀκνέω Δ.
 ὀλοκληρία Δ.
 ὄμβρος G.
 ὀμιλέω
 ὀμότεχος Δ.
 ὀνειδος G.
 ὀπότε G. ?
 ὀπτάω Δ.
 ὀπτός G.
 ὀργυιά Δ.
 ὄρ(ε)νός G.
 ὄρθρίζω G.

ὄρθριος G. ?
 ὄρνιξ G. ?
 ὀροθεσία Δ.
 οὐρανόθεν Δ.
 οὐσία G.
 ὄφρυς G.
 ὄχλῆω Δ. (G. ?)
 ὄχλοποιέω Δ.
 παθητός Δ.
 παῖς, ἦ, G.
 παμπληθεί G.
 πανδοχεῖον (OG-κίον) G.
 πανδοχεύς (OG-κεύς) G.
 πανοικί (OG-κει) Δ.
 πανταχῆ OG πανταχῆ Δ. ?
 πάντη (OG-τη) Δ.
 παραβállω Δ. (Mk. ?)
 παραβιάζομαι
 παράδοξος G.
 παραθεωρέω Δ.
 παραινέω Δ.
 παρακαθίζομαι θ. ?
 παρακαθίζω G. ?
 παρακαλύπτω G.
 παραλέγομαι Δ.
 παράλιος G.
 παρανομέω Δ.
 παραπλέω Δ.
 παράσημος Δ.
 παρατείνω Δ.
 παρατήρησις G.
 παρατυγχάνω Δ.
 παραχειμασία Δ.
 παρεμβállω G. ?
 παρενοχλέω Δ.
 παρθενία G.
 παροίχομαι Δ.
 παροτρύνω Δ.
 πατρός Δ.
 πεδινός G.
 πεζεύω Δ.
 πειράω Δ. (Heb. ?)
 πειχιρός G.
 πεντεκαδέκατος G.
 περαιτέρω Δ. ?
 περιάπτω G. ?
 περιαστρέφω ?
 περικαθίζω G. ?
 περικρατής Δ.
 περικρύπτω G.
 περικυκλόω G.
 περιλάμπω
 περιμένω Δ.
 περίξ Δ.
 περιουκέω G.
 περίουκος G.
 περιουχία Δ.
 περιρ(ρ)ήγησμαι Δ.
 περισπάω G.
 περιτρέπω Δ.

πήγανον G.
 πιέζω G.
 πιμπράω Δ. ?
 πινακίδιον G. ?
 πινακίς G. ?
 πλέω (Rev. ?)
 πλήμ(μ)υρα (OG-ύρα) G.
 πλόος Δ.
 πνικτός Δ.
 πνοή Δ.
 πολίτης (Heb. ?)
 πολλαπλασίον G. (Mt. ?)
 πολιτάρχης Δ.
 Ποντικός Δ. [Sept.]
 πόρω G. (Mt. and Mk. fr.)
 πορφυρόπωλις Δ.
 πραγματεύομαι G.
 πράκτωρ G.
 πρεσβεία G.
 πρηγής Δ.
 προβάλλω
 προκαταγγέλλω Δ. (2 Co. ?)
 προκηρύσσω Δ.
 προμελετάω G.
 προοράω Δ.
 προπορεύω
 προσαναβαίνω G.
 προσαναλίσκω G. ?
 προσανέχω Δ. ?
 προσαιπέλω Δ.
 προσαχέω Δ. ?
 προσδαπάνω G.
 προσδέομαι Δ.
 προσδοκία
 προσεάω Δ.
 προσεργάζομαι G.
 προσέχειν ἑαυτοῖς
 προσκληρώ Δ.
 προσκλίνω Δ. ?
 προσλαλέω Δ.
 πρόσπεινος Δ.
 προσπήγνυμι Δ.
 προσποιέω G. (Jn. ? ?)
 προσρήγνυμι G. (Mt. ?)
 προσφάτως Δ.
 προσψάω G.
 προσωπολή(μ)πτῆς Δ.
 προτάσσω Δ. ?
 προτείνω Δ.
 προτρέπω Δ.
 προϋπάρχω
 προφέρω G.
 προχειρίζω Δ.
 προχειροτονέω Δ.
 πρῶ (OG-ῶ, OG-ϙ) ρα Δ.
 πρωτοστάτης Δ.
 πρώτως Δ. ?
 πτοέω G.
 πτύσσω G.
 πύθων Δ.

πυρά Δ.
 ραβδούχος Δ.
 ραδιούργημα Δ.
 ραδιουργία Δ.
 ῥήγμα G.
 ῥήτωρ Δ.
 Ῥωμαϊκός G. ?
 ῥώνυμι Δ.
 ῥάλος G.
 σαῖς Δ.
 σεβαστός Δ.
 Σιδωνίος
 σικάριος Δ.
 σίκερα G.
 σικμικίνθιον Δ.
 σινιάζω G.
 σιτευτός G.
 σιτίον Δ. ?
 σιτομέτριον G.
 σκόπη G.
 σκάφη Δ.
 σκευή Δ.
 σκηνοποιός Δ.
 σκιρτάω G.
 σκληροτράχηλος Δ.
 σκύλον (OG σκύλων) θ.
 σκωληκύβρωτος Δ.
 σορός G.
 σπαργανώω G.
 σπερμολόγος Δ.
 στέμμα Δ.
 στερεώω Δ.
 στιγμή G.
 στρατηγός
 στρατιά (cf. 2 Co. x. 4 Tdf.)
 στρατοπεδάρχης ? } Δ.
 στρατοπέδαρχος ? } Δ.
 στρατόπεδον G.
 Σταϊκός Δ.
 συγγένεια
 συγγενής G. ?
 συγκαλύπτω G.
 συγκαταβαίνω Δ.
 συγκατατίθημι G.
 συγκαταψήφίζω Δ.
 συγκινέω Δ.
 συγκομίζω Δ.
 συγκύπτω G.
 συγκυρία G.
 συγχέω Δ.
 σύγχυσις Δ.
 συ(ν)ζήτησις Δ. ?
 συκάμνος G.
 συκομορέα } G.
 -μορέα } G.
 -μοραία } G.
 συκοφαντέω G.
 συλλογίζομαι G.
 συμβállω
 συμπαραγίνομαι G. (2 Tim. ?)

συμπαρείμι Δ.
 συμπεριλαμβάνω Δ.
 συμπίνω Δ.
 συμπίπτω G. ?
 συμπληρώω
 συμφύω G.
 συμφωνία G.
 συμψηφίζω Δ.
 συναβροίζω Δ. (G. ?)
 συνακολουθέω G. (Mk. ?)
 συναλίζω Δ.
 συναλλάσσω Δ. ?
 συναρπάζω
 συνδρομή Δ.
 σύνειμι (είμι) Δ. (G. ?)
 σύνειμι (είμι) G.
 συνελαύνω Δ. ?
 συνεπιτίθημι Δ. ?
 συνέπομαι Δ.
 συνεφίστημι Δ.
 συνθλάω G. (Mt. ?)
 συνθρίπτω Δ.
 συγκαταεύω Δ. ?
 συνοδεύω Δ.
 συνοδία G.
 συνομιλέω Δ.
 συνομαρέω Δ.
 συντόμος Δ. (Mk. ? ?)
 σύντροφος Δ.
 συντυγχάνω G.
 συναμοσσία Δ.
 Σύριος G. (Mk. ?)
 Σύρις (OG σύρις) Δ.
 συσπάρασσω G. (Mk. ?)
 συστρέφω Δ. (Mt. ?)
 συστροφή Δ.
 σφάγιον Δ. fr. Sept.
 σφοδρῶς Δ.
 σφυδρόν Δ. ?
 σφυρόν Δ. ?
 σχολή Δ.
 τακτός Δ.
 ταῦν (τὰ νῦν) Δ.
 τάραχος Δ.
 τάχιστα Δ.
 τεκμήριον Δ.
 τελεσφορέω G.
 τεσσαρακονταετής Δ.
 τεσσαρεσκαιδέκατος Δ.
 τετράδιον Δ.
 τετραπλόος G.
 τετραρχέω G. [καρδία
 τίθεσθαι εἰς τὰ ὄτα OG ἐν
 τιμωρέω Δ.
 τοίχος Δ.
 τραῦμα G.
 τραυματίζω
 τραχύς
 τριετία Δ.
 τρίστεγος Δ.

τρισχίλιοι Α.
 τροποφορέω? } Α. fr. Sept.
 τροφοφορέω? }
 τρυγών G. fr. Sept.
 τυρβάζω G. ? (cf. *θορυβάζω*)
 Τύριος Α.
 τυφωνικός Α.
 ύγρός G.
 ύδρωπικός G.
 υπερείδον Α.
 υπερεκχύνω G.
 υπερφών Α.
 ύπηρετέω Α.
 ύποβάλλω Α.
 ύποζώννυμι Α.
 ύποκρίνομαι G.
 ύπολαμβάνω (3 Jn. ?)
 ύπονοέω Α.
 ύποπλέω Α.
 ύποπνέω Α.
 ύποστρώννυμι G.
 ύποτρέχω Α.
 ύποχωρέω G.
 ύφαίνω G. ?
 φαντασία Α.
 φάραγξ G. fr. Sept.
 φάσις Α.
 φάτη G.
 φιλανθρώπως Α.
 φίλη (ή) G.
 φιλονεικία G.
 φιλόσοφος Α.
 φιλοφρόνως Α.
 φύβηθρον (of τρον) G.
 φόρτος Α. ?
 φρονιμώς G.
 φρούσσω Α. fr. Sept.
 φρύγανον Α.
 φυλακίζω Α.
 φύλαξ Α.
 Χαλδαίος Α.
 χάραξ G.
 χάσμα G.
 χειμάζω Α.
 χειραγωγέω Α.
 χειραγωγός Α.
 χλευάζω Α.
 χορός G.
 χόρτασμα Α.
 χρεωφειλέτης (of χρεοφιλ.) G.
 χρονοτριβέω Α.
 χρώς Α.
 χῶρος Α.
 ψῶχος G.
 ὠνόμοι Α.
 ὠόν G.

Gospel 312 (11 fr. Sept., 52?)
 Acts 478 (15 fr. Sept., 49?)
 Both 61.
 TOTAL 351 (26 fr. Sept., 101?)

4. To all three Synoptists.

ἀγανακτέω
 ἀγέλη
 ἀλα?
 ἀλάστρον
 ἀλειύς
 ἀμὴν λέγω ὑμῶν
 ἀναβοάω?
 ἀνακλίνω
 ἀνεκτός
 ἀπαίρω
 ἀποδημέω
 ἀποκεφαλίζω
 ἀποκυλίω
 οἱ ἄρτοι τῆς προθέσεως
 ἀσβεστος
 ἀσκός
 βαπτιστής
 Βεελ(ε)βουλ (-βοίβ)
 γαλήνη
 γαμίσκω?
 διαβλέπω?
 διαλογίζομαι (Jn. ?)
 δυσκόλως
 ἑκατονταπλασίω?
 ἐκιδίδωμι
 ἐμπαίζω
 ἐμπτύω
 ἐπίβλημα
 ἐπιγραφή
 ἐπισυνάγω
 ἐρήμωσις
 εὐκοπώτερον εἶναι.
 θέρος
 θηλάζω
 κακῶς ἔχειν
 κάμηλος
 καταγελίω
 κρᾶσπεδον
 κρημνός
 κωφός
 λεγεῶν (-γῶν)
 λέπρα
 λεπρός
 μακρός?
 μῦθος
 νυμφών
 οἰκοδεσπότης
 ὀρχέομαι
 παραλυτικός?
 πενθερά
 περίλυπος
 πήρα [Sept.)
 (πήρρω Mt. and Mk. fr.)
 πῖναξ
 προβαίνω
 πρωτοκαθεδρία
 πρωτοκλῆσια
 πύργος

ῥαφίς?
 ῥήγγυμι (Gal. fr. Sept.)
 σίναπι
 σινδῶν
 σκύλλω?
 σπλαγχνίζομαι
 τὰ σπέρμα
 στάχυς
 στέγη
 στυπνίζω
 συντηρέω
 τελώνης
 τελώνιον
 τίλλω
 τρίβος fr. Sept.
 υἱὸς Δαυὶδ
 ὑποκριτής
 φέγγος?
 χοῖρος
 ψευδομαρτυρέω (Ro. ?)
 ψυχίον
 TOTAL 78 (1 fr. Sept., 10 ?)

5. To John.

N. B. Words peculiar to the Gospel, or to one or another of the Epistles, are so marked.

ἀγγελία 1 Ep.
 ἀγγέλλω G. ?
 ἀλειύω G.
 ἀλλαχθέν G.
 ἀλόγ G.
 ἀμαρτίαν ἔχειν G., 1 Ep.
 ἀμὴν ἀμὴν G.
 ἄν (ἐάν) G. ? 1 Ep. ?
 ἀναμάρτητος G. (viii. 7)
 ἀνάστασις { ζωῆς } G.
 { κρίσεως }
 ἀνθρακία G.
 ἀνθρωποκτόνος G., 1 Ep.
 ἀντίχριστος 1 Ep., 2 Ep.
 ἀντλέω G.
 ἀντλημα G.
 ἀπεκρίθη καὶ εἶπε G.
 ἀπέρχομαι εἰς τὰ ὀπίσω G.
 ἀποσυνάγωγος G.
 ἄρ(ρ)αφος G.
 ἀρχιτρίκλιος G.
 ὁ ἀρχων τοῦ κόσμου (τούτου) G.
 αὐτόφωρος G. (viii. 4).
 βαῖον G.
 βασιλίσκος G. ?
 βιβρώσκω G.
 Γαββαθά G.
 γενετή G.
 γεννηθῆναι ἀνωθεν G., ἐκ (τοῦ) θεοῦ G. 1 Ep., ἐκ (τοῦ) πνεύματος G.
 γέρων G.
 γλωσσόκομον G.
 δακρύω G.
 δειλιάω G.
 δῆποτε G. ? (v. 4)
 διαζωννύω G.
 δίδυμος G.
 ἐγκαίνια G.
 εἶναι ἐκ τοῦ κόσμου G., 1 Ep.
 εἶναι { ἐκ τῶν ἄνω } G.
 { ἐκ τῶν κάτω } G.
 ἐκνεύω } G.
 ἐκνέω }
 ἔλιγμα G. ?
 ἐμπόριον G.
 ἐμφυσάω G.
 ἐξέρχεσθαι ἐκ (ἀπὸ, παρὰ) τοῦ θεοῦ G.
 ἐξυπνίζω G.
 ἐπάρατος G. ?
 ἐπενδύτης G.
 ἐπιδέχομαι 3 Ep.
 ἐπιχρίω G.
 (ή) ἐσχάτη ἡμέρα G.
 ζώννυμι G. (Acts ?)
 ἦλος G.
 ἦπερ G. ?
 θεοσεβής G.
 θῆκη G.
 θρέμμα G.
 θλασμός 1 Ep.
 καθαίρω G. (Heb. ?)
 καταγράφω G. ? (viii. 6).
 κέδρος G. ?
 κερία G.
 κέρμα G.
 κερματιστής G.
 κηπουρός G.
 κινήσις G. (v. 3)
 κλῆμα G.
 κοίμησις G.
 κολυμβήθρα G.
 κομψότερον ἔχειν G.
 κριθινος G.
 λέντιον G.
 λιθόστρωτος G.
 λίτρα G.
 λόγχη G.
 μεσσω G.
 Μεσσίας G.
 μετρητής G.
 μίγμα G. ?
 μονή G.
 νίκη 1 Ep.
 νιπήτη G.
 νόσημα G. ? (v. 4)
 νύσσω G.
 ὄζω G.
 ὀβύιον G. (Lk. ?)
 ὄμου G. (Lk. ?)

ὄναριον G.
 οὐκοῦν G.
 ὄψάριον G.
 παιδάριον G. (Mt.?)
 πενθερός G.
 περιδέω G. [3 Ep.
 περιπατεῖν ἐν ἀληθείᾳ 2 Ep.,
 περιπατεῖν ἐν τῇ σκοτίᾳ (or
 ἐν τῷ σκότει) G., 1 Ep.
 περιπατεῖν ἐν τῷ φωτί 1 Ep.
 ποιεῖν τὴν ἀλήθειαν G., 1 Ep.
 πότερος G.
 προβατική G.
 προβάτιον G.?
 προσαιτέω G. (Mk. ? Lk. ?)
 προσκυνητής G.
 προσφάγων G.
 πτέρνα G.
 πτύσμα G.
 ῥέω G.
 Ῥωμαῖοι G.
 σκέλος G.
 σκηνοπηγία G.
 συγχράωμαι G.?
 συμμαθητής G.
 συ εισέρχουαι G.
 τεκνίον G., 1 Ep. (Mk. ? Gal. ?)
 τεταρταῖος G.
 τετράμηρος G.
 τιθένας ψυχὴν G., 1 Ep.
 τίτλος G.
 ὑδρία G.
 ὑπάρησις G. (Mt.?)
 ὑφαντός G.
 φανός G.
 φιλοπρωτεύω 3 Ep.
 φλυαρός 3 Ep.
 φραγέλιον G.
 χαμαί G.
 χάρτης 2 Ep.
 χείμαρρος G.
 χολάω G.
 χρίσμα 1 Ep.
 ψυχὴν τιθέναι, see τιθέναι ψ.
 ψωμίον G.
 Gospel 114 (12 ?)
 Epp. 11
 Gospel and Epp. 8 (1 ?)
 TOTAL 133 (13 ?)

6. To Paul.

α. TO THE LONGER EPISTLES
AND PHILEMON.

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ἀβαρής 2 Co.
 ἀγαθωσύνη
 ἀναμος 1 Co.

ἀγωνάκτησις 2 Co.
 ἀγενής 1 Co.
 ἀγνωσύνη
 ἀγνότης 2 Co.
 ἀγνώς Phil.
 ἀγριέλαιος Ro.
 ἀγρυπνία 2 Co.
 ἀδάπανος 1 Co.
 ἀδύλως 1 Co.
 ἀδιαλείπτως
 ἀδροτής 2 Co.
 ἀθά cf. μαρὰν ἀθά
 ἄθεος Eph.
 ἀθυμέω Col.
 αἰνιγμα 1 Co.
 αἰσθησις Phil.
 αἰσχρολογία Col.
 αἰσχροτής Eph.
 αἰτιάουμαι Ro.
 αἰχμαλωτεύω Eph. fr. Sept.
 (2 T.?)
 ἀκαιρέουμαι Phil.
 ἀκατακάλυπτος 1 Co.
 ἄκων 1 Co.
 ἀλάλητος Ro.
 ἀληθεύω
 ἀλληγορέω Gal.
 ἄλυπος Phil.
 ἀμέμπτως 1 Th.
 ἀμετακίνητος 1 Co.
 ἀμεταμέλητος
 ἀμετανόητος Ro.
 ἄμετρος 2 Co.
 ἀναβάλλω Phil.
 ἀνακαινός
 ἀνακαλύπτω 2 Co.
 ἀνακεφαλαίω
 ἀνακόπτω Gal. ?
 ἀναλογία Ro.
 ἀναμένω 1 Th.
 ἀνανεώω Eph.
 ἀνάξιος 1 Co.
 ἀναξίως 1 Co.
 ἀναπολόγητος Ro.
 ἀνδρίζω 1 Co.
 ἀνεκδέγητος 2 Co.
 ἀνελεήμων Ro.
 ἀνεξερεῦ(or -ραῖ-)νητος Ro.
 ἀνεξιχνίαστος
 ἀνεψιός Col.
 ἀνήκω
 ἀνθραξ Ro. fr. Sept.
 ἀνθρωπάρεσκος
 ἀνθρώπινον λέγω Ro.
 ἀνοιξίς Eph.
 ἀνόμως Ro.
 ἀνοχή Ro.
 ἀνταναπληρώω Col.
 ἀνταπόδοσις Col.
 ἀντιλη(μ)ψις 1 Co.

ἀντιμισθία
 ἀντιστρατεύουμαι Ro.
 ἀπαλγέω Eph.
 ἀπαλλοτριώω
 ἀπαρασκευάστος 2 Co.
 ἀπ(or ἀφ-)είδον Phil.
 ἀπειμι absunt
 ἀπέπειον 2 Co.
 ἀπεκδύουμαι Col.
 ἀπέκδυσις Col.
 ἀπελεύθερος 1 Co.
 ἀπερισπάστως 1 Co.
 ἀπλότης
 ἀπόδειξις 1 Co.
 ἀποκαταδοκία
 ἀποκατάλλασσω
 ἀπόκριμα 2 Co.
 ἀπορφανίζω 1 Th.
 ἀποστνγέω Ro.
 ἀποτίνω Philem.
 ἀποτολμάω Ro.
 ἀποτομία Ro.
 ἀπουσία Phil.
 ἀπόχρησις Col.
 ἄρα οὖν
 ἀρά Ro.
 ἀρραβών
 ἀρεσκεία Col.
 ἀρμύζω 2 Co.
 ἀρπαγμός Phil.
 ἀρρητος 2 Co.
 ἀρχιτέκτων 1 Co.
 ἀσάινω 1 Th. ?
 ἀσθένημα Ro.
 ἀσσοφος Eph.
 ἀσπίς Ro.
 ἀστατέω 1 Co.
 ἀσύνθετος Ro.
 ἀσχημονέω 1 Co.
 ἀσχημων 1 Co.
 ἀτακτέω 2 Th.
 ἀτακτος 1 Th.
 ἀτάκτως 2 Th.
 ἄτομος 1 Co.
 αὐγάζω 2 Co. ?
 αὐθαίρετος 2 Co.
 αὐλός 1 Co.
 αὐξησις
 αὐτάρκης Phil.
 ἀφειδία Col.
 ἀφή
 ἀφικνέουμαι Ro.
 Ἀχαϊκός 1 Co.
 ἀχρειώω Ro. fr. Sept.
 ἀχρηστος Philem.
 ἄψυχος 1 Co.
 βαῦλ Ro. fr. Sept.
 βασκαίνω Gal.
 Βελίαλ or Βελίαρ 2 Co.
 βέλος Eph.

βραβεῖον
 βραβεύω Col.
 βρόχος 1 Co.
 βυθός 2 Co.
 Γαλάτης Gal.
 γέωργιον 1 Co.
 γησιώσις Phil.
 γραπτός Ro.
 γυμνητεύω 1 Co.
 δάκνω Gal.
 Δαμασκηνός 2 Co.
 δεγματίζω Col. (Mt. ?)
 διαίρεσις 1 Co.
 διαστολή
 διδακτός 1 Co. (Jn. fr. Sept.)
 διερμηνεία 1 Co. ?
 διερμηνευτής 1 Co. ?
 δικαιοκρισία Ro.
 δικαίωσις Ro.
 δίσπερ 1 Co.
 δεχαστασία
 δίψος 1 Co.
 δογματίζω Col.
 δοκιμή
 δόλιος 2 Co.
 δολιόω Ro. fr. Sept.
 δολώω 2 Co.
 δότης 2 Co.
 δουλαγωγέω 1 Co.
 δράσσομαι 1 Co.
 δυναμός Col. (Eph. ? Heb. ?)
 δυνατέω 2 Co. (Ro. ?)
 δυσφημέω 1 Co. ?
 δυσφημία 2 Co.
 δωροφορία Ro. ?
 ἐγγράφω 2 Co. (Lk. ?)
 ἐγγυτερον Ro.
 ἐγκανχάουμαι 2 Th. ?
 ἐγκεντρίζω Ro.
 ἐγκοπή (or ἐκκ., or ἐκκ.) 1 Co.
 ἐγκρατεύουμαι 1 Co.
 ἐγκρίνω 2 Co.
 ἐδραῖος
 ἐθελοθρησκεία Col.
 ἐθνάρχης 2 Co.
 ἐθνικῶς Gal.
 εἰδωλείον 1 Co.
 εἰκῆ, -κῆ (Mt. ?)
 εἶκω Gal.
 εἰλικρινεία (or -νία)
 εἰρηνοποιέω Col.
 εἰσδέχομαι 2 Co.
 ἐκατοστατής Ro.
 ἐκδασπανάω 2 Co.
 ἐκδημέω 2 Co.
 ἐκδικος
 ἐκδικάω 1 Th. (Lk. ?)
 ἐκκαίω Ro.
 ἐκελάω Ro.
 ἐκκελεύω

ἑκκοπή cf. ἑγκοπή
 ἐκκήφω 1 Co.
 ἐκούσιος Philem.
 ἐκπετάννυμ Ro. fr. Sept.
 ἐκπύω Gal.
 ἐκτρέφω Eph.
 ἐκτρωμα 1 Co.
 ἐκφοβέω 2 Co.
 ἐκών
 ἐλαττονίω 2 Co. fr. Sept.
 ἐλαφρία 2 Co.
 ἐλαχιστότερος Eph.
 ἐλλογῶσθαι ὀργῶσθαι
 ἐμβατεύω Col.
 ἐμπεραπατέω 2 Co. fr. Sept.
 ἐνάρχομαι
 ἐνδειγμα 2 Th.
 ἐνδειξις
 ἐνδημέω 2 Co.
 ἐνδοξάζω 2 Th.
 ἐνέργεια
 ἐνέργημα 1 Co.
 ἐνοκῶ cf. ἑγκοπή
 ἐνορκίζω 1 Th. ?
 ἐνόησθε Eph.
 ἐντροπή 1 Co.
 ἐντυπῶ 2 Co.
 ἐξαγοράζω
 ἐξαίρω 1 Co. ? and fr. Sept.
 ἐξανίστασις Phil.
 ἐξαπατάω (1 Tim. ?)
 ἐξαπορέω 2 Co.
 ἐξεγείρω
 ἐξηγέω 1 Th.
 ἐξισχύνω Eph.
 ἰορτάζω 1 Co.
 ἐπακούω 2 Co. fr. Sept.
 ἐπαναμμνήσκω Ro.
 ἐπειπερ Ro. ?
 ἐπεκτείνω Phil.
 ἐπεινύω 2 Co.
 ἐπιβαρέω
 ἐπιδιατάσσομαι Gal.
 ἐπιδύω Eph.
 ἐπιθανάτιος 1 Co.
 ἐπιθυμητής 1 Co.
 ἐπικαλύπτω Ro. fr. Sept.
 ἐπικατάρατος Gal. fr. Sept.
 (Jn. ?)
 ἐπιπόθησις 2 Co.
 ἐπιπόθητος Phil.
 ἐπιποθία Ro.
 ἐπισκηνῶ 2 Co.
 ἐπισπῶ 1 Co.
 ἐπιτιμία 2 Co.
 ἐπιφάνισκος Eph.
 ἐπιχορηγία
 ἐπονομάζω Ro.
 ἐπτακισχίλιος Ro.
 ἐρεθίζω 2 Co. (Col. ?)

ἑρμηνεία 1 Co.
 ἑρμηνευτής 1 Co. ?
 τί ἐρούμεν Ro.
 ἑτερογλωσσος 1 Co.
 ἑτεροζυγέω 2 Co.
 ἑτέρως Phil.
 ἑτοιμασία Eph.
 εἴνοια Eph. (1 Co. ?)
 εὐπάρεδρος
 εὐπρόσεδρος } 1 Co.
 εὐπροσωπίω Gal.
 εὐσημος 1 Co.
 εὐσημόνως
 εὐσημοσύνη 1 Co.
 εὐτραπέλια Eph.
 εὐφήμια 2 Co.
 εὐφήμος Phil.
 εὐχάριστος Col.
 εὐψυχέω Phil.
 εὐωδία
 ἐφειρετής Ro.
 ἐφικνέομαι 2 Co.
 ὁ ἡγαπημένος (of Christ)
 Eph.
 ἡ ἀγνοεῖτε Ro.
 ἡδιστα 2 Co.
 ἡθος 1 Co. fr. Menander
 ἡνίκα 2 Co.
 ἦτοι Ro.
 ἦττημα
 ἦτων ὀργῶσθαι
 ἡχέω 1 Co. (Lk. ?)
 θεούτης Ro.
 θέλω ἐν Col.
 θεοδιδάκτος 1 Th.
 θεοστυγής Ro.
 θεότης Col.
 θήρα Ro.
 θηρωμαχέω 1 Co.
 θνητός
 θριαμβεύω
 θυρεός Eph.
 ἴαμα 1 Co.
 ἱερόθυτος 1 Co. ?
 ἱεροσυνέω Ro.
 ἱερούργω Ro.
 ἱκανότης 2 Co.
 ἱκανός
 ἱλαρός 2 Co.
 ἱλαρότης Ro.
 ἱμείρομαι (? cf. ἡμείρομαι)
 ἵνα ('where') ?
 Ἰουδαίω Gal.
 Ἰουδαϊκῶς Gal.
 Ἰουδαϊσμός Gal.
 ἰσότης
 ἰσόψυχος Phil.
 ἰστορέω Gal.
 καθαίρεισις 2 Co.
 καθό (1 Pet. ?)

καθορῶ Ro.
 καινότης Ro.
 κακότης Ro.
 καλῆμη 1 Co.
 καλλιέλαιος Ro.
 καλοποιέω 2 Th.
 κάλυμμα 2 Co.
 κάμπτω
 κανών
 καπηλεύω 2 Co.
 καταβαρέω 2 Co.
 καταβραβεύω Col.
 καταδουλώω
 κατακαλύπτω 1 Co.
 κατάκρημα Ro.
 κατάκρησις 2 Co.
 κατάλαλος Ro.
 κατάλειμμα Ro. ?
 καταλλαγή
 καταλλάσσω
 καταναρκῶ 2 Co.
 κατάνυξις Ro. fr. Sept.
 κατάρτισις 2 Co.
 καταρτισμός Eph.
 κατασκοπέω Gal.
 καταστρώννυμι 1 Co.
 κατατομή Phil.
 καταυγίζω 2 Co. ?
 καταχθόνιος Phil.
 καταχράομαι 1 Co.
 κατοπτρίζομαι 2 Co.
 κατώτερος Eph.
 κέλευσμα 1 Th.
 κενοδοξία Phil.
 κενόδοξος Gal.
 κενώω
 κημόω 1 Co. ?
 κίνδυνος
 κληρώω Eph.
 κλιμα
 κλυδωνίζομαι Eph.
 κολακεία 1 Th.
 κομάω 1 Co.
 κόμη 1 Co.
 κοσμοκράτωρ Eph.
 κρέας
 κρυφή, -φή Eph.
 κυβεία Eph.
 κυβέρνησις 1 Co.
 κύμβαλον 1 Co.
 κυριακὸν δείπνον 1 Co.
 κυρώω
 Λαοδικεύς Col. (Rev. ?)
 λάρυγξ Ro.
 λείμμα Ro.
 λήψις Phil.
 λογία 1 Co.
 λογισμός
 λοιδόρος 1 Co.
 λύσις 1 Co.

μακαρισμός
 μάκελλον 1 Co.
 μακροχρόνιος Eph.
 μαρὰν ἀθά (μαρνασθῆ) 1 Co.
 ματαιῶς Ro.
 μεγάλως Phil.
 μέγεθος Eph.
 μεθοδεία Eph.
 μίνυσος 1 Co.
 μεσότοιχος Eph.
 μετακινέω Col.
 μεταλλάσσω Ro.
 μετασχηματίζω
 μετοχή 2 Co.
 μήτεγε (μήτε γε, μή τε γε) 1
 Co.
 μολυσμός 2 Co.
 μομφή Col.
 μορφῶ Gal.
 μόχθος
 μνέω Phil.
 μυκτηρίζω Gal.
 μομάομαι 2 Co.
 μορία 1 Co.
 μωρολογία Eph.
 νέκρωσις
 νή 1 Co.
 νηπιάζω 1 Co.
 νόημα
 νομοθεσία Ro.
 νοσηνία Col.
 νυχθήμερον 2 Co.
 νῶτος Ro. fr. Sept.
 οἰκτεῖρω Ro. fr. Sept.
 δικτῆμερος Phil.
 δλέθριος 2 Th. ?
 δλιγόνυχος 1 Th.
 δλοθρευτής 1 Co.
 δλοτελής 1 Th.
 δμείρομαι 1 Th. ? (cf. ἡμείρ-)
 ὀμιλία 1 Co. fr. Menander
 ὀνίνημι Philem.
 ὄρατός Col.
 ὄρεξις Ro.
 ὄρθοπόδιος Gal.
 ὄργη Ro.
 ὄσιος 1 Th.
 ὄσφρησις 1 Co.
 ὄσθαλμοδουλεία
 ὄχύρωμα 2 Co.
 πάθος
 παιδαγωγός
 παίζω 1 Co. fr. Sept.
 παλαιότης Ro.
 πάλη Eph.
 πανούργος 2 Co.
 παραβολέομαι ? } Phil.
 παραβουλεύομαι ? }
 παραζηλώω
 παράκειμαι

ὀνίριον G.
 οὐκούν G.
 ὀψάριον G.
 παιδάριον G. (Mt.?)
 πενυθέρως G.
 περιδέω G. [3 Ep.
 περιπατεῖν ἐν ἀληθείᾳ 2 Ep.,
 περιπατεῖν ἐν τῇ σκοτίᾳ (or
 ἐν τῷ σκότει) G., 1 Ep.
 περιπατεῖν ἐν τῷ φωτί 1 Ep.
 ποιεῖν τὴν ἀλήθειαν G., 1 Ep.
 πότερος G.
 προβατική G.
 προβάτιον G.?
 προσαϊτέω G. (Mk. ? Lk. ?)
 προσκυνητής G.
 προσφάγων G.
 πτέρνα G.
 πτύσμα G.
 ῥέω G.
 ῥωμαῖοι G.
 σκέλος G.
 σκηνοπηγία G.
 συγχράωμι G.?
 συμμαθητής G.
 συ εισέρχουμαι G.
 τεκνίον G., 1 Ep. (Mk. ? Gal. ?)
 τεταρταῖος G.
 τετράμηνος G.
 τιθέναι ψυχὴν G., 1 Ep.
 τίτλος G.
 ὑδρία G.
 ὑπάνησις G. (Mt. ?)
 ὑφαντός G.
 φανός G.
 φιλοπρωτεύω 3 Ep.
 φλυαρέω 3 Ep.
 φραγγέλιον G.
 χαμαί G.
 χάρτης 2 Ep.
 χείμαρρος G.
 χολάω G.
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 ἀγαθωσύνη
 ἄναμος 1 Co.

ἀγωνάκτησις 2 Co.
 ἀγενής 1 Co.
 ἀγισσύνη
 ἀγνότης 2 Co.
 ἀγνώσις Phil.
 ἀγριέλαιος Ro.
 ἀγρυπνία 2 Co.
 ἀδάπανος 1 Co.
 ἀδήλως 1 Co.
 ἀδιαλείπτως
 ἀδροτής 2 Co.
 ἀθά cf. μαρὰν ἀθά
 ἄθεος Eph.
 ἀθυμέω Col.
 αἰνιγμα 1 Co.
 αἰσθήσις Phil.
 αἰσχρολογία Col.
 αἰσχρότης Eph.
 αἰτιάομαι Ro.
 αἰχμαλωτεύω Eph. fr. Sept.
 (2 T. ?)
 ἀκαρέομαι Phil.
 ἀκατακάλυπτος 1 Co.
 ἄκων 1 Co.
 ἀλάλητος Ro.
 ἀληθεύω
 ἀλληγορέω Gal.
 ἄλυπος Phil.
 ἀμέμπτως 1 Th.
 ἀμετακίνητος 1 Co.
 ἀμεταμέλητος
 ἀμετανόητος Ro.
 ἄμετρος 2 Co.
 ἀναθάλλω Phil.
 ἀνακαινώω
 ἀνακαλύπτω 2 Co.
 ἀνακεφαλαίω
 ἀνακόπτω Gal. ?
 ἀναλογία Ro.
 ἀναμένω 1 Th.
 ἀνανεώω Eph.
 ἀνάξιος 1 Co.
 ἀναξίως 1 Co.
 ἀναπολόγητος Ro.
 ἀνδρίζω 1 Co.
 ἀνεκδέγητος 2 Co.
 ἀνελετήμων Ro.
 ἀνεξερεύ(ορ -ραύ-)νητος Ro.
 ἀνεξιχνίαστος
 ἀνεψιός Col.
 ἀνήκω
 ἀνθραξ Ro. fr. Sept.
 ἀνθρωπάρεσκος
 ἀνθρώπινον λέγω Ro.
 ἀνοιξίς Eph.
 ἀνόμως Ro.
 ἀνοχή Ro.
 ἀνταναπληρώω Col.
 ἀνταπόδοσις Col.
 ἀντιλη(μ)ψίς 1 Co.

ἀντιμισθία
 ἀντιστρατεύομαι Ro.
 ἀπαλγέω Eph.
 ἀπαλλοτριώω
 ἀπαρασκευάστος 2 Co.
 ἀπ(ορ ἀφ-)εἶδον Phil.
 ἀπειμι absunt
 ἀπειπον 2 Co.
 ἀπεκδύομαι Col.
 ἀπέκδυσις Col.
 ἀπελεύθερος 1 Co.
 ἀπερισπάστος 1 Co.
 ἀπλότης
 ἀπόδειξις 1 Co.
 ἀποκαταδοκία
 ἀποκαταλλάσσω
 ἀπόκριμα 2 Co.
 ἀπορφανίζω 1 Th.
 ἀποστνγέω Ro.
 ἀποτινώ Philem.
 ἀποτομάω Ro.
 ἀποτομία Ro.
 ἀπουσία Phil.
 ἀπόχρησις Col.
 ἄρα οὖν
 ἀρά Ro.
 ἀρραβών
 ἀρεσκεία Col.
 ἀρμόζω 2 Co.
 ἀρπαγμός Phil.
 ἀρρητος 2 Co.
 ἀρχιέκτων 1 Co.
 ἀσαινω 1 Th. ?
 ἀσθένημα Ro.
 ἄστροφος Eph.
 ἀσπίς Ro.
 ἀστατέω 1 Co.
 ἀσύνητος Ro.
 ἀσχημονέω 1 Co.
 ἀσχημων 1 Co.
 ἀτακτέω 2 Th.
 ἀτακτος 1 Th.
 ἀτάκτως 2 Th.
 ἀτομος 1 Co.
 αἰγάζω 2 Co. ?
 αὐθαίρετος 2 Co.
 αὐλός 1 Co.
 αὐξήσις
 αὐτάρκης Phil.
 ἀφειδία Col.
 ἀφή
 ἀφικνέομαι Ro.
 Ἀχαϊκός 1 Co.
 ἀχρεῖω Ro. fr. Sept.
 ἀχρηστος Philem.
 ἄψυχος 1 Co.
 βαάλ Ro. fr. Sept.
 βασκαίνω Gal.
 Βελιάλ or Βελίαρ 2 Co.
 βέλος Eph.

βραβείον
 βραβέω Col.
 βρόχος 1 Co.
 βυθός 2 Co.
 Γαλάτης Gal.
 γέωργιον 1 Co.
 γησιώσις Phil.
 γραπτός Ro.
 γυμνητεύω 1 Co.
 δάκνω Gal.
 Δαμασκηνός 2 Co.
 δειγματίζω Col. (Mt. ?)
 διαιρέσις 1 Co.
 διαστολή
 διδακτός 1 Co. (Jn. fr. Sept.)
 διερμηνεία 1 Co. ?
 διερμηνευτής 1 Co. ?
 δικαιοκρισία Ro.
 δικαίωσις Ro.
 δίοπερ 1 Co.
 δειχστασία
 δίψος 1 Co.
 δογματίζω Col.
 δοκιμή
 δόλιος 2 Co.
 δολιόω Ro. fr. Sept.
 δολώω 2 Co.
 δότης 2 Co.
 δουλαγωγέω 1 Co.
 δράσσομαι 1 Co.
 δυναμώω Col. (Eph. ? Heb. ?)
 δυνατέω 2 Co. (Ro. ?)
 δυσφημέω 1 Co. ?
 δυσφημία 2 Co.
 δωροφορία Ro. ?
 ἐγγράφω 2 Co. (Lk. ?)
 ἐγγύτερον Ro.
 ἐγκανχάομαι 2 Th. ?
 ἐγκεντρίζω Ro.
 ἐγκοπή (or ἐκκ, or ἐκκ-) 1 Co.
 ἐγκρατεύομαι 1 Co.
 ἐγκρίνω 2 Co.
 ἐδραῖος
 ἐθελοθρησκεία Col.
 ἐθνήρχης 2 Co.
 ἐθνικῶς Gal.
 εἰδωλείον 1 Co.
 εἰκῆ, -κῆ (Mt. ?)
 εἶκω Gal.
 εἰλικρινεία (or -νία)
 εἰρηνοποιέω Col.
 εἰσδέχομαι 2 Co.
 ἐκατοστατής Ro.
 ἐκδαπανέω 2 Co.
 ἐκδημέω 2 Co.
 ἐκδικέω
 ἐκδικέω 1 Th. (Lk. ?)
 ἐκκαίω Ro.
 ἐκκλάω Ro.
 ἐκκλείω

ἰκκοπή cf. ἔγκοπή
 ἰκκήφω 1 Co.
 ἰκτύσιος Philem.
 ἰκετάγγυμ Ro. fr. Sept.
 ἰκπύω Gal.
 ἰκτρέφω Eph.
 ἰκτρωμα 1 Co.
 ἰκφοβέω 2 Co.
 ἰκόν
 ἰλαττονίω 2 Co. fr. Sept.
 ἰλαφρία 2 Co.
 ἰλαχιστότερος Eph.
 ἰλλογῶσθ οἱ γέω
 ἰμβατεύω Col.
 ἰμπεραπαύω 2 Co. fr. Sept.
 ἰνάρχομαι
 ἰνδειγμα 2 Th.
 ἰνδειξις
 ἰνδημέω 2 Co.
 ἰνδοξάζω 2 Th.
 ἰνέργεια
 ἰνέργημα 1 Co.
 ἰνοπή cf. ἔγκοπή
 ἰνορρίζω 1 Th. ?
 ἰνότης Eph.
 ἰντροπή 1 Co.
 ἰντυπῶ 2 Co.
 ἰξαγοράζω
 ἰξαίρω 1 Co. ? and fr. Sept.
 ἰξανίστασις Phil.
 ἰξαπατάω (1 Tim. ?)
 ἰξαπορέω 2 Co.
 ἰξεγείρω
 ἰξηχέω 1 Th.
 ἰξισχύνω Eph.
 ἰορτάζω 1 Co.
 ἰπακούω 2 Co. fr. Sept.
 ἰπαναμμνήσκω Ro.
 ἰπέιπερ Ro. ?
 ἰπεκτείνω Phil.
 ἰπενδύνω 2 Co.
 ἰπιβαρέω
 ἰπιδιατάσσομαι Gal.
 ἰπιδύνω Eph.
 ἰπιθανάτιος 1 Co.
 ἰπιθυμητής 1 Co.
 ἰπικαλύπτω Ro. fr. Sept.
 ἰπικατάρατος Gal. fr. Sept.
 (Jn. ?)
 ἰπιπόθησις 2 Co.
 ἰπιπόθητος Phil.
 ἰπιποθία Ro.
 ἰπισκηνῶ 2 Co.
 ἰπισπῶ 1 Co.
 ἰπιτιμία 2 Co.
 ἰπιφαιύσκω Eph.
 ἰπιχορηγία
 ἰπινομάζω Ro.
 ἰπιτακισχίλιος Ro.
 ἰπιβίζω 2 Co. (Col. ?)

ἰρμηρία 1 Co.
 ἰρμηρευτής 1 Co. ?
 τί ἰρούμεν Ro.
 ἰτερολόγισσος 1 Co.
 ἰτεροφύγιος 2 Co.
 ἰτέρως Phil.
 ἰτομασία Eph.
 ἰθουσία Eph. (1 Co. ?)
 ἰυπάρθερος } 1 Co.
 ἰυπρόσθερος }
 ἰυπροσωπίω Gal.
 ἰυσημος 1 Co.
 ἰυσημόνως
 ἰυσημοσύνη 1 Co.
 ἰυτραπείλῳ Eph.
 ἰυφημία 2 Co.
 ἰυφημος Phil.
 ἰυχάριστος Col.
 ἰυψυχέω Phil.
 ἰυωδία
 ἰφευρετής Ro.
 ἰφικνέομαι 2 Co.
 ὁ ἡγαπημένος (of Christ)
 Eph.
 ἡ ἀγνοεῖτε Ro.
 ἡδιστα 2 Co.
 ἡθος 1 Co. fr. Menander
 ἡνίκα 2 Co.
 ἡτοι Ro.
 ἡττημα
 ἡττων οἱ ἡσων
 ἡχέω 1 Co. (Lk. ?)
 θεούτης Ro.
 θέλω ἐν Col.
 θεοδιδάκτος 1 Th.
 θεοστυγής Ro.
 θεότης Col.
 θήρα Ro.
 θηρωμαχέω 1 Co.
 θηπός
 θριαμβεύω
 θυρεός Eph.
 ἴαμα 1 Co.
 ἱερόθυτος 1 Co. ?
 ἱεροσυλέω Ro.
 ἱερούργω Ro.
 ἱκανότης 2 Co.
 ἱκανός
 ἱλαρός 2 Co.
 ἱλαρότης Ro.
 ἱμείρομαι (? cf. ὁμείρομαι)
 ἵνα ('where') ?
 Ἰουδαίζω Gal.
 Ἰουδαϊκός Gal.
 Ἰουδαϊσμός Gal.
 ἰσότης
 ἰσόψυχος Phil.
 ἰστορομάζω Gal.
 καθαίρεσις 2 Co.
 καθό (1 Pet. ?)

καθορῶ Ro.
 καινότης Ro.
 κακοήθεια Ro.
 καλήμη 1 Co.
 καλλιέλαιος Ro.
 καλοποιέω 2 Th.
 κάλυμμα 2 Co.
 κάμπτω
 κανών
 καπηλεύω 2 Co.
 καταβαρέω 2 Co.
 καταβραβεύω Col.
 καταδουλώ
 κατακαλύπτω 1 Co.
 κατακρύπτω Ro.
 κατάκρισις 2 Co.
 κατάλαλος Ro.
 κατάλειμμα Ro. ?
 καταλλαγή
 καταλλάσσω
 καταναρκῶ 2 Co.
 κατάνυξις Ro. fr. Sept.
 κατάρτισις 2 Co.
 καταρτισμός Eph.
 κατασκοπέω Gal.
 καταστρόγγυμι 1 Co.
 κατατομή Phil.
 καταυγάζω 2 Co. ?
 καταχθόνιος Phil.
 καταχράομαι 1 Co.
 κατοπτρίζομαι 2 Co.
 κατώτερος Eph.
 κελυσμα 1 Th.
 κενοδοξία Phil.
 κενόδοξος Gal.
 κενώ
 κημόω 1 Co. ?
 κίνδυνος
 κληρόω Eph.
 κλίμα
 κλυδωνίζομαι Eph.
 κολακεία 1 Th.
 κομάω 1 Co.
 κόμη 1 Co.
 κοσμοκράτωρ Eph.
 κρέας
 κρυφή, -φή Eph.
 κυβεία Eph.
 κυβέρνησις 1 Co.
 κύμβαλον 1 Co.
 κυριακὸν δείπνον 1 Co.
 κυρώ
 Λαοδικεύς Col. (Rev. ?)
 λάρυγξ Ro.
 λείμμα Ro.
 λήψις Phil.
 λογία 1 Co.
 λογισμός
 λοιδορός 1 Co.
 λύσις 1 Co.

μακαρισμός
 μάκελλον 1 Co.
 μακροχρόνιος Eph.
 μαρὸν ἀθά (μαρναθά) 1 Co.
 ματαιῶς Ro.
 μεγάλως Phil.
 μέγεθος Eph.
 μεθοδεία Eph.
 μέθυσος 1 Co.
 μέσσοιχον Eph.
 μετακινέω Col.
 μεταλλάσσω Ro.
 μετασχηματίζω
 μετοχή 2 Co.
 μήτηγε (μήτι γε, μή τι γε) 1
 Co.
 μολυσμός 2 Co.
 μομφή Col.
 μορφῶ Gal.
 μόθος
 μνέω Phil.
 μυκτηρίζω Gal.
 μωμάομαι 2 Co.
 μωρία 1 Co.
 μωρολογία Eph.
 νέκρωσις
 νή 1 Co.
 νηπιάζω 1 Co.
 νόημα
 νομοθεσία Ro.
 νομηνία Col.
 νυχθήμερον 2 Co.
 νῶτος Ro. fr. Sept.
 οἰκτείρω Ro. fr. Sept.
 δικτήμερος Phil.
 δλέθριος 2 Th. ?
 δλιγψυχος 1 Th.
 δλοθρευτής 1 Co.
 δλοτελής 1 Th.
 ὁμείρομαι 1 Th. ? (cf. ἱμείρ-)
 ὁμλία 1 Co. fr. Menander
 ὀνίνημι Philem.
 ὄρατός Col.
 ὄρεξις Ro.
 ὄρθοποδέω Gal.
 ὄσγε Ro.
 ὄσιος 1 Th.
 ὄσφρησις 1 Co.
 ὄφθαλμοδουλεία
 ὄχρύωμα 2 Co.
 πάθος
 παιδαγωγός
 παίζω 1 Co. fr. Sept.
 παλαιότης Ro.
 πάλη Eph.
 πανούργος 2 Co.
 παραβολεύομαι ? } Phil.
 παραβουλεύομαι ? }
 παραζηλώ
 παράκειμαι

παραμυθία 1 Co.
 παραμύθιον Phil.
 παραλήσιον Phil.
 παραπίκα 2 Co.
 παραφρονέω 2 Co.
 παρεδρεύω (cf. προσεδρ.) 1 Co.?
 παρείσακτος Gal.
 παρεισέρχομαι
 πάρεσις Ro.
 παρηγορία Col.
 πάροδος 1 Co.
 παροργίζω
 παροργισμός Eph.
 πατρικός Gal.
 πειθός 1 Co.
 (Πειθώ 1 Co.?)
 πεισμονή Gal.
 πένης 2 Co. fr. Sept.
 πεντάκις 2 Co.
 πεποιθήσις
 περιεργάζομαι 2 Th.
 περικάβαρμα 1 Co.
 περικεφαλαία 1 Th. (Eph. fr. Sept.)
 περιλείπω 1 Th.
 περίψημα 1 Co.
 περπερεύομαι 1 Co.
 πέρυσι 2 Co.
 πιθανολογία Col.
 πιάτης Ro.
 πλάσμα Ro.
 τὸ πλείστον (adv.) 1 Co.
 πλεονεκτέω
 πλεονέκτης
 πλησμονή Col.
 πλουτίζω
 ποίημα
 πολίτευμα Phil.
 πολυποικίλος Eph.
 πρεσβεύω
 προαιρέω 2 Co.
 προαιτιόομαι Ro.
 προακούω Col.
 προαμαρτάνω 2 Co.
 προγίνομαι Ro.
 προδίδωμι Ro.
 προελπίζω Eph.
 προενάρχομαι 2 Co.
 προεπαγγέλλω Ro. (2 Co.?)
 προετοιμάζω
 προεναγγελλίζομαι Gal.
 προέχω Ro.
 προηγέομαι Ro.
 προθέσιμος Gal.
 προκαλέω Gal.
 προκαταρτίζω 2 Co.
 προκυρώ Gal.
 προλέγω
 προπάσχω 1 Th.

προπάτωρ Ro.?
 προσαναγωγή
 προσαναπήρως 2 Co.
 προσανατίθημι Gal.
 προσεδρεύω (cf. παρεδρ.) 1 Co.?
 προσηλθώ Col.
 προκαρτέρησις Eph.
 προσκοπή 2 Co.
 πρόσλη(μ)ψις Ro.
 προσοφειλω Philem.
 προστάτις Ro.
 προσφιλής Phil.
 προτίθημι
 πρωτεύω Col.
 πτηνά (τά) 1 Co.
 πτύρω Phil.
 πτωχεύω 2 Co.
 πυκτεύω 1 Co.
 ριζώω
 ριπή? } 1 Co.
 ροπή? }
 ρύτις Eph.
 σαίνεσθαι 1 Th.?
 σαργάνη 2 Co.
 σατάν (not -nās) 2 Co.?
 σεβάζομαι Ro.
 σημειώω 2 Th.
 σκήνος 2 Co.
 σκληρότης Ro.
 σκόλοψ 2 Co.
 σκοπός Phil.
 σκύβαλον Phil.
 Σκύθης Col.
 σπουδαίως 2 Co. (2 T.?)
 στέγω
 στέλλω
 στενοχωρέω 2 Co.
 στενοχωρία
 στερέομαι Col.
 στίγμα Gal.
 συγγνώμη 1 Co.
 συγκαθίζω Eph. (Lk.?)
 συγκαμπτω Ro. fr. Sept.
 συγκατάθεσις 2 Co.
 συγκρίνω
 συζητητής 1 Co.
 σύζυγος Phil.
 συζωποείω
 συλαγωγία Col.
 συλλάω 2 Co.
 σύμβουλος Ro. fr. Sept.
 συμμαρτυρέω Ro. (Rev.?)
 συμμερίζω 1 Co.
 συμμετόχος Eph.
 συμμητητής Phil.
 συμμορφίζω Phil.?
 σύμμορφος
 συμμορφώω Phil.?
 συμπαράκαλέω Ro.

συμπαραμένω Phil.?
 συμπάσχω
 συμπέμπω 2 Co.
 συμπολίτης Eph.
 σύμφημι Ro.
 σύμφορον, τό, 1 Co.?
 συμφυλότης 1 Th.
 σύμφυτος Ro.
 συμφώνησις 2 Co.
 σύμφωνος 1 Co.
 σύμφυχος Phil.
 συναγωνίζομαι Ro.
 συναθλέω Phil.
 συναιχμάλωτος
 συναμαίγνυμι
 συναπαύομαι Ro.?
 συναποστέλλω 2 Co.
 συναρμολογέω Eph.
 συνδοξάζω Ro.
 συνεγείρω
 συνήδομαι Ro.
 συνηλικιώτης Gal.
 συνθάπτω
 συνοικοδομέω Eph.
 συντέμνω Ro. fr. Sept.
 σύντριμμα Ro. fr. Sept.
 συνυποκρίνομαι Gal.
 συνυπουργέω 2 Co.
 συνωδίνω Ro.
 σύσσωμος Eph.
 συστατικός 2 Co.
 συστηματίζω Ro.
 συστοιχέω Gal.
 συστρατιώτης
 σχήμα
 σωματικώς Col.
 τάγμα 1 Co.
 τάχα
 τίνω 2 Th.
 τολμηρότερον or -τέρας Ro.
 τράχηλον υποπιθένας Ro.
 τρυφός 1 Th.
 τυπικώς 1 Co.?
 εἰ τύχοι, τυχόν, 1 Co.
 υιοθεσία
 ὕμνος
 ὑπανδρος Ro.
 ὑπεραίρω
 ὑπέρακμος 1 Co.
 ὑπεραυξάνω 2 Th.
 ὑπερβαίνω 1 Th.
 ὑπερβαλλόντως 2 Co.
 ὑπερβάλλω
 ὑπερβολή
 ὑπερεγώ 2 Co. .
 ὑπερέκεινα 2 Co.
 ὑπερεκπερισσού
 ὑπερεκπερισσῶς 1 Th.?
 ὑπερεκτείνω 2 Co.
 ὑπερευτυχάνω Ro.

ὑπερλίαν 2 Co.
 ὑπερπικῶς Ro.
 ὑπερπερισσεύω
 ὑπερψύω Phil.
 ὑπερφρονέω Ro.
 ὑπόδικος Ro.
 ὑπόλειμμα Ro.?
 ὑπολείπω Ro.
 ὑποπιάζω 1 Co.?
 ὕψωμα
 φανέρωσις
 φειδομένως 2 Co.
 φθόγγος 1 Co. (Ro. fr. Sept.)
 φθονέω Gal.
 Φιλιππησίος Phil.
 φιλόνεικος 1 Co.
 φιλοσοφία Col.
 φιλόστοργος Ro.
 φιλοτιμέομαι
 φρεναπατάω Gal.
 φρήν 1 Co.
 φρόνημα Ro.
 φύραμα
 φυσίω
 φυσίωσις 2 Co.
 φωτισμός 2 Co.
 χειρόγραφον Col.
 χοϊκός 1 Co.
 χρηματισμός Ro.
 χρήσις Ro.
 χρηστεύομαι 1 Co.
 χρηστολογία Ro.
 ψευδάδελφος
 ψευδαπόστολος 2 Co.
 ψεύσμα Ro.
 ψιθυρισμός 2 Co.
 ψιθυριστής Ro.
 ψωμίζω
 ὥσπερ 1 Co.

Ro. 113 (13 fr. Sept., 6?)
 1 Co. 110 (2 fr. Sept., 12?)
 2 Co. 99 (4 fr. Sept., 4?)
 Gal. 34 (1 fr. Sept., 1?)
 Eph. 43 (1 fr. Sept.)
 Phil. 41 (4?)
 Col. 33
 1 Thess. 28 (5?)
 2 Thess. 11 (2?)
 Philem. 5.
 Common to two or more Epistles 110.
 TOTAL 637 (21 fr. Sept., 24?)

δ. TO THE PASTORAL EPISTLES.

N. B. Words peculiar to some single Epistle of the three are so designated.

ἀγαθοεργέω 1 T.
 ἀγνεία 1 T.

ἀγωγή 2 T.
 ἀθλήτης 1 T.
 ἀδιαφθορία Tit. ? (cf. ἀφθορία)
 ἀθλέω 2 T.
 αἰδώς 1 T. (Heb. ?)
 αἰρετικός Tit.
 αἰσχροκερδής
 αἰχμαλωτεύω 2 T. ? (Eph. fr. Sept.)
 ἀκαίρως 2 T.
 ἀκατάγνωστος Tit.
 ἀκρατής 2 T.
 ἄλλως 1 T.
 ἄμαχος
 ἀμοιβή 1 T.
 ἀναζωπυριέω 2 T.
 ἀνάλυσις 2 T.
 ἀναήφω 2 T.
 ἀνατρέπω
 ἀναψύχω 2 T.
 ἀνδραποδιστής 1 T.
 ἀνδρόφονος 1 T.
 ἀνεξίκακος 2 T.
 ἀνεπαισχυτος 2 T.
 ἀνεπιληπτος 1 T.
 ἀνήμερος 2 T.
 ἀνοσίσιος
 ἀντιδιατίθημι 2 T.
 ἀντίθεσις 1 T.
 ἀντίλυτρον 1 T.
 ἀπαίδευτος 2 T.
 ἀπέραντος 1 T.
 ἀπόβλητος 1 T.
 ἀπόδεκτος 1 T.
 ἀποδοχή 1 T.
 ἀποθησαυρίζω 1 T.
 ἀποτρέπω 2 T.
 ἀπρόσιτος 1 T.
 ἄρτιος 2 T.
 ἄσπονδος 2 T. (Ro. ?)
 ἀστοχέω
 αὐθεντιέω 1 T.
 αὐτοκατάκριτος Tit.
 ἀφθορία Tit. ? (cf. ἀδιαφθορία)
 ἀφιλάγαθος 2 T.
 ἀψευδής Tit.
 βαθμύς 1 T.
 βασιλεὺς τῶν αἰώνων 1 T.
 βδελυκτός Tit.
 βελτίων 2 T.
 βλαβερός 1 T.
 γάγγραινα 2 T.
 γενεαλογία
 γόης 2 T.
 (τά) ἱερὰ γράμματα 2 T.
 γραώδης 1 T.
 γυμνασία 1 T.
 γυνακάριον 2 T.

δειλία 2 T.
 διαβεβαίωμα
 διάβολος (as adj.)
 διάγω
 διαπατριβή 1 T. ? (cf. παρα- διατριβή)
 διατροφή 1 T.
 διδακτικός
 δῖλος 1 T.
 δῖοκτες 1 T.
 ἐγκρατής Tit.
 ἐδραίωμα 1 T.
 ἔκγονα (τά) 1 T.
 ἔκδηλος 2 T.
 ἐκζητήσιος 1 T. ?
 ἐκλεκτοὶ ἄγγελοι 1 T.
 ἐκοτρέφω Tit.
 ἔλαττον (adv.) 1 T.
 ἐλεγμός 2 T. ?
 ἡ μακαρία ἐλπίς Tit.
 ἐνδύνω intrans. 2 T.
 ἐντευξίς 1 T.
 ἐντρέφω 1 T.
 ἐπανόρθωσις 2 T.
 ἐπαρκέω 1 T.
 ἐπιδιωρθόω Tit.
 ἐπίορκος 1 T.
 ἐπιπλήσσω 1 T.
 ἐπιστομίζω Tit.
 ἐπισωρεύω 2 T.
 ἑτεροδιδασκαλέω 1 a.
 εὐμετάδοτος 1 T.
 εὐσεβῶς
 ἦρεμος 1 T.
 θεόπνευστος 2 T.
 θεοσέβεια 1 T.
 ἱεροπρεπής Tit.
 Ἰουδαϊκός Tit.
 καλοδιδάσκαλος Tit.
 καταλέγω 1 T.
 κατύστημα Tit.
 καταστολή 1 T.
 καταστρηγιάω 1 T.
 καταστροφή 2 T. (2 Pet. ?)
 καταφθείρω 2 T. (2 Pet. ?)
 κατηγορία (Lk. and Jn. ?)
 καυστηριάζω ? } 1 T.
 καυτηριάζω ? }
 κενοφωμία
 κνήω 2 T.
 κοινωτικός 1 T.
 κόσμιος 1 T.
 κοσμῶς 1 T. ?
 λογομαχέω 2 T.
 λογομαχία 1 T.
 λόγος ὑγιής Tit.
 μῆμιμη
 ματαιολογία 1 T.
 ματαιολόγος Tit. [Mk. ?]
 μελετάω 1 T. (Acts fr. Sept.,

μεμβράνα 2 T.
 μετάλη(μ)ψις 1 T.
 μηδέποτε 2 T.
 μητραλφάς ? } 1 T.
 μητρολφάς ? }
 μητρόπολις 1 T.
 μοσσο 1 T.
 νεόφυτος 1 T.
 νεωτερικός 2 T.
 νηφάλειος
 νομίμως
 νοσέω 1 T.
 ξενοδοχέω 1 T.
 οἰκοδεσποτέω 1 T.
 οἰκοδομία 1 T. ?
 οἰκουργός ? } Tit.
 οἰκουρός ? }
 ἡ καλὴ ὁμολογία 1 T.
 ὁμολογουμένως 1 T.
 ὄργιλος Tit.
 ὀρθοτομέω 2 T.
 παραδιατριβή 1 T. ? (cf. δια- πατριβή)
 παραθήκη 2 T. (1 T. ?)
 παρακαταθήκη 2 T. (1 T. ?)
 πάροις
 πατραλφάς ? } 1 T.
 πατρολφάς ? }
 περιύστασθαι ("to avoid")
 περιούσιος Tit.
 περιπειρώ 1 T.
 περιφρονέω Tit.
 πιστός ὁ λόγος (cf. Rev. xxi. 5 etc.)
 πιστώω 2 T.
 πλύγμα 1 T.
 πλῆκτης
 πορισμός 1 T.
 πραγματεία 2 T.
 πρᾶξιμία (-θία) 1 T. ?
 πρεσβύτερος Tit.
 πρόγονος
 πρόκριμα 1 T.
 πρόσκλησις ? } 1 T.
 πρόσκλισις ? }
 προφήτης (of a poet) Tit.
 βήτης 1 T.
 σεμνότης
 σκέπασμα 1 T.
 στεφανίω 2 T. (Heb. fr. Sept.)
 στόμαχος 1 T.
 στρατολογέω 2 T.
 στυγητός Tit.
 συγκακοπαθίω 2 T.
 σώζω εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν κτλ. 2 T.
 σωτήριος (as adj.) Tit.
 σωφρονίζω Tit.
 σωφρονισμός 2 T.

σωφρόνως Tit.
 σῶφρον
 τεκνογονέω
 τεκνογονία 1 T.
 τεκνοτροφέω 1 T.
 τυφῶ
 ὑγιαίνω metaph. (τῆ ἀγίας, πίστει, ὑπομονῆ, etc.)
 ὑδροποσίω 1 T.
 ὑπερπλεωσάω 1 T.
 ὑπόνοια 1 T.
 ὑποτύπωσις
 φαλόνης ? } 2 T. (cf. III. 1)
 φελόνης ? }
 φιλάγαθος Tit.
 φιλανδρος Tit.
 φιλαργυρία 1 T.
 φίλαντος 2 T.
 φιλήδοτος 2 T.
 φιλόθεος 2 T.
 φιλότεκος Tit.
 φλύαρος 1 T.
 φρεναπίτης Tit.
 φροντίζω Tit.
 χαλκεύς 2 T.
 χάρις, εἰλεος, εἰρήνη ἀπὸ θ. (as a salutation)
 χρήσιμος 2 T.
 ψευδολόγος 1 T.
 ψευδώνυμος 1 T.
 ὠφέλιμος
 1 Tim. 82 (6 ?)
 2 Tim. 53 (3 ?)
 Tit. 33 (2 ?)
 TOTAL 168 (10 ?)

e. BOTH TO THE PASTORAL AND THE OTHER PAULINE EPISTLES.

ἀδιώλειπος
 ἀθανασία
 αἰσχροίς
 αἰχμαλωτεύω ?
 ἀλαζών
 ἀλοάω
 ἀνακαίνωσις
 ἀνέγκλητος
 ἀποτόμως
 ἀρσενοκοίτης
 ἄσπονδος ?
 ἄστρογος
 ἀτιμία
 αὐτάρκεια
 ἀφθαρσία
 ἀφορμή
 γήσιος
 ἐκκαθαίρω
 ἐνοικέω
 ἐξαπατάω ?

ἐπιταγή
ἐπιφάνεια
ἔρις
ἐδχρηστος
ἦπιος ?
ἱερός (Mk. ?)
κέρδος
λουτρόν
μνεία
μύρφωσις
ναυαγίω
νουθεσία
ὀδύνη
οικείος
οικίω
ὄλεθρος
ὀστράκιος
πλάσσω
προϊστήμι
προκοπή
προνοέω
σεμνός
σπένδω
στρατεία ?
συζάω
συμβασιλεύω
σωρεύω
ὕβρισις
ὑπεροχή
ὑποταγή
ὑποτίθημι
ὑψηλοφρονέω ?
χρηστότης
TOTAL 58 (6 ?)

7. To the Epistle to the Hebrews.

ἀγενεαλόγητος
ἀγιότης (2 Co. ?)
ἀγνόημα
ἀθέτησις
ἀθλησις
αἰγείος
αιματοεχυσία
αἴνεσις
αἰσθητήριον
αἴτιος (δ)
ἀκατάλυτος
ἀκλινής
ἀκροθίνιον
ἀλυσιτελής
ἀμετάβητος
ἀμήτωρ
ἀνακαινίζω
ἀναλογίζομαι
ἀναριθμητος
ἀνασταυρόω
ἀνταγωνίζομαι

ἀντικαθίστημι
ἀπαράβατος
ἀπίτωρ
ἀπαύγασμα
ἄπειρος
ἀποβλέπω
ἀπόστολος of Christ
ἀρμός
ἀφανής
ἀφανισμός
ἀφομοίω
ἀφοράω
βοηθός fr. Sept.
βολίς ? fr. Sept.
βοτάνη
γενεαλογέω
γεωργέω
γνόφος
δάμαλις
δεκάτη
δεκατός
δέος ?
δέρμα
δημουργός
δήπου
διάταγμα ?
διαφορότερος
διηνεκής
διῦκνέομαι
διόρθωσις
δοκιμασία ?
δυσερμήνευτος
ἐάντερ
(ἡ) ἐβδόμη
ἔγγυος
ἐγκαινίζω
εἰ μήν ?
ἐκβαίνω ?
ἐκδοχή
ἐκλανθάνω
ἔκτρομος ?
ἔλεγχος (2 Tim. ?)
ἐμπαιγμός
ἐνυβρίζω
ἔξις
ἐπεισαγωγή
ἐπιλείπω
ἐπισκοπέω (1 Pet. ?)
ἔπος
εὐαρεστέω
εὐαρέστω
εὐθύτης fr. Sept.
εὐλάβεια
εὐλαβέομαι (Acts ?)
εὐπερίστατος
εὐποιία
ἦ μήν ? (cf. εἰ μήν)
θεατρίζω
θέλησις
θεμελίον καταβάλλομαι

θεράπων
θύελλα
θυματήριον
λερωσύνη
ικετήριος
καθάρτης
καίτοι (Lk. ?)
κακουχέω
καρτερέω
καταγωνίζομαι
κατάδηλος
καταναλίσκω
κατασκιάζω
κατάσκοπος
κατατοξεύω ? fr. Sept.
καῦσις
κεφαλῖς fr. Sept.
κοπή fr. Sept.
κριτικός
κῶλον fr. Sept.
λειτουργικός
Λευϊτικός
μερισμός
μεσιτεύω
μετάθεσις
μετέπειτα
μετριπαθέω
μηδέπω
μηλωτή
μισθοποδοσία
μισθοπολότης
μυελός
νέφος
νόθος
νομοθετέω
νωθρός
ἔγκος
ἡ οἰκουμένη ἢ μέλλουσα
ὀλιγορέω fr. Sept.
ὀλοθρεύω, ὀλεθρεύω
ὀμοιότης
ὁ ὀνειδισμός τοῦ Χριστοῦ
ὀρκωμοσία
πανήγυρις
παραδειγματίζω (Mt. ?)
παραπικραίνω
παραπικρασμός fr. Sept.
παραπίπτω
παραπλησίως
παραρρέω
παρίημι (Lk. ?)
παροικέω (Lk. ?)
πέϊρα
πήγνυμι
πολυμερῶς
πολυτρόπως
πρίζω (πρίω)
προβλέπω
πρόδρομος
προσαγορεύω

προσοχθίζω fr. Sept.
πρόσφατος
πρόσχυσις
πρωτότοκία
βαντίζω (Mk. ? Rev. ?)
σαββατισμός
ὁ σκότος ?
στάμνος
συγκακουχέω
συμπαθέω
συναπόλλυμι
συνδέω
συνεπιμαρτυρέω
τελειωτής
τιμωρία
τομώτερος
τράγος
τραχηλίζω
τρίμηνος
τροχιά fr. Sept.
τυμπανίζω
ὑπείκω
ὑποστολή
φαντάζω
φοβερός
χαρακτήρ
Χερουβίμ, -βείν
TOTAL 169 (12 fr. Sept., 11 ?)

8. To James.

ἄγε
ἀδιάκριτος
ἀκατάστατος
ἀκατάσχετος ?
ἀλυκός
ἀμάω
ἀνίλεος ?
ἀνεμίζω
ἀνίλεως ?
ἀπειραστος
ἀπλῶς
ἀποκυέω
ἀποσκίασμα
ἀποτελέω (Lk. ?)
αὐχέω ?
ἀφν-τερέω ?
βοή
βρῦω
γέλως
δαμνιωδής
δίψυχος
ΕΙΚΩ
ἔμφυτος
ἐνάλιος
ἐξέλκω
ἐοικα (see ΕΙΚΩ)
ἐπιλησμονή
ἐπιστήμων
ἐπιτήδειος

ε εὐθύνων
 εὐπειθήs
 εὐπρέπεια
 ἐφήμερος
 θανατηφόρος
 θρησκος
 ἰός (Ro. fr. Sept.)
 κακοπάθεια
 κατήφεια
 κατιών
 κατοικίζω?
 κενός
 μαραίνω
 μεγαλαυχέω?
 μετάγω
 μετατρέπω?
 νομοθέτης
 ὀλολύζω
 ὁμοίωσιs fr. Sept.
 ὄψιμος
 παραλλαγή
 πικρός
 ποία?
 ποίησιs
 πολύσπλαγγος
 προσωπολή(μ)πτέω
 πρῶ(οσ-ό)ϊμος
 ῥιπίζω
 ῥηπαρία
 ῥηπαρός (Rev. ?)
 σήπω
 σητόβρωτος
 ταλαιπωρέω
 ταλαιπωρία (Ro. fr. Sept.)
 ταχύs
 τροπή
 τροχός
 τρυφάω
 ὕλη
 φιλία
 φλογίζω
 φρίσσω
 χαλιναγωγέω
 χρῆ
 χρυσοδακτύλιος
 TOTAL 73 (1 fr. Sept., 9 ?)

9. To Peter.

N. B. Words peculiar to one Epistle or the other are so marked by the numeral which follows them; words unmarked are common to both.

ἀγαθοποιία 1
 ἀγαθοποιός 1
 ἀδελφότηs 1
 ἀδικίωs 1

ἄδολος 1
 ἄθεσμος 2
 αἰσχροκερδέωs 1
 ἀκατάπατος ? } 2
 ἀκατάπαυτος ? }
 ἄλλοτρι(ο)ἐπίσκοπος 1
 ἔλωσιs 2
 ἀμαθής 2
 ἀμαράντινος 1
 ἀμάραντος 1
 ἀμώμητος 2 (Phil. ?)
 ἀναγεννάω 1
 ἀναγκαστῶs 1
 ἀναζώννυμι 1
 ἀνάχυσιs 1
 ἀνεκλάλητος 1
 ἀντιλοιδορέω 1
 ἀπογίνυμαι 1
 ἀπίθεσιs
 ἀποκείω 1
 ἀποφεύγω 2
 ἀπροσωπολή(μ)πτέωs 1
 ἀργέω 2
 ἀρτιγέννητος 1
 ἀρχιεπίμην 1
 ἀστήρικτος 2
 αὐχμηρός 2
 βιώω 1
 βλέμμα 2
 βόρβορος 2
 βραδυτής 2
 γυναικεῖοs 1
 διαυγάζω 2
 δυσνόητος 2
 ἐγκατοικέω 2
 ἐγκομβόδομαι 1
 ἐκάστοτε 2
 ἔκπαλι
 ἐκτενήs 1 (Lk. ?)
 ἐκτενώs 1 (Lk. ?)
 ἔλεγξιs 2
 ἐμπαυμονή 2
 ἐμπλοκή 1
 ἐνδυσιs 1
 ἐντρυφάω 2
 ἐξαγγέλλω 1 (Mk. ??)
 ἐξακολοθῶ 2
 ἐξέραμα 2
 ἐξεραυνάω ? } 1
 ἐξεραυνάω ? }
 ἐπάγγελμα 2
 ἐπερώτημα 1
 ἐπικάλυμμα 1
 ἐπίλοιπος 1
 ἐπίλυσιs 2
 ἐπιμαρτυρέω 1
 ἐποπτέω 1
 ἐπόπητιs 2
 ἱεράτευμα 1
 ἰσότημωs 2

κακοποιός 1 (Jn. ?)
 κατακλύζω 2
 κανσόω 2
 κλέοs 1
 κραταίωs 1
 κτίστηs 1
 κύλισμα ? } 2
 κύλισμωs ? }
 λήθη 2
 μεγαλοπρεπήs 2
 μίασμα 2
 μιασμός 2
 μνήμη 2
 μυωπάζω 2
 μώλωψ 1 fr. Sept.
 μῶμοs 2
 οἰνοφλυγία 1
 ὀλίγωs ? 2
 ὀμίχλη ? 2
 ὁμόφρων 1
 ὀπλίζω 1
 παρανομία 2
 παραφρονία 2
 παρεισάγω 2
 παρεισφέρω 2
 πατροπαράδοτος 1
 περιθεσιs 1
 πλαστόs 2
 πότοs 1
 προθύμωs 1
 προμαρτύρομαι 1
 πτόησιs 1
 ροιζηθῶν 2
 ῥύποs 1
 σειρά ? } 2
 σειρόs ? }
 σιρόs ? }
 σθενώω 1
 σπορά 1
 στηρεγμός 2
 σπλεβλώω 2
 συμπαθής 1
 συμπερσεβύτεροs 1
 συνεκλεκτόs 1
 συνοικέω 1
 ταπεινόφρων 1 ?
 ταρταρώω 2
 ταχινόs 2
 τελείωs 1
 τεφρώω 2
 τήκω 2
 τούσδε 2
 τολμητήs 2
 ὑπογραμμόs 1
 ὑποζύγιον 2 (Mt. fr. Sept.)
 ὑπολιμπάνω 1
 ὕs 2
 φιλάδελφοs 1
 φιλόφρων 1 ?
 φωσφόροs 2

ψευδοδιδάσκαλοs 2
 ὠρύομαι 1
 1 Epistle 63 (1 fr. Sept., 2 ?)
 2 Epistle 67 (5 ?)
 Common to Both 1
 TOTAL 121.

10. To Jude.

εἰs πάντα τοὺs αἰῶναs
 πρὸ παντὸs τοῦ αἰῶνοs
 ἀποδιορίζω
 ἀπταιστοs
 γογγυστήs
 δείγμα
 ἐκπορνεύω
 ἐνυπνιάζω (Lk. fr. Sept.)
 ἐξελέγχω ?
 ἐπαγονίζομαι
 ἐπαφρίζω
 μεμψίμοιροs
 ὀπίσω σαρκόs
 παρεισδύω
 πλανήτηs
 πρόσωπα θαυμάζω
 σπιλάs
 ὑπέχω
 φθινοπωρινόs
 φυσικῶs

TOTAL 20 (1 ?)

11. To the Apocalypse.

τὸ Α καὶ τὸ Ω
 Ἰαβαδδῶν
 αἰχμαλωσία (Eph. fr. Sept.)
 ἀκαθάρτηs ?
 ἀκμάζω
 ἄκρατοs fr. Sept.
 ἀλληλοῦσια
 ἄλφα (see τὸ Α καὶ τὸ Ω)
 ἀμέθυστοs
 ὁ ἀμήν
 ἄμωμον ?
 ἕνα εἰs ἕκαστοs
 Ἰαπολλύων
 ἄρκοs οἱ ἄρκτοs
 Ἰαρμαγεδῶν etc.
 ἄψυθοs
 βάλλειν σκάνδαλον ἐπίστωs
 βασανισμόs
 βάτραχοs
 βήρυλλοs
 βιβλαρίδιον
 βιβλιδάριον ?
 βότρυs
 βύσσινωs
 τὸ δάκρυον ?
 τὸ δέκατον as subst.

διάδημα	κεραμικός fr. Sept.	πάρδαλις	τιμότης
διανγής?	κεράννυμι	πελεκίζω	τόξον
διαφανής?	κιθαριφδός	πέμπτος	τοπάξιον
διπλόω	κιν(ν)άωμων	περιρ(ρ)αίνω?	τριχίως
δισμυριάς?	κλέμμα	(πετάομαι) πέτομαι	υακίνθως
δράκων	κολλούριον (κολλύριον)	πλήσσω	υάκινθος
δωδέκατος	κριθή	πλύνω (Lk.?)	υάλινος
έγχρίω	κρυσταλλίζω	ποδήρης	υαλος
είλισσω?	κρύσταλλος	πόνος (Col.?)	φαρμακεύς?
ελεφάντινος	κυκλεύω?	ποταμοφόρητος	φάρμακον?
Έλληνικός (Lk.?)	κυκλόθεν	πρωίνος etc.	φαρμακός
έμέω	ή κυριακή ή ημέρα	ό πρώτος κ. ό έσχατος	φιάλη
έμέεσθ?	λευκοβύσσινον?	πύρινος	χάλαζα
ένδόμησις (ένδόμησις)	λιθωνωτός	πυρρός	χάλκεος
έξακόσιοι	λίνον? (Mt. fr. Sept.)	ρέθη (ρέδα)	χαλκεδών
Έφεσίνοις?	λιπαρός	ρύπαινω?	χαλκολίβανον
ζηλεύω?	μαζός?	ρύπαρέυομαι?	χλιαρός
ξύλον της ζωής fr. Sept.,	μασθός? }	ρύπω?	χοϊνίξ
ζωής πηγαί ύδάτων? fr.	μάρμαρος	σαλπιστής	χρυσόλιθος
Sept., (τό ύδωρ (της)	μασ(σ)άομαι	σάφειρος	χρυσόπρασος
ζωής fr. Sept.	μεσουράνημα	σάρδιος?	χρυσώ
ζεστός	μέτωπον	σάρδιον?	τό Ω (see τό Α καί τό Ω)
ήμίωριον (ήμίωρον)	μηρός	σαρδιόνυξ? }	TOTAL 156 (7 fr. Sept., 22?)
ό ήν	μουσικός	σαρδόνυξ? }	
ό θάνατος ό δεύτερος	μυκάομαι	σεμίδαλις	
θαύμα (2 Co.?)	μύλιος?	σηρικός (σιρικός)	
θαύμα (μέγα) θαυμάζειν	νεφρός fr. Sept.	σίδηρος	
θειώδης	Νικολαΐτης	σκοτώ (Eph.?)	
θειώδης?	δλυνθος	σμαράγδινος	
θύϊνος	όμιλος?	σμάραγδος	
ΐασπις	όπου εκεί (Hebr. וּפְּרָשָׁה)	Σμυρναϊός?	
ίππικός	όπώρα	στηρνάω	
ίρις	όρασις (Lk. fr. Sept.)	στηρῆνος	
κατάθεμα? }	όρμημα	σώματα slaves	
κατανάθεμα? }	όρνεον	ταλαντιαίος	
κατασφραγίζω	ή ούαί	τεσσαρακοταδίο?	
κατήγορ?	ουαί w. acc. of pers.?	τεσσαρακοτατίσσαιρες?	
καύμα	ούρά	τετράγωνος	
			12. To the Apocryphes and the Fourth Gospel.
			βροντή (cf. Mk. iii. 17)
			δέκατος
			Έβραϊστί
			έκκεντίω
			κυκλεύω?
			όψις
			πορφυρούς
			σκηνώ
			φοϊνίξ
			TOTAL 9 (1?)

FORMS OF VERBS.

The List which follows is not intended to be a mere museum of grammatical curiosities on the one hand, or a catalogue of all the verbal forms occurring in the Greek Testament on the other; but it is a collection of those forms (or their representatives) which may possibly occasion a beginner some perplexity. The practical end, accordingly, for which the list has been prepared has prescribed a generous liberty as respects admission to it. Yet the following classes of forms have been for the most part excluded: forms which are traceable by means of the cross references given in the body of the Lexicon, or which hold so isolated a position in its alphabet that even a tyro can hardly miss them; forms easily recognizable as compounded, in case the simple form has been noted; forms readily explainable by the analogy of some form which is given.

Ordinarily it has been deemed sufficient to give the *representative* form of a tense, viz., the First Person (or in the case of the Imperative the Second Person) Singular, the Nominative Singular Masculine of a Participle, etc.; but when some other form seemed likely to prove more embarrassing, or was the only one found in the New Testament, it has often been the form selected.

The word "of" in the descriptions introduces not necessarily the stem from which a given form comes, but the entry in the Lexicon under which the form will be found. The epithet "Alex.," it is hardly necessary to add, has been employed only for convenience and in its technical sense.

ἀγάγετε, 2 aor. act. impv. 2 pers. plur. of ἀγω.
 ἀγάγη, 2 aor. act. subj. 3 pers. sing. of ἀγω.
 ἀγνίσθητι, 1 aor. pass. impv. of ἀγνίζω.
 αἰσθωνται, 2 aor. subj. 3 pers. plur. of αἰσθάνομαι.
 αἰτέω, pres. impv. 3 pers. sing. of αἰτέω.
 ἀκήκοα, 2 pf. act. of ἀκούω.
 ἀλλαγήσομαι, 2 fut. pass. of ἀλλάσσω.
 ἀλλάξαι, 1 aor. act. inf. of ἀλλάσσω.
 ἀλλάξει, fut. act. 3 pers. sing. of ἀλλάσσω.
 ἁμαρτήση, 1 aor. act. subj. 3 pers. sing. of ἁμαρτάνω.
 ἁμαρτάντων, 1 aor. act. ptc. gen. plur. of ἁμαρτάνω.
 ἀνάβα and ἀνάβηθι, 2 aor. act. impv. of ἀναβαίνω.
 ἀναβέβηκα, pf. act. of ἀναβαίνω.
 ἀναγαγεῖν, 2 aor. act. inf. of ἀνάγω.
 ἀναγνοῦς, 2 aor. act. ptc. of ἀναγινώσκω.
 ἀναγνώσαι, 2 aor. act. inf. of ἀναγινώσκω.
 ἀναγνώσθη, 1 aor. pass. subj. 3 pers. sing. of ἀναγινώσκω.
 ἀνακεκύλισται, pf. pass. 3 pers. sing. of ἀνακυλίω.
 ἀναλοῖ, pres. ind. act. 3 pers. sing. of ἀναλίσκω.
 ἀναλωθήτε, 1 aor. pass. subj. 2 pers. plur. of ἀναλίσκω.
 ἀναμνήσω, fut. act. of ἀναμνησκω.
 ἀναπαήσομαι, fut. mid. of ἀναπαύω (cf. also παύω, init.).
 ἀνάπεσαι, 1 aor. mid. impv. of ἀναπίπτω.
 ἀνάπεσε, ἀνάπεσον, 2 and 1 aor. act. impv. of ἀναπίπτω.
 ἀνάστα and ἀνάστηθι, 2 aor. act. impv. of ἀνίστημι.
 ἀνατετραμένους, pf. pass. ptc. of ἀνατρέφω.
 ἀνατελιῶ, 1 aor. act. subj. 3 pers. sing. of ἀνατέλλω.
 ἀνατείλακεν, pf. act. 3 pers. sing. of ἀνατέλλω.
 ἀναφανάντες, 1 aor. act. ptc. nom. plur. of ἀναφαίνω.
 ἀναφανέντες, 2 aor. pass. ptc. nom. plur. of ἀναφαίνω.
 ἀναχθίντες, 1 aor. pass. ptc. nom. plur. masc. of ἀνάγω.
 ἀνάψαντες, 1 aor. act. ptc. nom. plur. masc. of ἀνάπτω.
 ἀνέγνωτε, 2 aor. act. 2 pers. plur. of ἀναγινώσκω.
 ἀνεθέλετε, 2 aor. act. 2 pers. plur. of ἀναβάλλω.
 ἀνεθέμην, 2 aor. mid. of ἀνατίθημι.

ἀνέθη, 1 aor. pass. 3 pers. sing. of ἀνίημι.
 ἀνεθρέψατο, 1 aor. mid. 3 pers. sing. of ἀνατρέφω.
 ἀνεύλετο (-ατο, Alex.), 2 aor. mid. 3 pers. sing. of ἀναυρέω.
 ἀνεύλον (-ατε, -αν, Alex.), 2 aor. act. of ἀναυρέω.
 ἀνευχόμεν, impf. mid. of ἀνέχω.
 ἀνελεί, fut. act. 3 pers. sing. of ἀναυρέω.
 ἀνελεῖν, 2 aor. act. inf. of ἀναυρέω.
 ἀνέλωσι, 2 aor. act. subj. 3 pers. plur. of ἀναυρέω.
 ἀνευρίγκαί, -καί, 1 aor. act. inf. and ptc. of ἀναφέρω.
 ἀνευγκεῖν, 2 aor. act. inf. of ἀναφέρω.
 ἀνέντες, 2 aor. act. ptc. nom. plur. masc. of ἀνίημι.
 ἀνέξομαι, fut. mid. of ἀνέχω.
 ἀνέπισον (-σαν, Alex.), 2 aor. act. 3 pers. plur. of ἀναπίπτω.
 ἀνείσευα, 1 aor. act. of ἀνασεύω.
 ἀνεστράφημεν, 2 aor. pass. 1 pers. plur. of ἀναστρέφω.
 ἀνεσχόμεν, 2 aor. mid. of ἀνέχω.
 ἀνέταλα, 1 aor. act. of ἀνατέλλω.
 ἀνετράφη, 2 aor. pass. 3 pers. sing. of ἀνατρέφω.
 ἀνεύρον (-αν, Alex.), 2 aor. act. 3 pers. plur. of ἀνευρίσκω.
 ἀνέψα, 2 pf. act. of ἀνοίγω.
 ἀνεψγμένος, pf. pass. ptc. of ἀνοίγω.
 ἀνεψγόντα, 2 pf. act. ptc. acc. sing. masc. of ἀνοίγω.
 ἀνέψα, 1 aor. act. of ἀνοίγω.
 ἀνεψθήναι, 1 aor. pass. inf. of ἀνοίγω.
 ἀνήγαγον, 2 aor. act. of ἀνάγω.
 ἀνήγγελα, 1 aor. act. of ἀναγγέλλω.
 ἀνήγγελην, 2 aor. pass. of ἀναγγέλλω.
 ἀνήνεγκεν, 1 or 2 aor. act. 3 pers. sing. of ἀναφέρω.
 ἀνήρεθην, 1 aor. pass. of ἀναυρέω.
 ἀνήθηθι, 1 aor. pass. 3 pers. sing. of ἀνάπτω.
 ἀνήθηθι, 1 aor. pass. of ἀνάγω.
 ἀνέψεται, fut. mid. 3 pers. sing. of ἀντέχω.
 ἀνέστηκε, pf. ind. act. 3 pers. sing. of ἀνθίστημι.
 ἀνθίστανται, pres. mid. 3 pers. plur. of ἀνθίστημι.
 ἀνθίστατο, impf. mid. 3 pers. sing. of ἀνθίστημι.

ἀνίντες, pres. act. ptep. nom. plur. masc. of ἀνίημι.
 ἀνοιγήσεται, 2 fut. pass. 3 pers. sing. of ἀνοίγω.
 ἀνοιγώσιν, 2 aor. pass. subj. 3 pers. plur. of ἀνοίγω.
 ἀνοίξαι, 1 aor. act. inf. of ἀνοίγω.
 ἀνοίξῃ, 1 aor. act. subj. 3 pers. sing. of ἀνοίγω.
 ἀνοιξον, 1 aor. act. impv. of ἀνοίγω.
 ἀνοίσω, fut. act. of ἀναφέρω.
 ἀνοιχθήσεται, 1 fut. pass. 3 pers. sing. of ἀνοίγω.
 ἀνοιχθώσιν, 1 aor. pass. subj. 3 pers. plur. of ἀνοίγω.
 ἀνταποδοῖναι, 2 aor. act. inf. of ἀνταποδίδωμι.
 ἀνταποδώσω, fut. act. of ἀνταποδίδωμι.
 ἀντίστην, 2 aor. act. of ἀνθίστημι.
 ἀντιστήναι, 2 aor. act. inf. of ἀνθίστημι.
 ἀντίστητε, 2 aor. impv. 2 pers. plur. of ἀνθίστημι.
 ἀνώ, 2 aor. act. subj. of ἀνίημι.
 ἀπαλλάξῃ, 1 aor. act. subj. 3 pers. sing. of ἀπαλλάσσω.
 ἀπαρθῆ, 1 aor. pass. subj. 3 pers. sing. of ἀπαίρω.
 ἀπαρνησάσθω, 1 aor. mid. impv. 3 pers. sing. of ἀπαρνούμαι.
 ἀπαρνήσω, fut. 2 pers. sing. of ἀπαρνούμαι.
 ἀπατάω, pres. act. impv. 3 pers. sing. of ἀπατάω.
 ἀπατηθείσα, 1 aor. pass. ptep. nom. sing. fem. of ἀπατάω.
 ἀπέβησαν, 2 aor. act. 3 pers. plur. of ἀποβαίνω.
 ἀπέδειξεν, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. sing. of ἀποδείκνυμι.
 ἀπέδωκε, 2 aor. mid. 3 pers. sing. of ἀποδίδωμι.
 ἀπέδιδουσαν, ἀπέδιδουν, impf. act. 3 pers. plur. of ἀποδίδωμι.
 ἀπέδοτο, -δοθε, etc., 2 aor. mid. of ἀποδίδωμι.
 ἀπέδωκεν, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. sing. of ἀποδίδωμι.
 ἀπέθανεν, 2 aor. act. 3 pers. sing. of ἀποθνήσκω.
 ἀπειπάμεθα, 1 aor. mid. 1 pers. plur. of ἀπειποῦν.
 ἀπειχον, impf. act. of ἀπέχω.
 ἀπεκατεστάθην, 1 aor. pass. of ἀποκαθίστημι.
 ἀπεκατέστην, 2 aor. act. of ἀποκαθίστημι.
 ἀπεκρίθην, 1 aor. pass. of ἀποκρίνω.
 ἀπεκτάθην, 1 aor. pass. of ἀποκτείνω.
 ἀπεληλύθεισαν, plpf. 3 pers. plur. of ἀπέρχομαι.
 ἀπελθόν, 2 aor. act. ptep. of ἀπέρχομαι.
 ἀπεινεκαίω, 2 aor. act. inf. of ἀποφέρω.
 ἀπεινεχθήναι, 1 aor. pass. inf. of ἀποφέρω.
 ἀπεινήγη, 2 aor. pass. 3 pers. sing. of ἀποπνίγω.
 ἀπέπνεξαν, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. plur. of ἀποπνίγω.
 ἀπεστάλην, 2 aor. pass. of ἀποστέλλω.
 ἀπέσταλκα, pf. act. of ἀποστέλλω.
 ἀπεσταλμένος, pf. pass. ptep. of ἀποστέλλω.
 ἀπέστειλα, 1 aor. act. of ἀποστέλλω.
 ἀπέστη (-ησαν), 2 aor. act. 3 pers. sing. (plur.) of ἀφίστημι.
 ἀπεστρέφασαν, 2 aor. pass. 3 pers. plur. of ἀποστρέφω.
 ἀπετέλετο, 1 aor. mid. 3 pers. sing. of ἀποτάσσω.
 ἀπήσαν, impf. 3 pers. plur. of ἀπειμι.
 ἀπήλασεν, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. sing. of ἀπελαίνω.
 ἀπηγηκότες, pf. act. ptep. nom. plur. masc. of ἀπαγέω.
 ἀπηλθον (-θαν, Alex. 3 pers. plur.), 2 aor. act. of ἀπέρχομαι.
 ἀπηλλάχθαι, pf. pass. inf. of ἀπαλλάσσω.
 ἀπηρηνησάμην, 1 aor. of ἀπαρνούμαι.
 ἀπησπασάμην, 1 aor. of ἀσπασίζομαι.
 ἀποβάντες, 2 aor. act. ptep. of ἀποβαίνω.
 ἀποβήσεται, fut. 3 pers. sing. of ἀποβαίνω.
 ἀποδειχγμένον, pf. pass. ptep. neut. of ἀποδείκνυμι.

ἀποδεικνύντα (-δειγνόντα), pres. act. ptep. acc. sing. masc. of ἀποδείκνυμι.
 ἀποδείξαι, 1 aor. act. inf. of ἀποδείκνυμι.
 ἀποδιδόναι, -δότη, pres. act. inf. and impv. (3 pers. sing.) of ἀποδίδωμι.
 ἀποδιδόν, pres. act. ptep. neut. of ἀποδίδωμι.
 ἀποδοθῆναι, 1 aor. pass. inf. of ἀποδίδωμι.
 ἀποδοῖ, -δῶ, 2 aor. act. subj. 3 pers. sing. of ἀποδίδωμι.
 ἀποδοῖς, -δοτε, 2 aor. act. impv. of ἀποδίδωμι.
 ἀποδοῖναι, -δοῖς, 2 aor. act. inf. and ptep. of ἀποδίδωμι.
 ἀποδοῖν, 2 aor. act. opt. 3 pers. sing. of ἀποδίδωμι.
 ἀποθανεῖν, 2 aor. act. inf. of ἀποθνήσκω.
 ἀποκαθιστῆ, -τάμι, pres. act. 3 pers. sing. of ἀποκαθίστημι.
 ἀποκατηλλάγητε, 2 aor. pass. 2 pers. plur. of ἀποκαταλάσσω.
 ἀποκριθείς, 1 aor. pass. ptep. of ἀποκρίνω.
 ἀποκταίνω, -κτείνω, -κτείνω, -κτείνω, pres.; see ἀποκτείνω.
 ἀποκτανθείς, 1 aor. pass. ptep. of ἀποκτείνω.
 ἀποκτείνοντες, pres. ptep. nom. plur. masc. of ἀποκτείνω.
 ἀποκτενώ, fut. act. of ἀποκτείνω.
 ἀπολέσαι, -λήσω, 1 aor. act. inf. and subj. of ἀπόλλυμι.
 ἀπολέσω, fut. act. of ἀπόλλυμι.
 ἀπολοῦμαι, fut. mid. of ἀπόλλυμι.
 ἀπολώ, fut. act. of ἀπόλλυμι.
 ἀπόλωλα, 2 pf. act. of ἀπόλλυμι.
 ἀπο(ρ)ρίψαντας, 1 aor. act. ptep. acc. plur. masc. of ἀπο(ρ)ρίπτω.
 ἀποσταλέω, 2 aor. pass. subj. of ἀποστέλλω.
 ἀποστειλάς, 1 aor. act. ptep. of ἀποστέλλω.
 ἀποστή, 2 aor. act. subj. 3 pers. sing. of ἀφίστημι.
 ἀποστήσομαι, fut. mid. of ἀφίστημι.
 ἀπόστητε (-στήτε), 2 aor. act. impv. 2 pers. plur. (3 pers. sing.) of ἀφίστημι.
 ἀποστραφῆς, 2 aor. pass. subj. 2 pers. sing. of ἀποστρέφω.
 ἀποστρέψον, 1 aor. act. impv. of ἀποστρέφω.
 ἀποταξάμενος, 1 aor. mid. ptep. of ἀποτάσσω.
 ἄπτου, pres. mid. impv. of ἄπτω.
 ἀπώλεσα, 1 aor. act. of ἀπόλλυμι.
 ἀπωλόμην, 2 aor. mid. of ἀπόλλυμι.
 ἀπωσάμενος, 1 aor. mid. ptep. of ἀπωθίω.
 ἄραι, 1 aor. act. inf. of αἶρω.
 ἄρας, 1 aor. act. ptep. of αἶρω.
 ἀρίσει, fut. act. 3 pers. sing. of ἀρέσκω.
 ἀρίση, 1 aor. act. subj. 3 pers. sing. of ἀρέσκω.
 ἄρη, 1 aor. act. subj. 3 pers. sing. of αἶρω.
 ἀρθῆ (-θῶσιν), 1 aor. pass. subj. 3 pers. sing. (plur.) of αἶρω.
 ἀρθήσεται, 1 fut. pass. 3 pers. sing. of αἶρω.
 ἀρθη, 1 aor. pass. impv. of αἶρω.
 ἀρίση, 1 aor. act. subj. 3 pers. sing. of ἀρίσκω.
 ἄρον, 1 aor. act. impv. of αἶρω.
 ἀρπαγέντα, 2 aor. pass. ptep. acc. sing. masc. of ἀρπάζω.
 ἀρώ (-ῶσιν), fut. act. 1 pers. sing. (3 pers. plur.) of αἶρω.
 αἰξήθῃ, 1 aor. pass. subj. 3 pers. sing. of αἰξάω.
 ἀφίθην, 1 aor. pass. of ἀφίημι.
 ἀφείλεν, 2 aor. act. 3 pers. sing. of ἀφαιρέω.
 ἀφείναι, 2 aor. act. inf. of ἀφίημι.
 ἀφείς, pres. ind. act. 2 pers. sing. of (ἀφίω) ἀφίημι.

ἀφείλς, 2 aor. act. ptep. of ἀφίημι.
 ἀφείλετ, fut. act. 3 pers. sing. of ἀφαιρέω.
 ἀφείλιν, 2 aor. act. inf. of ἀφαιρέω.
 ἀφίλη, 2 aor. act. subj. 3 pers. sing. of ἀφαιρέω.
 ἀφες, 2 aor. act. impv. of ἀφίημι.
 ἀφίονται, pf. pass. 3 pers. plur. of ἀφίημι.
 ἀφῆ, 2 aor. act. subj. 3 pers. sing. of ἀφίημι.
 ἀφῆκα, 1 aor. act. of ἀφίημι.
 ἀφίμεν, pres. act. 1 pers. plur. of ἀφίημι.
 ἀφίονται, -ονται, pres. pass. 3 pers. plur. of ἀφίημι.
 ἀφικετο, 2 aor. 3 pers. sing. of ἀφικέομαι.
 ἀφίμεν, pres. act. 1 pers. plur. of (ἀφίω) ἀφίημι.
 ἀφιοῦσιν, pres. act. 3 pers. plur. of (ἀφίω) ἀφίημι.
 ἀφίστασο, pres. mid. impv. of ἀφίστημι.
 ἀφίστατο, impf. mid. 3 pers. sing. of ἀφίστημι.
 ἀφοριετ, -οῦσιν, (Attic) fut. 3 pers. sing. and plur. of ἀφορίζω.
 ἀφώμεν, 2 aor. act. subj. 1 pers. plur. of ἀφίημι.
 ἀφωμοιμένος, pf. pass. ptep. of ἀφομοίω.
 ἀχθήναι, 1 aor. pass. inf. of ἄγω.
 ἀχθήσεσθε, 1 fut. pass. 2 pers. plur. of ἄγω.
 ἄψας, 1 aor. act. ptep. of ἄπτω.
 ἄψη, 1 aor. act. subj. 3 pers. sing. of ἄπτω.

βαλέ, fut. act. of βάλλω.
 βάλα, -λη, (-λε), 2 aor. act. subj. (impv.) of βάλλω.
 βαρίσθε, pres. impv. pass. 3 pers. sing. of βαρύνω.
 βάψη, 1 aor. act. subj. 3 pers. sing. of βάπτω.
 βαβαμμένον, pf. pass. ptep. neut. of βάπτω.
 βάβληκεν, pf. act. 3 pers. sing. of βάλλω.
 βαβλημένος, pf. pass. ptep. of βάλλω.
 βάβληται, pf. pass. 3 pers. sing. of βάλλω.
 βλήθεις, 1 aor. pass. ptep. of βάλλω.
 βλήθητι, 1 aor. pass. impv. of βάλλω.

γαρησάτωσαν, 1 aor. act. impv. 3 pers. plur. of γαρίζω.
 γένηται, pf. pass. of γίνομαι.
 γένηνηται, pf. pass. of γεννάω.
 γέγοναν (-νός), 2 pf. act. 3 pers. plur. (ptep.) of γίνομαι.
 γέγονε, plpf. act. 3 pers. sing. (without augm.) of γίνομαι.
 γενόμενος, 2 aor. mid. ptep. (Tdf. ed. 7) of γίνομαι.
 γενίσθαι, 2 aor. impv. 3 pers. sing. of γίνομαι.
 γενιθήτω, 1 aor. pass. impv. 3 pers. sing. of γίνομαι.
 γίνεσθε, 2 aor. mid. subj. 2 pers. plur. of γίνομαι.
 γίνονται, 2 aor. mid. subj. 3 pers. plur. of γίνομαι.
 γήμας, 1 aor. act. ptep. of γαμίζω.
 γήμης, 1 aor. act. subj. 2 pers. sing. of γαμίζω.
 γνοί, 3 aor. act. subj. 3 pers. sing. of γινώσκω.
 γνοίς, 2 aor. act. ptep. of γινώσκω.
 γνώ, γνώ, 2 aor. act. subj. 1 and 3 pers. sing. of γινώσκω.
 γνώθι, 2 aor. act. impv. of γινώσκω.
 γνωρισθῆναι, (Attic) fut. 3 pers. plur. of γαρίζω.
 γνωσθή, 1 aor. pass. subj. 3 pers. sing. of γινώσκω.
 γνωσθήσεται, 1 fut. pass. 3 pers. sing. of γινώσκω.
 γνώσομαι, fut. of γινώσκω.
 γνώτω, 2 aor. act. impv. 3 pers. sing. of γινώσκω.

δαρήσομαι, 2 fut. pass. of δέρω.
 δίδεκεται, pf. 3 pers. sing. of δέχομαι.
 δεδεκώς, pf. act. ptep. of δέω.
 δίδεμαι, pf. pass. of δέω.
 διδιωγμένος, pf. pass. ptep. of διώκω.
 δίδοται, pf. pass. 3 pers. sing. of δίδωμι.
 δεδώκεισαν, plpf. act. 3 pers. plur. of δίδωμι.
 δέη, pres. subj. of impers. δεῖ.
 δεθῆναι, 1 aor. pass. inf. of δέω.
 δείραντες, 1 aor. act. ptep. nom. plur. masc. of δέρω.
 δέξαι, 1 aor. impv. of δέχομαι.
 δέξηται (-νται), 1 aor. subj. 3 pers. sing. (plur.) of δέχομαι.
 δήσαι, 1 aor. act. inf. of δέω.
 δήση, 1 aor. act. subj. 3 pers. sing. of δέω.
 διαβάς, 2 aor. act. ptep. of διαβαίνω.
 διαβήναι, 2 aor. act. inf. of διαβαίνω.
 διαδος, 2 aor. act. impv. of διαδίδωμι.
 διακαθάρα, 1 aor. act. inf. of διακαθαίρω.
 διαλλάγηθι, 2 aor. pass. impv. of διαλλάσσω.
 διαμείνη, 1 aor. act. subj. 3 pers. sing. of διαμένω.
 διαμεινηκότες, pf. act. ptep. nom. plur. masc. of διαμένω.
 διαμίνετε, pres. ind. act. 2 pers. sing. of διαμένω.
 διαμείνεις, fut. ind. act. 2 pers. sing. of διαμένω.
 διανοιχθήτι, 1 aor. pass. impv. of διανοίγω.
 διαρ(ρ)ήξας, 1 aor. act. ptep. of διαρρήγνυμι.
 διασπαρέντες, 2 aor. pass. ptep. nom. plur. masc. of διασπείρω.
 διασπασθῆ, 1 aor. pass. subj. 3 pers. sing. of διασπίνω.
 διαστάσης, 2 aor. act. ptep. gen. sing. fem. of δίομαι.
 διαστρέψαι, 1 aor. act. inf. of διαστρέφω.
 διαταγίς, 2 aor. pass. ptep. of διατάσσω.
 διαταχθέντα, 1 aor. pass. ptep. neut. of διατάσσω.
 διαταγαγμένος, pf. pass. ptep. of διατάσσω.
 διαταχθῆναι, pf. act. inf. of διατάσσω.
 δίδασσι, pres. act. 3 pers. plur. of δίδωμι.
 διβήσαν, 2 aor. act. 3 pers. plur. of διαβαίνω.
 διελον, 2 aor. act. of διαίρω.
 διενίγη, 1 or 2 aor. act. subj. 3 pers. sing. of διαφέρω.
 διαρ(ρ)ήγνυτο, impf. pass. 3 pers. sing. of διαρρήγνυμι.
 διρ(ρ)ήξεν, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. sing. of διαρρήγνυμι.
 διαρ(ρ)ήσσετο, impf. pass. 3 pers. sing. of διαρρήγνυμι.
 διασάφησαν, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. plur. of διασαφίζω.
 διασπάρησαν, 2 aor. pass. 3 pers. plur. of διασπείρω.
 διασπᾶσθαι, pf. pass. inf. of διασπίνω.
 διαστελάμην, 1 aor. mid. of διαστέλλω.
 δίοστη, 2 aor. act. 3 pers. sing. of δίομαι.
 διοστραμμένος, pf. pass. ptep. of διαστρέφω.
 δίταξαι, 1 aor. act. of διατάσσω.
 διαφθάρην, 2 aor. pass. of διαφθείρω.
 διαφθαρμένος, pf. pass. ptep. of διαφθείρω.
 διεκόνουν, impf. act. of διακονέω.
 διήνοιγεν, impf. act. 3 pers. sing. of διανοίγω.
 διήνοιξεν, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. sing. of διανοίγω.
 διορυχθήσαν, 1 aor. pass. 3 pers. plur. of διορίζω.
 διορυγθῆναι, 2 aor. pass. inf. of διορίζω.
 διορυχθῆναι, 1 aor. pass. inf. of διορίζω.
 διόδεναι, impf. 3 pers. sing. of διοδεύω.
 διόξαι, 1 aor. act. impv. 3 pers. sing. of διόκω.

διέξητε, 1 aor. act. subj. 2 pers. plur. of *διέκω*.
 διωχθήσονται, 1 fut. pass. 3 pers. plur. of *διέκω*.
 δοείσαν, 1 aor. pass. ptep. acc. sing. fem. of *δίδωμι*.
 δοθή, 1 aor. pass. subj. 3 pers. sing. of *δίδωμι*.
 δοθήναι, 1 aor. pass. inf. of *δίδωμι*.
 δοτ, 2 aor. act. subj. 3 pers. sing. of *δίδωμι*.
 δός, δότε, δότω, 2 aor. act. impv. of *δίδωμι*.
 δοῦναι, 2 aor. act. inf. of *δίδωμι*.
 δότες, 2 aor. act. ptep. of *δίδωμι*.
 δότη, pres. ind. 2 pers. sing. of *δύναμαι*.
 δῶ, δῶη, 2 aor. act. subj. 3 pers. sing. of *δίδωμι*.
 δῶη, 2 aor. act. opt. 3 pers. sing. of *δίδωμι*.
 δῶμεν, δότε, 2 aor. act. subj. 1 and 2 pers. plur. of *δίδωμι*.
 δῶση (-σμεν), 1 aor. act. subj. 3 pers. sing. (1 pers. plur.) of *δίδωμι*.

ἔβαλον (-αν, Alex. 3 pers. plur.), 3 aor. act. of *βάλλω*.
 ἐβάσκανε, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. sing. of *βασκάνω*.
 ἐβδελυγμένος, pf. pass. ptep. of *βδελύσσω*.
 ἐββλητο, plpf. pass. 3 pers. sing. of *βάλλω*.
 ἐβλήθη, 1 aor. pass. of *βάλλω*.
 ἐγγίαι, (Attic) fut. 3 pers. sing. of *ἐγγίζω*.
 ἐγγίσει, 1 aor. act. inf. of *ἐγγίζω*.
 ἐγγόνει, plpf. act. 3 pers. sing. of *γίνομαι*.
 ἐγείραι, 1 aor. mid. impv. of *ἐγείρω*.
 ἐγείραι, 1 aor. act. inf. of *ἐγείρω*.
 ἐγείρου, pres. pass. impv. of *ἐγείρω*.
 ἐγενήθη, 1 aor. pass. of *γίνομαι*.
 ἐγενήθη, 1 aor. pass. of *γεννάω*.
 ἐγειρῆ, fut. act. 3 pers. sing. of *ἐγείρω*.
 ἐγειρθείς, 1 aor. pass. ptep. of *ἐγείρω*.
 ἐγειρθήσεται, 1 fut. pass. 3 pers. sing. of *ἐγείρω*.
 ἐγείρθη, 1 aor. pass. impv. of *ἐγείρω*.
 ἐγήγεμαι, pf. pass. of *ἐγείρω*.
 ἐγημα, 1 aor. act. of *γαμέω*.
 ἐγκρίναι, 1 aor. act. inf. of *ἐγκρίνω*.
 ἐγνωκαν (i. q. ἐγνώκασι), pf. act. 3 pers. plur. of *γινώσκω*.
 ἐγνώκαν, pf. act. inf. of *γινώσκω*.
 ἐγνω, 2 aor. act. of *γινώσκω*.
 ἐγνωσται, pf. pass. 3 pers. sing. of *γινώσκω*.
 ἐγχεῖναι, 1 aor. mid. impv. of *ἐγχρίω*.
 ἐγχεῖναι, 1 aor. act. inf. of *ἐγχρίω*.
 ἐγχεῖναι, 1 aor. act. impv. of *ἐγχρίω*.
 ἐσαφιοῦσιν, (Attic) fut. 3 pers. plur. of *ἐσαφίζω*.
 ἔδειτο, ἔδειτο, ἔδειτο, impf. 3 pers. sing. of *δέδομαι*.
 ἔδει, impf. of impers. *δεῖ*.
 ἔδειραν, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. plur. of *δέρω*.
 ἔδησα, 1 aor. act. of *δέω*.
 ἔδιωξα, 1 aor. act. of *διέκω*.
 ἔδολιοῦσαν, impf. (Alex.) 3 pers. plur. of *δολεῖω*.
 ἔδραμον, 2 aor. act. of *τρέχω*.
 ἔδω, ἔδωσεν, 2 and 1 aor. act. 3 pers. sing. of *δύναμι*.
 ἔζη, ἔζητε, ἔζον, impf. act. of *ζάω*.
 ἔζησα, 1 aor. act. of *ζάω*.
 ἔθιμην, 2 aor. mid. of *τίθημι*.
 ἔθιτο (-εντο), 2 aor. mid. 3 pers. sing. (plur.) of *τίθημι*.
 ἔθηκα, 1 aor. act. of *τίθημι*.

ἔθου, 2 aor. mid. 2 pers. sing. of *τίθημι*.
 ἔθρεψα, 1 aor. act. of *τρέφω*.
 ἔθιθη, 1 aor. pass. 3 pers. sing. of *θίω*.
 εἶα, impf. act. 3 pers. sing. of *εἶω*.
 εἶσα, 1 aor. act. of *εἶω*.
 εἶδα, (Alex.) 2 aor. act. of *εἶδω*.
 εἰσωμένον, pf. pass. ptep. neut. of *εἰθίζω*.
 εἰλατο (-ετο), aor. mid. 3 pers. sing. of *αἰρέω*.
 εἰληται, pf. pass. 3 pers. sing. of *λαμβάνω*.
 εἰληφες (-φας), pf. act. 2 pers. sing. of *λαμβάνω*.
 εἰλικον, impf. act. of *εἰλω*.
 εἰλωμένος, pf. pass. ptep. of *εἰλω*.
 εἴξαμεν, 1 aor. act. 1 pers. plur. of *εἶκω*.
 εἰσδραμοῦσα, 2 aor. act. ptep. fem. of *εἰστρέχω*.
 εἰσελήλυθον (-λήθασιν), pf. 3 pers. plur. of *εἰσέρχομαι*.
 εἰση, impf. 3 pers. sing. of *εἴσται*.
 εἰσίσαι, pres. ind. 3 pers. plur. of *εἴσται*.
 εἰστήκεισαν, plpf. act. 3 pers. plur. of *ίστημι*.
 εἶχαν, εἶχον, impf. (Alex.) 3 pers. plur. of *εἶχω*.
 εἶων, impf. of *εἶω*.
 ἐκαθ(ο)ρ(α)ρισεν, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. sing. of *καθαρίζω*.
 ἐκαθε(ο)ρ(α)ρίστη, 1 aor. pass. 3 pers. sing. of *καθαρίζω*.
 ἐκδδσεται, -δδσεται, fut. mid. 3 pers. sing. of *ἐκδίδωμι*.
 ἐκκραξα and ἐκραξα, 1 aor. act. of *κράζω*.
 ἐκράσα, 1 aor. act. of *κεράννυμι*.
 ἐκέρδησα, 1 aor. act. of *κερδαίνω*.
 ἐκαθάρατε, 1 aor. act. impv. 2 pers. plur. of *ἐκαθαίρω*.
 ἐκαθάρη, 1 aor. act. subj. 3 pers. sing. of *ἐκαθαίρω*.
 ἐκαχυμένος, pf. pass. ptep. of *ἐκχέω*.
 ἐκοπήση, 2 fut. pass. 2 pers. sing. of *ἐκόπτω*.
 ἐκοψον, 1 aor. act. impv. of *ἐκόπτω*.
 ἐκλασα, 1 aor. act. of *κλάω*.
 ἐκλαυσα, 1 aor. act. of *ελαίω*.
 ἐκλήθησθε, pf. mid. 2 pers. plur. of *ἐκλαθάνω*.
 ἐκλήθη, 1 aor. pass. of *καλέω*.
 ἐκόψασθε, 1 aor. mid. 2 pers. plur. of *κόπτω*.
 ἐκπλεῖσαι, 1 aor. act. inf. of *ἐκπλέω*.
 ἐκραξα, 1 aor. act. of *κράζω*.
 ἐκρύβη, 2 aor. pass. 3 pers. sing. of *κρύπτω*.
 ἐκσῶσαι, 1 aor. act. inf. of *ἐκσώζω*.
 ἐκτενεῖς, fut. act. 2 pers. sing. of *ἐκτείνω*.
 ἐκτισάμην, 1 aor. of *κτάνωμαι*.
 ἐκτισται, pf. pass. 3 pers. sing. of *κτίζω*.
 ἐκτραπή, 2 aor. pass. subj. 3 pers. sing. of *ἐκτρέπω*.
 ἐκτραπήσονται, 2 fut. pass. 3 pers. plur. of *ἐκτρέπω*.
 ἐκφύη, pres. subj. or 2 aor. act. subj. 3 pers. sing. of *ἐκφύω*.
 ἐκφύη, 2 aor. pass. subj. 3 pers. sing. of *ἐκφύω*.
 ἐκχέαι, 1 aor. act. inf. of *ἐκχέω*.
 ἐκχέαιτε, 1 aor. act. impv. 2 pers. plur. of *ἐκχέω*.
 ἐκχέετε, pres. (or 2 aor.) act. impv. 2 pers. plur. of *ἐκχέω*.
 ἐκχυνόμενος, ἐκχυνόμενος, see *ἐκχέω*.
 ἐλάβετε (-βετε), 2 aor. act. 2 pers. plur. of *λαμβάνω*.
 ἐλάκησα, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. sing. of *λάσκω*.
 ἐλαχε, 2 aor. act. 3 pers. sing. of *λαγχάνω*.
 ἐλήσον, 1 aor. act. impv. of *ελεῖω*.
 ἐλέσομαι, fut. of *ἐρχομαι*.
 ἐπληκότες, pf. act. ptep. nom. plur. masc. of *ελαίω*.
 ἐπληθα, pf. of *ἐρχομαι*.

λιθάσθησαν, 1 aor. pass. 3 pers. plur. of λιθάω.
 ἔλκωσι or ἔλκυσσι, 1 aor. act. inf. of ἔλκω.
 ἔλλογᾶτο, impf. pass. 3 pers. sing. of ἔλλογιώ.
 ἔλόμενος, 2 aor. mid. ptep. of αἰρέω.
 ἔλποισιν, (Attic) fut. 3 pers. plur. of ἔλπιζω.
 ἔμαθον, 2 aor. act. of μαθάνω.
 ἔμασσῶντο, ἔμασῶντο, impf. 3 pers. plur. of μασ(σ)άομαι.
 ἔμβάς, 2 aor. act. ptep. of ἔμβαινω.
 ἔμβάψας, 1 aor. act. ptep. of ἔμβάπτω.
 ἔμβήναι, 2 aor. act. inf. of ἔμβαινω.
 ἔμψε, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. sing. of μίγνυμι.
 ἔμπεπλησμένος, pf. pass. ptep. of ἐμπίπλημι.
 ἔμπλακεις, 2 aor. pass. ptep. of ἐμπλήσσω.
 ἔμπλησθῶ, 1 aor. pass. subj. 1 pers. sing. of ἐμπίπλημι.
 ἐνεδυναμοῦτο, impf. pass. 3 pers. sing. of ἐνδυναμώω.
 ἐνειχεν, impf. act. 3 pers. sing. of ἐνέχω.
 ἐνένευον, impf. act. of ἐνεύω.
 ἐνέπλησεν, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. sing. of ἐμπίπλημι.
 ἐνεπλήσθησαν, 1 aor. pass. 3 pers. plur. of ἐμπίπλημι.
 ἐνέπρησε, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. sing. of ἐμπρήθω.
 ἐνέπτηνον, -σαν, impf. and 1 aor. act. 3 pers. plur. of ἐμπτύω.
 ἐνεστηκότα, pf. act. ptep. acc. sing. masc. of ἐνίστημι.
 ἐνεστῶτα, -ῶσαν, -ῶτος, pf. act. ptep. acc. masc. and fem.
 and gen. sing. of ἐνίστημι.
 ἐνετευλάμην, 1 aor. mid. of ἐντέλλω.
 ἐνεφάνισαν, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. plur. of ἐμφανίζω.
 ἐνεφύσησε, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. sing. of ἐμφυσάω.
 ἐνεχθείς, 1 aor. pass. ptep. of φέρω.
 ἐνήργηκα, pf. act. of ἐνεργέω.
 ἐνκρίναι, 1 aor. act. inf. of ἐγκρίνω.
 ἐνοικούν, pres. act. ptep. nom. sing. neut. of ἐνοικέω.
 ἐντελείται, fut. mid. 3 pers. sing. of ἐντέλλω.
 ἐντέταται, pf. mid. 3 pers. sing. of ἐντέλλω.
 ἐντραπή, 2 aor. pass. subj. 3 pers. sing. of ἐντρέπω.
 ἐντραπήσονται, 2 fut. pass. 3 pers. plur. of ἐντρέπω.
 ἐνυξέ, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. sing. of νύσσω.
 ἐνύσταξαν, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. plur. of νυστάζω.
 ἐνυκίησε, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. sing. of ἐνοικέω.
 ἐξαλ(ε)ίφθηναι, 1 aor. pass. inf. of ἐξαλείφω.
 ἐξαναοστήση, 1 aor. act. subj. 3 pers. sing. of ἐξανίστημι.
 ἐξανίστησαν, 2 aor. act. 3 pers. plur. of ἐξανίστημι.
 ἐξάρατε, 1 aor. act. impv. 2 pers. plur. of ἐξάιρω.
 ἐξαρείτε, fut. act. 2 pers. plur. of ἐξάιρω.
 ἐξαρθῆ, 1 aor. pass. subj. 3 pers. sing. of ἐξάιρω.
 ἐξέδοτο or ἐξέδοτο, 2 aor. mid. 3 pers. sing. of ἐκδίδωμι.
 ἐξελατο or ἐξελετο, 2 aor. mid. 3 pers. sing. of ἐξαιρέω.
 ἐξεκαύθησαν, 1 aor. pass. 3 pers. plur. of ἐκκαίω.
 ἐξέκλιναν, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. plur. of ἐκκλίνω.
 ἐξεκόπησ, 2 aor. pass. 2 pers. sing. of ἐκκόπτω.
 ἐξελε, 2 aor. act. impv. of ἐξαιρέω.
 ἐξελέξω, 1 aor. mid. 2 pers. sing. of ἐκλέγω.
 ἐξέληται, 2 aor. mid. subj. 3 pers. sing. of ἐξαιρέω.
 ἐξενέγκαντες, 1 aor. act. ptep. nom. plur. masc. of ἐκφέρω.
 ἐξενεγκεῖν, 2 aor. act. inf. of ἐκφέρω.
 ἐξένευσα, 1 aor. act. either of ἐκνεύω or ἐκνέω.
 ἐξεπέτασα, 1 aor. act. of ἐκπετάννυμι.
 ἐξεπλάγησαν, 2 aor. pass. 3 pers. plur. of ἐκπλήσσω.
 ἐξέπλει, impf. act. 3 pers. sing. of ἐκπλήω.

ἐξιστακίναί, pf. act. inf. of ἐξίστημι.
 ἐξίστραπται, pf. pass. 3 pers. sing. of ἐκοτρίφω.
 ἐξετάσαι, 1 aor. act. inf. of ἐξετάζω.
 ἐξετράπησαν, 2 aor. pass. 3 pers. plur. of ἐκτρέπω.
 ἐξέχεε, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. sing. of ἐκχέω.
 ἐξεχύθησαν, 1 aor. pass. 3 pers. plur. of ἐκχέω.
 ἐξέωσεν, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. sing. of ἐξωθέω.
 ἐξήσαν, impf. 3 pers. plur. of ἐξείμι.
 ἐξηραμμένος, pf. pass. ptep. of ξηραίνω.
 ἐξήρανα and -ράνην, 1 aor. act. and pass. of ξηραίνω.
 ἐξήρανται, pf. pass. 3 pers. sing. of ξηραίνω.
 ἐξηρένησα, 1 aor. act. of ἐξερευνάω.
 ἐξηρισμένος, pf. pass. ptep. of ἐξαρτίζω.
 ἐξήχηται, pf. pass. 3 pers. sing. of ἐξήχέω.
 ἐξίναί, pres. inf. of ἐξείμι.
 ἐξιστῶν, ἐξιστῶν, see ἐξίστημι.
 ἐξοίσουσι, fut. act. 3 pers. plur. of ἐκφέρω.
 ἐξῶσαι, 1 aor. act. inf. of ἐξωθέω.
 ἐξῶσεν or ἐξῶσεν, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. sing. of ἐξωθέω.
 ἐόρακα, pf. act. of ὄραω.
 ἐπαγαγεῖν, 2 aor. act. inf. of ἐπάγω.
 ἐπαθεν, 2 aor. act. 3 pers. sing. of πάσχω.
 ἐπαναπαήσομαι, fut. mid. of ἐπαναπαύω (see παύω).
 ἐπάξας, 1 aor. act. ptep. of ἐπάγω.
 ἐπάρας, 1 aor. act. ptep. of ἐπαίρω.
 ἐπειράσω, 1 aor. mid. 2 pers. sing. of πειράζω.
 ἐπειράτο (-ράντο), impf. mid. 3 pers. sing. (plur.) of πειράω.
 ἐπεισα, 1 aor. act. of πείθω.
 ἐπέισθησαν, 1 aor. pass. 3 pers. plur. of πείθω.
 ἐπέιχεν, impf. act. 3 pers. sing. of ἐπέχω.
 ἐπέκλειαν, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. plur. of ἐπικέλλω.
 ἐπέκικλητο, plpf. pass. 3 pers. sing. of ἐπικαλέω.
 ἐπελάβετο (-θοντο), 2 aor. 3 pers. sing. (plur.) of ἐπιλανθάνομαι.
 ἐπέλιχον, impf. act. of ἐπιλείχω.
 ἐπεποῦθαι, 2 plpf. act. 3 pers. sing. of πείθω.
 ἐπείσα, (Alex.) 2 aor. act. of πίπτω.
 ἐπέστησαν, 2 aor. act. 3 pers. plur. of ἐπίστημι.
 ἐπέσχεν, 2 aor. act. 3 pers. sing. of ἐπέχω.
 ἐπέτιμα, impf. 3 pers. sing. of ἐπιτιμάω.
 ἐπετράπη, 2 aor. pass. 3 pers. sing. of ἐπιτρέπω.
 ἐπεφάνη, 2 aor. pass. 3 pers. sing. of ἐπιφαίνω.
 ἐπέχρισεν, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. sing. of ἐπιχρίω.
 ἐπηκροῶντο, impf. 3 pers. plur. of ἐπακροάομαι.
 ἐπήνεσεν, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. sing. of ἐπαινέω.
 ἐπηξεν, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. sing. of πήγνυμι.
 ἐπήρα, 1 aor. act. of ἐπαίρω.
 ἐπήρθη, 1 aor. pass. 3 pers. sing. of ἐπαίρω.
 ἐπήρκεν, pf. act. 3 pers. sing. of ἐπαίρω.
 ἐπισχύνθη and ἐπαισχύνθη, 1 aor. of ἐπαισχύνομαι.
 ἐπιβλεψαι, 1 aor. mid. impv. of ἐπιβλέπω.
 ἐπιβλέψαι, 1 aor. act. inf. of ἐπιβλέπω.
 ἐπιβλέψον, 1 aor. act. impv. of ἐπιβλέπω.
 ἐπιδα, impv. of ἐπέιδον.
 ἐπίδες, 2 aor. act. impv. of ἐπιτίθημι.
 ἐπικέκλησαι, pf. mid. 2 pers. sing. of ἐπικαλέω.
 ἐπικέκλητο, plpf. pass. 3 pers. sing. of ἐπικαλέω.
 ἐπικληθέντα, 1 aor. pass. ptep. acc. sing. masc. of ἐπιπλάω.

ἐπικράνθησαν, 1 aor. pass. 3 pers. plur. of ἐπικράνω.
 ἐπιλεησμένος, pf. pass. ptcp. of ἐπιλεωθῆναι.
 ἐπιμελήθητι, 1 aor. pass. impv. of ἐπιμελέομαι.
 ἔπιον, 2 aor. act. of πίνω.
 ἐπιπλήξῃς, 1 aor. act. subj. 2 pers. sing. of ἐπιπλήσσω.
 ἐπιποθήσατε, 1 aor. act. impv. 2 pers. plur. of ἐπιποθῆμι.
 ἐπιστάσα, 2 aor. act. ptcp. nom. sing. fem. of ἐπίστανμι.
 ἐπίσταται, pres. ind. mid. 3 pers. sing. of ἐπίστανμι.
 ἐπίσταται, pres. ind. 3 pers. sing. of ἐπίσταμαι.
 ἐπίστηθι, 2 aor. act. impv. of ἐπίστανμι.
 ἐπιστάτης, 1 aor. pass. 2 pers. sing. of πιστεύω.
 ἐπιτεθῆ, 1 aor. pass. subj. 3 pers. sing. of ἐπιτίθημι.
 ἐπιτιβάσθαι, pres. act. 3 pers. plur. of ἐπιτίθημι.
 ἐπιτιθεῖ, pres. act. impv. of ἐπιτίθημι.
 ἐπιτιμῆσαι (-μήσαι), 1 aor. act. inf. (opt. 3 pers. sing.)
 of ἐπιτιμάω.
 ἐπιφάσαι, 1 aor. act. inf. of ἐπιφαίνω.
 ἐπιλανθήσαν, 1 aor. pass. 3 pers. plur. of πλανῶ.
 ἐπιλάσθῃ, 1 aor. pass. 3 pers. sing. of πλάσσω.
 ἐπλήξῃ, 2 aor. pass. 3 pers. sing. of πλήσσω.
 ἐπλησαν, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. plur. of πίμπλημι.
 ἐπλήσθη (-θησαν), 1 aor. pass. 3 pers. sing. (plur.) of
 πίμπλημι.
 ἐπλουτήσατε, 1 aor. act. 2 pers. plur. of πλουτέω.
 ἐπλουτίσθητε, 1 aor. pass. 2 pers. plur. of πλουτίζω.
 ἔπλυαν, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. plur. of πλύνω.
 ἔπνυσαν, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. plur. of πνέω.
 ἐπνίγοντο, impf. pass. 3 pers. plur. of πνίγω.
 ἔπνιζαν, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. plur. of πνίγω.
 ἐπράθῃ, 1 aor. pass. 3 pers. sing. of πειράσκειω.
 ἐπρίσθησαν, 1 aor. pass. 3 pers. plur. of πρίζω.
 ἐπροφήτευσον (-σα), impf. (1 aor.) act. of προφητεύω.
 ἔπτυσαι, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. sing. of πτύω.
 ἐπέκαλαν, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. plur. of ἐποκέλλω.
 ἐρ(ρ)ώντισαι, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. sing. of ραντίζω.
 ἐρ(ρ)άπισαν, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. plur. of ραπίζω.
 ἐρριζώμενοι, pf. pass. ptcp. nom. plur. masc. of ριζύω.
 ἐρ(ρ)ιμμένοι, pf. pass. ptcp. nom. plur. masc. of ρίπτω.
 ἐρ(ρ)ιπται, pf. pass. 3 pers. sing. of ρίπτω.
 ἐρ(ρ)ιψαν, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. plur. of ρίπτω.
 ἐρ(ρ)ύσατο, 1 aor. mid. 3 pers. sing. of ῥύομαι.
 ἐρ(ρ)ύσθη, 1 aor. pass. of ῥύομαι.
 ἔρρωσο, ἔρρωσθε, pf. pass. impv. of ῥώννυμι.
 ἔσαλπισαι, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. sing. of σαλπίζω.
 ἔσβησαν, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. plur. of σβέννυμι.
 ἐσείσθη, 1 aor. pass. of σείω.
 ἐσκυλμένοι, pf. pass. ptcp. nom. plur. masc. of σκυλλω.
 ἐσπαρμένος, pf. pass. ptcp. of σπειρω.
 ἐστάθην, 1 aor. pass. of ἵστημι.
 ἐστάναι, ἐστάναι, pf. act. inf. of ἵστημι.
 ἐστήκισαν, -κισαν, plpf. act. 3 pers. plur. of ἵστημι.
 ἕστηκεν, impf. 3 pers. sing. of στήκω.
 ἐστηκός, pf. act. ptcp. of ἵστημι.
 ἕστη, 1 aor. act. of ἵστημι.
 ἐστηρικμένος, pf. pass. ptcp. of στηρίζω.
 ἐστήρικται, pf. pass. 3 pers. sing. of στηρίζω.
 ἐστός (-ός), pf. act. ptcp. neut. (masc. and neut.) of ἵστημι.
 ἐστράφησαν, 2 aor. pass. 3 pers. plur. of στρέφω.

ἑστρωμένοι, pf. pass. ptcp. neut. of στρωννύω.
 ἑστρωσαν, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. plur. of στρωννύω.
 ἑστωσαν, impv. 3 pers. plur. of εἰμί.
 ἑσφαγμένος, pf. pass. ptcp. of σφάζω.
 ἑσφραγισμένος, pf. pass. ptcp. of σφραγίζω.
 ἑσχηκα, pf. act. of ἔχω.
 ἑσχηκότα, pf. act. ptcp. acc. sing. masc. of ἔχω.
 ἑσχον, 2 aor. act. of ἔχω.
 ἐτέφη, 2 aor. pass. 3 pers. sing. of θέπω.
 ἐτέθη, 1 aor. pass. of τίθημι.
 ἐτεθήκα, plpf. act. 3 pers. sing. of θνήσκω.
 ἕτεκεν, 2 aor. act. 3 pers. sing. of τίκτω.
 ἐτέχθη, 1 aor. pass. 3 pers. sing. of τίκτω.
 ἐτίθει, impf. act. 3 pers. sing. of τίθημι.
 ἐτίθη, 1 aor. pass. 3 pers. sing. of τίθημι.
 ἐτίθει, 1 aor. pass. 3 pers. sing. of τίθημι.
 ἐτήρευσθηκέναι (εὐαρεστηκέναι), pf. act. inf. of εὐαρεστῆαι.
 εὐξάμην (εὐξαιμην), 1 aor. (opt.) of εὐχομαι.
 εὐραμεν, εὐραν, (Alex.) 2 aor. act. of εὐρίσκω.
 εὐράμενος and εὐρόμενος, 2 aor. mid. ptcp. of εὐρίσκω.
 εὐρέθασιν, 1 aor. pass. subj. 3 pers. plur. of εὐρίσκω.
 εὐρηκέναι, pf. act. inf. of εὐρίσκω.
 εὐφράνθητι, 1 aor. pass. impv. of εὐφραίνω.
 ἔφαγον, 2 aor. act. of ἐσθίω.
 ἐφαλλόμενος, ἐφαλόμενος, 2 aor. ptcp. of ἐφάλλωμαι.
 ἐφάνην, 2 aor. pass. of φαίνομαι.
 ἔφασκεν, impf. act. 3 pers. sing. of φάσκω.
 ἐφέισατο, 1 aor. 3 pers. sing. of φείδομαι.
 ἐφεστώς, pf. act. ptcp. of ἐπίστανμι.
 ἐφθακα, -σα, pf. and 1 aor. act. of φθάνω.
 ἐφθάρην, 2 aor. pass. of φθειρώ.
 ἔφιδε (ἔπιδε), impv. of ἐπίειδον.
 ἐφίλει, impf. act. 3 pers. sing. of φιλέω.
 ἐπίσταται, pres. mid. 3 pers. sing. of ἐπίστανμι.
 ἔφραξαν, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. plur. of φράσσω.
 ἐφρύαξαν, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. plur. of φρυάσσω.
 ἔφυγον, 2 aor. act. of φεύγω.
 ἔχαρην, 2 aor. pass. (as act.) of χαίρω.
 ἔχρισαι, 1 aor. act. of χρίω.
 ἐχρώντο, impf. 3 pers. plur. of χροάομαι.
 ἐψεύσω, 1 aor. mid. 2 pers. sing. of ψεύδομαι.
 ἐώρακαν, -ράκασιν, pf. act. 3 pers. plur. of ὁράω.
 ἐώρακει, plpf. act. 3 pers. sing. of ὁράω.
 ἐώρακός, pf. act. ptcp. of ὁράω.
 ἐώραν, impf. act. 3 pers. plur. of ὁράω.
 ἔβιννυτε, pres. act. impv. 2 pers. plur. (Tdf.) of σβέννυμι.
 ἔβη, ἔβην or ἔβην, ἔβης, ἔβη, see βῶ.
 ἔβουσαι, 1 aor. mid. impv. of βέννυμι.
 ἔβουσαι, fut. act. 3 pers. sing. of βέννυμι.
 ἔβουλήθη, etc., see βούλομαι.
 ἔγαγον, 2 aor. act. of ἄγω.
 ἔγάπα, impf. act. 3 pers. sing. of ἀγαπάω.
 ἔγαπηκόσι, pf. act. ptcp. dat. plur. of ἀγαπάω.
 ἔγγελλαν, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. plur. of ἀγγέλλω.
 ἔγγικα, -σα, pf. and 1 aor. act. of ἐγγίζω.

ἤγειρεν, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. sing. of ἔγειρω.
 ἤγειρθην, 1 aor. pass. of ἔγειρω.
 ἤγετο (-γοντο), impf. pass. 3 pers. sing. (plur.) of ἄγω.
 ἤγημαι, pf. of ἡγέομαι.
 ἤγηκαὶ, pf. act. ptc. nom. plur. masc. of ἡγέομαι.
 ἤγησμένοι, pf. pass. ptc. of ἡγέομαι.
 ἤγούσιν, impf. act. of ἄγωμαι.
 ἤδισαν, plpf. 3 pers. plur. of οἶδα (see εἶδα, II).
 ἤδυνατο (ἰδύνατο), impf. 3 pers. sing. of δύναμαι.
 ἤδυνθη, ἡδυνάσθη, 1 aor. 3 pers. sing. of δύναμαι.
 ἤθελον, impf. of θέλω.
 ἤκασι, pf. act. 3 pers. plur. of ἔκω.
 ἠκολουθήκαμεν, pf. act. 1 pers. plur. of ἀκολουθέω.
 ἤλατο, 1 aor. 3 pers. sing. of ἄλλομαι.
 ἠλαττομένοι, pf. pass. ptc. of ἄλλομαι.
 ἠλαύνετο, impf. pass. 3 pers. sing. of ἄλλωμαι.
 ἠλεήθη, 1 aor. pass. of ἐλεέω.
 ἠλεημένος, pf. pass. ptc. of ἐλεέω.
 ἠλέησα, 1 aor. act. of ἐλεέω.
 ἠλείψα, 1 aor. act. of ἀλείφω.
 ἠλωμένος, pf. pass. ptc. of ἀλώω.
 ἠλλάξαν, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. plur. of ἀλλάσσω.
 ἠλλετο, impf. 3 pers. sing. of ἄλλομαι.
 ἠλπικα, -σα, pf. and 1 aor. act. of ἐλπίζω.
 ἠμαρτήκα, pf. act. of ἁμαρτάνω.
 ἠμαρτον, 2 aor. act. of ἁμαρτάνω.
 ἠμεθα, ἤμεν, impf. 1 pers. plur. of εἶμι.
 ἠμελλον and ἠμελλον, impf. of μέλλω.
 ἠμην, impf. of εἶμι.
 ἠμφισπόμενος, pf. pass. ptc. of ἀμφισπύω.
 ἠνεγκα, 1 aor. act. of φέρω.
 ἠνεχόμεν, impf. mid. of ἀνέχω.
 ἠνεσχόμεν, 2 aor. mid. of ἀνέχω.
 ἠνέχθη, 1 aor. pass. of φέρω.
 ἠνεφμένος, pf. pass. ptc. of ἀνοίγω.
 ἠνέψα (ἠνέψα Tr?), 1 aor. act. of ἀνοίγω.
 ἠνέχθη, 1 aor. pass. of ἀνοίγω.
 ἠνόησεν, 2 aor. pass. of ἀνοίγω.
 ἠνοιγμένοι, pf. pass. ptc. of ἀνοίγω.
 ἠνοιξα, 1 aor. act. of ἀνοίγω.
 ἠνόησθη, 1 aor. pass. of ἀνοίγω.
 ἠξει, fut. act. 3 pers. sing. of ἔκω.
 ἠξῆ, 1 aor. act. subj. 3 pers. sing. of ἔκω.
 ἠξίου, impf. act. 3 pers. sing. of ἀξίω.
 ἠξίωται, pf. pass. 3 pers. sing. of ἀξίω.
 ἠπατήθη, 1 aor. pass. 3 pers. sing. of ἀπατάω.
 ἠπειθήσαν, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. plur. of ἀπειθέω.
 ἠπεῖθουν, impf. act. of ἀπειθέω.
 ἠπειλει, impf. act. 3 pers. sing. of ἀπειλέω.
 ἠπιστούν, impf. act. of ἀπιστέω.
 ἠπόρει, impf. act. 3 pers. sing. of ἀπορέω.
 ἠπτοντο, impf. mid. 3 pers. plur. of ἀπτω.
 ἠρα, 1 aor. act. of αἶρω.
 ἠρ-(εφ-)γαζόμεν, -σάμεν, impf. and 1 aor. of ἐργάζομαι.
 ἠρέθισα, 1 aor. act. of ἐρεθίζω.
 ἠρεσα, 1 aor. act. of ἀρέσκω.
 ἠρεσκον, impf. act. of ἀρέσκω.
 ἠρημάθη, 1 aor. pass. 3 pers. sing. of ἐρημάω.

ἠρημαμένη, pf. pass. ptc. acc. sing. fem. of ἐρημάω.
 ἠρόθη, 1 aor. pass. of αἶρω.
 ἠρκεν, pf. act. 3 pers. sing. of αἶρω.
 ἠρμένος, pf. pass. ptc. of αἶρω.
 ἠρνεῖτο, impf. 3 pers. sing. of ἀρνέομαι.
 ἠρνημαι, pf. pass. of ἀρνέομαι.
 ἠρνημένος, pf. pass. ptc. of ἀρνέομαι.
 ἠρνησάμεν, 1 aor. of ἀρνέομαι.
 ἠρνήσω, 1 aor. 2 pers. sing. of ἀρνέομαι.
 ἠρξάμεν, 1 aor. mid. of ἀρχω.
 ἠρπάγη, 2 aor. pass. 3 pers. sing. of ἀρπάζω.
 ἠρπασε, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. sing. of ἀρπάζω.
 ἠρπάσθη, 1 aor. pass. 3 pers. sing. of ἀρπάζω.
 ἠρτυμένος, pf. pass. ptc. of ἀρτύω.
 ἠρχοντο, impf. 3 pers. plur. of ἔρχομαι.
 ἠρότων, ἠρότων, impf. act. 3 pers. plur. of ἐρωτάω.
 ἦς, ἦσθα, impf. 2 pers. sing. of εἶμι.
 ἦσθιον, impf. act. of ἐσθίω.
 ἦσσάθητε, 1 aor. pass. 2 pers. plur. of ἠττάω.
 ἦτήκαμεν, pf. act. 1 pers. plur. of αἰτέω.
 ἦτησα, -σάμεν, 1 aor. act. and mid. of αἰτέω.
 ἦτμασα, 1 aor. act. of ἀτιμάω.
 ἦτμησα, 1 aor. act. of ἀτιμάω.
 ἦτιωμένοι, pf. pass. ptc. of ἀτιμάω.
 ἦτοιμάκα, pf. act. of ἐτοιμάζω.
 ἦτούντο, impf. mid. 3 pers. plur. of αἰτέω.
 ἦττήθητε, 1 aor. pass. 2 pers. plur. of ἠττάω.
 ἦττηται, pf. pass. 3 pers. sing. of ἠττάω.
 ἦτω, pres. impv. 3 pers. sing. of εἶμι.
 ἦυδόκησα, 1 aor. act. of εὐδοκέω.
 ἦυδοκοῦμεν, impf. act. 1 pers. plur. of εὐδοκέω.
 ἦυκαίρουν, impf. of εὐκαίρειω.
 ἦυλῆσαμεν, 1 aor. act. 1 pers. plur. of αὐλείω.
 ἦυλόγη, impf. act. 3 pers. sing. of εὐλογέω.
 ἦυλόγηκα, -σα, pf. and 1 aor. act. of εὐλογέω.
 ἦυξῆσα, 1 aor. act. of αἰξάνω.
 ἦυπορείτο, impf. mid. 3 pers. sing. of εὐπορέω.
 ἦυρίσκατο, impf. pass. 3 pers. sing. of εὐρίσκαω.
 ἦυρισκον, impf. act. of εὐρίσκαω.
 ἦυφόρησεν, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. sing. of εὐφορέω.
 ἦυφράνθη, 1 aor. pass. 3 pers. sing. of εὐφραίνω.
 ἦυχαιρίσθησαν, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. plur. of εὐχαριστέω.
 ἦυχόμεν, impf. of εὐχομαι.
 ἦφι, impf. 3 pers. sing. of ἀφίημι (ἀφίω).
 ἦχθη, 1 aor. pass. of ἄγω.
 ἦχρηάθησαν, 1 aor. pass. 3 pers. plur. of ἀχρεΐω.
 ἦψάμεν, 1 aor. mid. of ἀπτω.

θάψαι, 1 aor. act. inf. of θάπτω.
 θάψαι, θάψαι, 2 aor. act. inf. and ptc. of τίθημι.
 θάψατος, 2 aor. mid. ptc. of τίθημι.
 θάψατος, 2 aor. act. ptc. nom. plur. masc. of τίθημι.
 θάψατε, 2 aor. mid. impv. 2 pers. plur. of τίθημι.
 θάψατε, 2 aor. act. impv. 2 pers. plur. of τίθημι.
 θάψατε, θάψατε, 2 aor. act. subj. 2 and 3 pers. sing. of θάψω.
 θάψατε, 2 aor. act. subj. of τίθημι.

ιδῆ (-θη), 1 aor. pass. ind. (subj.) 3 pers. sing. of *λάομαι*.
 λᾶται, pf. pass. 3 pers. sing. of *λάομαι*.
 λᾶται, pres. 3 pers. sing. of *λάομαι*.
 λᾶτο, impf. 3 pers. sing. of *λάομαι*.
 ἴδαν, ἴδον, collat. forms of *εἶδον*.
 ἴσασι, 3 pers. plur. of the 2 pf. *οἶδα* (see *εἶδω*, II.).
 ἴσθι, impv. 2 pers. sing. of *εἶμι*.
 ἰσάνομεν and ἰσάμεν, pres. ind. 1 pers. plur. of *ἰσθῆμι*.
 ἴσθε, 2 pers. plur. ind. or impv. of *οἶδα* (see *εἶδω*, II.).
 ἰσθήκειν, plpf. act. of *ἰσθῆμι*.
 ἰόμενος, pres. ptp. of *λάομαι*.

καθαριεῖ, (Attic) fut. 3 pers. sing. of *καθαρίζω*.
 καθαρίσαι, 1 aor. act. inf. of *καθαρίζω*.
 καθαρίσῃ, 1 aor. act. subj. 3 pers. sing. of *καθαρίζω*.
 καθαρίσῃ, 1 aor. pass. impv. of *καθαρίζω*.
 καθέλω, 2 aor. act. 3 pers. sing. of *καθαίρω*.
 καθέλω, fut. act. of *καθαίρω*.
 κάθη, pres. ind. 2 pers. sing. of *κάθημαι*.
 καθήκα, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. plur. of *κάθημαι*.
 καθήσθε, fut. 2 pers. plur. of *κάθημαι*.
 καθήψι, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. sing. of *καθίπτω*.
 κάθου, pres. impv. of *κάθημαι*.
 κάλλσαι, 1 aor. act. inf. of *καλέω*.
 κάλεσον, 1 aor. act. impv. of *καλέω*.
 κάμητε, 2 aor. act. subj. 2 pers. plur. of *κάμνω*.
 κατάβα and κατέβηθι, 2 aor. act. impv. of *καταβαίνω*.
 καταβάς, 2 aor. act. ptp. of *καταβαίνω*.
 καταβίβηκα, pf. act. of *καταβαίνω*.
 καταβῆ, 2 aor. act. subj. 3 pers. sing. of *καταβαίνω*.
 κατακαήσομαι, 2 fut. pass. of *κατακαίω*.
 κατακαθσαι, 1 aor. act. inf. of *κατακαίω*.
 κατακαυθῶ, pres. impv. of *κατακαυθόμαι*.
 καταλάβη, 2 aor. act. subj. 3 pers. sing. of *καταλαμβάνω*.
 καταπίη, 2 aor. act. subj. 3 pers. sing. of *καταπίνω*.
 καταποθῆ, 1 aor. pass. subj. 3 pers. sing. of *καταπίνω*.
 καταρτίσαι, 1 aor. act. inf. or opt. (3 pers. sing.) of *καταρτίζω*.
 κατασκευοῖν (-νοῦν), pres. act. inf. of *κατασκευάω*.
 κατέχωμεν, 2 aor. act. subj. 1 pers. plur. of *κατέχω*.
 καταγθῶν, 2 aor. pass. subj. 3 pers. plur. of *κατάγνυμι*.
 κατέβαν, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. plur. of *κατάγνυμι*.
 κατέβη, fut. act. 3 pers. sing. of *κατάγνυμι*.
 κατέβη (-ησαν), 2 aor. act. 3 pers. sing. (plur.) of *καταβαίνω*.
 καταγενομένος, pf. pass. ptp. of *καταγινώσκω*.
 καταληγμένος, pf. pass. ptp. of *καταλαμβάνω*.
 καταληφῆναι, pf. act. inf. of *καταλαμβάνω*.
 κατεκάη, 2 aor. pass. 3 pers. sing. of *κατακαίω*.
 κατέκλασε, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. sing. of *κατακλάω*.
 κατέκλασα, 1 aor. act. of *κατακλείω*.
 κατενχθείς, 1 aor. pass. ptp. of *καταφέρω*.
 κατενύγησαν, 2 aor. pass. 3 pers. plur. of *κατανούσσω*.
 κατεπίστησαν, 2 aor. act. 3 pers. plur. of *κατεπίστυμι*.
 κατέπιε, 2 aor. act. 3 pers. sing. of *καταπίνω*.
 κατεπόθη, 1 aor. pass. of *καταπίνω*.
 κατασκευάμενα, pf. pass. ptp. nom. plur. neut. of *κατασκευάω*.

κακοστραμμένος, -στραμμένος, pf. pass. ptp. of *καταστρέφω*.
 καταστρέβησαν, 1 aor. pass. 3 pers. plur. of *καταστρέφω*.
 κατευθύναι, 1 aor. act. inf. of *κατευθύνω*.
 κατευθύναι, 1 aor. act. opt. 3 pers. sing. of *κατευθύνω*.
 κατέφαγον, 2 aor. act. of *κατεσθίω*.
 κατήγγελα, 1 aor. act. of *καταγγέλλω*.
 κατήγγελη, 2 aor. pass. 3 pers. sing. of *καταγγέλλω*.
 κατήγηκα, 1 aor. act. of *καταφέρω*.
 κατήγηκα, -σα, pf. and 1 aor. act. of *κατανάω*.
 κατηράσω, 1 aor. 2 pers. sing. of *καταράομαι*.
 κατήρηται, pf. pass. 3 pers. sing. of *καταργέω*.
 κατηρτισμένος, pf. pass. ptp. of *καταρτίζω*.
 κατηρτίσω, 1 aor. mid. 2 pers. sing. of *καταρτίζω*.
 κατησχύνθη, 1 aor. pass. of *κατασχύνω*.
 κατήχηται, pf. pass. 3 pers. plur. of *κατηχέω*.
 κατηχῆσω, 1 aor. act. subj. of *κατηχέω*.
 κατώται, pf. pass. 3 pers. sing. of *κατώω*.
 κατέκτισεν, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. sing. of *κατοικέω*.
 κανθήσομαι, κανθήσομαι, see *καίω*.
 κανχάσαι, pres. ind. 2 pers. sing. of *κανχάομαι*.
 κικαθα (or ε)ρισμένος, pf. pass. ptp. of *καθαρίζω*.
 κικαθαρίσμένος, pf. pass. ptp. of *καθαίρω*.
 κικαλυμμένος, pf. pass. ptp. of *καλύπτω*.
 κικανμένος, pf. pass. ptp. of *καίω*.
 κικερασμένος, pf. pass. ptp. gen. sing. masc. of *κεράσσω*.
 κικέλευσαι, pf. pass. of *κλείω*.
 κικέληκα, pf. act. of *καλέω*.
 κικέληται, pf. pass. 3 pers. sing. of *καλέω*.
 κικέλικεν, pf. act. 3 pers. sing. of *κάνω*.
 κικέμηκας, pf. act. 2 pers. sing. of *κάνω*.
 κικοροσμένος, pf. pass. ptp. of *κορώνω*.
 κικραγε, 2 pf. act. 3 pers. sing. of *κράζω*.
 κικερέζονται, fut. mid. 3 pers. plur. of *κράζω*.
 κικρατηκῆναι, pf. act. inf. of *κρατέω*.
 κικράτηνται, pf. pass. 3 pers. plur. of *κρατέω*.
 κικρίκει, plpf. act. 3 pers. sing. of *κρίνω*.
 κικριμαι, pf. pass. of *κρίνω*.
 κικρυμμένος, pf. pass. ptp. of *κρύπτω*.
 κικράσατε, 1 aor. act. impv. 2 pers. plur. of *κράσσω*.
 κικρανῶ, κικρήσω, fut. act. of *κράνω*.
 κικράνω, 1 aor. act. subj. 3 pers. plur. of *κράνω*.
 κικράρισμαι, pf. of *χαρίζομαι*.
 κικχαριτωμένη, pf. pass. ptp. nom. sing. fem. of *χαρίζω*.
 κικχηρμαι, pf. of *χράομαι*.
 κικχωρισμένος, pf. pass. ptp. of *χωρίζω*.
 κικρύξαι (al. κικρύξαι), 1 aor. act. inf. of *κικρύσσω*.
 κικλάσαι, 1 aor. act. inf. of *κλάω*.
 κικλάσατε, 1 aor. act. impv. 2 pers. plur. of *κλάω*.
 κικλάσω, κικλάσομαι, fut. of *κλάω*.
 κικλεισθῶν, 1 aor. pass. subj. 3 pers. plur. of *κλείω*.
 κικλήθης, κικλήθμεν, κικλήθη, κικλήθην, 1 aor. pass. of *κλάω*.
 κικλάμεν, pres. ind. act. 1 pers. plur. of *κλάω*.
 κικλάμενον, pres. pass. ptp. neut. of *κλάω*.
 κικλάντες, pres. act. ptp. nom. plur. masc. of *κλάω*.
 κικκοιμόμενος, pres. pass. ptp. of *κοιμάω*.
 κικκλήθη, 1 aor. pass. impv. of *κλλάω*.
 κικκοιμῆται, (Attic) fut. mid. 3 pers. sing. of *κοιμάω*.
 κικκοιμῆσα, 1 aor. act. ptp. nom. sing. fem. of *κοιμάω*.

κορεσθέντες, 1 aor. pass. ptep. nom. plur. masc. of κορέννυμι.
κόψας, 1 aor. act. ptep. of κόπτω.
κράζον (not κράζον), pres. ptep. neut. of κράζω.
κράζας, 1 aor. act. ptep. of κράζω.
κράζουσιν, fut. act. 3 pers. plur. of κράζω.
κράτετε, pres. impv. of κρατέω.
κρηθήσεθε, 1 fut. pass. 2 pers. plur. of κρίνω.
κρηθῶσιν, 1 aor. pass. subj. 3 pers. plur. of κρίνω.
κρυβήναι, 2 aor. pass. inf. of κρύπτω.
κτήσασθε, 1 aor. mid. impv. 2 pers. plur. of κτάνομαι.
κτήσησθε, 1 aor. mid. subj. 2 pers. plur. of κτάνομαι.

λάβε(-βη), 2 aor. act. impv. (subj. 3 pers. sing.) of λαμβάνω.
λαθεῖν, 2 aor. act. inf. of λαθάνω.
λαχούσι, 2 aor. act. ptep. dat. plur. of λαγχάνω.
λάχωμεν, 2 aor. act. subj. 1 pers. plur. of λαγχάνω.
λῆλου(σ)μένος, pf. pass. ptep. of λούω.
λίλυσαι, pf. pass. 2 pers. sing. of λύω.
λη(μ)φθῆ, 1 aor. pass. subj. 3 pers. sing. of λαμβάνω.
λή(μ)ψομαι, fut. of λαμβάνω.
λίπη, 2 aor. act. subj. 3 pers. sing. of λείπω.

μάθετε, 2 aor. act. impv. 2 pers. plur. of μαθάνω.
μάθητε, 2 aor. act. subj. 2 pers. plur. of μαθάνω.
μαθόν, 2 aor. act. ptep. of μαθάνω.
μακαροῦσι, (Attic) fut. 3 pers. plur. of μακαρίζω.
μακροθύμησον, 1 aor. act. impv. of μακροθυμέω.
μεθίσταναι, pres. act. inf. of μεθίστημι.
μεθυσθῶσιν, 1 aor. pass. subj. 3 pers. plur. of μεθύσκω.
μείναι, 1 aor. inf. of μένω.
μείναντες, 1 aor. ptep. nom. plur. masc. of μένω.
μείνατε, μείνον, 1 aor. impv. of μένω.
μείνη, -ητε, -ωσιν, 1 aor. subj. of μένω.
μελίτα, pres. act. impv. of μελετάω.
μεμαθηκώς, pf. act. ptep. of μαθάνω.
μεμενηκίεσαν, plpf. act. 3 pers. plur. of μένω.
μειμαμμένος or -μένος, pf. pass. ptep. of μαιώω.
μειλάνται, pf. pass. 3 pers. sing. or plur. of μαιώω.
μεμυμένος, pf. pass. ptep. of μίγνυμι.
μίμησθε, pf. mid. 2 pers. plur. of μιμνήσκω.
μειμήμαι, pf. pass. of μένω.
μεινέτε, fut. ind. 2 pers. plur. of μένω.
μίνετε, pres. ind. or impv. 2 pers. plur. of μένω.
μετάβα, μετάβηθι, 2 aor. act. impv. of μεταβαίνω.
μετασταθῶ, 1 aor. pass. subj. of μεθίστημι.
μεταστραφήτω, 2 aor. pass. impv. 3 pers. sing. of μεταστρέφω.
μετέθηκεν, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. sing. of μετατίθημι.
μετίστησεν, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. sing. of μεθίστημι.
μετίσχηκεν, pf. act. 3 pers. sing. of μετέχω.
μετετέθησαν, 1 aor. pass. 3 pers. plur. of μετατίθημι.
μετήλλαξαν, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. plur. of μεταλλάσσω.
μετήρην, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. sing. of μεταίρω.
μετοικιά, (Attic) fut. act. of μετοικίζω.
μετοίκισεν, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. sing. of μετοικίζω.

μηνθῶσιν, 1 aor. pass. subj. 3 pers. plur. of μαιώω.
μνησθήναι, 1 aor. pass. inf. of μιμνήσκω.
μνήσθητι, -τε, 1 aor. pass. impv. of μιμνήσκω.
μνησθῶ, -θῆς, 1 aor. pass. subj. of μιμνήσκω.

νενίκηκα, pf. act. of νικάω.
νενομητέητο, plpf. pass. 3 pers. sing. of νομοθετέω.
νήψατε, 1 aor. impv. 2 pers. plur. of νήφω.
νόει, pres. act. impv. of νοέω.
νοούμενα, pres. pass. ptep. neut. plur. of νοέω.

δδυνῶσαι, pres. ind. mid. 2 pers. sing. of δδυνάω.
οἶσω, fut. act. of φέρω.
δδύνναι, δδύνειν, pres. act. inf. of δδύνω.
δδούσαι, -ας, 1 aor. act. inf. and ptep. of δδύνω.
δδούση, 1 aor. act. subj. 3 pers. sing. of δδύνω.
δδναίμην, 2 aor. mid. opt. of δδίνημι.
δδῶσαι, pres. act. ptep. nom. plur. fem. of δδράω.
δδφθείς, 1 aor. pass. ptep. of δδράω.
δδψει, δδψη, fut. 2 pers. sing. of δδράω.
δδψεσθε, fut. 2 pers. plur. of δδράω.
δδψησθε, 1 aor. mid. subj. 2 pers. plur. of δδράω.

παθεῖν, 2 aor. act. inf. of πάσχω.
πάθη, 2 aor. act. subj. 3 pers. sing. of πάσχω.
παίση, 1 aor. act. subj. 3 pers. sing. of παίω.
παραβουλευσάμενος, 1 aor. ptep. of παραβουλεύομαι.
παραβουλευσάμενος, 1 aor. ptep. of παραβουλεύομαι.
παραδεδόκισαν, plpf. 3 pers. plur. of παραδίδωμι.
παραδοῖ, παραδιδῶ, pres. subj. 3 pers. sing. of παραδίδωμι.
παραδιδούς (παραδούς), pres. (2 aor.) ptep. of παραδίδωμι.
παραδιδῶ (-δοῖ), 2 aor. act. subj. 3 pers. sing. of παραδίδωμι.
παραθεῖναι, 2 aor. act. inf. of παρατίθημι.
παράθου, 2 aor. mid. impv. of παρατίθημι.
παράθῶσιν, 2 aor. act. subj. 3 pers. plur. of παρατίθημι.
παρατοῦ, pres. impv. of παραιτέομαι.
παρακεκαλυμμένος, pf. pass. ptep. of παρακαλύπτω.
παρακεχειμακῶτι, pf. act. ptep. dat. sing. of παραχειμάζω.
παρακληθῶσιν, 1 aor. pass. subj. 3 pers. plur. of παρακαλέω.
παρακύψας, 1 aor. act. ptep. of παρακίπτω.
παραλη(μ)φθήσεται, 1 fut. pass. 3 pers. sing. of παραλαμβάνω.
παραπλεῖσαι, 1 aor. act. inf. of παραπλέω.
παραρ(ρ)υθόμεν, 2 aor. pass. subj. 1 pers. plur. of παραρρέω.
παρραστήσαι, 1 aor. act. inf. of παρίστημι.
παρραστήσατε, 1 aor. act. impv. 2 pers. plur. of παρίστημι.
παρραστήητε, 2 aor. act. subj. 2 pers. plur. of παρίστημι.
παρρασχόν, 2 aor. act. ptep. of παρέχω.
παρρατίθῆσθωσαν, pres. impv. 3 pers. plur. of παρρατίθημι.
παρραδίδωσαν, impf. (Alex) 3 pers. plur. of παρραδίδωμι.
παρραθίεντο, 2 aor. mid. 3 pers. plur. of παρρατίθημι.
πάρα, pres. ind. 2 pers. sing. of πάρεμι.
παρεμμένος, pf. pass. ptep. of παρίημι.
παρραῖναι, 2 aor. act. inf. of παρίημι and pres. inf. of πάρεμι.
παρραεῖξουσιν, fut. act. 3 pers. plur. of παρραεῖξω.

παραισέδθησαν, 2 aor. pass. 3 pers. plur. of παραισέδω.
 παραισέδυσαν, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. plur. of παραισέδω.
 παραισενίγκαντες, 1 aor. act. ptep. nom. plur. masc. of
 παραισέφρω.
 παριστήκισαν, plpf. act. 3 pers. plur. of παρίστημι.
 παρήχαν, impf. (Alex.) 3 pers. plur. of παρέχω.
 παρήχομην, impf. mid. of παρέχω.
 παρέκυσεν, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. sing. of παρακίπτω.
 παρελάβοσαν, 2 aor. act. (Alex.) 3 pers. plur. of παρα-
 λαμβάνω.
 παρελεύσονται, fut. 3 pers. plur. of παρέρχομαι.
 παρεληλύθει (-θώς), pf. act. inf. (ptep.) of παρέρχομαι.
 παρελάτω (-θείτω), 3 aor. act. impv. 3 pers. sing. of
 παρέρχομαι.
 παρενεγκίν, 2 aor. act. inf. of παραφέρω.
 παρήξει, fut. act. 3 pers. sing. of παρέχω.
 παρήξει, fut. mid. 3 pers. sing. of παρέχω.
 παρητίκρασαν, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. plur. of παρατικράνω.
 παραιοκίνασται, pf. pass. 3 pers. sing. of παραιοκίνω.
 παραιοκίνας and παραιοκίνας, pf. act. ptep. nom. plur.
 masc. of παρίστημι.
 παραιοκίνατε, 1 aor. act. 2 pers. plur. of παρίστημι.
 παρήτεινε, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. sing. of παραιοκίνω.
 παρητήρου, impf. act. 3 pers. plur. of παραιοκίνω.
 παρήγγυλλον, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. plur. of παραγγέλλω.
 παρηκολούθηκας (-σας), pf. (1 aor.) act. 2 pers. sing. of
 παρακολουθέω.
 παρήνει, impf. act. 3 pers. sing. of παραινέω.
 παρητημένος, pf. pass. ptep. of παραινέω.
 παρητήσαντο, 1 aor. mid. 3 pers. plur. of παραινέω.
 παρήκησεν, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. sing. of παραιοκίνω.
 παρηξύνετο, impf. pass. 3 pers. sing. of παραιοκίνω.
 παρότρυναν, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. plur. of παροτρύνω.
 παρρηγμένος, pf. ptep. of παροτρύνω.
 παυάδα, 1 aor. act. impv. 3 pers. sing. of παύω.
 πειν, 2 aor. act. inf. of πίνω.
 πείσας, 1 aor. act. ptep. of πείθω.
 πείσω, fut. act. of πείθω.
 πέπανται, pf. mid. 3 pers. sing. of παύω.
 πεπειραμένος, pf. pass. ptep. of πείρω.
 πεπειρασμένος, pf. pass. ptep. of πείρω.
 πέπεισμαι, -μένος, pf. pass. ind. and ptep. of πείρω.
 πεπεισμένος, pf. pass. ptep. of πείρω.
 πεπιστεύκεισαν, plpf. act. 3 pers. plur. of πιστεύω.
 πεπιστευκόσι, pf. act. ptep. dat. plur. of πιστεύω.
 πεπλάνησθε, pf. pass. 2 pers. plur. of πλανέω.
 πεπλάτυνται, pf. pass. 3 pers. sing. of πλανέω.
 πεπληρωκίνας, pf. act. inf. of πληρώω.
 πέποιθα, 2 pf. of πείθω.
 πέποιθα, 2 pf. of πείρω.
 πεπότικεν, pf. act. 3 pers. sing. of ποτίζω.
 πέπρακε, pf. act. 3 pers. sing. of πεπράσκω.
 πεπραμένος, pf. pass. ptep. of πεπράσκω.
 πέπραχα, pf. act. of πείρω.
 πέπτωκα, -κες, -καν, pf. act. of πίπτω.
 πεπυρωμένος, pf. pass. ptep. of πυρώω.
 πέπωκι (-καν), pf. act. 3 pers. sing. (plur.) of πίνω.
 πεπυρωμένος, pf. pass. ptep. of πυρώω.

περιέβας, 1 aor. act. ptep. of περιάπτω.
 περιδραμόντες, 2 aor. act. ptep. nom. plur. of περιτρέχω.
 περιδέδετο, plpf. pass. 3 pers. sing. of περιδέω.
 περιεβασμένος, pf. pass. ptep. of περιβόω.
 περιεκυρβον, 2 aor. of περικύπτω (or impf. of περιπέβω).
 περιελεν, 2 aor. act. inf. of περιαιώω.
 περιέπεσον, 3 aor. act. of περιπέτω.
 περιεπέτω, impf. pass. 3 pers. sing. of περιπέτω.
 περιέσχον, 2 aor. act. of περιέχω.
 περιέτεμον, 2 aor. act. of περιτέμνω.
 περιέωσαι, 1 aor. mid. impv. of περιβόω.
 περιηρείτο, impf. pass. 3 pers. sing. of περιαιώω.
 περιθίντες, 2 aor. act. ptep. nom. plur. of περιτίθημι.
 περιότασο, pres. mid. (pass.) impv. of περιτίθημι.
 περιόστητε, 2 aor. act. subj. 2 pers. plur. of περιτίθημι.
 περιπεραμμένον, pf. pass. ptep. neut. of περιπαίω.
 περι(ρ)ήξαντες, 1 aor. act. ptep. nom. plur. of περιρρήγνυμι.
 περισσεύσαι 1 aor. act. inf., and περισσεύσαι 1 aor. act.
 opt. 3 pers. sing., of περισσεύω.
 περιτετημένος, pf. pass. ptep. of περιτέμνω.
 περιτιθάσιν, pres. act. 3 pers. plur. of περιτίθημι.
 περιτηθήναι, 1 aor. pass. inf. of περιτέμνω.
 πείσιν, 2 aor. act. inf. of πίπτω.
 πείσεται (-όνται), fut. 3 pers. sing. (plur.) of πίπτω.
 πείσεται, 2 aor. act. impv. 2 pers. plur. of πίπτω.
 πέττηται, pres. subj. 3 pers. sing. of πέτομαι.
 πετόμενος, pres. ptep. of πετάομαι.
 πεφανέρωται (-νερῶσθαι), pf. pass. (inf.) of φανερόω.
 πεφύωσο, pf. pass. impv. of φύω.
 πιάσαι, 1 aor. act. inf. of πιάζω.
 πία, 2 aor. act. impv. of πίνω.
 πιαίν, 3 aor. act. inf. of πίνω.
 πιάσαι, πιάσθε, fut. 2 pers. sing. and plur. of πίνω.
 πία, 2 aor. act. subj. 3 pers. sing. of πίνω.
 πικρανεί, fut. act. 3 pers. sing. of πικραίνω.
 πιν, 2 aor. act. inf. of πίνω.
 πίνω, 2 aor. act. subj. of πίνω.
 πλάσας, 1 aor. act. ptep. of πλάσσω.
 πλέξαντες, 1 aor. act. ptep. nom. plur. masc. of πλέω.
 πλειονάσαι, 1 aor. act. opt. 3 pers. sing. of πλεονάζω.
 πληθύναι, 1 aor. act. opt. 3 pers. sing. of πληθύνω.
 πληθύνει, pres. act. 3 pers. sing. of πληθύνω.
 πληθύνει, fut. act. 3 pers. sing. of πληθύνω.
 πληθυνθήναι, 1 aor. pass. inf. of πληθύνω.
 πληρωθή, -θήτε, -θῶ, -θῶσιν, 1 aor. pass. subj. of πληρώω.
 πληρώσαι 1 aor. inf., and πληρώσαι 1 aor. opt. 3 pers.
 sing., of πληρώω.
 πλήσας, 1 aor. act. ptep. of πίμπλημι.
 πλησθείς, 1 aor. pass. ptep. of πίμπλημι.
 πλησθήσ, 1 aor. pass. subj. 2 pers. sing. of πίμπλημι.
 πνήη, pres. act. subj. 3 pers. sing. of πνέω.
 ποιήσαιαν, (Aeolic) 1 aor. opt. 3 pers. plur. of ποίω.
 ποιμαίνει, pres. act. 3 pers. sing. of ποιμαίνω.
 ποιμάναι, 1 aor. act. impv. 2 pers. plur. of ποιμαίνω.
 ποιμανεί, fut. act. 3 pers. sing. of ποιμαίνω.
 πορεύου, pres. mid. impv. of πορεύω.
 πρᾶθην, 1 aor. pass. ptep. neut. of πεπράσκω.
 πρᾶθηναι, 1 aor. pass. inf. of πεπράσκω.

προβάς, 2 aor. act. ptp. of *προβαίνω*.
 προβεβηκυία, pf. act. ptp. fem. of *προβαίνω*.
 προγενονότων, pf. act. ptp. gen. plur. of *προγίνομαι*.
 προβίβασαν, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. plur. of *προβιβάζω*.
 προεγνωσμένος, pf. pass. ptp. of *προγνώσκω*.
 προελεύσεται, fut. 3 pers. sing. of *προέρχομαι*.
 προενήρξατο (-ασθε), 1 aor. 3 pers. sing. (2 pers. plur.)
 of *προενάρχομαι*.
 προεπηγγελάτο, 1 aor. mid. 3 pers. sing. of *προεπαγγέλλω*.
 προεπηγγελμένος, pf. pass. ptp. of *προεπαγγέλλω*.
 προεστάτες, pf. act. ptp. nom. plur. masc. of *προίστημι*.
 προέτιναν, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. plur. of *προτείνω*.
 προεφήτευσον, impf. act. of *προφητεύω*.
 προέφθασεν, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. sing. of *προφθάνω*.
 προεωρακότες, pf. act. ptp. nom. plur. masc. of *προεώρα*.
 προήγεν, impf. act. 3 pers. sing. of *προάγω*.
 προηλπικότας, pf. act. ptp. acc. plur. masc. of *προελπίζω*.
 προημαρτηκός, pf. act. ptp. of *προημαρτάνω*.
 προητιασάμεθα, 1 aor. 1 pers. plur. of *προαιτιάμαι*.
 προητοίμασα, 1 aor. act. of *προετοιμάζω*.
 προκηκηρυγμένος, pf. pass. ptp. of *προκηρύσσω*.
 προκεχειρισμένος, pf. pass. ptp. of *προχειρίζω*.
 προκεχειροτονημένος, pf. pass. ptp. of *προχειροτονέω*.
 προορώμην and προορώμην, impf. mid. of *προοράω*.
 προσανέθεντο, 2 aor. mid. 3 pers. plur. of *προσανατίθηναι*.
 προσεργάσατο, 1 aor. mid. 3 pers. sing. of *προσεργάζομαι*.
 προσεκληθή, 1 aor. pass. 3 pers. sing. of *προσεκλίνω*.
 προσεκολληθή, 1 aor. pass. 3 pers. sing. of *προσεκολλέω*.
 προσεκύουν, impf. act. of *προσκυνέω*.
 προσετήνοχεν, pf. act. 3 pers. sing. of *προσφέρω*.
 προσέπεισε, -σαν, -σον, 2 aor. act. of *προσπίπτω*.
 προσέρ(ρ)ηξα, 1 aor. act. of *προσρήγνυμι*.
 προσέσχηκα, pf. act. of *προσέχω*.
 προσεφώναι, impf. act. 3 pers. sing. of *προσφωνέω*.
 προσεώντος, pres. act. ptp. gen. sing. of *προσεύω*.
 προσήνεγκα (-κον), 1 aor. (2 aor.) act. of *προσφέρω*.
 προσήνεχθη, 1 aor. pass. 3 pers. sing. of *προσφέρω*.
 προσηργάσατο, 1 aor. 3 pers. sing. of *προσεργάζομαι*.
 προσηρέξατο, 1 aor. 3 pers. sing. of *προσεύχομαι*.
 προσηύχετο, impf. 3 pers. sing. of *προσεύχομαι*.
 πρόσθε, 2 aor. act. impv. of *προστίθηναι*.
 προσκύνησον, 1 aor. act. impv. of *προσκυνέω*.
 προσλαβού, 2 aor. mid. impv. of *προσλαμβάνω*.
 προσμείναι, 1 aor. act. inf. of *προσμένω*.
 προσπήξας, 1 aor. act. ptp. of *προσπήγνυμι*.
 προστήναι, 2 aor. act. inf. of *προίστημι*.
 προσωμίσθησαν, 1 aor. pass. 3 pers. plur. of *προσορμίζω*.
 προσώχθισα, 1 aor. act. of *προσοχθίζω*.
 προτρεψάμενος, 1 aor. mid. ptp. of *προτρέπω*.
 προὔπάρχον, impf. act. of *προὔπάρχω*.
 πταίστη, 1 aor. act. subj. 2 pers. plur. of *πταίω*.
 πτοηθέντες, 1 aor. pass. ptp. nom. plur. masc. of *πτεύω*.
 πτοηθήτε, 1 aor. pass. impv. 2 pers. plur. of *πτεύω*.
 πτίξας, 1 aor. act. ptp. of *πτίσσω*.
 πτίσας, 1 aor. act. ptp. of *πτίω*.
 πυθόμενος, 3 aor. act. ptp. of *πυθάνομαι*.

βαντίσονται, 1 aor. mid. subj. 3 pers. plur. of *βαντίζω*.
 βεραντισμένοι (or βεραντ. or έρραντ.), pf. pass. ptp. nom.
 plur. masc. of *βαντίζω*.
 βεμμμένος (or έρμμμένος or έμμ.), pf. pass. ptp. of *βέντω*.
 βεύσουσιν, fut. 3 pers. plur. of *βέω*.
 βήξον, 1 aor. act. impv. of *βήγνυμι*.
 βήξουσιν, 1 aor. act. subj. 3 pers. plur. of *βήγνυμι*.
 βέλψαν (better βέλψαν), 1 aor. act. ptp. neut. of *βέλπω*.
 βυπανθήτω, 1 aor. pass. impv. 3 pers. sing. of *βυπαίνω*.
 βυπαρεθήτω, 1 aor. pass. impv. 3 pers. sing. of *βυπαρεύομαι*.
 βύσαι, -σίσθε, 1 aor. mid. impv. of *βύομαι*.
 βυσθά (-θάμεν), 1 aor. pass. subj. 1 pers. sing. (plur.) of
βύομαι.
 σαροί, pres. ind. 3 pers. sing. of *σαρώω*.
 σβίσαι, 1 aor. act. inf. of *σβέννυμι*.
 σβίσει, fut. act. 3 pers. sing. of *σβέννυμι*.
 σβισθήσεται, 1 fut. pass. 3 pers. sing. of *σβέννυμι*.
 σισαλευμένος, pf. pass. ptp. of *σιταλέω*.
 σισαρωμένος, pf. pass. ptp. of *σιταρώω*.
 σίστητε, 2 pf. act. 3 pers. sing. of *σήςπω*.
 σισιγημένος, pf. pass. ptp. of *σιγάω*.
 σίσσωκα, pf. act. of *σώζω*.
 σίσσωσται and σίσσωται, pf. pass. 3 pers. sing. of *σώζω*.
 σημάται, 1 aor. act. inf. of *σημαίνω*.
 σθενάσαι, 1 aor. act. opt. 3 pers. sing. of *σθενέω*.
 σθενώσει, fut. act. 3 pers. sing. of *σθενέω*.
 σιγήση, 1 aor. act. subj. 3 pers. sing. of *σιγάω*.
 σκύλλου, pres. mid. impv. of *σκύλλω*.
 σπαρείς, 2 aor. pass. ptp. of *σπείρω*.
 σπεύσον, 1 aor. act. impv. of *σπεύδω*.
 σταθή, 1 aor. pass. subj. 3 pers. sing. of *ίστημι*.
 σταθήναι, 1 aor. pass. inf. of *ίστημι*.
 στάς, 2 aor. act. ptp. of *ίστημι*.
 στήθι (στήναι), 2 aor. act. impv. (inf) of *ίστημι*.
 στηρίζαι, 1 aor. act. inf. or 1 aor. opt. 3 pers. sing. of
στηρίζω.
 στηρίζον and στήρισον, 1 aor. act. impv. of *στηρίζω*.
 στηρίζω, στηρίσω, στηρίξω, fut. act. of *στηρίζω*.
 στήση, στήσητε, στήσητε, etc., 1 aor. act. subj. of *ίστημι*.
 στήσομαι, 1 fut. mid. of *ίστημι*.
 στραφείς -φέντες, 2 aor. pass. ptp. of *στρέφω*.
 στραφήτε, 2 aor. pass. subj. 2 pers. plur. of *στρέφω*.
 στράσον, 1 aor. act. impv. of *στρωννύω*.
 συγκαταθεμένος, pf. mid. ptp. of *συγκατατίθηναι*.
 συγκατατιθέμενος, pres. mid. ptp. of *συγκατατίθηναι*.
 συγκεκρασμένος and συγκεκραμένος, pf. pass. ptp. π
συγκεράννυμι.
 συγκέχνηται, pf. pass. 3 pers. sing. of *συγχέω*.
 συλλαβύσα, 2 aor. act. ptp. nom. sing. fem. of *συλλαμβάνω*.
 συλλή(μ)ψη, fut. 2 pers. sing. of *συλλαμβάνω*.
 συμπαρακληθήναι, 1 aor. pass. inf. of *συμπαρακαλέω*.
 συμπάροντες, pres. ptp. nom. plur. masc. of *συμπάρεμι*.
 συμφύσει, 2 aor. pass. ptp. nom. plur. fem. of *συμφύω*.
 συναγάγετε, 3 aor. act. impv. 2 pers. plur. of *συνάγω*.

συνανέκνυτο, impf. 3 pers. plur. of συνανάκειμαι.
 συναπαχθέντες, 1 aor. pass. ptp. nom. plur. masc. of συναπάγω.
 συναπέθανον, 2 aor. act. of συναποθνήσκω.
 συναπήχθη, 1 aor. pass. 3 pers. sing. of συναπάγω.
 συναπώλετο, 2 aor. mid. 3 pers. sing. of συναπόλλυμι.
 συνάρα, 1 aor. act. inf. of συναίρω.
 συναχθήσομαι, 1 fut. pass. of συνάγω.
 συνδεδεμένοι, pf. pass. ptp. nom. plur. masc. of συνδέω.
 συνίζευεν, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. sing. of συζεύγνυμι.
 συνίθεντο, 2 aor. mid. 3 pers. plur. of συντίθημι.
 συνειδύης (or -ας), pf. act. ptp. gen. sing. fem. of συνείδω.
 συνειληφύια, pf. act. ptp. fem. of συλλαμβάνω.
 συνείπετο, impf. 3 pers. sing. of συνέπομαι.
 συνέχετο, impf. pass. 3 pers. sing. of συνέχω.
 συνεκόμισαν, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. plur. of συγκομίζω.
 συνέληλύθεισαν, plpf. 3 pers. plur. of συνέρχομαι.
 συνέληλυθία, pf. ptp. nom. plur. fem. of συνέρχομαι.
 συνεπέστη, 2 aor. act. 3 pers. sing. of συνεπίστυμι.
 συνέπιον, 2 aor. act. of συμπίνω.
 συνεσπάραξεν, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. sing. of συσπάρασσω.
 συνεσταλμένος, pf. pass. ptp. of συστέλλω.
 συνεστῶσα (-τῶτα), 2 pf. ptp. nom. sing. fem. (neut. plur.) of συνίστημι.
 συνέταξα, 1 aor. act. of συντάσσω.
 συνετάφημεν, 2 aor. pass. 1 pers. plur. of συνθάπτω.
 σύνετε, 2 aor. act. ind. or impv. 2 pers. plur. of συνίημι.
 συνετίθειντο, plpf. mid. 3 pers. plur. of συντίθημι.
 συνετίθει, impf. act. 3 pers. sing. of συντηρέω.
 συνέφαγες, 2 aor. act. 2 pers. sing. of συνεσθίω.
 συνέχεαν, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. plur. of συγχέω.
 συνέχεον, impf. (2 aor. ? cf. ἐκχέω) 3 pers. plur. of συγχέω.
 συνεχίθη, 1 aor. pass. 3 pers. sing. of συγχέω.
 συνεψήφισαν, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. plur. of συμψηφίζω.
 συνηγέρθητε, 1 aor. pass. 2 pers. plur. of συνεγείρω.
 συνηγμένος, pf. pass. ptp. of συναγωγή.
 συνήθλησαν, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. plur. of συναθλέω.
 συνηθροισμένοι, pf. pass. ptp. of συναθροίζω.
 συνήκαν, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. plur. of συνίημι.
 συνήλασεν, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. sing. of συνελαύνω.
 συνήλασεν, impf. act. 3 pers. sing. of συναλλάσσω.
 συνήντησεν, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. sing. of συναντάω.
 συνήργει, impf. 3 pers. sing. of συνεργέω.
 συνηρπάκα, plpf. act. 3 pers. sing. of συναρπάζω.
 συνήρπασαν, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. plur. of συναρπάζω.
 συήσαν, impf. 3 pers. plur. of σύνειμι.
 συήσθην, impf. 3 pers. sing. of συνεσθίω.
 συήτη, 2 aor. act. subj. 2 pers. plur. of συνίημι.
 συήχθη (-ησαν), 1 aor. pass. 3 pers. sing. (plur.) of συνάγω.
 συνιάσι, συνιοῦσι, συνίουσι, pres. act. 3 pers. plur. of συνίημι.
 συνιδών, ptp. of συνείδω.
 συνίεις, συνίων, συνίων (not -ιών), pres. ptp. of συνίημι.
 συνίετε, pres. ind. or impv. 2 pers. plur. of συνίημι.
 συνιώντος, ptp. gen. sing. of σύνειμι (εἶμι).
 συνιστάν, -άν, pres. inf. and ptp. of συνίστημι.
 συνίσωσι and συνίσωσι, pres. subj. 3 pers. plur. of συνίημι.
 συνόντων, ptp. gen. plur. of σύνειμι (εἶμι).

συναφέντες, 2 aor. pass. ptp. nom. plur. masc. of συνθάπτω
 συντελεισθείς, 1 aor. pass. ptp. of συντελέω.
 συντετριμμένος, pf. pass. ptp. of συντίμνω.
 συντετριμμένος, pf. pass. ptp. of συντρίβω.
 συντετρίφθαι or -τρίφθαι, pf. pass. inf. of συντρίβω.
 συντρίβον or -τρίβον, pres. act. ptp. neut. of συντρίβω.
 συνυπεκρίθησαν, 1 aor. pass. 3 pers. plur. of συνυποκρίνομαι.
 συνῶσι, 2 aor. act. subj. 3 pers. plur. of συνίημι.
 σωθή, -θήναι, -θήτε, -θήσιν, 1 aor. pass. of σώζω.
 σώσαι, 1 aor. act. inf. of σώζω.

τακῆσεται, fut. pass. 3 pers. sing. of τήκω, q. v.
 παραχθῆναι, 1 aor. pass. inf. of ταραάσσω.
 τεθείαται, pf. 3 pers. sing. of θεάομαι.
 τέθεικα, pf. act. of τίθημι.
 θεμελιώτο, plpf. pass. 3 pers. sing. of θεμελιώω.
 τεθῆ, 1 aor. pass. subj. 3 pers. sing. of τίθημι.
 τεθλιμμένος, pf. pass. ptp. of θλίβω.
 τεθνήαι, 2 pf. act. inf. of θνήσκω.
 τεθνηκέναι, pf. act. inf. of θνήσκω.
 τεθραμμένος, pf. pass. ptp. of τρέφω.
 τεθραυσμένος, pf. pass. ptp. of θραύω.
 τεθυμένα, pf. pass. ptp. neut. of θύω.
 τεθῶσιν, 1 aor. pass. subj. 3 pers. plur. of τίθημι.
 τέκη, 2 aor. act. subj. 3 pers. sing. of τίκτω.
 τελεσθῶσιν, 1 aor. pass. subj. 3 pers. plur. of τελέω.
 τέξῃ, fut. 2 pers. sing. of τίκτω.
 τεταγμένος, pf. pass. ptp. of τάσσω.
 τέτακται, pf. pass. 3 pers. sing. of τάσσω.
 τεταραγμένος, pf. pass. ptp. of ταραάσσω.
 τετάρακται, pf. pass. 3 pers. sing. of ταραάσσω.
 τεταχέναι, pf. act. inf. of τάσσω.
 τετέλεστα, pf. pass. 3 pers. sing. of τελεω.
 τέτευχα, pf. act. of τυγχάνω.
 τετήρηκαν, -ασιν, pf. act. 3 pers. plur. of τηρέω.
 τετιμημένος, pf. pass. ptp. of τιμάω.
 τετραχηλισμένος, pf. pass. ptp. of τραχηλίζω.
 τετύφωται, pf. pass. 3 pers. sing. of τυφώω.
 τέτυχα, τετύχηκα, pf. act. of τυγχάνω.
 τεχθείς, 1 aor. pass. ptp. of τίκτω.
 τιθείασιν, pres. ind. act. 3 pers. plur. of τίθημι.
 τίσουσιν, fut. act. 3 pers. plur. of τίνω.

ὑπέδειξα, 1 aor. act. of ὑποδείκνυμι.
 ὑπέθηκα, 1 aor. act. of ὑποτίθημι.
 ὑπέλαβεν, 2 aor. act. 3 pers. sing. of ὑπολαμβάνω.
 ὑπελείφθη, 1 aor. pass. of ὑπολείπω.
 ὑπέμεινα, 1 aor. of ὑπομένω.
 ὑπέμενον, impf. of ὑπομένω.
 ὑπεμνήσθη, 1 aor. pass. of ὑπομνήσκω.
 ὑπενεγκειν, 2 aor. act. inf. of ὑποφέρω.
 ὑπενόουν, impf. act. of ὑπονοεω.
 ὑπεπλεύσαμεν, 1 aor. act. 1 pers. plur. of ὑποπλέω.
 ὑπεριδών, ptp. of ὑπερείδω.

ἐπίστρεψα, 1 aor. act. of ἐπιστρέφω.
 ἐπιστρέφοντων, impf. 3 pers. plur. of ἐπιστρέφωμι.
 ἐπιτάγη, 2 aor. pass. 3 pers. sing. of ἐπιτάσσω.
 ἐπίταξα, 1 aor. act. of ἐπιτάσσω.
 ἐπήγον, impf. act. of ἐπάγω.
 ἐπήκουον, impf. act. of ἐπακούω.
 ἐπήνεκα, 1 aor. act. of ἐποφέρω.
 ἐπήρχον, impf. act. of ἐπάρχω.
 ἐποδέδεκται, pf. 3 pers. sing. of ἐποδέχομαι.
 ἐποδεδήμιος, pf. pass. ptp. of ἐποδέω.
 ἐπόδησαι, 1 aor. mid. impv. of ἐποδέω.
 ἐποδραμόντες, 2 aor. act. ptp. nom. plur. masc. of ἐποτρέχω.
 ἐπομένως, 1 aor. act. ptp. of ἐπομένω.
 ἐπομνησκότα, pf. act. ptp. acc. sing. masc. of ἐπομνήσκω.
 ἐπομνήσκει, 1 aor. act. inf. of ἐπομνησκόω.
 ἐπομνήσω, fut. act. of ἐπομνησκόω.
 ἐποπνεύσαντος, 1 aor. act. ptp. gen. sing. of ἐποπνέω.
 ἐποπτεῖσθαι, 1 aor. mid. subj. 3 pers. sing. of ἐποπτεῖν.
 ἐποταγῆ, 2 aor. pass. subj. 3 pers. sing. of ἐποτάσσω.
 ἐποταγίσομαι, 2 fut. pass. of ἐποτάσσω.
 ἐποτάγητε, 2 aor. pass. impv. 2 pers. plur. of ἐποτάσσω.
 ἐποτάξαι, 1 aor. act. inf. of ἐποτάσσω.
 ἐποτασσεύσασθαι, pres. mid. impv. 3 pers. plur. of ἐποτάσσω.
 ἐποτέτακται, pf. pass. 3 pers. sing. of ἐποτάσσω.
 ἐστερηκίαι, pf. act. inf. of ἐστερέω.
 ἐψυθά, 1 aor. pass. subj. of ἐψύω.

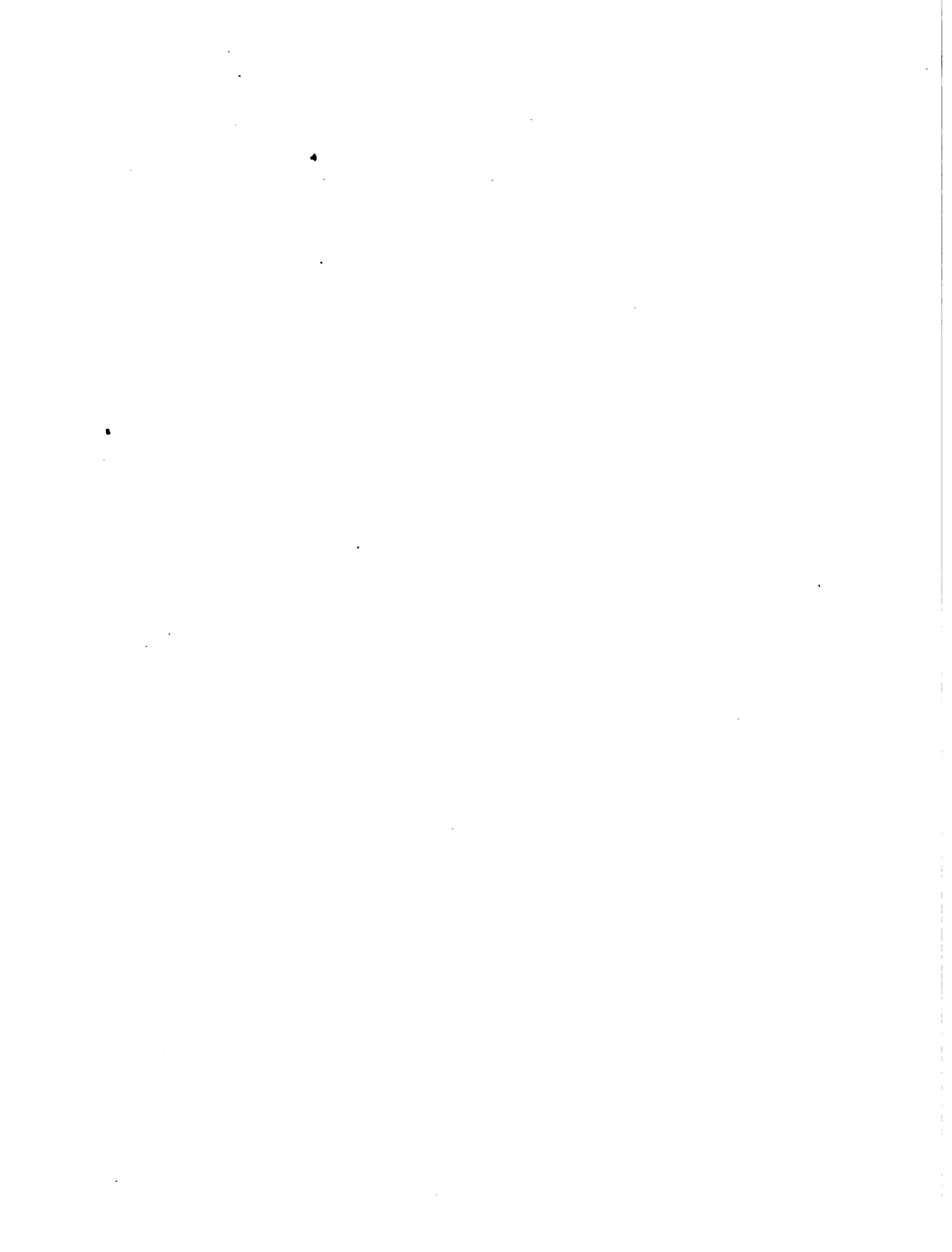
φάγωσαι, fut. 2 pers. sing. of ἐσθίω.
 φάγη, 1 aor. act. subj. 3 pers. sing. of φαίω.
 φανῆ, -νῆς, -νῶσιν, 2 aor. pass. subj. of φαίω.
 φανήσομαι and φανῶμαι, 2 fut. pass. of φαίω.
 φείσομαι, fut. of φείδομαι.
 φείξομαι, fut. of φεύγω.
 φθαρή, 2 aor. pass. subj. 3 pers. sing. of φθείρω.
 φθαρήσομαι, 2 fut. pass. of φθείρω.
 φθάσωμεν, 1 aor. subj. 1 pers. plur. of φθάνω.
 φθιρεῖ, fut. act. 3 pers. sing. of φθείρω.
 φμιον, -μιοι, pres. act. inf. of φμιόω.
 φμιόθητι, 1 aor. pass. impv. 3 pers. sing. of φμιόω.
 φραγῆ, 2 aor. pass. subj. 3 pers. sing. of φράσσω.
 φραγίσομαι, 2 fut. pass. of φράσσω.
 φράσον, 1 aor. impv. of φράζω.
 φρονεῖσθαι, pres. pass. impv. 3 pers. sing. of φρονέω.

φείν, 2 aor. pass. ptp. neut. of φύω.
 φύλαξον, 1 aor. act. impv. of φυλάσσω.
 φύς, 2 aor. act. ptp. of φύω.
 φυτεῖσθαι, 1 aor. pass. impv. of φυτεύω.
 φωταί, (Attic) fut. 3 pers. sing. of φωτίζω.

χαλάσω, pres. act. 3 pers. plur. of χαλάω.
 χαρήναι, 2 aor. pass. inf. of χαίρω.
 χαρήσομαι, fut. mid. of χαίρω.
 χάρητε, 2 aor. impv. 2 pers. plur. of χαίρω.
 χαρήτε, 2 aor. subj. 2 pers. plur. of χαίρω.
 χαρούσιν, fut. 3 pers. plur. of χαίρω (Rev. xi. 10 ὑψίως).
 χρήσαι, 1 aor. mid. impv. of χράομαι.
 χρήσεται, 1 aor. subj. 3 pers. sing. of χράομαι.
 χρήσον, 1 aor. act. impv. of κίχρημι.
 χρήται, pres. subj. 3 pers. sing. of χράομαι.
 χρονιά, (Attic) fut. 3 pers. sing. of χρορίζω.
 χρά, pres. impv. of χράομαι.
 χωρήσαι, 1 aor. act. inf. of χωρίζω.
 χωρήσαι, 1 aor. act. inf. of χωρίζω.
 χωρούσαι, pres. act. ptp. nom. plur. fem. of χωρίζω.
 χωρούσαι, pres. act. 3 pers. plur. of χωρίζω.

ψηλαφήσουαν, (Aeolic) 1 aor. opt. 3 pers. plur. of ψηλαφάω.
 ψηγήσεται, 2 fut. pass. 3 pers. sing. of ψύχω.
 ψυμίσαι, 1 aor. act. subj. of ψυμίζω.

ψικοδόμητο, plpf. pass. 3 pers. sing. of οικοδομέω.
 ψικοδόμων, impf. act. of οικοδομέω.
 ἄμλαι, impf. act. 3 pers. sing. of ἀμλίω.
 ἀμολόγον, impf. act. of ἀμολογέω.
 ἄμοσα, 1 aor. act. of ἄμνυμι.
 ἀνίδισαι, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. sing. of ἀνιδίζω.
 ἀνόμασα, 1 aor. act. of ἀνομάζω.
 ἄρθριεν, impf. 3 pers. sing. of ἀρθρίζω.
 ἄρσα, 1 aor. act. of ἀρίζω.
 ἀρισμένος, pf. pass. ptp. of ἀρίζω.
 ἀρμησα, 1 aor. act. of ἀρμύω.
 ἄρυσεν, 1 aor. act. 3 pers. sing. of ἀρύσσω.
 ἀρχήσασθε, 1 aor. 2 pers. plur. of ἀρχάομαι.
 ἀφελον, impf. of ἀφείλω.
 ἀφθην, 1 aor. pass. of ἀφάω.



ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

THE printing of the Lexicon was nearly finished before the plan of the Appendix, as respects its details, had been decided on. Consequently facts respecting a word's use are occasionally assumed there which are not expressly stated under the word itself. Professor Grimm held it to be unnecessary to refer to profane usage in the case of familiar and current words. And although the number of classic vouchers for the age of a word has been greatly multiplied, they have not been given with that invariable completeness which the chronological distribution of the vocabulary in the Appendix renders desirable. Consistency would require that it be expressly noted that the following words are in use as early as Homer or Hesiod: ἄγκιστρον, ἀγνώσ, ἄγρα, ἀδρότης, ἀθέμι(σ)τος, Ἀθηναίος, Αἰγύπτιος, Αἰθίοψ, αἰσχρός, δῆ, δια(ορ η)κόσιοι, εἶμι, ἐκέιβεν, ἐκέισε, Ἑλλάς, Ἑλλην, ἔνεκα, ἐντεῦθεν, ἔξ, ἐξάγω, ἐξαίω, ἔξειμι, ἐξέρχομαι, ἐξήκοντα, ἔξω, ἐπεγείρω, ἐπεί, ἐπειδή, ἐπίδον, ἔπειτα, ἐπικαλύπτω, ἔπος, ἐπτά, ἥλιος, θαρσέω, θάρσος, Κρής, κτήμα, μηκέτι, μήτις (μήτι), νίπτω, χίλιοι; that the following are as old as Pindar, Herodotus, or the Tragedians: ἀγνωσία, αἰμορροέω, ἐκδοχή, ἐνοικέω, ἐξακόσιοι, ἔξωθεν, ἔπαινος, Ἐφέσιος, θροέω, κοινώω, κολάζω, κράσπεδον, Μακεδών, μάταιος, μέντοι, μετέχω, μηδέποτε, μηδέπω, Μῆδος, μωραίνω, νῆ, οἰκοῦν, οὐχί, ὀχετός, παράσημος, πάροικος, πόμα, προστάτις, στάδιον, στατήρ, στοά, συνοικέω, Χαλδαίος; that the following may be found in Thucydides, Aristophanes, Plato, or Xenophon: ἀγράμματος, ἀδάπανος, ἀλήθω, Ἀχαΐα, ἔγγιστα, ἔγγυτερον, ἐπίθεσις, ἐπικαθίζω, ἐπισκευάζω, καταλαλέω, ματαιολόγος, μήτιγε, μῦθ, μουσικός, νυνί, ὀθόνιον, πάροικος, ράφισ, σπουδαίως, στάμνος, συναγωγή, συναίρω, σφυρίς, φάσις, φιλοσοφία; that the following are in use from Aristotle on: ἐπεκτείνω, ἐπιστηρίζω, εὐθύτης, ἦχος, κεράτιον, κοπή, μαργαρίτης (Theophr.). νάρδος (Theophr.), πρώτως; that the following may be found in the 3d century before Christ: βαθέως, ἐπάν (inscr. B. C. 265), — δεκαεξ and δεκαοκτώ in the Sept.; that the following appear in Polybius: Ἀλεξανδρινός, Ἀντιοχεύς, προσανέχω; while Diod. Sic., Dion. Hal., or Strabo vouch for Ἄραψ, Ἀσιάρχης, Ἐπικούρειος, τάχιον.

Other words without vouchers either first make their appearance in the New Testament writings, or are so treated in the Lexicon as to furnish a student with the means of tracing their history.

Many interesting facts relative to noteworthy New Testament forms, and even constructions, will be found in *Meisterhans*, Grammatik der Attischen Inschriften, Berlin, 1885 (2d much "enlarged and improved" edition 1888). See, for example, on the various forms of δίδωμι, ἵημι, ἴστημι, τίθημι, § 74; on the intrusion into the 2 aor. of the *a* of the 1 aor. (ἤνεγκαν, εἶπας, εὐράμενος, etc.) § 66, 6. 7. 8; on γί(γ)νομαι, γι(γ)νώσκω, § 63, 20. 21; on ἔνι and ἔνεστι, § 74, 12; on (ἐ)θέλω, § 63, 23; on the fut. χαρήσομαι, § 64, 7. On anomalies or variations in augment, § 62; on ἐπις, καθ' ἰδίαν, § 32, 2. 4; on ἔνεκεν, εἴνεκεν, § 83, 26; on the use of the cases and prepositions, §§ 82, 83; of the art. with πᾶς, § 84, 41; etc., etc. References to it (of necessity restricted to the first edition, 1885) have been introduced into the body of the Lexicon where the plates easily permitted.

p. 1^a, s. v. Ἀββᾶ; respecting its accent see *Tdf. Proleg.* p. 102; *Kautzsch*, Grammatik d. Biblisch-Aramäischen u. s. w. (Leipzig, 1884) p. 8.

p. 4^a, line 1, add "See *Westcott*, Epp. of St. John, p. 48 sq."

p. 7^b, first paragraph, add to the reff. *E. Issel*, Der Begriff der Heiligkeit im N. T. (Leiden, 1887).

p. 13^a, s. v. ἄθεος, l. 8; on the application of the term to Christians by the heathen see *Bp. Lightf.*'s note on *Ign. ad Trall.* 3, vol. ii. p. 160.

p. 19^a, line 13 from bot. before *Longin.* insert οἱ ἀπ' αἰῶνος Ῥωμαῖοι, *Dion Cass.* 63, 20, 2 cf. 5;

p. 27^a, s. v. ἀληθής, fin., add to the reff. *A. Schlatter*, Der Glaube im Neuen Testament (Leiden, 1885), p. 169.

p. 72^b, last line but one, after "Arabian king" insert *Aretas IV.*, styled Φιλόπατρις 'lover of his country,' who reigned B. C. 9 (or 8) to A. D. 39 (or 40) (see *Gutschmid's* List of Nabathæan kings in *J. Euting*, Nab. Inschriften aus Arabien, Berlin 1885, p. 84 sq.)

p. 74^a, s. v. Ἀρμαγεδών, fin., add But see *WH* u. s.

p. 74^b, s. v. ἀρπαγμός, fin., add to the reff. *Wetzel* in *Stud. u. Krit.* for 1887, pp. 535-552.

p. 78^a, s. v. ἀρχιερεύς 3, for the application of the term to Christ by the early writers see *Bp. Lightf.* on

Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. 36 p. 118 sq., and on Ign. ad Philad. 9 vol. ii. p. 274.

p. 82^a, s. v. Ἀσύγκριτος, line 1, after Ἀσύγκρ. add (cf. σύν, II. last paragraph)

p. 87^b, first paragraph, last line, for Rev. viii. 6, etc.). read Rev. viii. 6; xviii. 7; cf. Scrivener's Greek Testament (1887) p. v. note). Tr reads αὐτῶν in Rev. vii. 11.

ibid. after "Cf." insert Meisterhans ed. 2 § 59, 4. 5;

p. 97^a, line 15, "שְׁהַ תִּבְרָךְ" — probably the article should be stricken out; cf. Prof. Geo. F. Moore in the Andover Review for July 1887, p. 105.

p. 98^a, s. v. βασιλεία, fin., to the reff. add Edersheim, Jesus the Messiah, i. 264 sqq.

p. 98^b, s. v. βασιτάζω, line 1, before fut. insert impf. 3 pers. sing. ἐβάστασεν; and after 1 aor. ἐβάστασα; add, Pass., pres. inf. βασιτάζεσθαι; impf. 3 pers. sing. ἐβασιτάζετο;

p. 100^a, s. v. Βεελζεβούλ, last line but one, add (within the brackets) But see Baudissin in Herzog ed. 2, vol. ii. p. 209 sq.; Kautzsch, Gram. d. Bibl.-Aram. p. 9.

p. 101^a, top, — On the recent identification of the pool ('twin pools') of Bethesda, near the church of St. Anne, see Pal. Explor. Fund for July, 1888

p. 107^a, line 1, for -θά WH read -θά Tr WH

p. 107^b, s. v. Γάζα, line 7, for 16, 30 read 16, 2, 30

p. 108^b, s. v. Γαλιλαία, last line but four, for 16, 34 read 16, 2, 34

p. 111^b, s. v. γένηνα, line 29, for 2 K. i. read 2 K. i. 10-12

p. 128^a, line 2, add to the reff. (within the brackets) Caspari, Chron.-geogr. Einl. pp. 83-90; Schürer, Neutest. Zeitgesch. §23, I. vol. ii. p. 83 (Eng. trans. ii.¹ p. 94)

p. 131^a, SYN. add The words are associated in 2 Co. xi. 4.

p. 164^a, s. v. Ἐβραῖς fin., add to the reff. Kautzsch p. 17 sq.; Neubauer in Studia Biblica (Oxford, 1885) pp. 39-74.

p. 198^b, insert in its place "ἐκ-περισσοῦ, see ἐκπερισσῶς and ὑπερεκπερισσοῦ."

p. 256^a, s. v. εἶ, line 3 — "contrary to ordinary Grk. usage" etc.; yet cf. Schmidt, vol. iv. p. 398.

p. 268^b, s. v. ἔως, II. 2 c., for ἔως πρὸς in Lk. xxiv. 50, note the rendering given in R. V.: until they were over against etc.

p. 274^a, s. v. ζωή, fin., to the works referred to add "Westcott, Epp. of St. John, p. 204 sqq."

p. 276^b, s. v. ἡδύσομος, fin., add to the reff. "Löw, Aram. Pflanzennamen, § 200."

p. 287^b, s. v. θεός, 1 fin., add to the reff. "For θεοί in application to (deceased) Christians, see Theoph. ad Autol. 2, 27; Hippol. refut. omn. haer. 10, 34; Iren. haer. 3, 6, 1 fin.; 4, 1, 1; 4, 38, 4; cf. esp. Harnack, Dogmengesch. i. p. 82 note."

s. v. θεός 2, add "On patristic usage cf. Harnack, Dogmengesch. i. pp. 131, 695; Bp. Lghtft. Ignat. vol. ii. p. 26."

s. v. θεός 3, add "On ὁ θεός and θεός, esp. in the writings of John, see Westcott, Epp. of St. John, p. 165 sqq."

p. 292^a, s. v. θριαμβεύω, add to the reff. at the close "Findlay in the Expositor, vol. x. p. 403 sqq.; xi. 78; Waite in the 'Speaker's Com.' on 2 Co. l. c. p. 404 sq."

p. 297^a, first paragraph, last line but six, κατ' ἰδίαν — add, On κατ' ἰδίαν (WH's 'alt.' in Mt. xiv. 23; xvii. 1, 19; xx. 17; xxiv. 3; Mk. iv. 34; vi. 31; ix. 28; xiii. 3), see their App. pp. 143, 145; Meisterhans n. ³⁰⁶

p. 300^a, s. v. Ἰησοῦς, line 10, read "in the Zeitschr. f. d. Luth. Theol. 1876, p. 209 sq.; [Keim i. 384 sq. (Eng. trans. ii. 97 sq.)]"

p. 306^a, SYN., last line, add to the reff. E. Hähne in the Ztschrft. f. kirchl. Wissensch. u. s. w. 1886, pp. 607-617.

p. 314^b, s. v. καθολικός, line 5, after "Smyrn. c. 8" insert "[see esp. Bp. Lghtft.'s note]"

p. 319^b, s. v. καίαι, line 7, to the reff. on καυχῆσώμαι add "Bp. Lghtft. on Col., 7th ed., p. 395 n."

p. 354^a, line 15, the words εἰς τοὺς κόλπους αὐτῶν are wanting in good Mss.

p. 358^a, s. v. κοῦμ; add "See Edersheim, Jesus the Messiah, i. 631 note."

p. 365^b, line 18, on this use of κύριος add ref. to Bp. Lghtft. on Ign., mart. Polyc. 8, p. 959.

p. 376^a, s. v. λέπρα, add to the reff. Clark in the 'Speaker's Com.' on Lev. pp. 559 sqq. 570 sqq.; Sir Risdon Bennett, Diseases of the Bible. 1887. ("By-Paths of Bible Knowledge" vol. ix.)

p. 382^a, first paragraph, line 15, add For a translation of Lücke's discussion see Christian Examiner for 1849 pp. 165 sqq. 412 sqq. To the reff. given may be added Mansel in Alex.'s Kitto s. v. Philosophy; Zeller, Philos. der Griechen, 3te Theil, 2^a, p. 369 sq. (1881); Drummond, Philo Judaeus, vol. ii. pp. 156-273.

p. 402^a, line 18 sq., on ἐν μέσῳ and ἀπὸ μέσον cf. R. F. Weymouth in Journ. of Philol. 1869, ii. pp. 318-322.

p. 417^b, insert in its place (before μονή) μόναι, see καταμόνας.

p. 420^b, s. v. Μωσῆς, line 1, "constantly so in the text. Rec." — not quite correct; Rec.^a uses Μωϋσῆς in Acts vi. 14; vii. 35, 37; xv. 1, 5; 2 Tim. iii. 8; Heb. ix. 19.

p. 421^a, line 20, "by L Tr WH" — Tr does not seem to be consistent; he uses the diaeresis, for example, in Acts xv. 1, 5; 2 Tim. iii. 8; Heb. ix. 19.

p. 425^b, s. v. ηἰσοτεύω, line 6, after xviii. 12 insert [(cf. 'Teaching' 8, 1 and Harnack or Schaff ad loc.)]

p. 433^a, introduce as line 1 (before ὁ, ἡ, τὸ) — O, o: — on its interchange with omega see Ω, ω.

p. 445^b, s. v. ὁμοίωμα, last line "p. 301 sqq." — add Dickson, St. Paul's Use of the Terms 'Flesh' and 'Spirit' (Glasgow, 1883), p. 322 sqq.

p. 465^b, line 32 mid., add see H. Gebhardt, Der Himmel im N. T., in Ztschr. f. kirchl. Wissensch. u. kirchl. Leben. 1886 pp. 555-575.

p. 474^a, SYN. sub fin., on the elasticity of the term *παῖς* as respects age, see Bp. *Lghtft.* Apostolic Fathers, Pt. II. vol. i. p. 432 note.

p. 501^b, under c. δ., after Ro. viii. 3 add [al. find here the same idiom as in Heb. x. 6 below (cf. R. V. txt.)]

p. 508^a, line 18 sq., add to the reff. *Lipsius*, Apokr. Apostelgesch. ii.¹ (1887) p. 1 sqq.

p. 512^b, s. v. *πιστικός*, line 9, add [but see Rev. *Wm. Houghton* in Proc. of Soc. of Bibl. Archaeol. Jan. 10, 1888]

p. 514^a, to the reff. s. v. *πίστις* add *A. Schlatter*, Der Glaube im Neuen Testament (Leiden, 1885).

p. 521^a, paragraph 4 a., line 4, "the Sept. renders by" etc. — not correct; the rendering of the Sept. in both passages is τὸ πν. τὸ ἄγιον.

p. 529^b, par. c., line 5 sq., "so πολλῆς ἄρας, Polyb. 5, 8, 3" — but see p. 679^b, line 2.

p. 536^a, line 15, after 1 Pet. v. 1 sq. insert [T WH om.]

p. 537^b, s. v. *προβατικός* fin. — see under *Βηθεσδά*, p. 101^a above.

p. 566^b, s. v. *Σαλά* insert [Lchm. *Σάλα*]

p. 568^b, line 2, add On the Christology of the Samaritans see *Westcott*, Introd. to the Study of the Gospels, 5th ed., p. 159 sq.

p. 572^a, first paragraph, end; add to the reff. *Dorner*, System d. Christ. Glaubenslehre, § 85, vol. ii. 1 p. 188

sqq.; *Woldemar Schmidt* in Herzog ed. 2, xv. 358 sq.; esp. *Weser* in Stud. u. Krit. for 1882 pp. 284–303.

p. 584^a, line 24, for "Delitzsch, Br. a. d. Röm. p. 16 note²" read *Geiger*, in Zeitschr. d. deutsch. Morgenl. Gesellsch. 1858, pp. 307–309; *Delitzsch* in Luth. Zeitschr. 1877 p. 603 sq.; *Driver* in the Expositor for Jan. 1889 p. 18 sq.

p. 608^b, s. v. *συστρατιώτης*, line 1, for T Tr WH *συν-* (so Lchm. in Philem.; read L T Tr WH *συν-* (

p. 619^b, s. v. *τέλος* 1 a., line 2, — "in the Grk. writ." etc. add cf. *Schmidt* ch. 193 esp. §§ 3 and 9.

p. 626^b, line 38, before 2 Jn. 4 insert Acts xix. 33 R. V. mrg. (cf. *συμβιβάζω*, 3 fin.);

p. 653^a, s. v. *Φιλαδέλφεια*, line 3, "The White City" (*Sayce*), add, al. "the pied or striped city" (cf. Bp. *Lghtft.* Apost. Fathers, Pt. II. vol. ii. sect. i. p. 245)

p. 665^b, s. v. *χαρίζομαι*, last line, after ib. 16 add [but G L T Tr WH om. *εις ἀν.*]

p. 669^b, line 7, add to ref. *Schaff*, Hist. i. 841 sqq.; the Expositor for Nov. 1885, p. 381 sq.; *Salmon*, Introd., Lect. xiv.

p. 672^a, s. v. *Χριστιανός*, line 7 sqq., add — yet see Bp. *Lghtft.* Apost. Fathers, Pt. II. vol. i. p. 400 sqq.

p. 678^b, s. v. *ψύχω*, fin., add [COMP. : *ἀνα-, ἀπο-, ἐκ-, κατα-*, also *εὐ-ψύχω.*]

p. 708, col. 2, insert (in its place) "ἐνοχλίω fr. Sept. (Lk.?)"

ADDITIONAL CORRECTIONS.

p. 42^b, line 1, after Jn. ii. 15 add [WH txt. *ἀνέτρεψεν*]

p. 250^a, s. v. *ἐρμηνεύω*, line 1, after *Ἐρμῆς* insert [but see Curtius § 502]

p. 268^b, line 20, after Hdt. 2, 143 add [here modern edd. read ἐς ὅ]

p. 268^b, line 21, before Plut. insert [Polyb. 4, 19, 12],

p. 281^a, line 7, after 22—N.B. here WH R mrg. read *αὐτοῦ* (for *αὐτῆς τῆς*), and thus make the daughter's name Herodias (as well as the mother's); but see *Schürer*, Gesch. § 17^b, note ²⁹.

p. 298^b, s. v. *Ἱεριχώ*, last line, add see esp. *Schürer*, Gesch. § 15, note ³⁶.

p. 299^b, according to Professor *Sayce* (in S. S. Times, Feb. 7, 1891, p. 83) it appears from the Tel el-Amarna tablets that *Uru-salim* is equivalent to 'the city of the god Salim.'

p. 386^a, s. v. *μαθητής*, line 5, after Jn. ix. 28; insert [*αὐτοῦ* i. e. of Paul, Acts ix. 25 L T Tr WH];

p. 548^b, line 9, after reject; add [in Jn. iv. 22 the unexpressed antecedent of ὃ (*dis*) may be in the acc. or in the dat. (after the analogy of vs. 21); in vs. 23 both constructions occur];

p. 548^b, s. v. *προσμένω*, line 5, after τῷ κυρίῳ insert [WH prefix ἐν in br.]

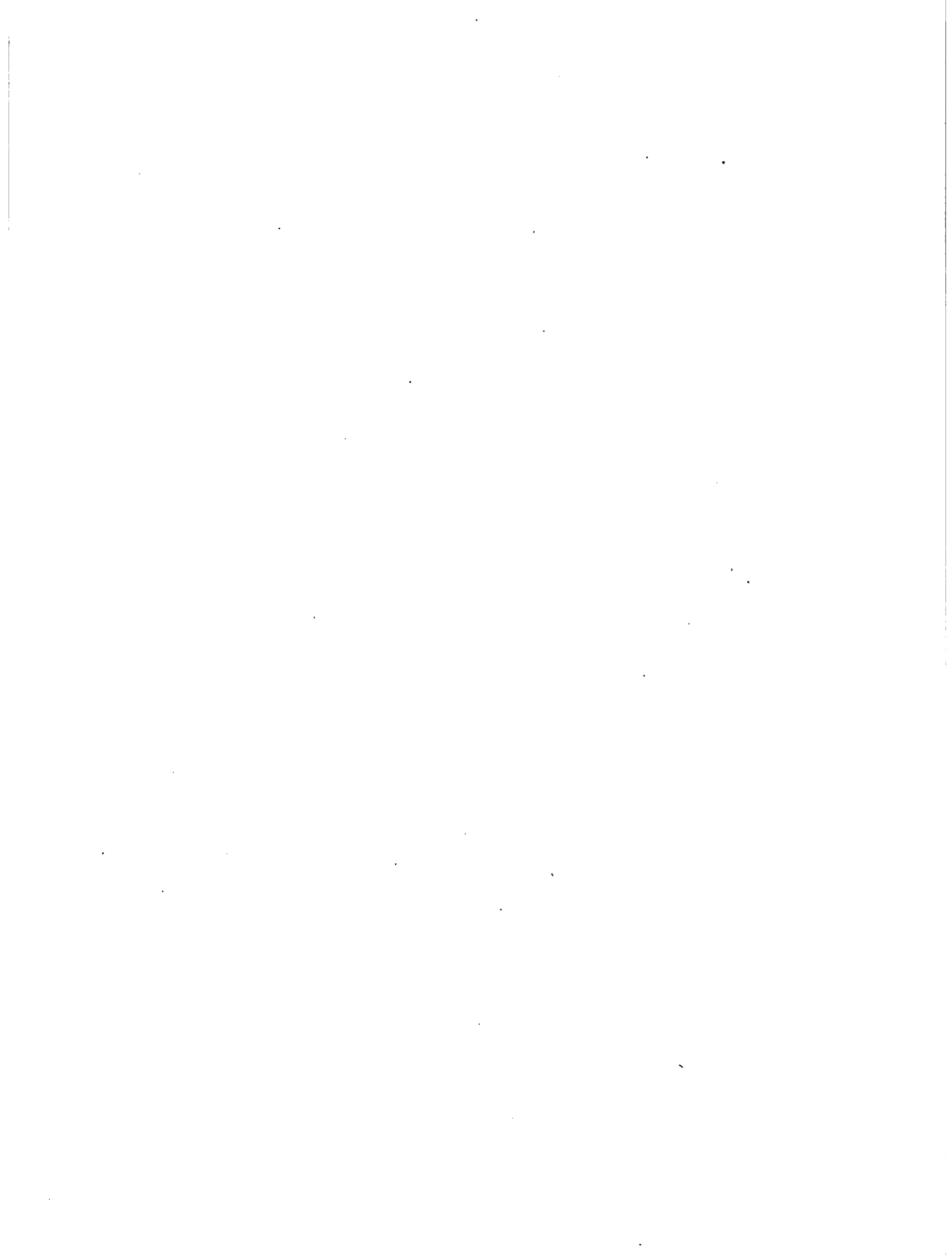
p. 605^a, line 8 from bottom, after xvii. 13; insert [Acts vii. 25^a];

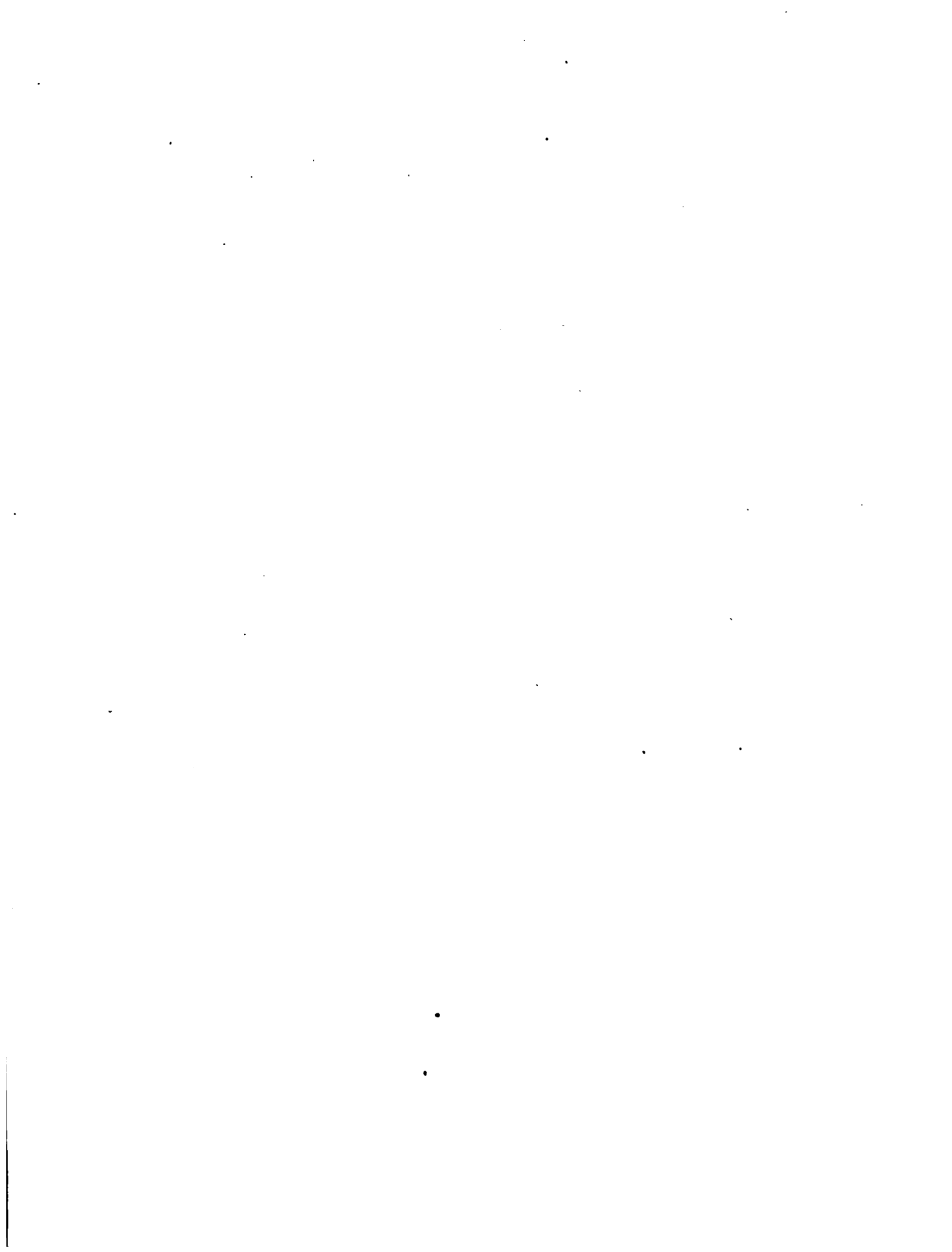
p. 621^a, line 6, for the gen. or dat. read the gen., dat., or nom.

p. 630^a, s. v. *Τραχωνίτις*, at end, add esp. *Schürer*, Gesch. § 17^a, note ³.

p. 658^b, s. v. *φρόνιμος*, line 5, after Ro. xi. 25 insert [here Tr txt. WH txt. ἐν ἑαυτοῖς.]

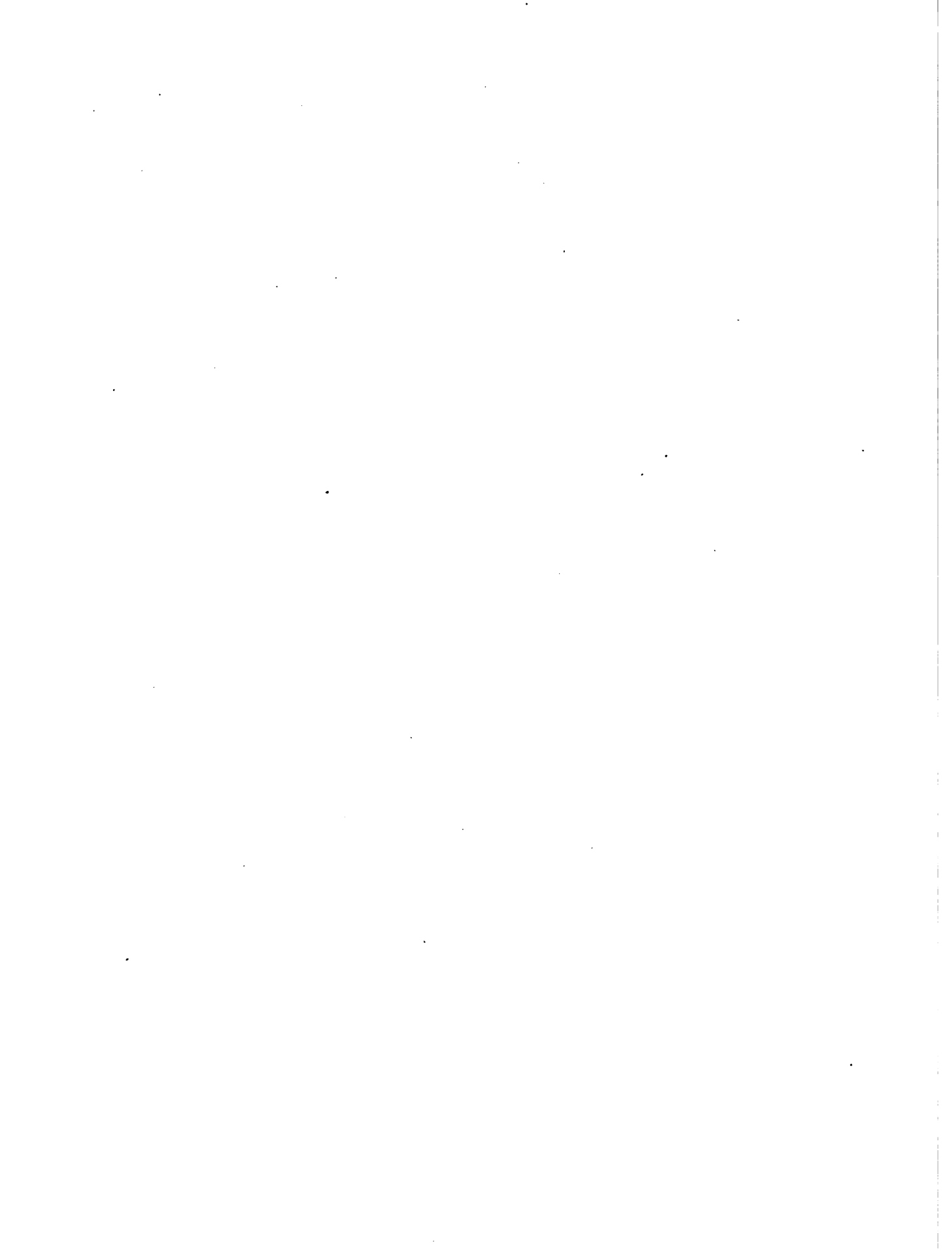
p. 664^b, s. v. *Χαβαάν*, line 1, *dele* [lit. 'lowland']



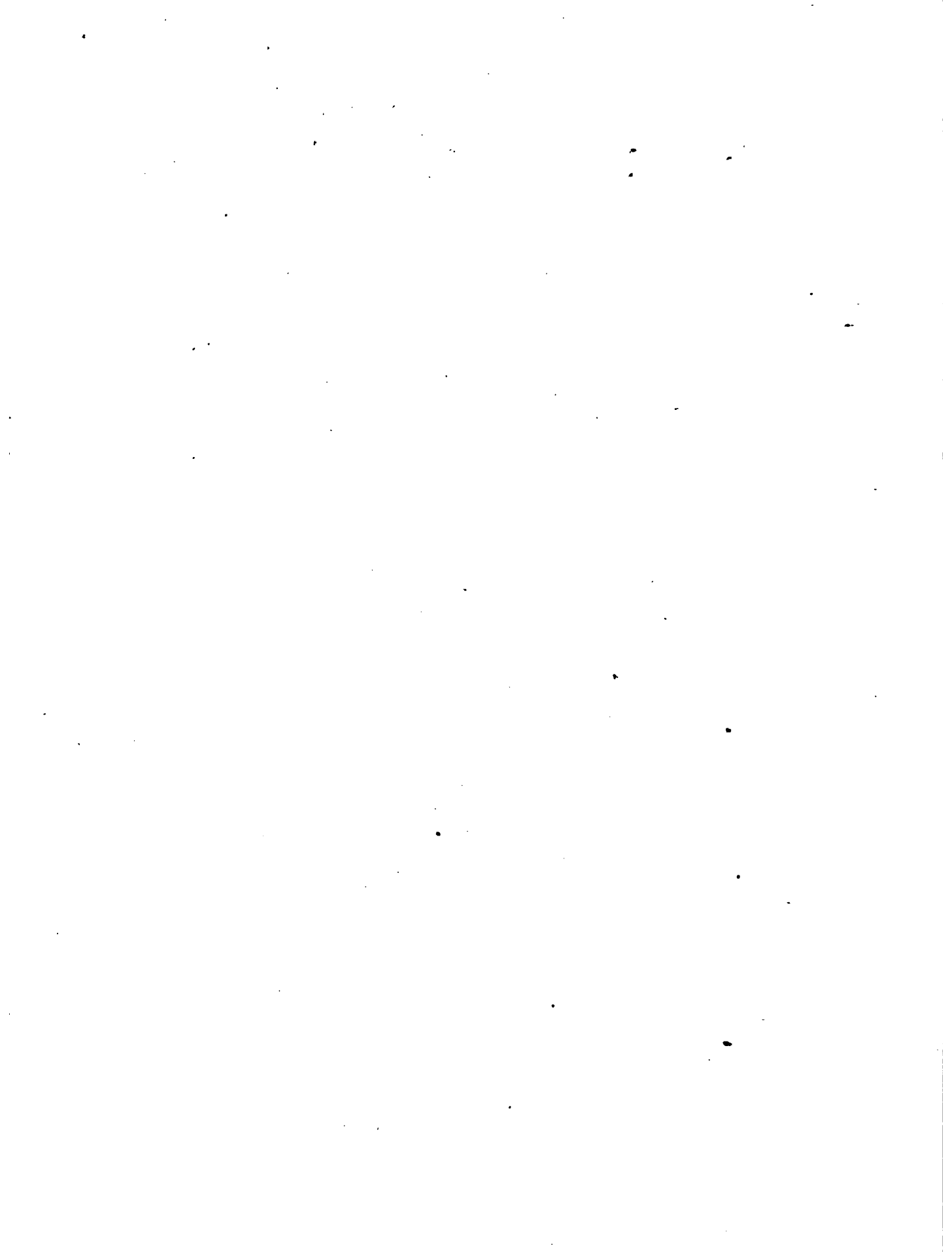












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